



Technical Guidelines on IACS Spatial Data Sharing Part 2 – LPIS and GSA interoperability

Presentation at the 74th MIG-T meeting, 28 April 2023

Katalin Tóth

Outline

- IACS-INSPIRE spatial data sharing
- TG on interoperability
 - Approach and development methodology
 - Main features
 - LPIS application schema
 - GSA application schema
- Next steps and stakeholders' involvement

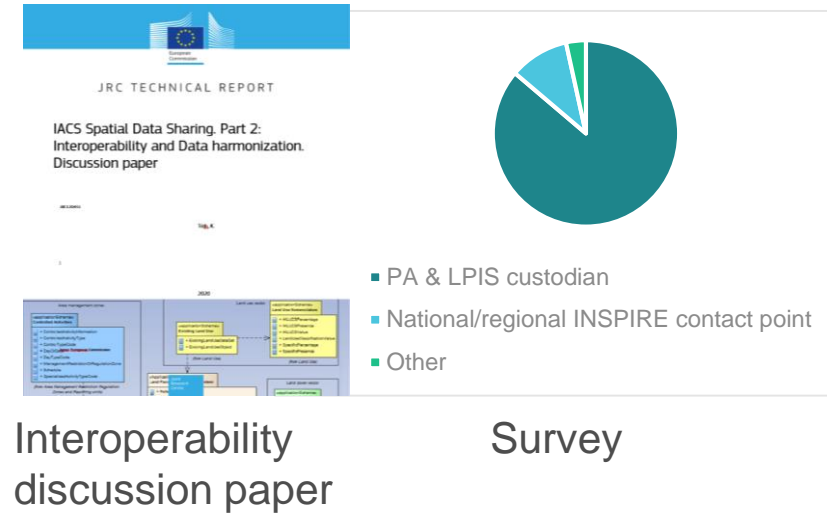
IACS-INSPIRE spatial data sharing

- Internal audit service of the Commission: recommendations on improving reusability of the spatial datasets of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) according to INSPIRE
- Project for implementation: IACS65 with three work packages (improve discoverability and interoperability, demonstrate benefits)
- Main deliverable of WP 2: TG on interoperability of the Land parcel Identification System (LPIS) and the Geospatial Application (GSA) of IACS

TG on Interoperability - Approach

- Neither LPIS, nor GSA was included in the annexes of INSPIRE → dilemma:

- Extend suitable INSPIRE themes to present these datasets or
- Preserve the semantics of the IACS community?



- LPIS and GSA are among the best harmonised datasets in Europe: all local implementations fulfil the same functional requirements that are stipulated by the EU law → preserve the semantics and prepare a mapping between IACS and INSPIRE
 - This approach is also underpinned by the HVD Implementing Act (references to LPIS/GSAA use the original vocabulary)
 - Extending any INSPIRE theme would not resolve the biggest harmonisation issue (crop code list)

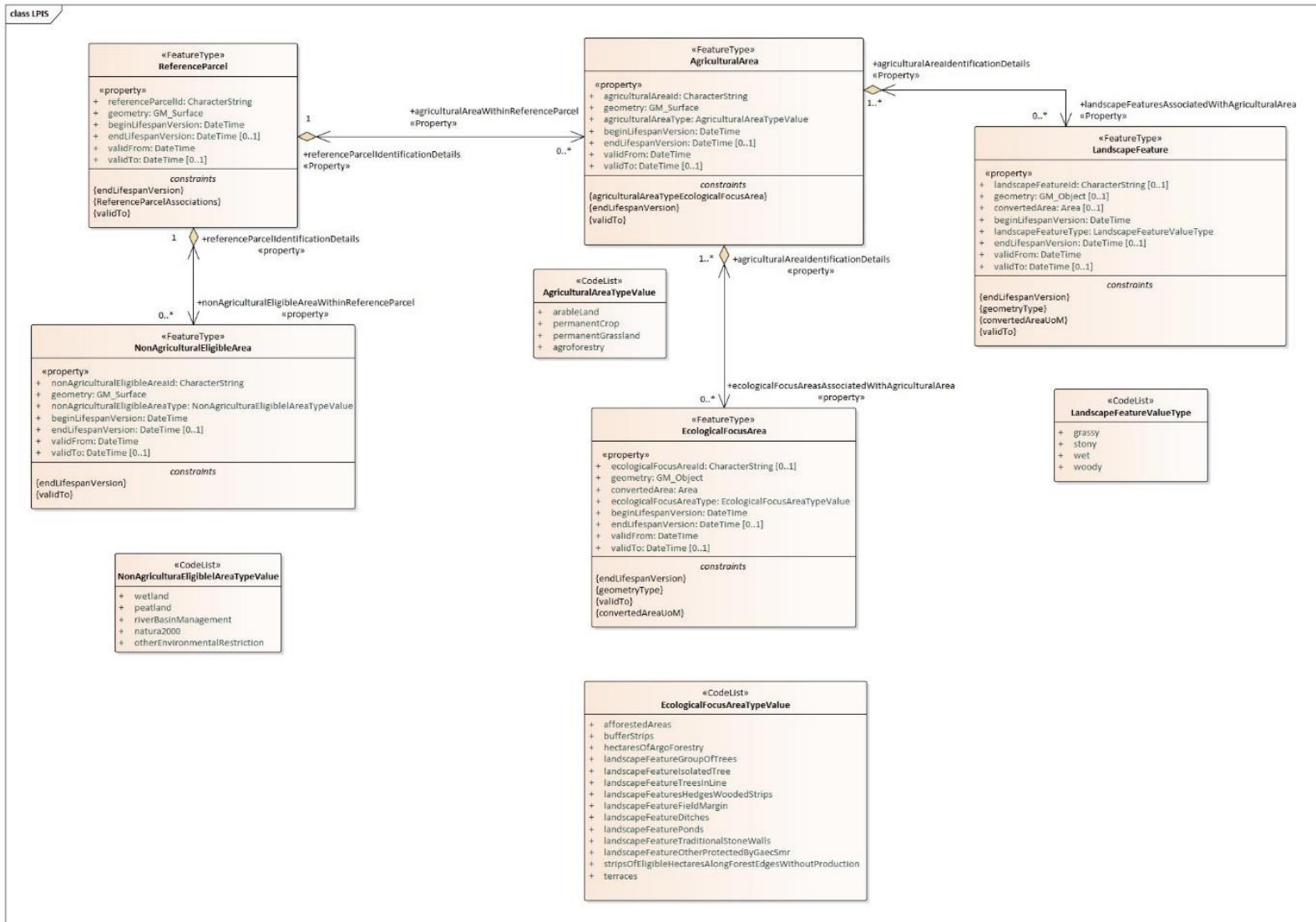
TG on Interoperability - Methodology

- User driven methodology – derive harmonisation requirements from use cases:
 - LULUCF reporting (implemented in Bg) : LPIS for geospatial tracking of managed cropland and managed grassland as required by approach 3 of R (EU) 841/2018
 - Training of crop classification algorithms (implemented in At and De): reusing original GSAA data vs. generalised data (simplified representation geometries and crop classification)
 - Identification and quantification of landscape features (implemented in Cz, Es, Lt, Ro): reusing third party data in IACS for extending environmental information (relevant in the PMEF context)
- INSPIRE artefacts and knowledge base applied
 - Generic conceptual model
 - Data specification template

TG on Interoperability – main features

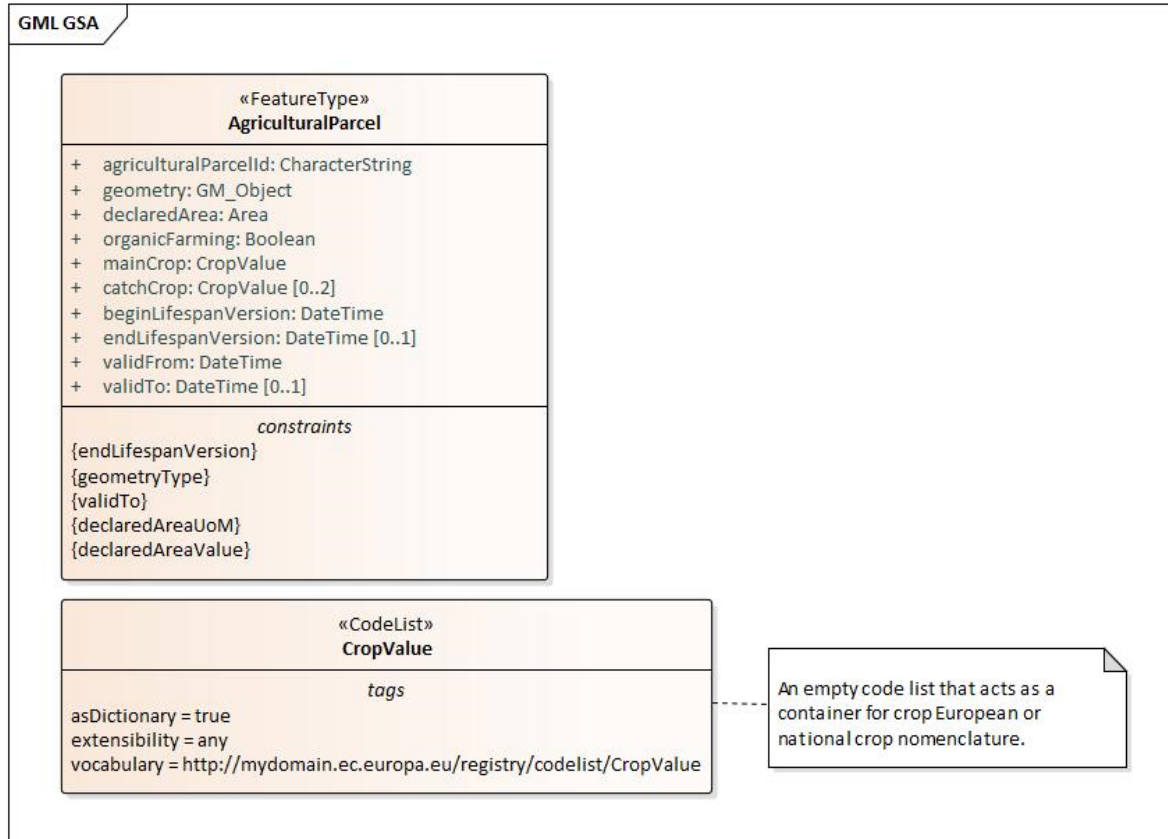
- Two application schemas (LPIS, GSA)
- Most of the specified elements are underpinned with legal references (CAP 2013 – 2020 and CAP 2020-2027) and technical guidelines of the IACS community
- Starting point: IACS domain model (2016)
 - All business information removed
 - Concepts of the new CAP added

LPIS specifications for INSPIRE



- Simplification as compared to the “internal” IACS schema (no connections to payment schemes, LPIS QA)
- LF values according to the results of the pilot
- Other data specifications elements – with references to the current guidance documents

GSAA specification for INSPIRE

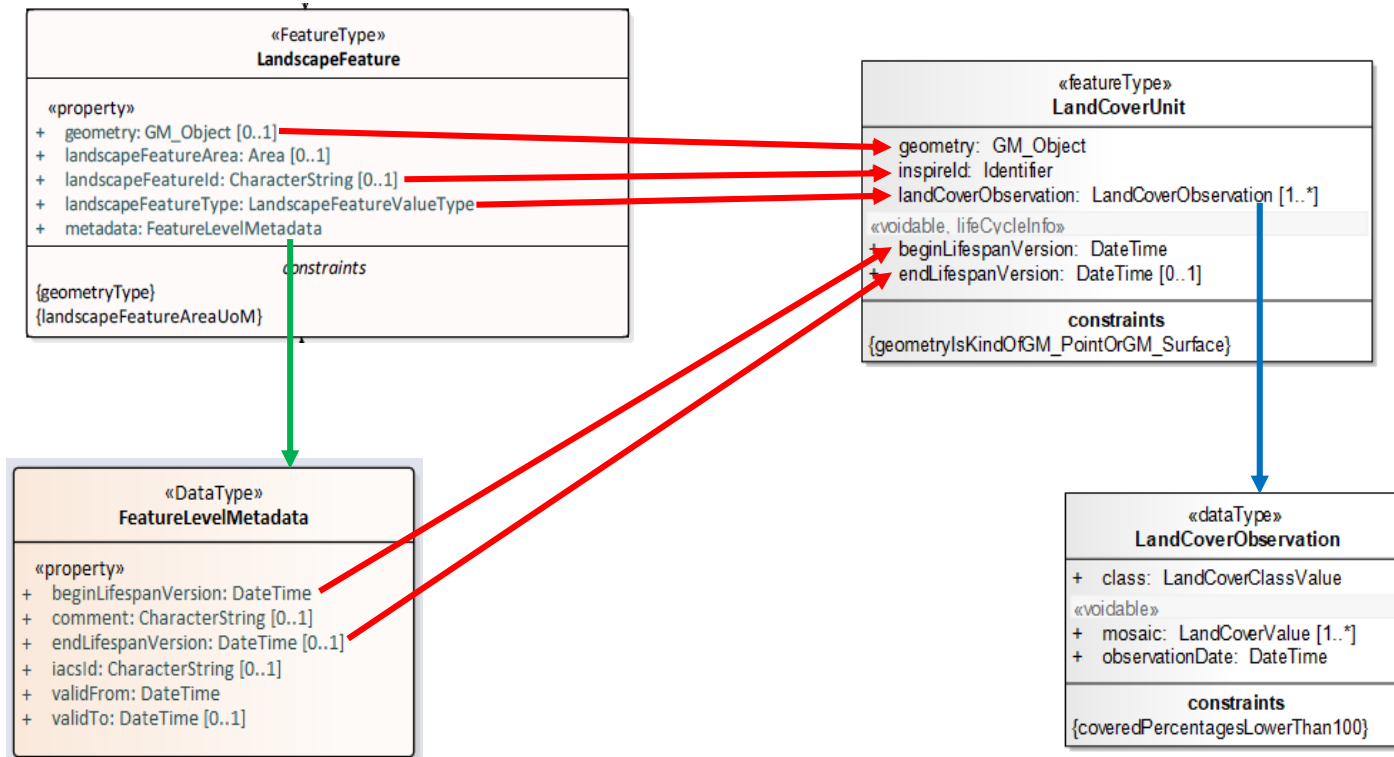


Only geospatial information, no connection to beneficiaries and payments

Crop types

- No mandatory classification system
- Publication of classification system in a publicly accessible register is mandatory
- Recommended systems: LUCAS, IFS

Mapping between IACS and INSPIRE



- From the elements of the harmonised LPIS and GSAA application schema to the elements INSPIRE Land cover and Land Use themes
- Currently provided as Annex of the interoperability TG

Next steps

Planned
Ready

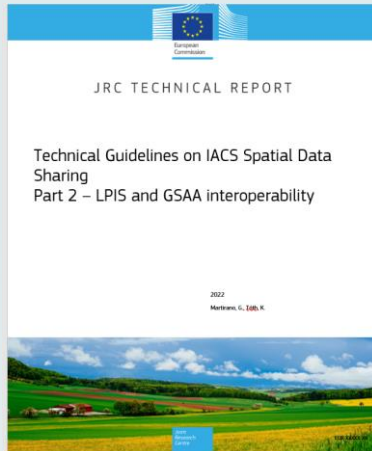
- Commenting by the IACS and INSPIRE communities
- Voluntary testing



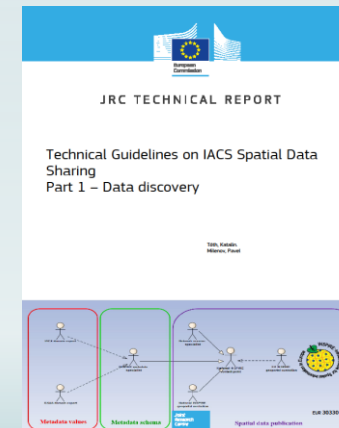
Comment resolution



Final TG



- Updated draft after**
- Internal testing
 - experts' review
 - Discussion at the data sharing WS (28/02)



TG Part 1
Data discovery

Minor updates

Thank you



© European Union 2020

Unless otherwise noted the reuse of this presentation is authorised under the [CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license. For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the EU, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective right holders.

Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. Fotolia.com](#); Slide xx: [element concerned](#), source: [e.g. iStock.com](#)

