



Identified gaps and major challenges



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1. Main gaps identified
2. Experiences
3. Suggestions for solutions
4. Conclusions



Main gaps identified

1. Several deadlines for control of BPS, crop-diversification and EFA
2. Timing of OTSC and announcement of OTSC
3. Dependency on CwRS
4. Postponed digitization of EFA-elements → administrative checks?
5. Precision of digitization and EFA sanctions



Timing of Inspections

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
BPS							Several deadlines					
Permanent Grass												
Crop Diversification												
EFA – Set-aside												
N-fixing Crops												
EFA – Catch Crops												
EFA Buffer Strips												
EFA – LF												
RDP							Several deadlines					
GAEC/CC												

CwRS possible with some exceptions

CwRS not possible



Early Rapid-field Visits for Control of Crop Diversification and N-fixing Crops

- Inspections must be carried out within 2 month
- Labor-intensive during a short period

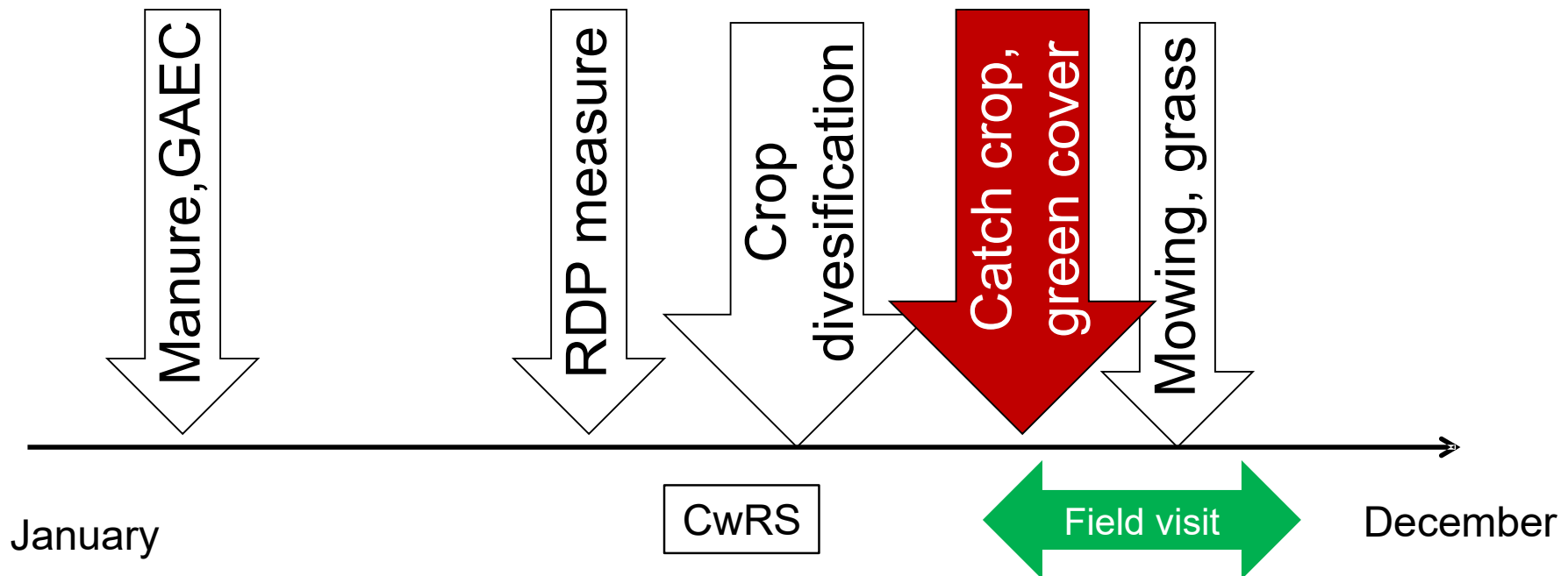
Indirect announcement of the second visit

- → some RDP-measures, catch-crops and mowing of permanent grass
- 50-75% of all farmers will be informed about OTSC



Timing of inspections

Example for a single farmer

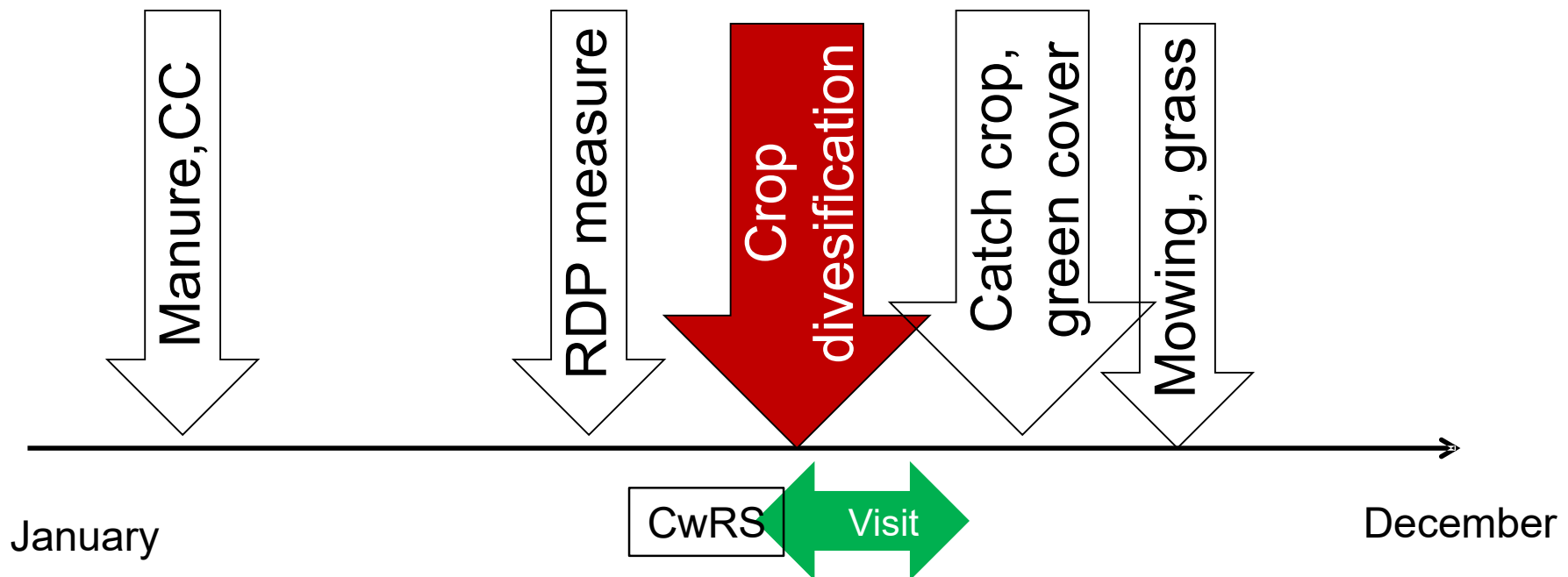


Risk based timing – September/October



Timing of inspections

Example for a single farmer



Risk based timing – June/July



Administrative checks

Experiences with buffer-strips

- 10 meter buffer-strips were introduced in DK in 2013
- All buffer-strips were digitized and used for administrative checks
- Farmers' sketch-maps were used for administrative checks
- Sketch-maps are only indicative and generate a high number of false errors
- All conflicts had to be processed manually

Example – map with digitized EFA buffer-strips, and sketch-maps

542258-72
Permanent grass
with clusters of trees

Buffer strips
Blue and green lines

Pond

542258-71
Hedgerow

Importance of correct information
to farmers

Signaturforklaring

- Høj Kompensationskort 2013
- Lav
- Markblokke 2013
- Senest indsendte marker

8-08



Greening System May Result in High Administrative Costs

- Minor discrepancies may result in large sanctions
- Over-declaration of 1% may reduce payment with 30% - a non-proportional effect
- Based on experiences with buffer strips from 2013 there is a risk of a large number of errors
- Which level of follow-up visits in doubt-full cases will be enough? 5% - 50% - 100%?
- Minor errors may result in a large number of complaints



Suggestions for solutions

- Risk based timing of a single OTSC-visit per farmer – in combination with CwRS
- ETS passed on LPIS and all EFA digitized should allow for a 1% OTSC control rate.
- Use of CwRS control for crop diversification may be full-filled by controlling 35-50% of the fields. Only cases with difficulties need a control of all fields.
- Gradual introduction of individual EFA elements should be possible.



CwRS control of crop-diversification on claimed area

Winter wheat 20,00 hectares		Barley 6,00 ha
		Wheat ? 5,50 ha
Barley 6,00 ha	Peas 5,50 ha	Set-aside 5,00 ha

Crop	Area	Pct. of claimed
Peas	5,50 ha	11,70%
Barley	6,00 ha	12,80%
Wheat?	5,50 ha	11,70%
Controlled area		36,20%



3-year cycle for updating LPIS → 1% OTSC

- With unchanged behavior: Approximately 50% of all claims will be exempted from crop diversification and EFA. (cases with low risk)
- With a good quality of LPIS and EFA elements digitized: Increased costs for maintenance of LPIS should be offset by a reduction of the number of OTSC



Conclusions

- Only one visit per farmer selected for control per year as a general rule (follow-up visits may be required)
→ **Risk based** timing of controls
- Control of crop-diversification by CwRS on claimed area. Less than 12.5% per crop → Rapid field visits
- 1% control of applications with BPS, permanent grass and digitized EFA, **if ETS is passed**
- Gradual introduction of EFA-elements