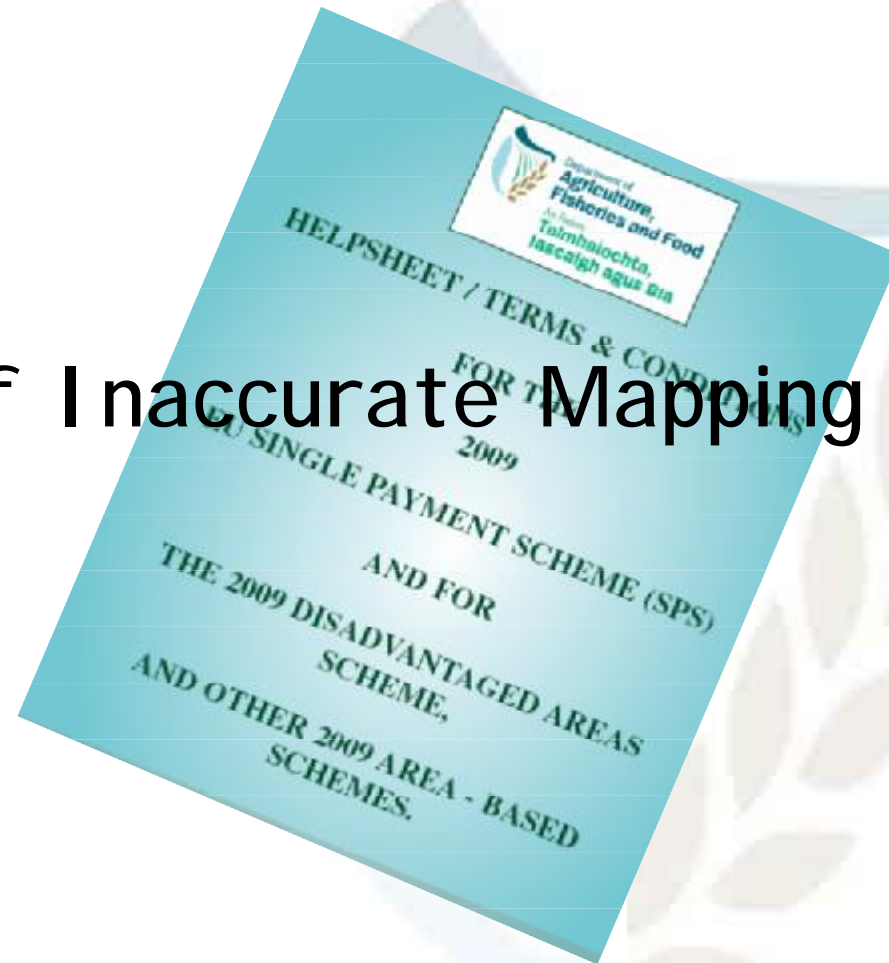


FAS Module 3

SPS Application and Land Eligibility

Outline

- Principles
- Methodology
- Examples
- Consequences of Inaccurate Mapping



Principles

- One Eligible Hectare of land declared = one SPS entitlement activated for payment purposes
- An “eligible hectare” is land that is used for an agricultural activity...*
- DAFF must know the location of each hectare being claimed.

*Full definition in “HELPSHEET / TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR THE 2009 EU SINGLE PAYMENT SCHEME (SPS)”

Principles

- Deductions* must be made for:
 - Ø Roads
 - Ø Buildings
 - Ø Boglands unfit for grazing
 - Ø Scrub...



*Full definition in "HELPSHEET / TERMS & CONDITIONS FOR THE 2009 EU SINGLE PAYMENT SCHEME (SPS)"

Principles

- SPS application
 - Ø Declare all the land that will form part of your holding on 31st May 2009
 - Ø “Digitised Area”
 - Ø “Reference Area”
 - Ø “Claimed Area”
- Map must accurately reflect the “reference area”

4 Digitised Area	5 Reference Area	6 Request to Change to Reference Area	7 Claimed Area of each parcel in hectares
This is the area of each parcel before the deduction of any ineligible area such as roadways, inaccessible areas, rivers, dense scrub, etc.	This area is fixed for each parcel based on previous claims made on that parcel and on inspections. <u>PLEASE NOTE</u> The net area in Column 7 should not exceed this area. If it does, you must complete column 6 and supply a map or other evidence to verify the new claim.	If you wish to request an amendment to the Reference area of a parcel, you must place an 'X' in this Column against the parcel you wish to change. <u>PLEASE NOTE</u> Mapping or other evidence of change must be submitted to support any request under this column.	This is the area of the parcel that you are declaring for payment. If you are changing your claimed area for any parcel in 2009, please amend and update the pre-printed details. The reference area (see Column 5) should not be exceeded without marking an 'X' in column 6 against the parcel and submitting a map or other evidence of a change in parcel size.
<u>HECTARES</u>	<u>HECTARES</u>		<u>HECTARES</u>

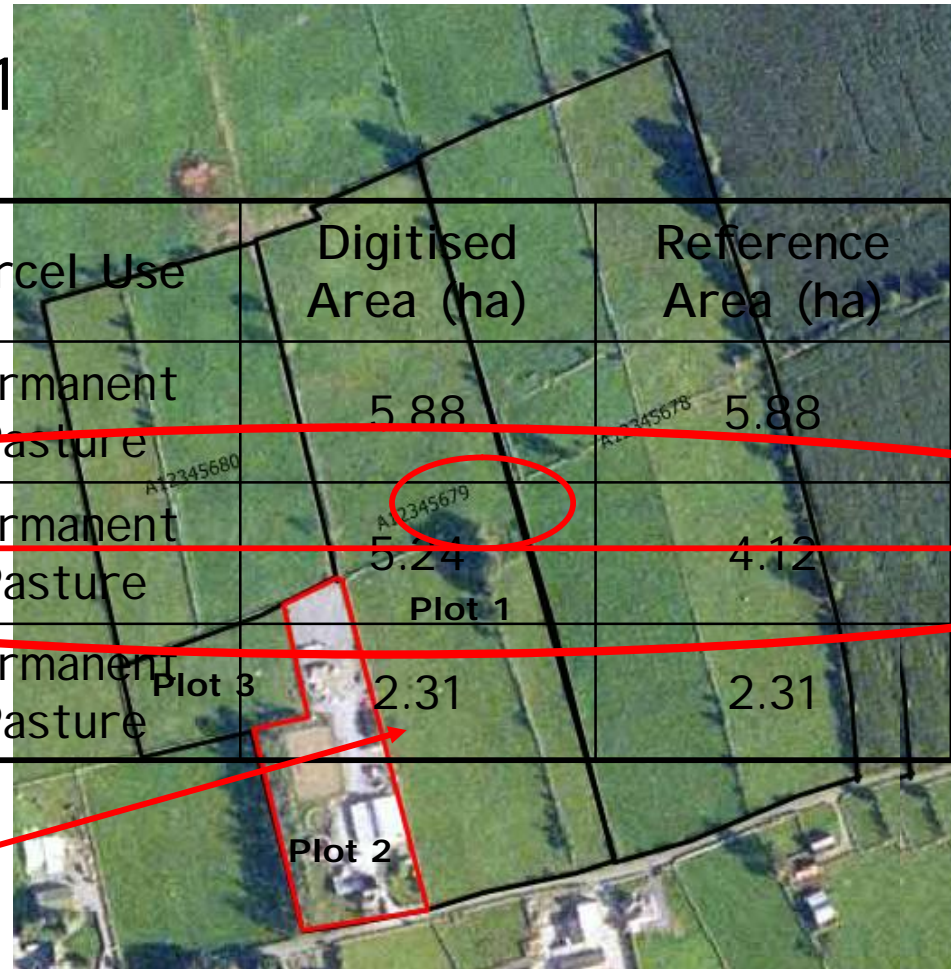
Methodology

- § *Accurately* mark, in red pen, all deductions to be made in a parcel
- § Maps that can be used:
 - Ø LPI S Maps (DAFF Maps)
 - Ø OSI Maps
 - Ø Land Registry Maps
- § Calculate the area to be claimed...

Examples

- Case study 1

Parcel	Parcel Use	Digitised Area (ha)	Reference Area (ha)	Claimed Area (ha)
A12345678	Permanent Pasture	5.88	5.88	5.88
A12345679	Permanent Pasture	5.24	4.12	4.12
A12345680	Permanent Pasture	2.31	2.31	2.31



Farmyard

Examples

- Case study 1

Parcel	Parcel Use	Digitised Area (ha)	Reference Area (ha)	Claimed Area (ha)
A12345678	Permanent Pasture	5.88	5.88	5.88
A12345680	Permanent Pasture	2.31	2.31	2.31
Plot 1	Permanent Pasture			3.76
Plot 2	Farm Buildings			0
Plot 3	Permanent Pasture			0.50

Examples

- Similar Scenarios:

- § Quarry

- § Farm Roadway's

- § House sites

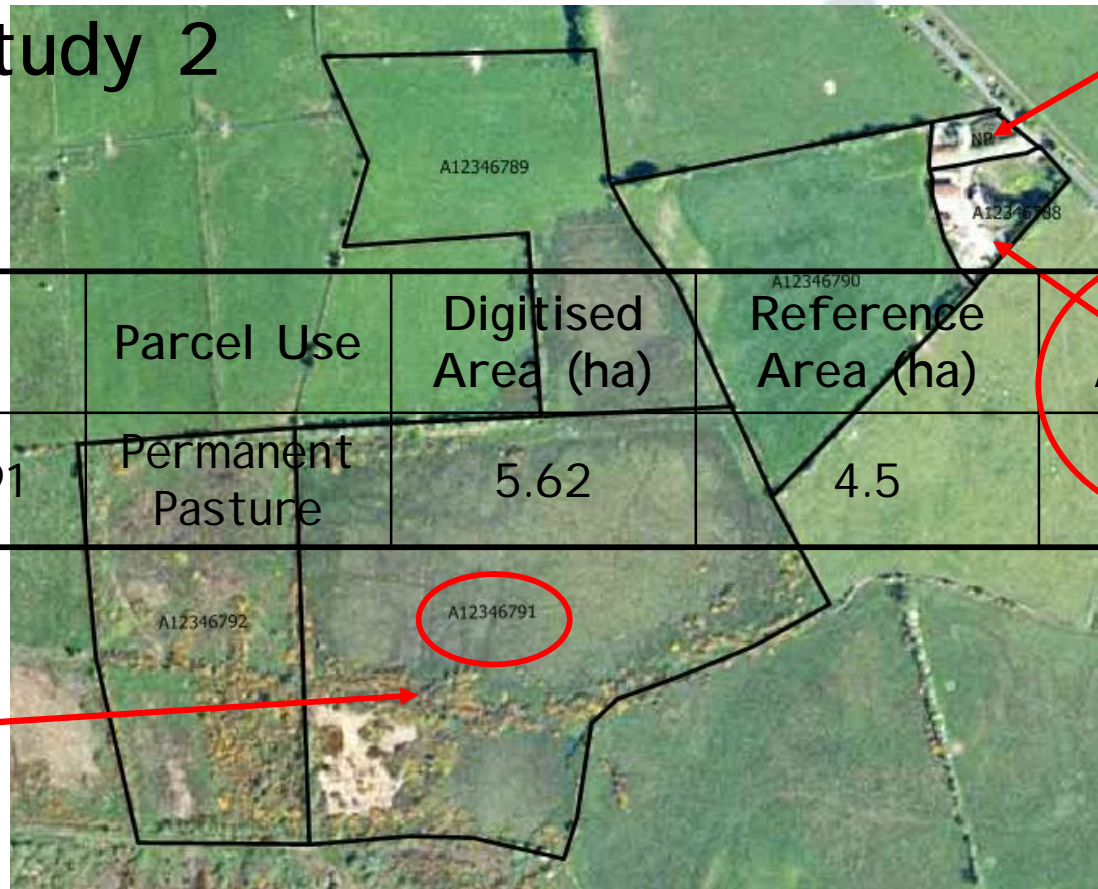
- § Areas of Scrub in corner of the field



Examples

Dwelling House

- Case study 2



Parcel	Parcel Use	Digitised Area (ha)	Reference Area (ha)	Claimed Area (ha)
A12346791	Permanent Pasture	5.62	4.5	4.5

Scattered Scrub

Examples

- REPS

- § Must declare all “area based commitments”

- Ø Linnet

- Ø REPS 4 Habitat...

- § Currently (2009), where part of parcel, subdivision is acceptable i.e. A and B

- § Accurate map is still required

Consequences of Inaccurate Mapping

- Farmers overclaiming and possibility of fines...
- Farmers underclaiming...especially an issue if farmer is short of area
- Delayed processing of inspection cases...
- Delayed processing of non-inspection cases
- Possible audit implications for Ireland



**Thanks for your
attention.**