



Guidelines for on-the-spot checks 2014

Revision of WikiCAP



Why revision now?

- Valid for 2014
- Will replace existing WikiCAP guidance
- Due to feedback from MS during missions, meetings, workshops.
- Removal of obsolete information
- Clarification and consolidation
- Common approach for the 2 control methods as far as possible
- Stable document to build on for 2015 and beyond



Outline

- Presentation of new/revised elements:
 - Selection of control sample
 - Art.33 and 34: Elements of OTSC & determination of area
 - Classical on-the-spot checks
 - OTSC using Remote Sensing (Art.35)
 - Technical tolerances



Selection of control sample (1/5)

- Random sample
- Risk analysis and annual assessment
 - Key factor is "area not found"



Selection of control sample (2/5)

- Selection of appropriate control method **NEW**

- Art.26 of R.1122/2009:

"Administrative controls and on-the-spot checks provided for in this Regulation shall be made in such a way as to ensure effective verification of compliance with the terms under which aids are granted [...]"



Selection of control sample (3/5)

- Ensure effective verification of a particular claim, through:
 1. Sample selection
 2. Look at clustering/location of parcels
 3. Choose appropriate control method (classical or RS)



Selection of control sample (4/5)

- Anomalies should in principle be similar for both control methods,
=> if not: MS should analyse the causes and take appropriate actions



Selection of control sample (5/5)

- Selection of control zones for CwRS
 - Requirement to have a controlled area of at least 25% of the control zone has been removed



Art.33 and 34: Elements of OTSC/determination of areas (1/3)

- Chapter has been **re-arranged** as to have a common rules and definitions for both control methods
- Definition of agricultural parcels: **no changes**, outdated references to "title IV" have been removed



Art.33 and 34 (2/3)

- Sample of parcels to be controlled **REVISED**
 - By derogation, area determination can be limited to a (reliable and representative) sample of at least 50%
 - Step 1; "scan" all agricultural parcels
 - Step 2; area determination for the sample



Art.33 and 34 (3/3)

- Sample of parcels to be controlled **REVISED**
 - In case of irregularities 2 options are possible:
 - Extend sample to all remaining parcels of the crop group
 - OR extrapolate the difference found to all parcels in the crop group
 - Implication for RS controls: in case of parcels outside image, benefit of doubt is no longer given to the applicant, need to extrapolate or RFV



Classical OTSC- When to measure?

- Area measurement may focus on deduction of ineligible areas **IF**

- LPIS RP is an agricultural parcel / (ilot)
- RP is fully declared
- Use is made of geospatial declaration of agric. parcels

AND

- Areas to be deducted can be easily identified.
-
- In all other situations a measurement is needed



Deduction of ineligible features

- One workflow for temporary and permanent ineligible features
- Depending on the size:
 - Significant size (i.e. $>100 \text{ m}^2$): area determined through deduction of the area from reference area
 - Scattered minor features (i.e. $<100 \text{ m}^2$): deduct if $>100 \text{ m}^2$ when added up and area is "significant" (= larger than technical tolerance)
 - If both significant and scattered, the combined area is considered

Deduction of ineligible features- example 1 (fig. p 17)

- New house of 300 m²
1. Area declared = 1.0 ha, technical tolerance = 400m x 0.75m = 0.03 ha
 2. One ineligible feature of 300m². The area does not exceed the tolerance
 3. Area determined is equal to the area declared (1ha) i.e. the reference area;

Deduction of ineligible features- example 2 (fig. p. 17)

- Temporarily ineligible feature (car parking) of 300 m², plus 4 ineligible features of each 75m²
 1. Area declared= 1.0 ha, technical tolerance = 400m x 0.75m = 0.03 ha
 2. Car park alone < tolerance
 3. The sum of the scattered features < tolerance
 4. Combined area of 2) and 3) is 0.06 ha > tolerance
 5. Area determined 1.0-0.06= 0.94 ha



Tools used for physical field measurements

- Explanations/pro's & con's have been added:
 - measurement methods (continuous, vertex)
 - measurement planning software



Art.35: OTSC using Remote Sensing

- Revised doc **emphasises need for (rapid) field visits** when available imagery does not allow a satisfactory verification
- **New rule** for parcels falling outside imagery (see previous slide)



Computer Assisted Photointerpretation- CAPI

- Not new, but experience shows it deserves **a reminder...**
- Detect non-eligible features and determine eligible area
- Check crops subject to coupled payments
- Check the min. eligible area of the agric. parcels
- Validate ref parcel boundaries where appropriate
- Dedicated presentation tomorrow w examples



(Semi)-Automatic classification

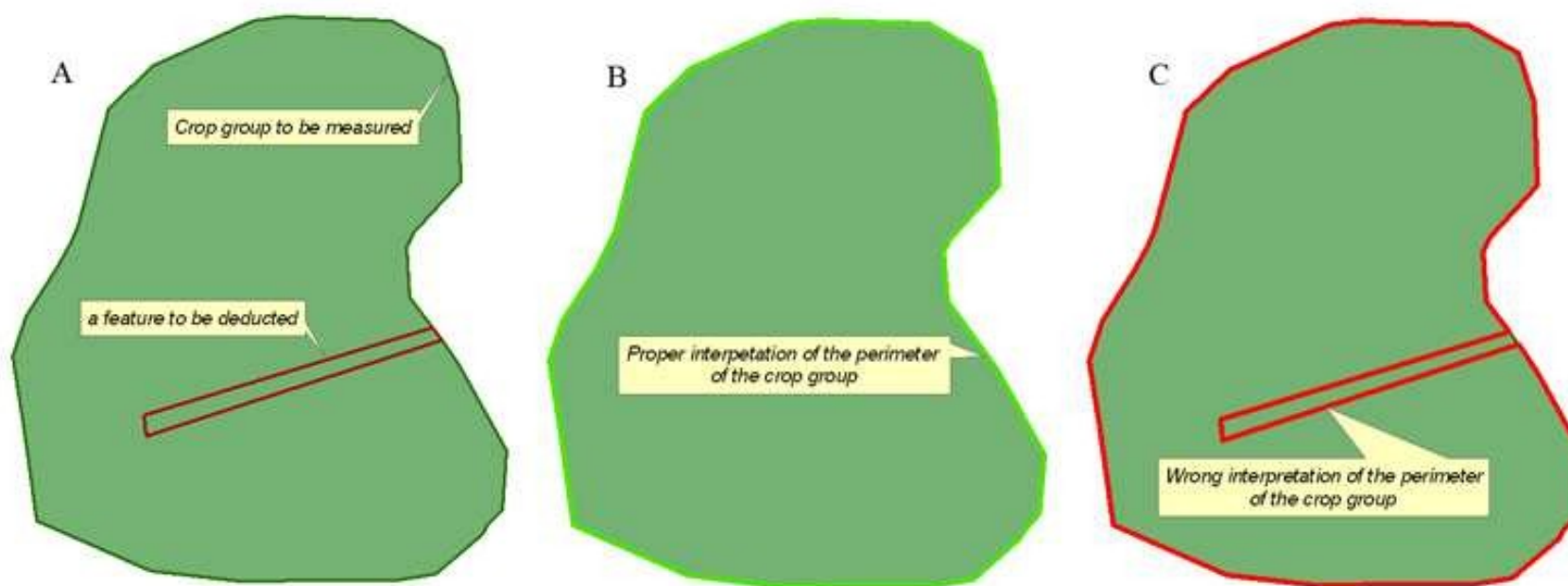
- Classification is a support tool to photointerpretation, i.e. should not be used "alone"
- Field visits to collect training data is not replacing RFV
- Methodology should be documented and classification results analysed



Technical tolerance

- Buffer width/technical tolerance must be established for all measurement tools (GNSS/ortho-imagery)
- JRC "Area measurement tool validation method" to be presented later this session

Technical tolerance- perimeter interpretation



To avoid situations like this





Next steps

- Questions, comments, discussion today and tomorrow
- Possibility to comment until mid-March
- Presentation of final document in Management committee mid-April
- Applicable for 2014 Campaign