



**Ministry of Environment
and Food of Denmark**

The Danish
Agricultural Agency

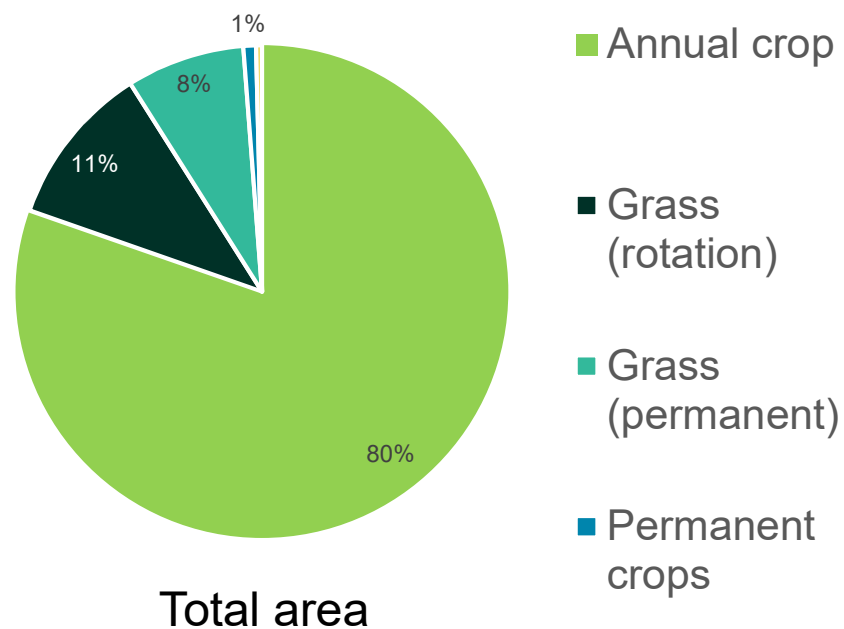
Monitoring 2019 in Denmark

Valladolid workshop
10 April 2019

Jakob Dragsbæk

Basic payment scheme in Denmark

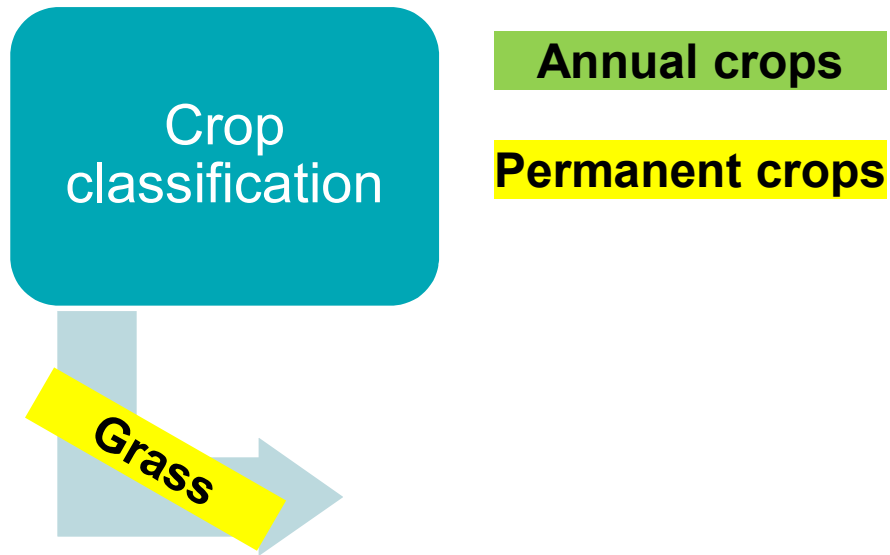
Distribution of Denmark's BPS-area in types



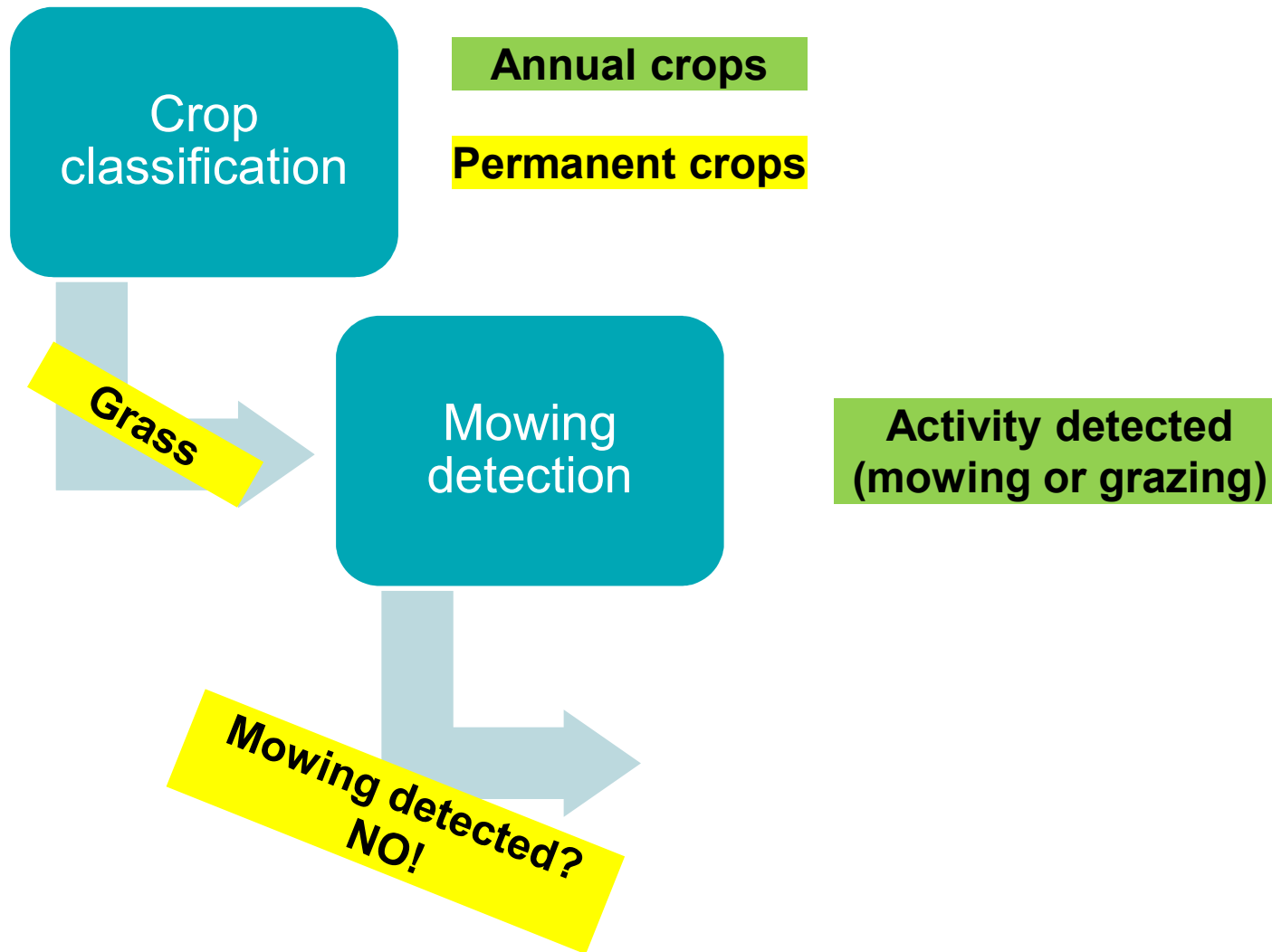
The vast majority of non-compliant areas under the basic payments scheme is found on grasslands



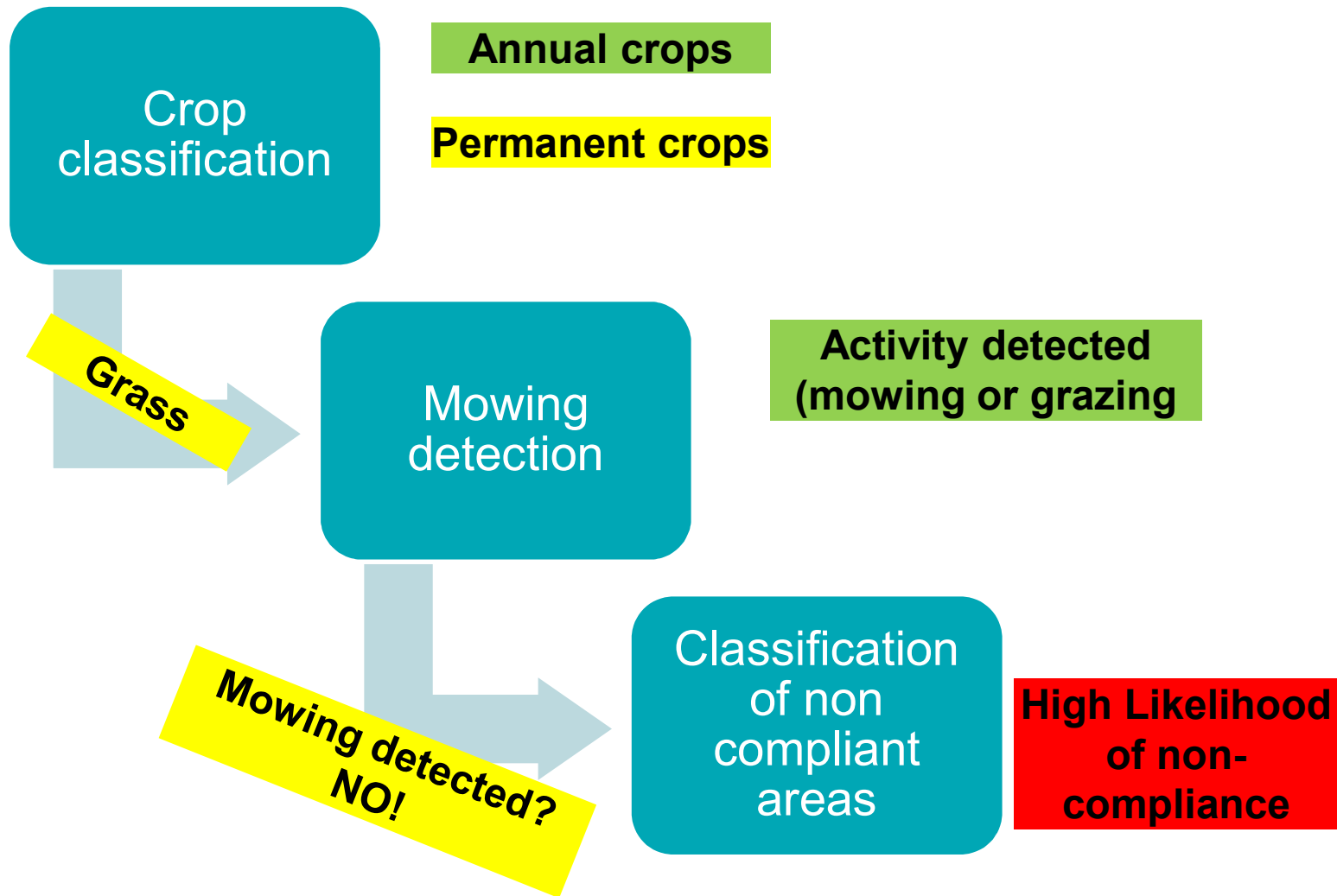
The monitoring procedure



The monitoring procedure



The monitoring procedure



Traffic light & follow up

**Annual crops -
Confirmed by crop classification**

Grassland - activity detected

**Grassland - Low likelihood of
non-compliance (end of season)**

Permanent Crops

**Annual crops
- not confirmed by crop
classification**

**Grasslands –
medium likelihood of non-
compliance (end of
season)**

**Grasslands –
High Likelihood of
non-compliance**

**Traffic lights will be
published on
the farmers application
website (login necessary)**

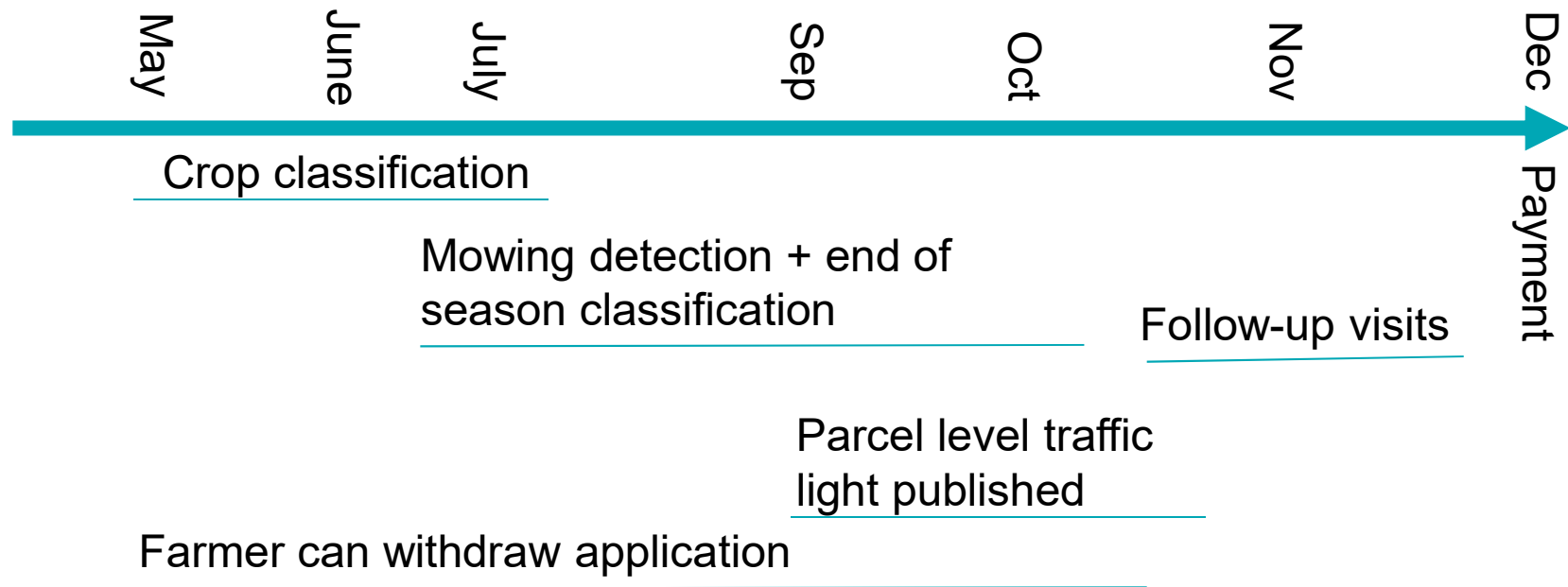
**Farmer can withdraw their
red parcels (no geotagged
photos or other sources of
documentation allowed)**

**Physical follow-up activities
on all the remaining red
parcels.**

**Follow-up in 3-year cycle
LPIS update on ortho
images on the yellow
parcels, when possible.
Analysis of the remaining
yellow cases.**



Timeline



Main challenges/lessons learned so far in 2019

Decision making & development of methods:

Very fast decision making proces – engaging the policy level, the farmers and the organisation – and clarifying with the Commission.

Difficult to meet all the changing ideas and wanted actions for monitoring in the 1st year in Denmark.

Representative, nationwide and validated results are expensive

The potential savings/benefits are often wanted before the methods are thoroughly tested on national conditions.



- **Internal workflows**

New monitoring methods used for operational purposes, but the setup is still connected to the classic workflows.

But, monitoring is not directly comparable with the existing control paradigm.

Uncertainties about the scope/extent of the different follow-up activities makes it hard to estimate resources and guarantee savings.

Follow up activities late in the season on an unknown distribution of parcels causes concerns of timely payment and validation.

Full scale pilot projects are necessary



Communication

Increasing European paying agency collaborations may shorten the path to producing own viable results

A communication strategy from the beginning is necessary both internal and external

If traffic lights signals are activated differently it quickly becomes confusing both for the farmers and the paying agencies.

Communication of the traffic light system and publication on a simple accessible & platform is important

Explanation of statistical uncertainties and potential delays in detecting activity (revisit time coherence or optical data gaps) is also a good idea to mention up front.



Road ahead 2020-

Increased focus on automation, simplification and guidance to farmers, based on 2019 experiences.

Possibly expand monitoring to greening obligations, catch crops etc.

Fundamental change of internal value chains – getting rid of deadlines, changing emphasis in controls and file handling, and...

No follow-up on "red" parcels on the spot.

Fewer yellow parcels

Legal certainty to the farmers without physical OTSC? And with no more burdens for the farmers!

Convincing farmers that monitoring is an advantage – not (just) increased control levels.



Thank you!

