



New technologies for a simpler and smarter regulation and controls

Civil Dialogue Group
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DISCLAIMER

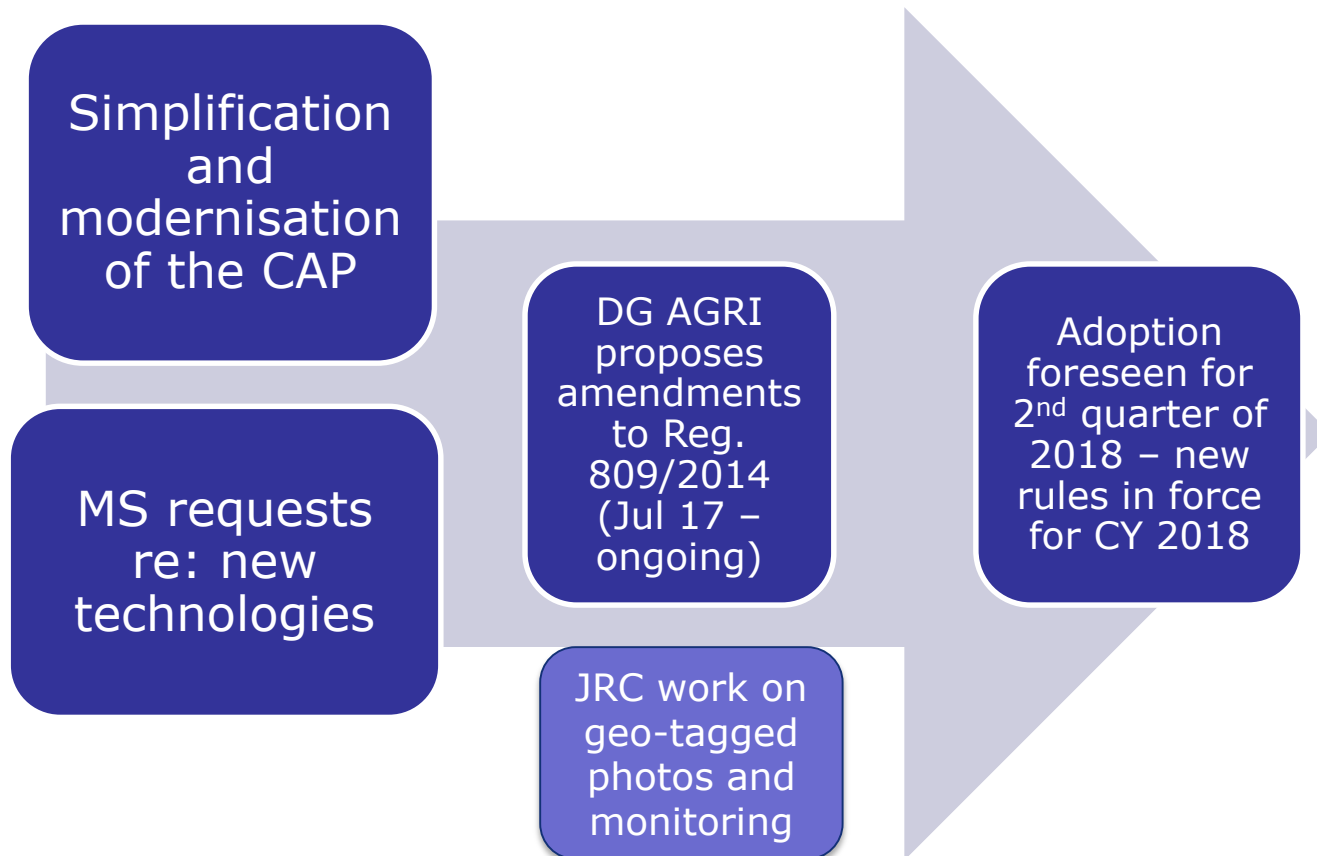
The presentation has been prepared by DG AGRI for the purpose of describing proposed amendments to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 809/2014. It has not been subject to an inter-service consultation nor revised by the Legal Service. The views expressed in the presentation cannot be taken as expressing the official position of the European Commission.

The current situation

ICT and remote sensing already used in the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS)

- All IACS elements are ICT-based (LPIS, register of beneficiaries, of payment entitlements, application data processing, calculations of payments and penalties, cross-checks, ...)
 - The geo-spatial aid application (GSAA): tool introduced in the 2015 reform
- Remote sensing techniques (CAPI of aerial or satellite imagery) used for:
 - LPIS establishment and update
 - Controls with remote sensing (CwRS) for on-the-spot checks (OTSC)

Introducing new technologies in IACS: the context



Proposals on new technologies

1. Introducing 'other relevant evidence' as part of general principles of OTSC (Article 24(4) of R809/2014)

Proposed modification: 'the competent authority shall carry out physical inspections in the field in the event that photo-interpretation of satellite or aerial ortho-images or other relevant evidence including evidence provided by the beneficiary at the request of the competent authority do not provide results that would permit definitive conclusions to be drawn [...]'

- **Goal**: limiting the number of field visits to the minimum necessary
- **Which evidence can be used**: geo-tagged photos, drones, Sentinels images*, documentary evidence provided by the beneficiary, ...
- **Evidence provided by the beneficiary is accepted**
- MS have the possibility to **define the type of evidence** beneficiaries have to submit
- **The principle is applicable to all methods of checks** (remote sensing, monitoring, classical)

*compulsory when checks by monitoring are carried out

Proposals on new technologies

2. Introducing the 'monitoring approach' – a new concept of checks based on using free of charge Copernicus Sentinels data
- MS may carry out 'checks by monitoring' as of CY 2018
 - Checks by monitoring:
 - A procedure of regular and systematic observation, tracking and assessment of all eligibility criteria, commitments and other obligations which can be monitored by Copernicus Sentinels satellite data or other data with at least equivalent value, over a period of time that allows to conclude on the eligibility for the aid or support requested
 - Complemented, where necessary to conclude on eligibility, by follow-up activities
 - MS required to inform beneficiaries about the decision to monitor and set up appropriate tools to communicate with beneficiaries on at least warning alerts

The monitoring approach: a new concept of checks

LPIS of good quality
GSAA in place
Effective retro-active recoveries

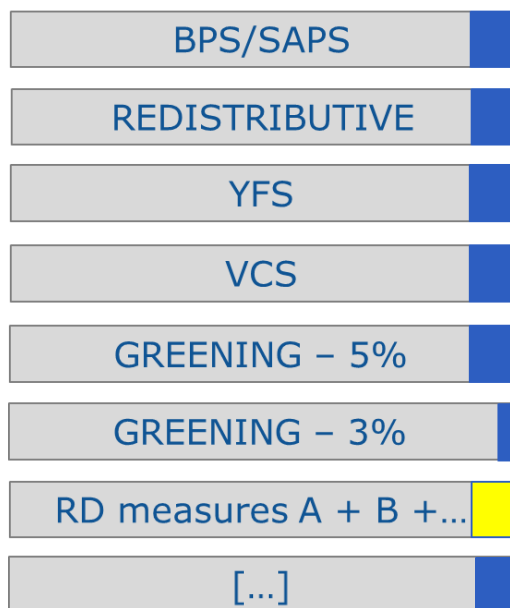
*Assurance on the size of the land
to be paid*

Checks by monitoring

*Assurance on activities on
claimed land*

- Focus on prevention (alerts to farmers)
 - Increased compliance
- Reduction of inspections in the field (in most cases no visits to the field necessary)
 - No need for multiple visits (e.g. for catch crops)
 - Farmer as a partner

The current 5% model



■ OTSC:
3 or 5%

■ OTSC:
5%

❖ **Individual area-related aid scheme**
[for RD, at the level of individual measure and/or type of operation]

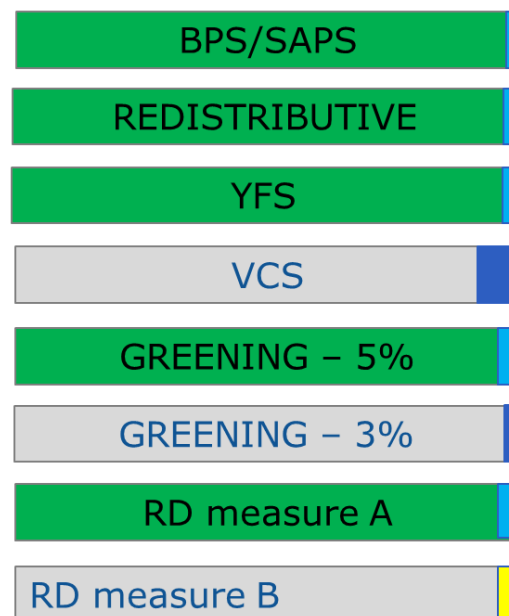
AND/OR

❖ **Group of beneficiaries** subject to OTSC for **greening**

■ 5% of beneficiaries
for requirements
that cannot be
monitored

* Draft amendments to R809/2014 as proposed in inter-service consultations

Monitoring – flexibility of application per scheme/ measure*



Checks by monitoring – phasing-in

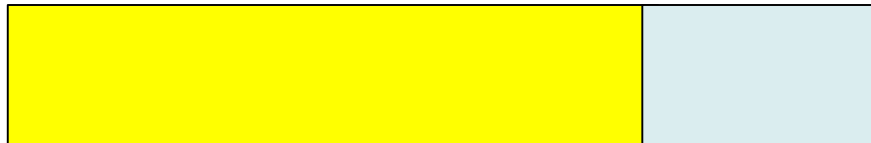
- In the first two years, MS/ regions can choose to apply monitoring in areas chosen on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria (e.g. administrative regions)
- All beneficiaries in the chosen area have to be monitored
- Areas subject to monitoring have to be gradually extended to reach all beneficiaries in year 3

Example: phasing in of monitoring

Year 1 – all
beneficiaries in
15% of MS area



Year 2 – all
beneficiaries in
70% of MS area



Year 3: all
beneficiaries



New technologies and IACS: next steps

- *DG AGRI – legal framework:* adoption planned in the Q2 of 2018
- *DG AGRI – guidelines:* presentation to MS in Q2/Q3 of 2018
- *JRC – technical aspects:* work on technical guidance
- *Tests/ pilots:*
 - *SEN4CAP (ESA project):* testing what Sentinels can provide and how to use it in the CAP/ IACS
<http://esa-sen4cap.org/>
 - *Member States:* independent tests and building knowledge on how Sentinels data can be used
PILOT4CAP (JRC platform):
<https://g4cap.jrc.ec.europa.eu/g4cap/Default.aspx?tabid=354>



IACS and new technologies: outlook on CAP post-2020

Communication on the Future of Food and Farming

- A future delivery system should help reducing the EU-related administrative burden.
- In such a context, modern technologies offer huge opportunities to reduce this burden, in particular as regards controls.
- Both farmers and administrations should be enabled to benefit from such advances with a less prescriptive framework.
- New technologies will help to better follow the policy implementation.



Thank you for your attention.

Questions? Comments?