

Replicating the LPIS around the EU A contractor's view

LPIS 2010 Workshop

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SINERGISE



ABACO and SINERGISE

Abaco was founded in 1990 to analyse and develop solutions for Geographical Information Systems.

Sinergise started in 2003 as a GIS division of Cosylab. From 2008 it is an independent company.

ABACO and SINERGISE today provide solutions and technology for:

- Integrated Administration and Control System for the Common Agricultural Policy,**
- Real-estate and facility management,**
- Territory and Resource Planning,**
- other general purpose applications for Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDI) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)**



Why this presentation?



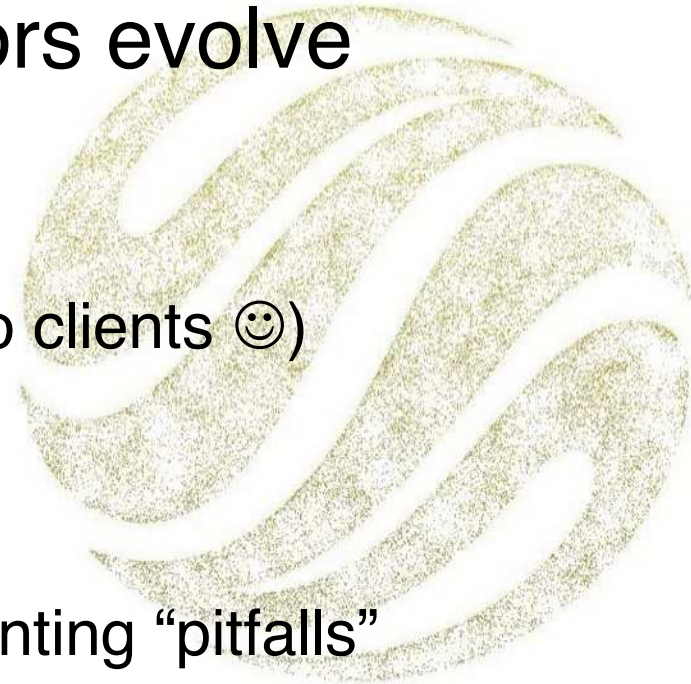
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The reasons behind this presentation

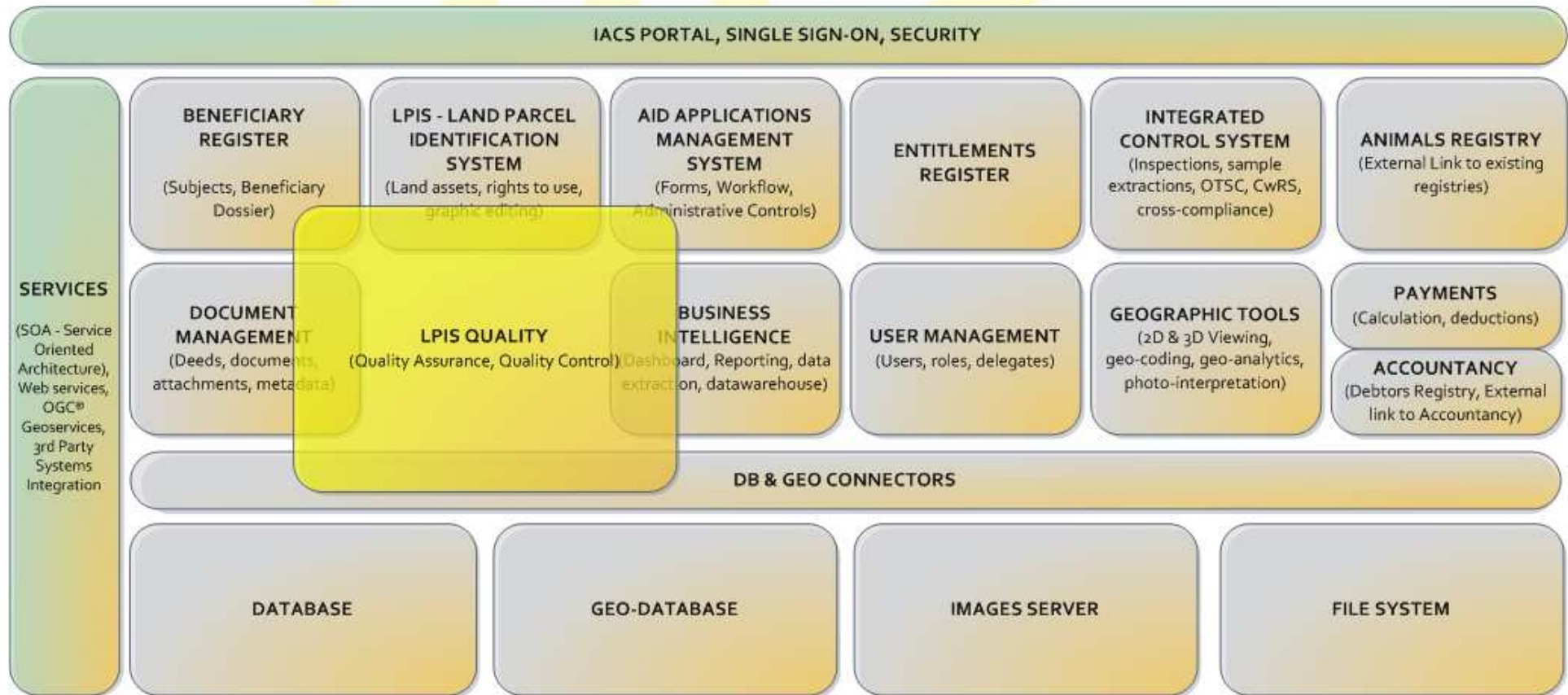
- To summarise experiences on LPIS implementations
- To explain how vendors evolve
 - Innovate by coalition
 - Join efforts on IACS
 - Avoid integration costs (to clients 😊)
- To talk with you
 - Experience exchange
 - Understanding and preventing “pitfalls”
 - Shorten time for integration



Scope



Scope



Experiences: General Findings

- During the pre-purchase evaluation process:
 - Lack of market research, or “adamant” situations
 - Not final specifications
 - Not considering integration costs
 - Not detailed cost/benefit analysis
 - Lowest price bids



Experiences: General Findings

- Resulting in:
 - Not considering pre-packaged (always services), but when considering it, it is general-purpose software.
 - Tenders limited to a single piece of IACS (no holistic view)
 - Unjustified differences of budgets among MS (mostly over-budgeting)



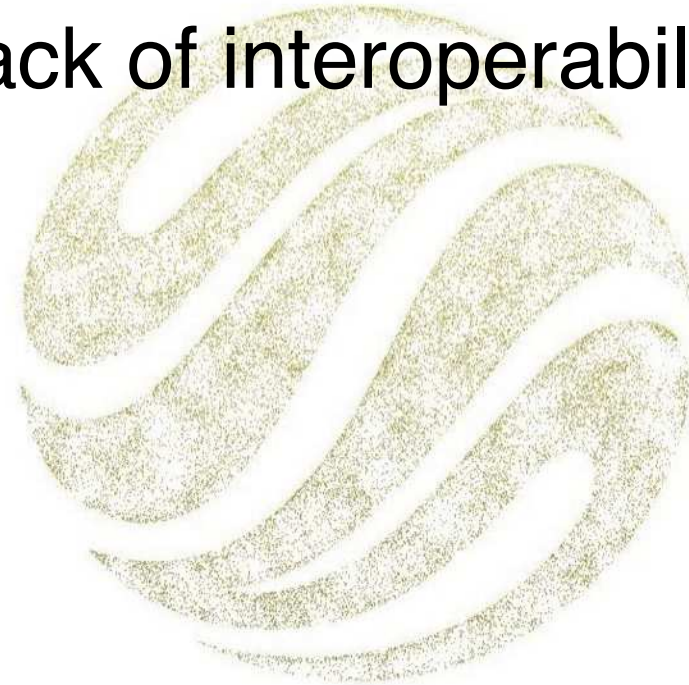
Experiences: General Findings

- During the project:
 - Client expectations are not met
 - Problems during operation:
 - System infrastructure is not set
 - Users are not educated enough
 - Lack of quality of data
 - Software problems



Experiences: General Findings

- Large cost of operations
 - Non-optimized (too generic) IT
 - Integration costs, lack of interoperability
 - Running costs
 - Resources costs



Experiences: LPIS - poor vs. good

- Poor LPIS

- Unambiguous localization (double declarations, ineffective inspections)
- Inadequate quantification of eligible area (ineffective cross-checks, risk for over-declarations)

- Good LPIS

- facilitates operation by farmer, inspector, PA
- allows systematic monitoring
- better performances (reduction of inspections)
- lower IACS operating costs
- reduced risk for the EU funds



Experiences: LPIS «pitfalls»

- Often decoupled from the ICS
- Not really integrated within other IACS processes (which may help keeping information up-to-date)
- Lack of real historical functionalities
- Fanciful/custom interpretation of RP
- No plans to use LPIS also for RD
- QA only seen only as a separate activity

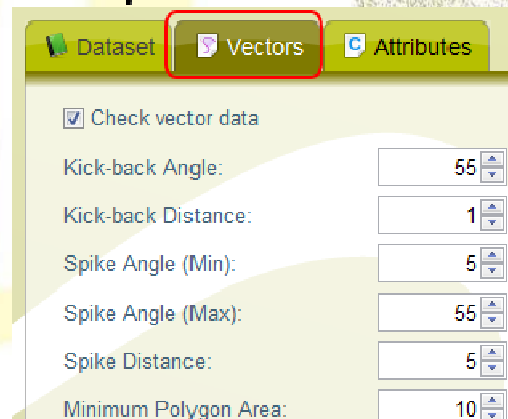


Experiences: Lessons learned

- Dodge the traps 😊
- Focus on quality of the data
 - Controls on data input
 - Spatial quality of data – clean topology
 - Control over the users



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Experiences: Lessons learned

- Focus on interoperability
 - Maintain holistic view
 - Interrelate use (wine, pastures, irrigation)
- Avoid limiting vision to own countries: IACS is a European-wide issue
- Government transparency
- Growing types of stakeholders



Experiences: your vision, our vision

- How should the Administration organise itself:
 - Able to understand and master the “process”, not the technology
 - Able to understand the “model” to avoid “lock-in”
 - Short learning curve = lower outsourcing costs



Experiences: your vision, our vision

- How should the vendor organise itself:
 - Focus on IACS
 - Pilot phase, laboratories
 - Discovery, gap analysis, short deliveries
 - Stay ahead with Regulations and Guidelines
 - Innovate by coalition
 - Listen, listen, listen...



Think ahead



*Not only we look from above,
we added depth to our vision*

