Integrated Administration Control System:

data sharing process by AGRI

NIVA webinar Data Sharing & IACS Data
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European Commission
DG AGRI D.3

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OUTLINE

1. DG AGRI D3 – Implementation support and IACS
2. DG AGRI process about IACS data sharing
3. EU policy context
4. MS declaration (digital transformation)
5. CAP 2020+
6. IACS (Integrated Administration Control System)?
7. IACS spatial and non personal data
8. Soil health use-case
9. Concluding remarks
10. Next
Direction D - Sustainability and income support

(...) by supporting and monitoring Member States' implementation of direct support schemes, in particular as far as the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), including LPIS, is concerned (...)

Unit D3 - Implementation support and IACS

- ensure the establishment and follow-up of the IACS legislative framework
- support the Member States in their implementation of the direct payments schemes as regards IACS (including dissemination of best practices)
- ensure that action is taken if implementation is lacking, (including LPIS QA).

Concretely: Assistance (visit to MS), Missions (LPIS QA, area monitoring system...), Technical guidelines, Conferences (MARS...), Workshops (LPIS QA, IACS...), Trainings, Services (Satellite imagery...)

+ scientific & technical support from JRC
DG AGRI process

Process launched in 2017

Objective:
• Efficient access to and effective re-use of IACS data
• Target: MS = Paying Agencies

Methodological approach:
• Legal framework: INSPIRE Directive
• Collaboration with MS and EC services (ENV, CLIMA, EEA, ESTAT)
• Use case driven (→ monitoring, evaluation, reporting)
• Pilot implementation (EC support to MS)

(Main) Preliminary results:
• More and more participants in MS (4→ 15) and EC services (DEFIS, CNECT...)
• Common understanding of what and how to share
• More discovery for IACS data in the EU geoportal
• Support in situ to MS (BG, ...)
• Guidance documents (ongoing: interpretation of INSPIRE, methodology for metadata and harmonisation)
EU policy context

- **Data** and AI are the ingredients for innovation that can help us to find solutions to **societal challenges**, from health to **farming**, from security to manufacturing.
- **Balance** the flow and wide **use of data** while **preserving high privacy, security, safety and ethical standards**.
- Need to move from “**need to know**” to “**need to share**”
- **The public sector** has an important role in stimulating digital transformation.
Declaration for A smart and sustainable digital future for agriculture and rural areas

Signed in April 2019 (almost all MS)

(...) increase CAP administration efficiency, notably in sharing geospatial information among public administrations

CAP 2020+

New delivery model – shift to performance

need for data (reporting, evaluation, monitoring)

Environmental and climatic ambitions

Cross-cutting objective: knowledge, innovation and digitalisation

Art 65 (HZR regulation) – data keeping and sharing
System set up by the MS (Regulation 1306/2013) for CAP management

IACS ?

Article 68

Elements of the integrated system

1. The integrated system shall comprise the following elements:

   (a) a computerised database;

   (b) an identification system for agricultural parcels;

   (c) a system for the identification and registration of payment entitlements;

   (d) aid applications and payment claims;

   (e) an integrated control system;

   (f) a single system to record the identity of each beneficiary of the support referred to in Article 67(2) who submits an aid application or a payment claim.
Implementing act (article 5(2) of EU Regulation 640/2014 as regards LPIS

- layer maximum eligible area for the purpose of the support schemes listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013;
- layer maximum eligible area for the purpose of the area-related measures referred to in Articles 28 to 31 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013;
- (c) layer of ecological focus areas listed in Article 46 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013;
- (d) layer determine for mountain areas, areas facing significant natural constraints and other areas affected by specific constraints as referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, Natura 2000 areas, areas covered by Directive 2000/60/EC.
- e) layer of agricultural land authorised for cotton production pursuant to Article 57 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.
- f) layer of areas naturally kept in a state suitable for grazing or cultivation as referred to in Article 4(1)(c)(iii) of R. (EU) No 1307/2013
- g) layer of areas which have been notified to the Commission in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013,
- i) layer of sensitive areas referred to in Article 45(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 and/or areas designated by the Member States in accordance with Article 48 of that Regulation apply
List of IACS data to be shared > AGRI recommendations

Reference parcel
Identification and quantification of agricultural area eligible for direct payments

Ecological focus area
- Land fallow, terraces, LF, buffer strips, agroforestry, forest edges, rotation, coppice without min. fertilizers/plant protection
- afforested areas, catch crops, nitrogen fixing
- Crops (Only the stable ones are included in LPIS)

Agricultural parcel (applications only!)
- single crop
- single crop group (crops with equal payment eligibility)

Agricultural area
- permanent grassland
- arable land
- permanent crop

+ area-related rural development measures

Source: Katalin Toth (JRC)
IACS data sharing

**MS implementation**

Extremely diverse from MS to another...

sometimes between regions within a MS
Exemplifying through soil health use-case

Soil C/N fluxes  Soil erosion/degradation  Pesticides/pollution  Soil biodiversity

• IACS and beyond:
  • Land Cover, Crops/Groups, Pesticides use, fertilizer regimes, tillage, GAEC practices, crop rotation, harvest practices, vehicle loadings,...
Concluding remarks and challenges

Experience in data sharing by the MS:

>> some experience ... but efficiency?

Local implementation of IACS by the MS:

>> appropriate ... but harmonisation?
- Clarify what can be effectively shared and re-used from IACS

- Clarify legal « obstacles » to share information at parcel level (i.e. ‘droit des affaires’)
Would it be « thinkable » to access information at agricultural parcel?

Spatial data: objects
+ attribute table (non personal)

Only public administration? Also general public
Would it be « thinkable » to access information at agricultural parcel ?

« sensitivity of data » , « indirect identification of persons » ... excuses for not sharing or real legal concerns?

➔ Feedback from MS, stakeholders, scientists and citizens !
EU common data space?

Data managed/owned by public authorities
- From farmers
- other DB (LUCAS, COPERNICUS, FADN, ...)

IACS?

Private Agri-food data
- Farmer
- Providers (machinery...)
- FMIS
- Markets
- ...

Code of conduct
Fieldview...

Data Strategy@EC
High value data set (ODD)
Geospatial core data set...
DG AGRI will continue to support MS for an efficient and effective data sharing process
Under INSPIRE...
...before development towards EU data space

Support from JRC:
- INSPIRE
- EU data space * debate should continue among all stakeholders (EC, MS, private)
- Interoperability
- Optimise use of IACS data
- Use cases: soil health, ...
Thank you for your attention
Agenda Tuesday 7 July 10.00 – 12.00 CEST

10.00 – 10.15 Introduction to the webinar
Tamme van der Wal (WUR)

10.15 – 10.30 Organising farm data position, experiences from the Netherlands
Sander Janssen (WUR)

10.30 – 10.50 EU initiatives in support of data for the agricultural sector and policies
Doris Marquardt (DG AGRI)

10.50 – 11.00 Q&A with Doris Marquardt

11.00 – 11.20 IACS Data
Mohamed El Aydam (DG AGRI)

11.20 – 11.30 Q&A with Mohamed El Aydam

11.30 – 12.00 General discussion, supported by Mentimeter
Tamme van der Wal (WUR)