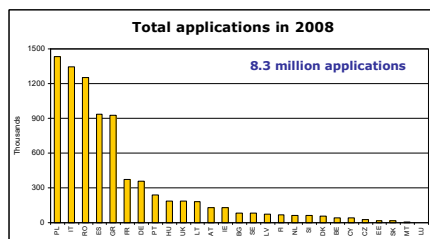


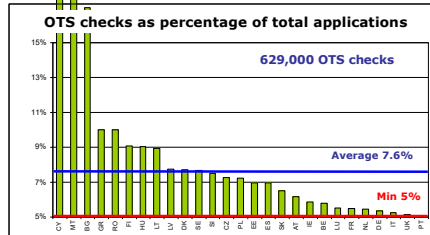
SUMMARY STATISTICS OF THE 2008 CONTROL WITH REMOTE SENSING CAMPAIGN

Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen (IPSC)
European Commission – DG JRC, Agriculture Unit, GeoCAP Action

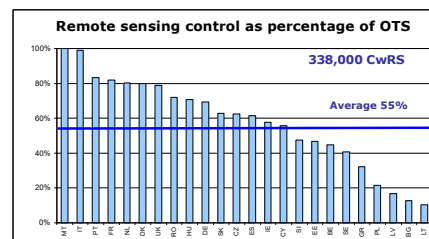
In 2008, the total number of applications for subsidies received by the 27 EU Member States was 8.3 million. This represents an increase of 5% over the 2007 figure, largely accounted for by reductions in Romania and Greece. The number of applications decreased in 16 MS, whereas 6 MS received more in 2008.



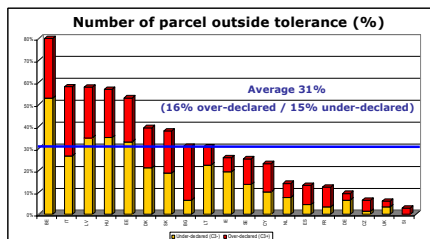
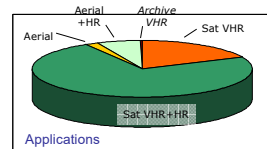
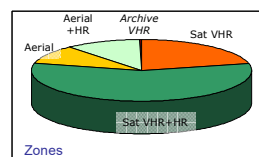
According to the Regulations, at least 5% of applications for aid must be controlled On-The-Spot, although this rate must be increased if significant levels of discrepancies are found in any one year. In 2008, 630,000 applications were controlled OTS, which represents an EU average of 7.6%. This was an increase of 5% over 2007, largely accounted for by increases in Cyprus and Romania.



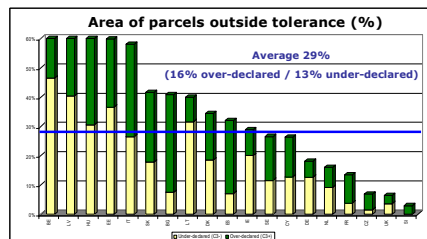
OTS controls are either performed using classical field inspections or using remote sensing. In 2008, remote sensing accounted for on average 55% of all OTS controls, up 11% on 2007. However, there is a complete range between 0%, i.e. entirely classical inspections, in some countries (AT, FI, LU) and 100% in others (IT, MT).



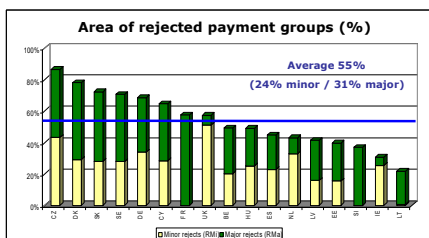
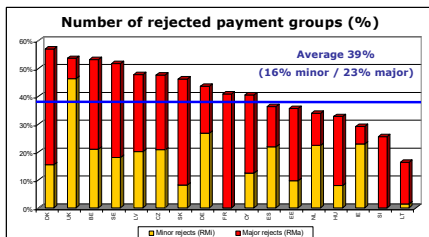
Remote sensing controls are carried out using VHR satellite or aerial imagery, with or without HR satellite imagery, depending on the individual MS requirements. By far the most popular method was current year satellite VHR combined with HR imagery, accounting for 57% of zones and 73% of applications controlled in 2008. However, there has been a slight shift from the VHR/HR combination to the use of VHR on its own.



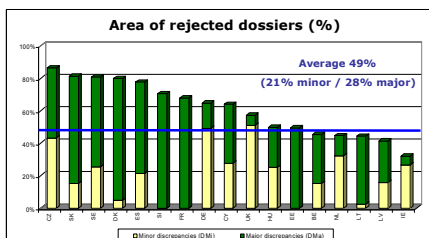
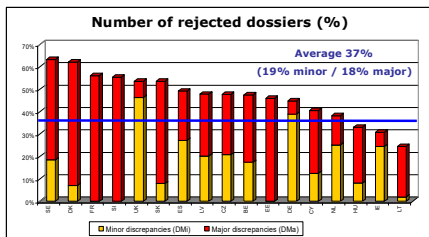
In principle, parcel area measurement is made using the highest resolution image available. A technical tolerance is applied to the measurement in order to allow for any inaccuracy in the technique. If the declared area is within the measured area +/- the tolerance, then the declared area is accepted. Otherwise the measured area is accepted, i.e. the parcel is outside tolerance. In 2008, an average of 31% of parcels, representing 29% of the declared area, were outside tolerance. In general, a larger area was over-declared than under-declared, although the number of parcels was roughly the same in each case.



At the payment group level, on average 39% of groups were rejected, representing 55% of the total declared area. Major rejects were generally 50% higher than minor rejects both in terms of numbers and area.



At the dossier level, on average 37% of dossiers were rejected, representing 49% of the total declared area. Whereas the number of minor and major rejects were almost equal, major rejects represented a larger area.



At the dossier level, on average 2% of dossiers were incomplete, i.e. less than 80% of the dossier area and less than 50% of parcels were controlled by remote sensing. This equates to an average of 4% of the declared area.

