



IACS guidelines 2018 modifications

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The presentation has been prepared by DG AGRI for the purpose of describing recent modifications to guidance documents previously developed for MS on IACS implementation. The views expressed in the presentation cannot be taken as expressing the official position of the European Commission.



2018 modifications of IACS guidelines

- 3 guidelines (LPIS, OTSC, GSAA)
- Procedure
 - Modifications presented to MS on 26/4
 - Comments by MS assessed
 - Revised version to be presented to MS on 29/5
 - Final version to be published on Circabc in June
- Content
 - Omnibus regulation (definition of PG, new EFA elements etc)
 - Modifications of R809 (deletion of cascade, new evidence etc)
 - GSAA compulsory as of 2018
 - Interpretations given to MS

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LPIS and EFA layer guidance: main changes

- LPIS Basic Principles
 - LPIS should be based only on one type of RP
 - Choice of RP to assess whether a certain type of RP helps farmers reliably identify/ localize their agricultural parcels through the GSAA
- Distinction of agricultural area within a RP
 - New type of eligible area to be specifically recorded – afforested eligible area within the meaning of Art 32(2)(b) of R1307/2013
 - To be done by delineation (no more alphanumeric distinction only)
 - PG – application of the 'ploughing-up' criterion:
 - Possible changes to be registered in 2018, no retroactive classification possible
 - 5-years retroactivity starts with 2013
 - Year 1 is the year when the farmer declares the crop following the ploughing-up (ploughing up event has to be verified + farmer has to declare or should notify the authorities of the ploughing up)

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LPIS and EFA layer guidance: main changes (ii)

- **New eligible land to be included in LPIS**
 - Definition of PG now gives possibility to MS to consider in PG
 - *other species such as shrubs and/or trees which produce animal feed*
 - *land which can be grazed where grasses or other herbaceous forage are not predominant or are absent*
 - Identify these areas via an attribute, localize them as a polygon
 - For areas where grasses are not predominant or are absent
 - It is expected that shrubs and/or trees which produce animal feed are found in significant proportion compared to ineligible areas/features
 - Areas have to be accessible to animals
 - Agricultural activity in the meaning of Art 4(1)(c) of R1307 has to be present

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LPIS and EFA layer guidance: main changes (iii)

- **Ineligible features/ areas**
 - [distinction mappable/ non mappable man-made features]
 - End of transitional period for delineating features between 100m² and 1000m²
- **Maximum tree density**
 - Trees which produce animal feed are not counted (like 'grazeable' trees)
- **Pro-rata**
 - Clearer distinction between the systematic and sporadic approach
- **Management of different scales of Natura2000 and LPIS layers**
 - As a rule, determination of areas has to be done by delineation along visible boundaries
 - Exceptionally, MS can use a "percentage of overlap" to determine whether a parcel is in/out Natura2000

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LPIS and EFA layer guidance: main changes (iv)

- EFA layer – elements considered stable in time
 - Miscanthus
 - Silphium perfoliatum
- Establishment of the area of the individual EFA
 - No maximum dimensions of EFAs as of 2018!
 - Only maximum area that can be taken into account for the purpose of EFA exists
 - Recommendation to map the whole EFA and have information on:
 - Actual area of the whole feature
 - Maximum area that can be taken into account according to R639/2014
- Adjacent EFA
 - Concept of adjacency now includes “adjacent to adjacent”
- Section “Establishment of EFA layer” obsolete

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OTSC guidance: main changes

- General principles
 - As of 2018, no more cascade (unless MS decide to continue applying it)
→ to reflect amendments to R809/2014
 - Clarification of relation between Art 30-31 (control rates) and Art 34(1)
 - Yellow card clarifications (which parcels have to be checked in year N+1
→ link to LPIS update)
- Sample of parcels to be determined/ measured and checked for eligibility
 - To reflect amendments to R809/2014 (50% possibility extended to eligibility checks)
- Checking eligibility conditions
 - Checks on PG – to reflect the Omnibus changes (presence of shrubs and trees that produce animal feed)

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OTSC guidance: main changes (ii)

- **Checks on EFA**
 - New principles on which elements can be declared as EFA/ how much area can be accepted, new principle of adjacent to adjacent (amendments to R639/2014)
 - Clarification of the compensation principle (compensation can be done up to the total share of area declared in the total area of arable land declared)
- **Classical OTSC – preparation**
 - Clarification on how to choose the 'additional visits' sample (Art 26(4) of R809/2014)
- **Classical OTSC – measurement**
 - GSAA now obligatory → simplified approach on when it is necessary to measure!
 - Clarification on workflow to follow when deducting ineligible features [tbc]

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OTSC guidance: main changes (iii)

- **Use of complementary relevant evidence**
 - Expressly allowed by amendments to R809/2014
 - Can be used in all types of checks (CwRS, classical, monitoring)
 - Eg geo-tagged photos, drones, seed labels, etc.
- **Annex: Q&A for sampling**
 - Revised to reflect the changes to R809/2014
 - The "cascade" is not compulsory as of CY2018

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GSAA guidance: main changes

- **Introduction**
 - Reinforcement of message that the GSAA has to help farmers declare correctly and minimize the burden linked to declarations
 - MS may provide Sentinels data or information stemming from monitoring
 - Attention - do not overload the farmer with information!
- **Agricultural parcels: declaration of boundaries and areas**
 - Omnibus changes: farmers in the SFS do not have to declare parcels on which they do not ask for payment
 - Spatial declaration of AP is now the default method to localize parcels/ declare their area
- **Agricultural parcels: declaration of uses, EFA**
 - Information from monitoring may be provided to beneficiaries
 - Omnibus change to PG (farmers to indicate in the GSAA if the ploughing up has occurred)

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GSAA guidance: main changes (ii)

- **Declaration of individual EFAs**
 - To reflect the changes to R639/2014 (greening review)
 - Beneficiaries should expressly declare that they are aware of the ban of use of PPP
- **Automated controls and guiding alerts during the submission of an application through the GSAA**
 - Reinforcement of the section by one new element: Missing data or missing declarations/ statements/ documents

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Thank you for your attention

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