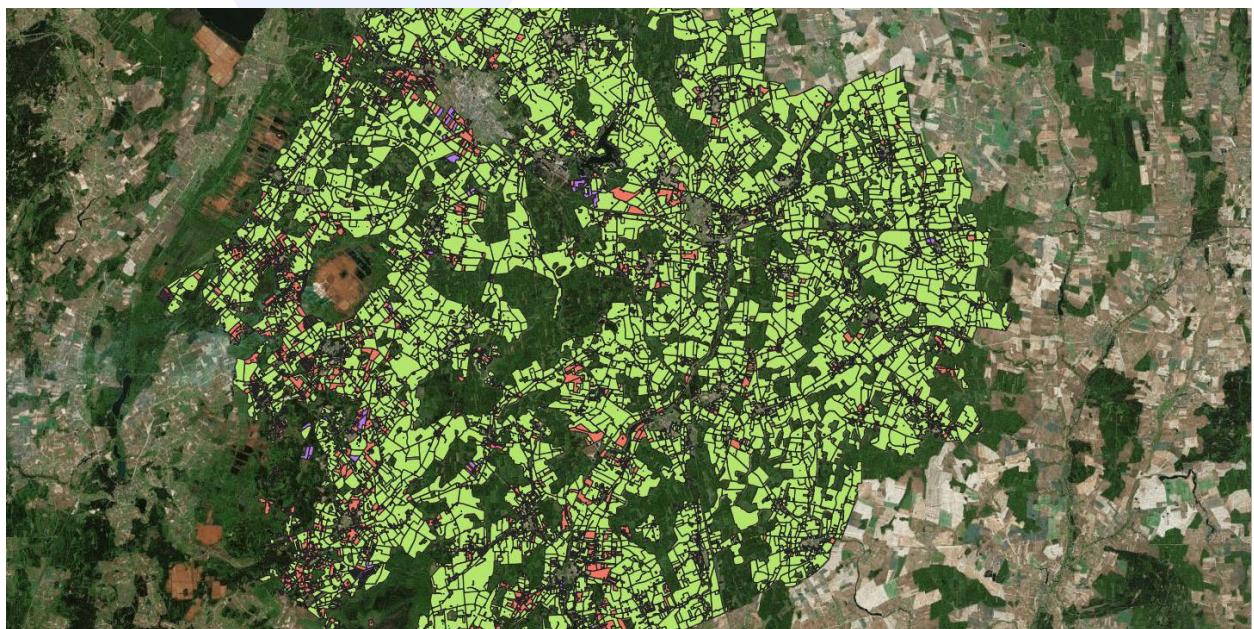


Technical Guidelines on IACS Data Sharing

geoIACS

Wojda, P., Martin Jimenez, J., De Medici, D., Scarpa, S., Martirano, G.

2025



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JRC144416

Ispra: European Commission, 2025

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How to cite this report: Wojda, P., Martin Jimenez, J., De Medici, D., Scarpa, S. and Martirano, G., *Technical Guidelines on IACS Data Sharing - geolACS*, European Commission, Ispra, 2025, JRC144416.

Contents

Authors.....	4
2.1. Name	7
2.2. Informal description.....	7
2.3. Normative References	7
2.4. Terms and definitions.....	8
3.1. Application schemas – Overview	10
3.2. Basic notions	10
3.2.1. Notation	10
3.2.2. Voidable characteristics.....	11
3.2.3. Enumerations	11
3.2.4. Code lists.....	11
3.2.5. Consistency between spatial data sets.....	13
3.2.6. Identifier management.....	13
3.2.7. Geometry representation.....	13
3.2.8. Temporality representation.....	14
3.3. Application schema geolACS	14
3.3.1. Narrative description and UML overview	14
3.3.2. geolACS Feature catalogue.....	19
3.3.2.1. Feature types.....	19
3.3.2.1.1. ReferenceParcel.....	19
3.3.2.1.2. AgriculturalParcel.....	24
3.3.2.1.3. NonAgriculturalEligibleArea	30
3.3.2.1.4. EcoLandscapeElement.....	35
3.3.2.1.5. Site	40
3.3.2.1.6. EcologicalFocusArea.....	45
3.3.2.2. Data types.....	49
3.3.2.2.1. FarmAnimalSpecies	49
3.3.2.3. Code lists.....	51
3.3.2.3.1. AgriculturalAreaTypeValue	51
3.3.2.3.2. CropValue	53

3.3.2.3.3. LocalisedCropValue	55
3.3.2.3.4. NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue.....	55
3.3.2.3.5. EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue	57
3.3.2.3.6. EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue.....	58
3.3.2.3.7. LandscapeFeatureTypeValue	59
3.3.2.3.8. AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue	60
3.3.2.3.9. NACEActivityValue	63
3.3.2.3.10. EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue.....	63
4.1. Default reference systems, units of measure and grid.....	70
4.1.1. Coordinate reference systems	70
4.1.1.1. Datum.....	70
4.1.1.2. Coordinate reference systems.....	70
4.1.1.3. Display.....	71
4.1.1.4. Identifiers for coordinate reference systems.....	71
5.1. Data quality elements	74
5.1.1. Completeness – Commission.....	76
5.1.2. Logical consistency – Domain consistency	77
5.1.3. Logical Consistency – Topological consistency.....	78
5.1.4. Data Quality – Positional accuracy – Absolute or external accuracy.....	79
5.1.5. Data Quality – Positional accuracy – Relative or internal accuracy	80
5.1.6. Data Quality – Thematic accuracy – Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage...	82
5.1.7. Data Quality – Thematic accuracy – Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance	83
5.2. Minimum data quality requirements	83
6.1. Metadata elements defined in INSPIRE Metadata Regulation.....	86
6.1.1. Resource title	87
6.1.2. Resource abstract.....	87
6.1.3. Resource type	87
6.1.4. Resource locator.....	87
6.1.5. Unique resource identifier	88
6.1.6. Resource language.....	88
6.1.7. Topic category	88

6.1.8. Keyword	88
6.1.9. Geographic bounding box.....	88
6.1.10. Temporal reference	88
6.1.11. Lineage	90
6.1.12. Spatial resolution.....	90
6.1.13. Conformity.....	90
6.1.14. Conditions applying to access and use	90
6.1.15. Limitations on public access	90
6.1.16. Responsible organisation	90
6.1.17. Metadata point of contact.....	90
6.1.18. Metadata date.....	90
6.1.19. Metadata language	90
6.2. Metadata elements for interoperability.....	91
6.3. Metadata documenting Data Quality.....	91
7.1. Updates	92
7.2. Delivery medium.....	92
7.3. Encodings	93
7.3.1. Default Encoding(s)	94
7.3.1.1. Specific requirements for GML encoding.....	94
7.3.1.2. Default encoding(s) for geolACS application schemas.....	94
7.3.1.3. Alternative Encoding.....	95
7.4. Confidentiality clauses	95
9.1. Layers to be provided by INSPIRE view services	97
9.2. Styles required to be supported by INSPIRE view services.....	98
Appendix 1. Changes with respect to the previous TGs on IACS spatial data sharing	114
Appendix 2. geolACS datasets and HVD	115
Appendix 3. geolACS data model and IACS QA.....	117
Appendix 4. Examples of geolACS data harmonisation	118
Appendix 5. Mapping of geolACS data model toward INSPIRE LC data model	132
Appendix 6. Mapping of geolACS data model toward INSPIRE LU data model.....	136
Appendix 7. Mapping between geolACS data model and INSPIRE AF data model	137

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1. Introduction

The effective sharing and reuse of spatial data within the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) across Europe is currently hindered by the lack of harmonisation, which in turns limits data interoperability and reuse. This technical guidance (TG) aims to address this major obstacle by proposing a common solution for achieving interoperability and standardisation of IACS spatial (hereafter “geolACS”) data across Member States.

To this end, the TG introduces a unique data model for geolACS datasets, accompanied by a comprehensive data specification aligned with the INSPIRE Data Specifications template. Besides a platform independent UML conceptual model, the TG provides also an associated GML application schema and a GeoPackage template to support the physical implementation of the conceptual data model. These technical artefacts are designed to overcome existing challenges in data sharing, promote interoperability, and facilitate efficient IACS spatial data reuse.

This TG updates and merges the two previous Technical Guidelines on Spatial Data Sharing¹ (Part 1 – Data discovery (Tóth and Milenov 2020), Part 2 – Data interoperability (MARTIRANO and TOTH 2023)), which will be withdrawn once the adoption of this TG will be formally endorsed. A description of the changes introduced by this TG with respect to the previous ones is provided in Appendix 1.

Beyond resolving interoperability issues, the adoption of this TG by Member States is expected to reduce the administrative burden associated with various existing IACS-related obligations. In particular, geolACS datasets conformant to the proposed specification qualify as High Value Datasets under Regulation 2023/138 and support the fulfilment of IACS Quality Assurance (QA) requirements. More details are provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

Moreover, harmonised geolACS datasets will enhance the efficiency of European Commission (EC) services involved in IACS-related tasks, such as IACS statistics and the Farm Sustainability Data Network (FSDN). The TG also continues supporting conformance with INSPIRE obligations, preserving IACS-specific semantics while enabling alignment with INSPIRE data themes, namely Land Use (LU), Land Cover (LC), and Agricultural and Aquaculture Facilities (AF). More details are provided in Appendices 5, 6 and 7.

Possible confidentiality clauses required by geolACS data providers willing to prevent disclosure of sensitive information contained in the harmonised datasets to non-authorised users have been dealt with.

This TG has undergone an initial test phase, producing harmonised datasets from non-harmonised data sources, as described in Appendix 4. Going forward, the proposed specifications will be shared with DG AGRI, Paying Agencies, and geolACS data custodians² for voluntary pilot testing. Feedback will guide the refinement of the TG, which will then undergo a formal endorsement process in collaboration with JRC, DG AGRI, and the INSPIRE Maintenance and Implementation Group (MIG).

¹ <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/technical-guidelines/tree/main/ias>

² According to ISO 19115, “data custodian” is a party that accepts accountability and responsibility for the data and ensures appropriate care and maintenance of the resource (ref. <https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/metadata-codelist/ResponsiblePartyRole/custodian>

As a final introductory remark, the structure of this report adheres to the structure of an INSPIRE data specification on a data theme, adopting for requirements and recommendations the styles shown below:

TG Requirement X. Notation and role

This style is used for requirements that shall be fulfilled by data providers to share spatial information according to these Technical Guidelines.

TG Recommendation Y. Notation and role

This style is used for recommendations that may help data providers to share spatial information according to these Technical Guidelines.

2. Overview

2.1. Name

Data specification for geolACS datasets.

2.2. Informal description

Definition: geolACS is an implementation of the IACS elements listed in Art. 66(1)(a) and Art. 66 (1)(b) of Regulation 2021/2116:

- an identification system for agricultural parcels
- a geo-spatial application system and, where applicable, an animal-based application system.

Description: geolACS dataset is a spatial dataset containing reference parcels, agricultural parcels, non-agricultural eligible areas and eco-landscape elements. It contains also sites (places within a holding where agricultural activities related to animals are exercised). It can contain also ecological focus areas, but only for historical purposes, not being existing anymore in the new CAP.

Similarities with INSPIRE spatial data themes: There is a similarity in scope between certain geolACS feature types and the feature types of the following INSPIRE spatial data themes:

- Appendix II: Land Cover (LC): similarity between the geolACS EcoLandscapeElement feature type and the INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type.
- Appendix III: Land Use (LU): similarity between geolACS AgriculturalParcel feature type and INSPIRE LC ExistingLandUseObject feature types.
- Appendix III: Agricultural and Aquaculture Facility (AF): similarity between geolACS Site feature type and INSPIRE AF Site feature type.

These similarities allow new INSPIRE-compliant LC/LU/AF datasets to be derived from geolACS datasets.

The related data transformations are described in Appendix 4-6.

High Value Datasets: geolACS datasets contain the key attributes required for Reference parcels and Agricultural parcels by High Value Datasets Regulation 2023/138. A mapping table between HVD key attributes for Reference parcels and Agricultural Parcels and the related geolACS attributes is provided in Appendix 2.

2.3. Normative References

Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, Regulation (EU) 2023/138.

2.4. Terms and definitions

General terms and definitions helpful for understanding the INSPIRE data specification documents are defined in the INSPIRE Glossary³ (INSPIRE glossary - INSPIRE registry n.d.).

The following geolACS specific terms are defined:

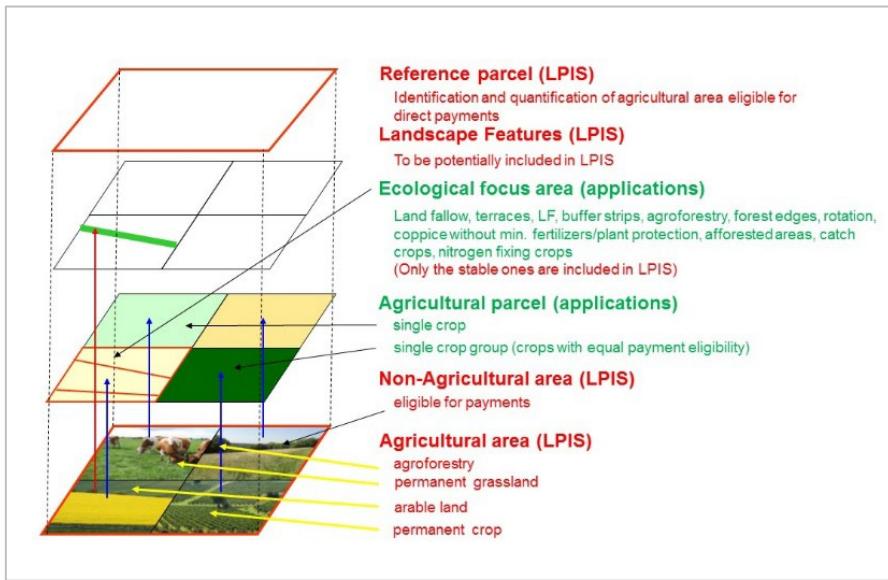
- **Agricultural parcel:** means a unit, defined by Member States, of agricultural area as determined in accordance with Article 4(3) of R (EU) 2021/2115.
- **Eco Landscape Element:** From Article 4(4)(b) of R (EU) 2021/2115, any area of the holding which is: (i) covered by landscape features subject to the retention obligation under GAEC standard 8 listed in Annex III and (ii) for the duration of the relevant commitment by the farmer, established or maintained as a result of an eco-scheme referred to in Article 31. It shall be a landscape feature or an area interested by an area-based eco-scheme.
- **Ecological Focus Area:** Ecological focus areas as referred to in Article 46 of R (EU) 1307/2013 and its Delegated Regulation (EU) 639/2014(European Commission 2014) (areas contributing to practices beneficial for the climate and the environment as referred to in Art. 43(2)(c) of R (EU) 1307/2013). Ecological focus areas are not applicable for datasets issued after 2023.
- **Non agricultural eligible area:** Land containing non-agricultural areas considered eligible by the Member States for receiving payment under Title III, Chapter 4 of R (EU) 2021/2115.
- **Reference parcel:** From Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1172, 'reference parcel' means a geographically delimited area retaining a unique identification as registered in the identification system for agricultural parcels referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. A reference parcel shall contain a unit of land representing agricultural area, as referred to in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. Where appropriate, a reference parcel shall also contain non-agricultural areas considered eligible by Member States for receiving the support for area-based interventions referred to in Article 65(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.
- **Site:** Place within a holding where agricultural activities related to animals are exercised.

Definition of additional terms are provided in section 3.3.2 (geolACS Feature catalogue).

The above definitions describe the feature types (spatial object types) of IACS, which are subject of this technical guidelines. Their relation to the real world and the geolACS spatial datasets are shown in **Figure 1**.

³ <https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/glossary>

Figure 1.Spatial object (feature) types of IACS as abstracted from the real world.



3. Data content and structure

3.1. Application schemas – Overview

The types to be used for the exchange and classification of spatial objects from data sets related to the geoIACS spatial data theme are defined in the following application schema:

- geoIACS application schema, which contains the concepts of agricultural parcel, eco-landscape element, ecological focus area, non-agricultural eligible area, reference parcel, site.

The application schema specifies requirements on the properties of each spatial object including its multiplicity, domain of valid values, constraints, etc.

Box 1. TG Requirement 1: Types for the Exchange and Classification of Spatial Objects

For the exchange and classification of spatial objects from data sets meeting the conditions laid down in Article 67 (3) and (4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116, Member States shall use the spatial object types and associated data types and code lists that are defined in this section.

In practice, TG requirement 1 means that geoIACS datasets shall be made available for data sharing according to the application schema defined in section 3.3 of this document.

As compared to the full information content of IACS datasets, the application schema defined in this section is restricted to the spatial object types and data types that are required to its spatial management. When publishing these datasets according to INSPIRE and HVD, additional feature and data types may be present, respecting the requirements of R (EU) 2016/679⁴.

Box 2. TG Requirement 2: Multiplicity

Spatial object types and data types shall comply with the multiplicities defined for the attributes and association roles in this section.

Similarly, TG Requirement 2 means that the properties (attributes and association roles) for geoIACS datasets presented for data sharing shall comply with the multiplicities (i.e. cardinalities) defined in the application schema in section 3.3.

3.2. Basic notions

3.2.1. Notation

The application schema included in this section is specified in Unified Modelling Language (UML), version 2.3. The spatial object types, their properties and associated types are shown in UML class diagrams⁵.

The use of a common conceptual schema language (i.e. UML) allows for an automated processing of application schemas and the encoding, querying and updating of data based on the application schema – across the different themes and different levels of detail.

⁴ [GDPR] <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2016/679/oj>

⁵ For an overview of the UML notation, see Annex D in [ISO 19103].

3.2.2. Voidable characteristics

Voidable stereotype is not used in this data specification.

3.2.3. Enumerations

No enumerations are used in this data specification.

3.2.4. Code lists

The purpose of a code list is to present an agreed set of codes with multilingual names, definitions and descriptions to be used as values of properties and which might be shared and reused by a wide audience. Code lists serve as controlled vocabularies for the values of object properties.

The benefits are:

- interoperability is improved through greater consistency and precision of data,
- data consumers (client applications) know and understand the values used by data providers,
- reuse of code values is promoted via adoption and integration by developers and users,
- searching and recovery of data items becomes more reliable,
- there is less variation in coding, minimising the duplication of datasets.⁶

Code lists are modelled as classes in the application schema. Their values, however, are managed outside of the application schema.

Box 3. TG Requirement 3: Code Lists types

Code lists shall be of one of the following types:

- a) code lists whose allowed values comprise only the values specified in this TG;
- b) code lists whose allowed values comprise the values specified in this TG and narrower values defined by data providers;
- c) code lists whose allowed values comprise the values specified in this TG and additional values at any level defined by data providers.

The type of code list is represented in the UML model through the tagged value that describes its extensibility. It can take the following values:

- **none**, representing code lists whose allowed values comprise only the values specified in the TG (type a),
- **narrower**, representing code lists whose allowed values comprise the values specified in the TG and narrower values defined by data providers (type b),
- **open**, representing code lists whose allowed values comprise the values specified in the TG and additional values at any level defined by data providers (type c).

“Narrower” means a less aggregated value in a classification system. For example, durum wheat is a narrower value of cereals.

⁶ Annex G of INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model, v3.4

Box 4. TG Requirement 4: Code Lists extensibility

Additional values defined by data providers shall not replace or redefine any value already specified in the TG.

Box 5. TG Requirement 5: Code Lists registers

Where, for an attribute whose type is a code list as referred to in points (b) or (c) of TG Requirement 2, a data provider provides a value that is not specified in this TG, that value and its definition shall be made available in a publicly accessible register.

Regarding the code lists governance, two types of code lists are distinguished:

- Code lists that are governed by an EU organisation (e.g. DG-AGRI, Eurostat) (EU governed code lists). These code lists will be managed centrally in a dedicated EU code list register, publicly accessible at https://<Domain_name.eu>/codelist/<CodeListName>⁷. They will be available in SKOS/RDF, XML and HTML. The maintenance will follow the procedures defined in ISO 19135. This means that the only allowed changes to a code list are the addition, deprecation or supersession of values, i.e. no value will ever be deleted, but only receive different statuses (valid, deprecated superseded). Identifiers for values of EU governed code lists will be constructed using the pattern https://<Domain_name.eu>/codelist/<CodeListName>/<value>. The possibility that EU-governed code lists will be managed in the INSPIRE code list register will be investigated.
- Code lists that are governed by an organisation outside of DG-AGRI/Eurostat/INSPIRE (externally governed code lists). These code lists are managed by an organisation outside the Commission (e.g. the Paying Agencies). A typical example of externally governed code list is represented by national code lists which may extend with narrower values the parent values of AgriculturalAreaTypeValue code list. The externally governed code lists will be managed in dedicated code list registers publicly accessible at https://<Domain_name.xx>/codelist/<CodeListName>. They will be available in SKOS/RDF, XML and HTML. The maintenance will follow the procedures defined in ISO 19135. This means that the only allowed changes to a code list are the addition, deprecation or supersession of values, i.e. no value will ever be deleted, but only receive different statuses (valid, deprecated superseded). Identifiers for values of externally governed code lists will be constructed using the pattern https://<Domain_name.xx>/codelist/<CodeListName>/<value>.

Box 6. TG Recommendation 1: Code Lists encoding

Code list values should be encoded using http URIs and labels, to be generated according to the relevant rules specified by the organizations managing the code lists registers and encoded following the rules applicable to the data format used.

When appropriate, encodings also may use a short value (i.e. a code) only.

EXAMPLE 1. Encoding http URIs and labels in GML:

```
<geolACS:mainCrop      xlink:href="http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/vocabulary/eurostat/crops/C0000T"  
xlink:title="C0000T">C0000T</geolACS:mainCrop>
```

EXAMPLE 2. Short value encoding in GeoPackage:

⁷ The link will be updated as soon as a final or temporary agreement is reached concerning the location of the registries.

The cell containing a code list value only has to contain the code C0000T. The code list URI has to be documented in the schema documentation.

Regarding code list multilingualism, in order to preserve semantic interoperability, code lists values belonging to both types of code lists above described (EU and externally governed code lists) will be provided in English. Where data providers are willing to use code lists values in their national language, they will have to add the related national language translations in the original code list in English.

Box 7. TG Requirement 6: Code Lists multilingualism

Code lists values of all types of code lists shall be provided in English. Code lists values provided in national languages may be used. In this case, their national language translations will be added in the original code lists in English.

3.2.5. Consistency between spatial data sets

Currently, there are no consistency rules other than those defined within the application schema. Taking into account that the geolACS implementations of the MS can follow different conceptual design in terms of the reference parcel type, the consistency with the parent dataset used for the production (e.g. cadastral parcels, orthoimagery) should be preserved.

3.2.6. Identifier management

geolACS spatial objects identifiers are managed by means of character string type attributes in the relevant feature types (APid, NAEAid, RPid, ELEid, Siteld, EFAid).

Box 8. TG Requirement 7: Unique and persistent identifiers

geolACS identifiers shall be unique and shall not change during the life-cycle of a spatial object.

Box 9. TG Recommendation 2: Syntax of unique and persistent identifiers

To ensure uniqueness of the identifiers across Europe, PAs or other custodians of the related data should use a unique syntax for the identifiers according to the principles set in the INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model.

3.2.7. Geometry representation

Box 10. TG Requirement 8: Geometry representation

The value domain of spatial properties defined in this TG shall be restricted to the Simple Feature spatial schema as defined in OGC 06-103r4, *OpenGIS Implementation Standard for Geographic Information Simple feature access - Part 1: Common architecture*. Version 1.2.1. 28⁸ (EU 2016) May 2011.

The specification restricts the spatial schema to 0-, 1-, 2-, and 2,5-dimensional geometries where all curve interpolations are linear and surface interpolations are planar.

⁸ http://portal.opengeospatial.org/files/?artifact_id=25355

The topological relations of two spatial objects based on their specific geometry and topology properties can in principle be investigated by invoking the operations of the types defined in ISO 19107 (or the methods specified in OGC 06-103r4).

3.2.8. Temporality representation

To record the lifespan of a spatial object, the attributes "beginLifespanVersion" and "endLifespanVersion" are used.

The attribute "beginLifespanVersion" specifies the date and time at which this version of the spatial object was inserted or changed in the spatial dataset. The attribute "endLifespanVersion" specifies the date and time at which this version of the spatial object was superseded or retired in the spatial dataset.

The attribute specifies the beginning of the lifespan of the version in the spatial data set itself, which is different from the temporal characteristics of the real-world phenomenon described by the spatial object. This lifespan information supports mainly two requirements: First, knowledge about the spatial data set content at a specific time; second, knowledge about changes to a data set in a specific time frame.

Changes to the attribute "endLifespanVersion" does not trigger a change in the attribute "beginLifespanVersion".

Box 11. TG Requirement 9: Life-cycle of Spatial Objects

Where the attribute endLifespanVersion is used, its value shall not be before the value of beginLifespanVersion.

EXAMPLE. A reference parcel was created on 03 August 2004. This date is its beginLifespanVersion value. Then this parcel has been split due to a construction of a highway that intersects it. This change is registered in LPIS on 25 November 2007. This date is the value of the endLifespanVersion attribute of the original parcel, which is naturally later, then the date of creation.

To record the validity of the real-world phenomenon represented by a spatial object, the attributes "validFrom" and "validTo" are used.

The attribute "validFrom" specifies the date and time at which the real-world phenomenon became valid in the real world. The attribute "validTo" specifies the date and time at which the real-world phenomenon is no longer valid in the real world.

Box 12. TG Requirement 10: Temporal validity of Spatial Objects

Where the attribute validTo is used, its value shall not be before the value of validFrom.

3.3. Application schema geolACS

3.3.1. Narrative description and UML overview

geolACS application schema consists of six spatial objects:

- ReferenceParcel
- AgriculturalParcel

- NonAgriculturalEligibleArea
- EcoLandscapeElement
- Site
- EcologicalFocusArea

whose definitions are provided in section 2.4. Each of these spatial objects is made of a series of object-specific attributes (of different types), constraints and relationships.

Some attributes and relationships are mandatory, some others are optional.

To preserve the semantic harmonisation and interoperability of geolACS datasets, the type of those attributes providing information about different classification systems is a code list.

In terms of relationships among the four main spatial objects:

- each AgriculturalParcel, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea and EcoLandscapeElement has to be mandatorily associated with one ReferenceParcel, whilst each ReferenceParcel is mandatorily associated with one or many AgriculturalParcel(s) or NonAgriculturalEligibleArea(s) or EcoLandscapeElement(s).
- Site and EcologicalFocusArea spatial objects are not associated with any of the four main spatial objects.

An overview of the geoIACS UML model is given in **Figure 2**, whilst the details are provided in the figures from **Figure 3** to **Figure 12**. A complete and detailed description of all the application schema elements is contained in the geoIACS Feature Catalogue (section 3.3.2).

Figure 2. geolACS UML model – overview.

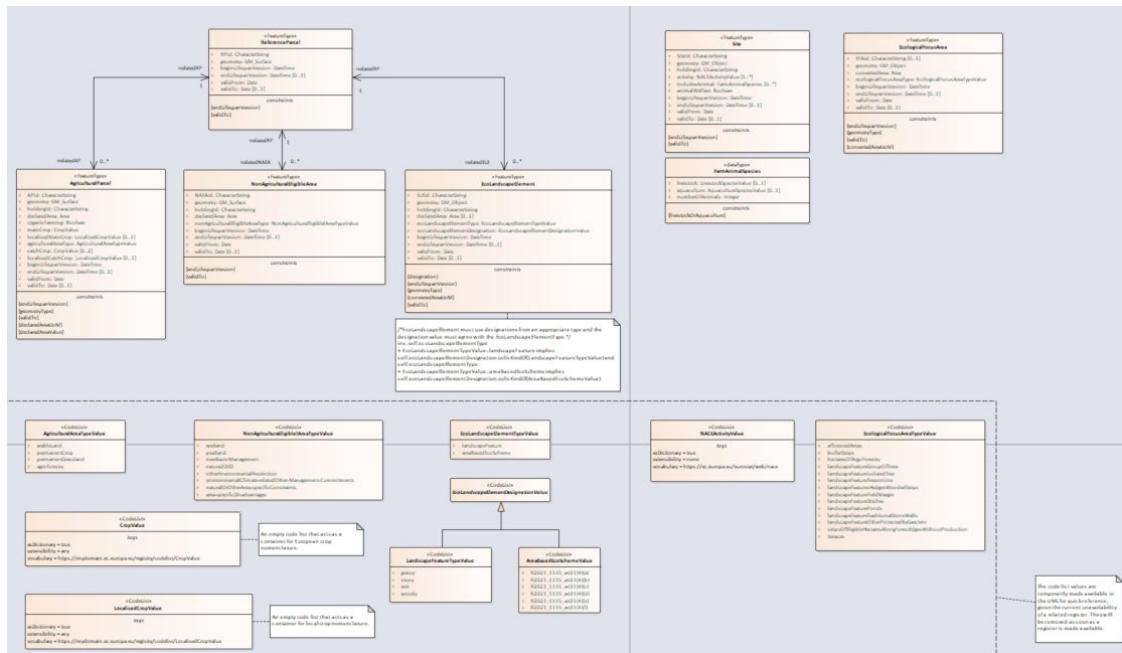


Figure 3. geolACS UML model – ReferenceParcel, AgriculturalParcel, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea and EcoLandscapeElement class diagrams and relationships.

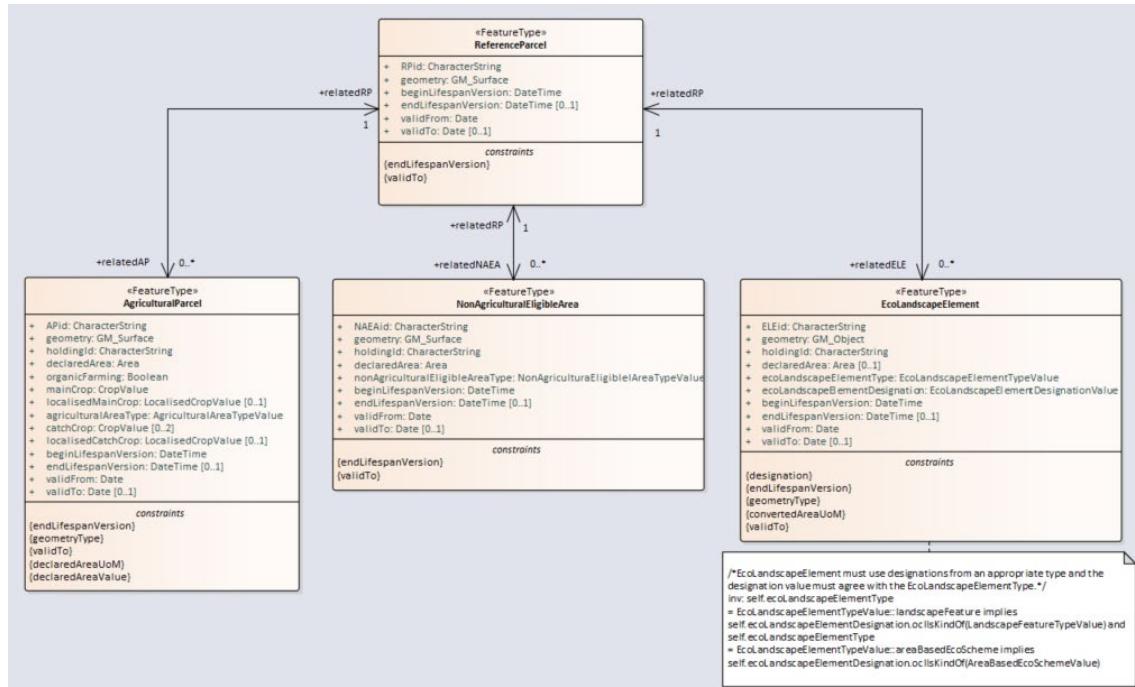


Figure 4. geolACS UML model – Site and EcologicalFocusArea class diagrams.

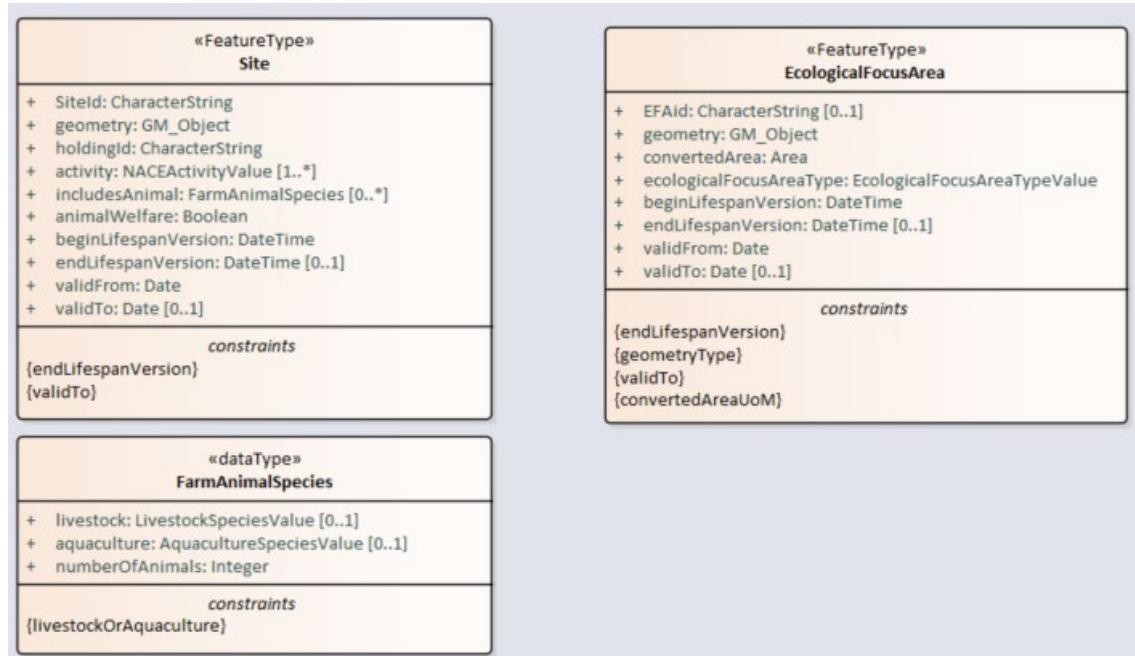


Figure 5. geoIACS UML model - AgriculturalAreaType code list.



Figure 6. geoIACS UML model – Crop and LocalisedCrop code lists.

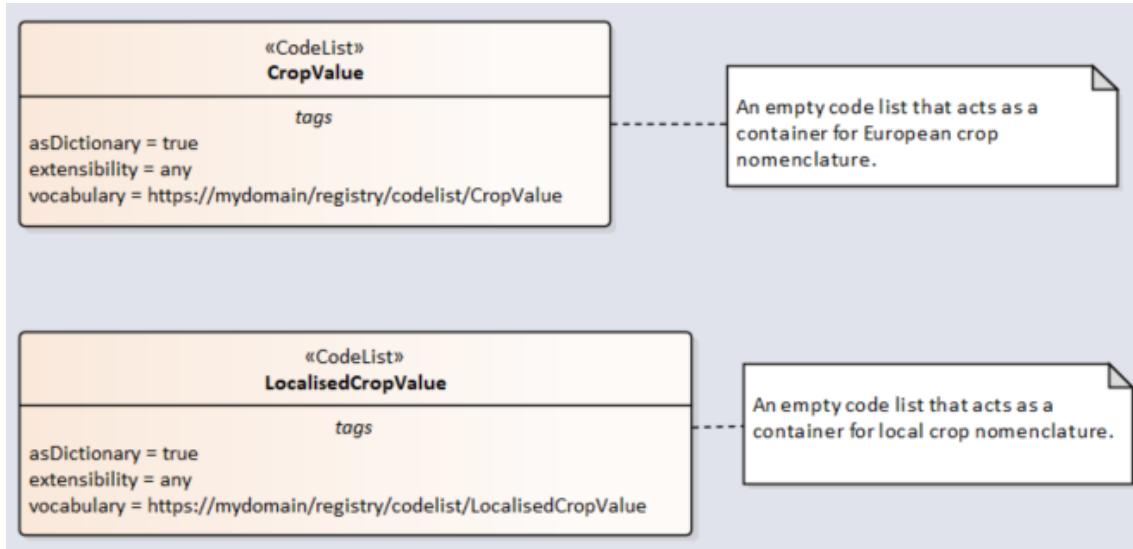


Figure 7. geoIACS UML model - NonAgriculturalEligibleArea associated code list.



Figure 8. geoIACS UML model - EcoLandscapeElementType code list.



Figure 9. geoIACS UML model - EcoLandscapeElementDesignation, LandscapeFeature and AreaBasedEcoScheme code lists.

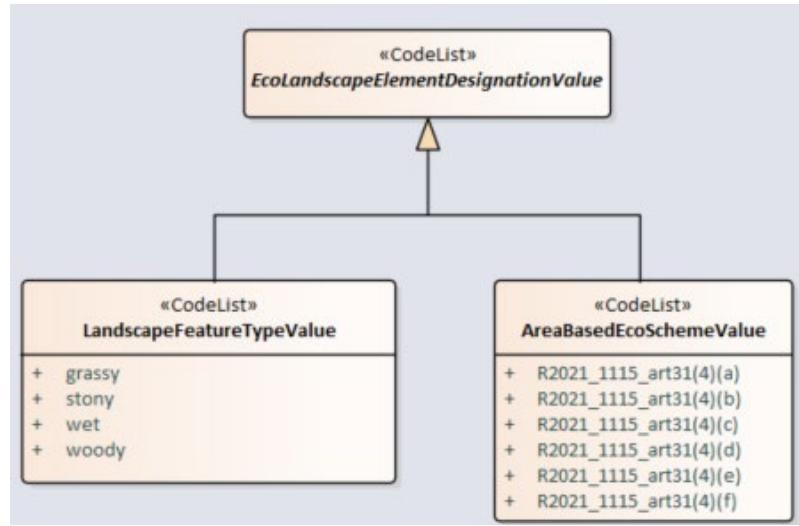


Figure 10. LPIS UML model - NACEActivity code list.

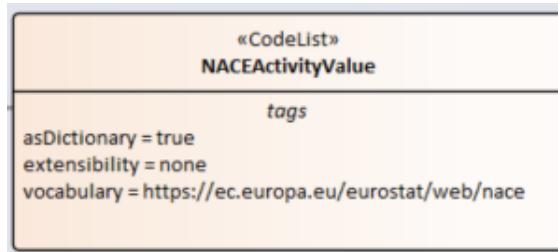


Figure 11. LPIS UML model – LivestockSpecies and AquacultureSpecies code lists.

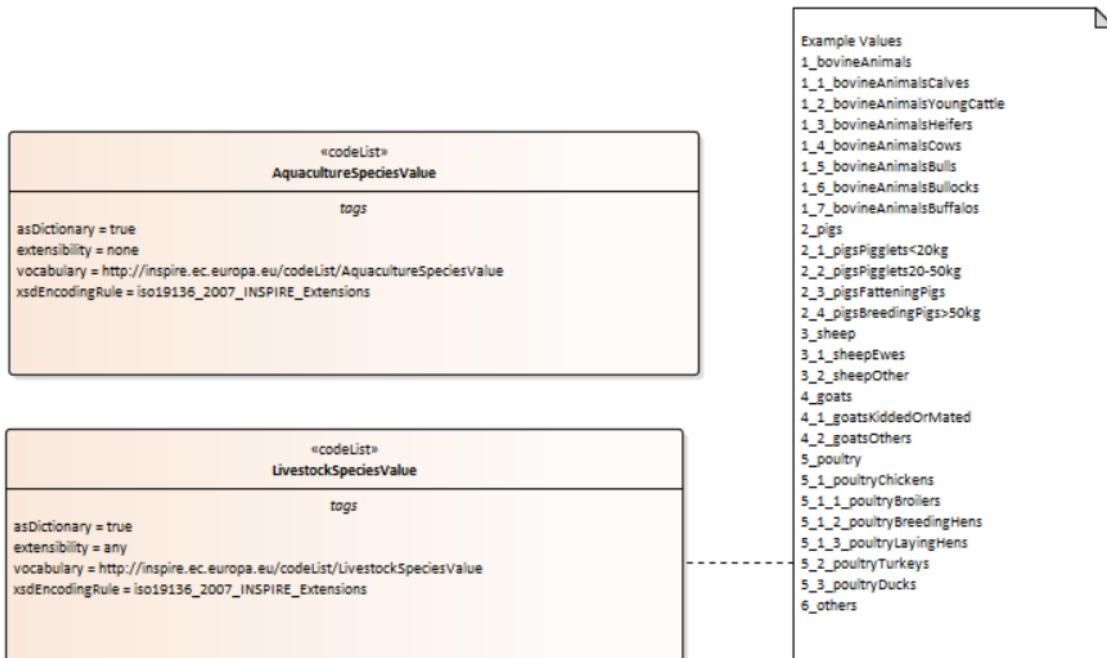
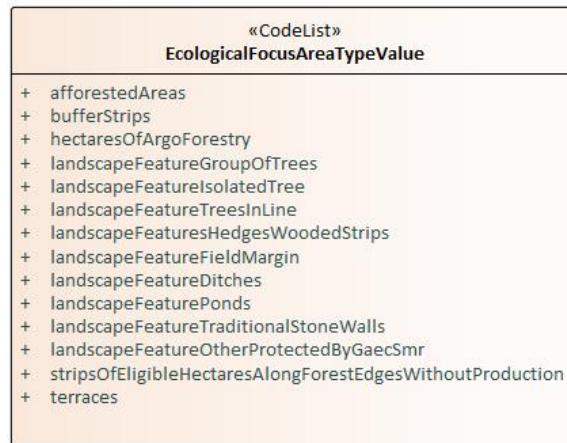


Figure 12. LPIS UML model - EcologicalFocusAreaType associated code list.



3.3.2. geolACS Feature catalogue

Table 1. Types defined in the geolACS feature catalogue.

Type	Package	Stereotypes
ReferenceParcel	geolACS	featureType
AgriculturalParcel	geolACS	featureType
NonAgriculturalEligibleArea	geolACS	featureType
EcoLandscapeElement	geolACS	featureType
Site	geolACS	featureType
EcologicalFocusArea	geolACS	featureType
AgriculturalAreaTypeValue	geolACS	codeList
NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaValue	geolACS	codeList
cropValue	geolACS	codeList
localisedCropValue	geolACS	codeList
EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue	geolACS	codeList
EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue	geolACS	codeList
LandscapeFeatureTypeValue	geolACS	codeList
AraBasedEcoSchemeValue	geolACS	codeList
EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue	geolACS	codeList
NACEActivityValue	geolACS	codeList
LivestockSpeciesValue	geolACS	codeList
AquacultureSpeciesValue	geolACS	codeList

3.3.2.1. Feature types

3.3.2.1.1. ReferenceParcel

--Name--

Reference parcel

-- Definition --

From Article 2(2) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1172, 'reference parcel' means a geographically delimited area retaining a unique identification as registered in the identification system for agricultural parcels referred to in Article 68 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116. A reference parcel shall contain a unit of land

representing agricultural area, as referred to in Article 4(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. Where appropriate, a reference parcel shall also contain non-agricultural areas considered eligible by Member States for receiving the support for area-based interventions referred to in Article 65(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

-- Description --

Basic spatial unit for the administration and geographical localization of agricultural parcels. May contain one or more declared agricultural parcels in IACS and may be cultivated by one or more farmers (or producers association). The reference parcels shall serve as basis to support beneficiaries in submitting geo-spatial applications for area-based interventions referred to in Article 65(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 [Art. 2(3) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1172]. Member States shall delimit the reference parcels in such a way as to ensure that each parcel is stable in time, measurable, enables the unique and unambiguous localisation of each agricultural parcel and unit of land of non-agricultural areas considered eligible by the Member States for receiving the support for the area-based interventions referred to in Article 65(2) and (3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 declared annually [Art. 2(4) of Regulation (EU) 2022/1172].

NOTE. Definition in the past. Reference parcel - a continuous area of agricultural land (production block) grouping together a number of neighboring agricultural parcels (production units) cultivated by one or more farmer(s) and delineated by most stable boundaries. Subtypes (used in the past): CadParcel, AgrParcel, FarBlock, PhyBlock, TopoBlock and MixedParcelType. In current model it is not implemented, since these concepts are not core elements of current IACS model.

Table 2. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
RPid	CharacterString	<p>--Name-- Reference parcel ID</p> <p>-- Definition-- Unique ID of reference parcel referred to in Art. 68 (2)(a) of R (EU) 2021/2116.</p> <p>-- Description-- European unique alphanumerical thematic identification code of reference parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity-- 1</p>
geometry	GM_Surface	<p>--Name-- Geometry</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Spatial representation of the reference parcel as referred to in Art. 2(2) of R (EU) 2022/1172.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name--</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		0..1
validFrom	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name --</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 3. Constraints.

Name	Notes
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

Table 4. Relationships.

Association	Notes
RelatedAP	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between ReferenceParcel and AgriculturalParcel.</p>

Association	Notes
	<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and AgriculturalParcel feature types.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more agricultural parcels. Each agricultural parcel shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..*</p>
RelatedNAEA	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between ReferenceParcel and NonAgriculturalEligibleArea.</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and NonAgriculturalEligibleArea feature types.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more non-agricultural eligible area types. Each non agricultural eligible area shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..*</p>
RelatedELE	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between reference parcel and eco landscape element.</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and EcoLandscapeElement feature types.</p>

Association	Notes
	<p>-- Description --</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more eco landscape element types. Each eco landscape element shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..*</p>

3.3.2.1.2. AgriculturalParcel

--Name--

Agricultural parcel

-- Definition --

Agricultural parcel means a unit, defined by Member States, of agricultural area as determined in accordance with Article 4(3) of R (EU) 2021/2115.

-- Description --

Agricultural parcel declared by farmer.

Table 5. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
APid	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Agricultural parcel ID</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of agricultural parcel.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>European unique alphanumerical identification code of agricultural parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>

Name	Type	Notes
geometry	GM_Surface	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Geomety</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Spatial representation of agricultural parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
holdingId	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Holding ID</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of the holding, The holding, as defined in Article 3(2) of R (EU) 2021/2115, means all the units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer situated within the territory of the same Member State.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Europe-wide unique alphanumerical identification code of agricultural parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>This attribute, when covered by confidentiality clauses set by the data providers, will be shared only to authorised and authenticated users (e.g. EC services) under specific conditions laid down in written terms of use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
declaredArea	Area	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Aera declared</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Value for the quantification of area as referred to in Art. 8 (2)(b) of R (EU) 1173/2022.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
organicFarming	Boolean	<p>--Name--</p> <p>organicFarming</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Areas under commitments for fulfilling conditions of R (EU) 2018/848 on organic production.</p> <p>--Description--</p> <p>Organic production is an overall system of farm management and food production that combines best environmental and climate action practices, a high level of biodiversity and the preservation of natural resources. Organic farming promotes sustainable food production and preserving natural environment.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
mainCrop	CropValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>mainCrop</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Main crop grown within the campaign year (growing season).</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Crop occupying the parcel in most of the time of the growing season. It also includes fallow land.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		1
locaised mainCrop	LocalisedCropValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Localised MainCrop</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Main crop not present in EU crop codelists and present in codelists containing local nomenclatures.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
agricultural AreaType		<p>--Name--</p> <p>Agricultural Area Type</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Agricultural area type.</p> <p>--Description--</p> <p>Any area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland and permanent pasture, permanent crops or agroforestry, as defined in Art. 4(3) of R2021/2115.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
catchCrop	CropValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>catchCrop</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Fast-growing crop that is grown between successive plantings of a main crop.</p> <p>-- Description --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Crop used for N fixing, as green manure, etc.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..2</p>
localised catchCrop	LocalisedCropValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Localised cathcCrop</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Catch crop not present in EU crop codelists and present in codelists containing local nomenclatures.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..2</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name --</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
validFrom	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name --</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 6. Constraints.

Name	Notes
geometryType	/* Type of geometry shall be GM_Surface or GM_Point or GM_MultiPoint*/
declaredAreaUoM	/* Value of declaredArea shall be given in hectars. */
declaredAreaValue	As regards the area-related direct payment, each Member State shall determine the minimum size of agricultural parcels in respect of which an application may be made. However, the minimum size shall not exceed 0,3 ha. After decision is done - it must be followed.
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

Table 7. Relationships.

Association	Notes
relatedRP	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between ReferenceParcel and AgriculturalParcel.</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and AgriculturalParcel feature types.</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more agricultural parcels. Each agricultural parcel shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>

3.3.2.1.3. NonAgriculturalEligibleArea

-- Name --

Non-agricultural eligible area

-- **Definition** --

Land containing non-agricultural areas considered eligible by the Member States for receiving payment under Title III, Chapter 4 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

-- **Description** --

Non-agricultural areas, such as wetlands, Natura 2000, river basin management etc., receiving rural development support according to the Strategic plans of the MS.

Table 8. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
NAEAid	CharacterString	<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Non-agricultural eligible area ID</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of non-agricultural eligible area.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>European unique alphanumerical identification code of non-agricultural eligible area. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity --</p> <p>1</p>
geometry	GM_Surface	<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Geometry</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Spatial representation of non-agricultural eligible area.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity --</p> <p>1</p>
holdingId	CharacterString	<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Holding ID</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of the holding, The holding, as defined in Article 3(2) of R (EU) 2021/2115, means all the units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer situated within the territory of the same Member State.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Europe-wide unique alphanumerical identification code of agricultural parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>This attribute, when covered by confidentiality clauses set by the data providers, will be shared only to authorised and authenticated users (e.g. EC services) under specific conditions laid down in written terms of use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
declaredArea	Area	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Aera declared</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Value for the quantification of area as referred to in Art. 8 (2)(b) of R (EU) 1173/2022.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
nonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType	NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Non-agricultural eligible area type</p> <p>-- Definition --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Types of land containing non-agricultural areas considered eligible by the Member States for receiving payment under Title III, Chapter 4 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Types of non-agricultural eligible area defined by the MS in their strategic plans.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name --</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
validFrom	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name --</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 9. Constraints.

Name	Notes
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

Table 10. Relationships.

Association	Notes
relatedRP	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between ReferenceParcel and NonAgriculturalEligibleArea.</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and NonAgriculturalEligibleArea feature types.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more non-agricultural eligible area types. Each non agricultural eligible area shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>

3.3.2.1.4. EcoLandscapeElement

--**Name**--

Eco Landscape Element

-- **Definition**--

From Article 4(4)(b) of R (EU) 2021/2115, any area of the holding which is: (i) covered by landscape features subject to the retention obligation under GAEC standard 8 listed in Annex III and (ii) for the duration of the relevant commitment by the farmer, established or maintained as a result of an eco-scheme referred to in Article 31.

-- **Description** --

It shall be a landscape feature or an area interested by an area-based eco-scheme.

Table 11. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
ELEid	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Eco Landscape element identifier</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique thematic ID of ecolandscape element.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>European unique alphanumerical identification code of ecolandscape element. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
geometry	GM_Object	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Geometry</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Spatial representation of ecolandscape element.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
holdingId	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Holding ID</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of the holding, The holding, as defined in Article 3(2) of R (EU) 2021/2115, means all the units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer situated within the territory of the same Member State.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Europe-wide unique alphanumerical identification code of agricultural parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>NOTE</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>This attribute, when covered by confidentiality clauses set by the data providers, will be shared only to authorised and authenticated users (e.g. EC services) under specific conditions laid down in written terms of use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
declaredArea	Area	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Aera declared</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Value for the quantification of area as referred to in Art. 8 (2)(b) of R (EU) 1173/2022.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
ecoLandscapeElementType	EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Eco Landscape Element type</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Type of ecolandscape element. It can be landscape feature or area-based ecoscheme.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>The value of this attribute shall be taken from the EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue code list.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
ecoLandscapeElementDesignation	EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Eco Landscape Element designation</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Designation of the ecolandscape element within the ecolandscape element type.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>According to the value of EcoLandscapeElementType, the value of this attribute shall be taken from the LandscapeFeatureTypeValue codelist (if EcoLandscapeElement type if landscapeFeature) or from the AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue codelist (if EcoLandScapeElement type is areBasedEcoScheme).</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name --</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Description --</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
validFrom	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name --</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 12. Constraints.

Name	Notes
designation	/*EcoLandscapeElement must use designations from an appropriate type and the designation value must agree with the EcoLandscapeElementType.*/

Name	Notes
	inv: self.ecoLandscapeElementType = EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue::landscapeFeature implies self.ecoLandscapeElementDesignation.ocllsKindOf(LandscapeFeatureTypeValue) and self.ecoLandscapeElementType = EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue::areaBasedEcoScheme implies self.ecoLandscapeElementDesignation.ocllsKindOf(AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue)
geometryType	/* Type of geometry shall be GM_Surface or GM_Curve or GM_Point */
declaredAreaUoM	/* Value of declaredArea shall be given in hectars. */
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

Table 13. Relationships

Association	Notes
relatedRP	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Association role between reference parcel and eco landscape element.</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Semantic relationship (association) between ReferenceParcel and EcoLandscapeElement feature types.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>One reference parcel can be composed of one or more eco landscape element types. Each eco landscape element shall be related to only one reference parcel.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>

3.3.2.1.5. Site

--**Name**--

Site

-- Definition --

Place within a holding where agricultural activities related to animals are exercised.

-- Description --

Simplified version of the Site Feature Type present in the INSPIRE data specifications for Agricultural Facilities.

NOTE. the geometry can be a point or a surface.

Table 14. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
Siteld	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Site ID</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Unique ID of site.</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>European unique alphanumerical identification code of ecological focus area. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
geometry	GM_Object	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Geometry</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Spatial representation of site. It can be a point (site location) or a surface (site building footprint).</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
holdingId	CharacterString	--Name--

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Holding ID</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Unique ID of the holding, The holding, as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, means all the units used for agricultural activities and managed by a farmer situated within the territory of the same Member State.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Europe-wide unique alphanumerical identification code of agricultural parcel. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>NOTE</p> <p>This attribute, when covered by confidentiality clauses set by the data providers, will be shared only to authorised and authenticated users (e.g. EC services) under specific conditions laid down in written terms of use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
activity	NACEActivityValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>activity</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Type of economic activity for the site, according to NACE classification.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Type of economic activity for the site, according to NACE classification (The newest version is NACE revision 2 update 1 (NACE Rev. 2.1), which is to be used for European statistics from 2025 onwards. This was adopted by the European Commission in October 2022.).</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>NOTE 1: The activities should be selected from the ones available in the Group 01.4 - Animal production.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1..*</p>
includesAnimal	FarmAnimalsSpecies	<p>--Name--</p> <p>includesAnimals</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Indicates the presence or not of animals in the site.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..*</p>
animalWelfare	Boolean	<p>--Name--</p> <p>animal welfare</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Indicates the presence or not of subsidies related to animal welfare according to Art. 31 of R (EU) 2021/2115</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name--</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
validFrom	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>-- Definition--</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 15. Constraints.

Name	Notes
activityValue	/*The values shall be selected from the ones available in the Group 01.4 - Animal production */
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

3.3.2.1.6. EcologicalFocusArea

--Name--

Ecological Focus Area

-- Definition --

Ecological focus areas as referred to in Article 46 of R (EU) No1307/2013 and its Delegated Regulation (EU) No 639/2014.

-- Description --

Areas contributing to practices beneficial for the climate and the environment as referred to in Art. 43(2)(c) of (EU) R No 1307/2013.

NOTE. EFA is not applicable for datasets issued after 2023.

Table 16. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
EFAid	CharacterString	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Ecological focus area identifier</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Unique thematic ID of ecological focus area.</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Description --</p> <p>European unique alphanumerical identification code of ecological focus area. It should follow the rules of INSPIRE when delivered for EU use.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
geometry	GM_Object	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Geometry</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Spatial representation of ecological focus area.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Representation of the geographical dimension/position of the ecological focus area. EFA may be represented as , point, curve, or surface depending on the options allowed by Art 46(3) of R (EU) 1307/2013 and the choice of the MS/region.</p> <p>NOTE 1: The established area referred in DSCG/2014/31 is derived from surface representation of the geometric extent.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The converted area referred in DSCG/2014/31 is derived from a geometric representation with reduced dimensions (curves or points)</p> <p>NOTE 3: In case of GM_Point geometry - Clementini point should be used.</p> <p>NOTE 4: When GM_curve representation is applied, it should be within the polygon that would represent the feature if full geometric extent was used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		1
convertedArea	Area	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Ecological focus area</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official area of EFA that can be accounted for fulfilling the obligation detailed in Art. 46(1) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>This is the area value after applying the eventual conversion and weighting factors (DSCG/2014/31).</p> <p>NOTE 1: According to DSCG/2014/31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established area: Area resulting from direct field measurement or from delineation using ortho imagery - Converted area: Virtual area of EFAs obtained when using the conversion factors of Annex II of R (EU) No 639/2014. <p>NOTE 2: EFA area shall be given in ha.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
ecologicalFocusAreaType	EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Ecological focus area type</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as listed in Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>The value of this attribute shall be taken from the EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue code list.</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
beginLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>Begin life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describes the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions. [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was inserted or changed in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
endLifespanVersion	DateTime	<p>--Name--</p> <p>End life span version</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Set of properties of an object/feature that describe the temporal characteristics of a version or the changes between versions [Adapted from INSPIRE Generic Conceptual Model]</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>Date and time at which this version of the feature was superseded or retired in the dataset.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
validFrom	Date	-- Name --

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Valid from</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Official date when the object / feature has been (will be) in situ or legally established.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>
validTo	Date	<p>--Name --</p> <p>Valid to</p> <p>--Definition --</p> <p>Official date at which the feature in situ (or legally) ceased (will cease) to be used.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Table 17. Constraints.

Name	Notes
geometryType	/* Type of geometry shall be GM_Surface or GM_Curve or GM_Point*/
convertedAreaUoM	/* Value of convertedArea shall be given in hectars. */
endLifespanVersion	/* If set, the date endLifespanVersion shall be later than beginLifespanVersion. */
validTo	/* If set, the date validTo shall be equal or later than validFrom. */

3.3.2.2. Data types

3.3.2.2.1. FarmAnimalSpecies

--**Name**--

farm animal

-- **Definition** --

Identifies an animal or group of animals of the same species kept on the specific site.

Table 18. Attributes.

Name	Type	Notes
livestock	LivestockSpeciesValue	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>livestock</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Define the presence of livestock species in the site.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>The terrestic species are coded specified according to regulation (EC) No 1165/2008.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>
aquaculture	AquacultureSpeciesValue	<p>-- Name--</p> <p>aquaculture</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Define the presence of aquaculture species in the site.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Aquaculture species are listed in aquacultureSpecies attribute.</p> <p>The allowed values for this code list comprise only the values specified in the February 2012 version of the ASFIS (Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Information System) List of Species for Fishery Statistics Purposes maintained by FAO.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>0..1</p>

Name	Type	Notes
nuberOfAnimals	Integer	<p>--Name--</p> <p>number of animals</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Indicates the number of animals in the site for each species declared present.</p> <p>-- Multiplicity--</p> <p>1</p>

Table 19. Constraints.

Name	Notes
livestockOrAquaculture	/* One of the two attributes livestock and aquaculture shall be present */

3.3.2.3. Code lists

3.3.2.3.1. AgriculturalAreaTypeValue

--**Name**--

Agricultural area type value

--**Definition**--

Types of agricultural area.

--**Description**--

List of agricultural area type values.

NOTE 1: According to DSCG/2014/33 arableLand, permanentCrop and permanentGrassland are the minimum level of details of land cover types needed for distinction of agricultural area.

--**Extensibility**--

None.

--**Identifier**--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue>

Table 20. Values.

Name	Notes
arableLand	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Arable land</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow.</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>It includes areas set aside in sense of Annex III to R(EU) 2021/2115, or with Articles 22, 23 or 24 of R (EC) 1257/1999, or with Article 39 of R (EC) No 1698/2005, or with Article 28 of R (EU) 1305/2013. This definition also applies to greenhouses under fixed or mobile cover.</p>
permanentCrop	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Permanent crop</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture that occupy the land for five years or more.</p> <p>-- Description--</p> <p>It yields repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice. [Art. 4 (1)(g) of R (EU)1307/2013 and Art. 4(3)(b) of R (EU) 2021/2125].</p>
permanentGrassland	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Permanent grassland</p> <p>-- Definition--</p> <p>Permanent grassland and permanent pasture (together referred to as "permanent grassland") means land used to grow grasses or other herbaceous forage naturally (self-seeded) or through cultivation (sown) and that has not been included in the crop rotation of the holding for five years or more.</p>

Name	Notes
	<p>-- Description--</p> <p>It may include other species, such as shrubs or trees, which can be grazed and, where Member States so decide, other species such as shrubs or trees which produce animal feed, provided that the grasses and other herbaceous forage remain predominant.</p> <p>Member States may also decide to consider the following types of land to be permanent grassland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - land which is covered by any of the species referred to in this point and which forms part of established local practices, where grasses and other herbaceous forage are traditionally not predominant or absent in grazing areas; - land covered by any of the species referred to in this point, where grasses and other herbaceous forage are not predominant or are absent in grazing areas. [Art. 4(3)(c) of R (EU) 2021/2125].
agroforestry	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Agroforestry</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Area supported for afforestation.</p> <p>--Description--</p> <p>Complex of arable land, permanent crops and permanent grassland supported for agroforestry. [Art. 4(3) of R (EU) 2021/2115].</p>

3.3.2.3.2. CropValue

--Name--

Crop value

--Definition--

Crop classification.

--Description--

An empty code list that acts as a container for crop European nomenclature.

--Extensibility--

Any.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/CropValue>

Values

Even though there is a big users' interest in a harmonised and unique European crop classification, such agreement has not yet been reached. Indeed, the level of the required details defines the number of types. However, a hierarchical and harmonised classification system that is easily accessible, would support coherence of the related initiatives.

Annex III of Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 (EU 2018)⁹ and the Manual of Integrated Farms Statistics¹⁰(Eurostat 2020) provide a detailed multi-level hierarchical classification for arable, permanent crop and permanent grassland main categories as follows below:

For arable land:

- cereals,
- dry pulses and protein crops for the production of grain,
- root crops,
- industrial crops,
- plants harvested green,
- fresh vegetables (including melons) and strawberries,
- other arable crops,
- fallow land,

For permanent grassland:

- pastures and meadows,
- rough grazing,
- permanent grassland, not used,

For permanent crops:

- fruits, berries and nuts (excluding citrus fruits, grapes and strawberries),
- citrus fruits
- grapes
- olives,
- nurseries,
- other permanent crops including other permanent crops for human consumption.

An alternative is to use of national code lists defined by MS. In this case the related TG requirements have to be respected.

Box 13. TG Requirement 11: Crop code lists

When publishing geolACS datasets, one of the following code lists should be used:

⁹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32018R1091>

¹⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/ks-gg-20-009> (pp 90 - 148)

- “Variables of land” provided in Annex III of R (EU) 2018/1091
- National code lists published in a multilingual registry as defined in TG Requirement 5 and 6.

3.3.2.3.3. LocalisedCropValue

--Name--

Localised Crop value

--Definition--

Crop classification according to local nomenclatures.

--Description--

An empty code list that acts as a container for crop local nomenclature.

--Extensibility--

Any.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/LocalisedCropValue>

Values

Even though crop values shall be provided according to European or national classifications referred to in 3.3.2.3.2, additional local nomenclatures may be optionally used.

3.3.2.3.4. NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue

--Name--

Non-agricultural eligible area type value

-- Definition --

Types of the non-agricultural eligible areas

-- Description --

Values of non-agricultural eligible area types as defined in Art. 4(4)(c) of R (EU) 2021/2115 and in the strategic plans of the MS. The codelist includes also values of types of area-based Rural Development interventions as defined in Title III, Chapter 4 of R. 2021/2115, Artt. 70, 71.

NOTE: This code list is extensible by the MS, according to the types defined in their Strategic Plans.

--Extensibility--

Any.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue>

Table 21. Values.

Name	Notes
wetland	--Name-- Wetland -- Definition -- Wet area protected under GAEC 2. -- Description -- Area under a measure for protecting carbon-rich soils.
peatland	--Name-- Peatland -- Definition -- Peatland area protected under GAEC 2. -- Description -- Area under a measure for protecting carbon-rich soils.
riverBasinManagement	--Name-- River basin management -- Definition -- Areas included in river basin management plans pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC eligible for rural development support as defined in the Strategic plans of the MS. -- Description -- Non-agricultural areas eligible for rural development measures supporting the Water Framework Directive. The measures may include buffer strips, investments in irrigation systems in sense of Art. 74 (2) and (4) of R (EU) 2021/2115, improving water quality, use of reclaimed water, etc.
natura2000	--Name--

Name	Notes
	<p>Natura 2000</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Natura 2000 areas located on non-agricultural area, eligible for support under Rural development as defined in the Strategic plans of the MS.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Includes forest areas designated pursuant to Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC.</p>
otherEnvironmentalRestriction	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Other environmental restriction</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Non-agricultural area including forestry, which contribute to the implementation of Article 10 of Directive 92/43/EEC, provided that those areas do not exceed 5 % of the designated Natura 2000 areas covered by territorial scope of each CAP Strategic Plan.</p>
environmentalClimate-relatedOtherManagement-Commitments	As defined in Art. 70 of R. (EU) 2021/2115
naturalOrOtherArea-specificConstraints	As defined in Art. 71 of R. (EU) 2021/2115. It corresponds to “areas with natural/specific constraints” referred to in High Value Dataset Implementing Regulation R. (EU) 203/138

3.3.2.3.5. EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue

--Name--

Eco Landscape Element type value

-- Definition --

Types of eco landscape elements.

-- Description --

Two types are foreseen: landscapeFeature and areaBasedEcoScheme.

--Extensibility--

None.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue>

Table 22. Values.

Name	Notes
landscapeFeature	--Name-- Landscape Feature --Definition-- Landscape Feature --Description-- Landscape Feature
areaBasedEcoScheme	--Name-- Area-based eco-scheme --Definition-- Area-based eco-schemes defined in Art. 31 of R. (EU) 2021/2115 --Description--

3.3.2.3.6. EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue

--Name—

Eco Landscape Element Designation value

-- Definition –

Designation of eco landscape elements, according to their type.

-- Description --

If EcoLandscapeElement type is landscapeFeature, the designation shall be taken from the LandscapeFeatureTypeValue codelist. If EcoLandscapeElement type is areBasedEcoScheme, the designation shall be taken from the AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue codelist.

--Extensibility--

Any.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue>

Values

Values shall be selected from two different codelists, according to the value of the type of EcoLandscapeElement:

- LandscapeFeatureTypeValue codelist (described in 3.3.2.3.7), if EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue is landscapeFeature
- AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue codelist (described in 3.3.2.3.8), if EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue is areBasedEcoScheme

3.3.2.3.7. LandscapeFeatureTypeValue

--Name--

Landscape feature value type

-- Definition --

Types of landscape features.

-- Description --

The code list can be extended by narrower values. The broad functional LF types have been defined by (Czucz et al. 2022)

--Extensibility--

Narrower.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/LandscapeFeatureTypeValue>

Table 23. Values.

Name	Notes
woody	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Woody</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Functional LF feature type in sense of Section 1.2.2 of Czucz et al.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Isolated trees, tree lines and avenues, hedges, woody strips, trees in group, field coppices and riparian woody vegetation.</p>
grassy	--Name--

Name	Notes
	<p>Grassy</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Functional LF feature type in sense of Section 1.2.2 of Czucz et al.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Grassy strips, field margins, embankments, buffer strips, grassed thalweg.</p>
stony	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Stony</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Functional LF feature type in sense of Section 1.2.2 of Czucz at al.</p> <p>--Description--</p> <p>Dry stone walls, terrace elements, rock outcrops, natural or artificial stacks of stone.</p>
wet	<p>--Name--</p> <p>Wet</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Functional LF feature type in sense of Section 1.2.2 of Czucz at al.</p> <p>--Description--</p> <p>Inland channels of fresh water, standing small water bodies such as natural or man-made ponds, ditches.</p>

3.3.2.3.8. AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue

--Name--

Area-based EcoScheme Value

-- Definition --

Type of area-based eco-scheme (from art. 31 of R (EU) 2021/2115).

-- Description --

NOTE: This code list is extensible at narrower level by the MS, to include eco-schemes defined in their Strategic Plans.

--Extensibility--

Narrower.

--Identifier--

<https://mydomain/registry/codelist/AreaBasedEcoSchemeValue>

Table 24. Values

Name	Notes
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(a)	<p>--Name--</p> <p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(a)</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: climate change mitigation, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural practices, as well as maintenance of existing carbon stores and enhancement of carbon sequestration.</p> <p>--Description--</p>
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(b)	<p>--Name--</p> <p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(b)</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: climate change adaptation, including actions to improve resilience of food production systems and animal and plant diversity for stronger resistance to diseases and climate change.</p> <p>--Description--</p>
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(c)	<p>--Name--</p> <p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(c)</p>

Name	Notes
	<p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: protection or improvement of water quality and reduction of pressure on water resources.</p> <p>--Description--</p>
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(d)	<p>--Name--</p> <p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(d)</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: prevention of soil degradation, soil restoration, improvement of soil fertility and of nutrient management and soil biota.</p> <p>--Description--</p>
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(e)	<p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(e)</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: protection of biodiversity, conservation or restoration of habitats or species, including maintenance and creation of landscape features or non-productive areas.</p> <p>--Description--</p>
R2021_1115_art3 1(4)(f)	<p>R2021_1115_art31(4)(f)</p> <p>--Definition--</p> <p>Eco-scheme covering the following areas of action: actions for a sustainable and reduced use of pesticides, in particular pesticides that present a risk for human health or environment.</p>

Name	Notes
	--Description--

3.3.2.3.9. NACEActivityValue

--Name--

NACE activity value

-- Definition --

Type of economic activity for the site, according to NACE classification.

-- Description --

Type of economic activity for the site, according to NACE classification (The newest version is NACE revision 2 update 1 (NACE Rev. 2.1), which is to be used for European statistics from 2025 onwards. This was adopted by the European Commission in October 2022.)

NOTE: The activities shall be selected from the ones available in the Group 01.4 - Animal production.

--Extensibility--

None.

--Identifier--

https://showvoc.op.europa.eu/#/datasets/ESTAT_Statistical_Classification_of_Economic_Activities_in_the_European_Community_Rev_2.1._%28NACE_2.1%29/data

Values

The values shall be selected from the ones available in the Group 01.4 - Animal production (publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/ux2/nace2.1/014):

- 01.41: Raising of dairy cattle
- 01.42 Raising of other cattle and buffaloes
- 01.43 Raising of horses and other equines
- 01.44 Raising of camels and camelids
- 01.45 Raising of sheep and goats
- 01.46 Raising of swine and pigs
- 01.47 Raising of poultry
- 01.48 Raising of other animals

All the semantic details of each value are available at the corresponding uri (e.g. <http://data.europa.eu/ux2/nace2.1/0141> for Raising of dairy cattle).

3.3.2.3.10. EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue

--Name--

Ecological focus area type value

-- **Definition** --

Types of EFA as listed in Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.

-- **Description** --

MS shall decide that one or more values of this code list are considered to be ecological focus area.

NOTE 1: The extension of this code list shall be documented in the eligibility profile of the MS/region in a register / registry service to publish the extended values and their definitions.

NOTE 2. This concept is relevant only for period covered by CAP before 2023.

Table 25. Attributes

Name	Type	Notes
afforestedAreas		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Afforested areas</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Afforested areas referred to in point (b)(ii) of Article 32(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p>
bufferStrips		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Buffer strips</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Buffer strips, including those covered by permanent grassland, provided that these are distinct from adjacent eligible agricultural area [Art. 46(2) (d) of (EU) R 1307/2013].</p>
hectaresOfAgroForestry		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Hectares of agro-forestry</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU)1307/2013</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Hectares of agro-forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are those that receive, or have received, support under Article 44 of R (EC) 1698/2005 and/or Article 23 of R (EU) 1305/2013 - shall be arable land eligible for the basic payment scheme or the single area payment scheme for which support under Article 44 of R (EC) 1698/2005 or Article 23 of R (EU) 1305/2013 was or is granted.
landscapeFeatureDitches		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF ditches</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, ditches with a maximum width of 6 meters, including open watercourses for the purpose of irrigation or drainage. Channels with walls of concrete shall not be considered ecological focus area. [Art. 45(3)(g) of (EU) R No 639/2014].</p> <p>NOTE : When this type of LF is protected under SMR 3, MS may specify other width based on national requirements.</p>
landscapeFeatureFieldMargin		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF field margin</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, field margin with a width between 1 and 20 meters, on which there shall be no agricultural production. [Art. 45(3)(e) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
landscapeFeatureGroupOfTrees		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>LF Group of trees</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, group of trees, where trees are connected by overlapping crown cover, and field copses of maximum 0.3 ha in both cases. [Art. 45(3)(d) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
landscapeFeatureIsolatedTree		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>LF isolated tree</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, isolated tree with a crown diameter of minimum 4 meters. [Art. 45(3)(b) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
landscapeFeatureOtherProtectedByGaecSmr		<p>-- Name --</p> <p>Other LF protected by GAEC or SMR.</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		Landscape feature, other features not listed in this code list but protected under GAEC7, SMR 2 or SMR 3. [Art. 45(3)(a) of R (EU) 639/2014].
landscapeFeaturePonds		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF ponds</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, ponds of up to a maximum of 0.1 ha. Reservoirs made of concrete or plastic shall not be considered ecological focus area; [Art. 45(3)(f) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
landscapeFeaturesHedgesWoodedStrips		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF hedges and wooded strips</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of (EU) R 1307/2013</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape features: Hedges/wooded strips with a width of up to 10 meters [Art. 45(3)(a) of R (EU) 639/2014]</p> <p>NOTE : When such LF are protected under GAEC 7, SMR 2 and SMR 3, MS may specify other width based on national requirements.</p>
landscapeFeatureTraditionalStoneWalls		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF traditional walls</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature traditional stone walls. [Art. 45(3)(a) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
landscapeFeatureTreesInLine		<p>--Name--</p> <p>LF trees in line</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013.</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Landscape feature, trees in line trees in line with a crown diameter of minimum 4 meters. The space between the crowns shall not exceed 5 meters. [Art. 45(3)(c) of R (EU) 639/2014].</p>
stripsOfEligibleHectaresAlongForestEdgesWithoutProduction		<p>--Name--</p> <p>Strips of eligible hectares without production</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013</p> <p>-- Description --</p> <p>Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges without production.</p>
terraces		<p>--Name--</p> <p>Terraces</p> <p>-- Definition --</p> <p>Ecological focus area type as defined by Art. 46(2) of R (EU) 1307/2013</p> <p>-- Description --</p>

Name	Type	Notes
		<p>Terraces shall be terraces that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -are protected under GAEC 7 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) 640/2014; -other terraces established based on criteria defined by MS.

4. Reference systems, units of measure and grids

4.1. Default reference systems, units of measure and grid

The reference systems, units of measure and geographic grid systems included in this sub-section are the defaults to be used for geolACS datasets, similarly to all INSPIRE data sets, unless theme-specific exceptions and/or additional requirements are defined in section 6.2.

4.1.1. Coordinate reference systems

4.1.1.1. Datum

Box 14. TG Requirement 12: Datum for three-dimensional and two-dimensional coordinate reference systems

For the three-dimensional and two-dimensional coordinate reference systems and the horizontal component of compound coordinate reference systems used for making spatial data sets available, the datum shall be the datum of the European Terrestrial Reference System 1989 (ETRS89) in areas within its geographical scope, or the datum of the International Terrestrial Reference System (ITRS) or other geodetic coordinate reference systems compliant with ITRS in areas that are outside the geographical scope of ETRS89. Compliant with the ITRS means that the system definition is based on the definition of the ITRS and there is a well-documented relationship between both systems, according to EN ISO 19111.

4.1.1.2. Coordinate reference systems

Box 15. TG Requirement 13: Coordinate reference systems

Spatial data sets shall be made available using at least one of the coordinate reference systems specified below in sections paragraphs 1, .2 and 3, unless one of the conditions specified in paragraph 4 holds.

1. Three-dimensional Coordinate Reference Systems

- Three-dimensional Cartesian coordinates based on a datum specified in 1.2 and using the parameters of the Geodetic Reference System 1980 (GRS80) ellipsoid.
- Three-dimensional geodetic coordinates (latitude, longitude and ellipsoidal height) based on a datum specified in 1.2 and using the parameters of the GRS80 ellipsoid.

2. Two-dimensional Coordinate Reference Systems

- Two-dimensional geodetic coordinates (latitude and longitude) based on a datum specified in 1.2 and using the parameters of the GRS80 ellipsoid.
- Plane coordinates using the ETRS89 Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area coordinate reference system.
- Plane coordinates using the ETRS89 Lambert Conformal Conic coordinate reference system.
- Plane coordinates using the ETRS89 Transverse Mercator coordinate reference system.

3. Compound Coordinate Reference Systems

1. For the horizontal component of the compound coordinate reference system, one of the coordinate reference systems specified in section 1.3.2 shall be used.
2. For the vertical component, one of the following coordinate reference systems shall be used:
 - For the vertical component on land, the European Vertical Reference System (EVRS) shall be used to express gravity-related heights within its geographical scope. Other vertical reference systems related to the Earth gravity field shall be used to express gravity-related heights in areas that are outside the geographical scope of EVRS.
 - For the vertical component in the free atmosphere, barometric pressure, converted to height using ISO 2533:1975 International Standard Atmosphere, or other linear or parametric reference systems shall be

used. Where other parametric reference systems are used, these shall be described in an accessible reference using EN ISO 19111-2:2012.

- For the vertical component in marine areas where there is an appreciable tidal range (tidal waters), the Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT) shall be used as the reference surface.
- For the vertical component in marine areas without an appreciable tidal range, in open oceans and effectively in waters that are deeper than 200 meters, the Mean Sea Level (MSL) or a well-defined reference level close to the MSL shall be used as the reference surface.

4. Other Coordinate Reference Systems

Exceptions, where other coordinate reference systems than those listed in 1, 2 or 3 may be used, are:

- a). Other coordinate reference systems may be specified for specific spatial data themes in this Appendix.
- b). For regions outside of continental Europe, Member States may define suitable coordinate reference systems.

The geodetic codes and parameters needed to describe these coordinate reference systems and to allow conversion and transformation operations shall be documented and an identifier shall be created, according to EN ISO 19111 and ISO 19127.

4.1.1.3. Display

Box 16. TG Requirement 14: Coordinate Reference Systems used in the View Network Service

For the display of spatial data sets with the view network service as specified in Regulation No 976/2009, at least the coordinate reference systems for two-dimensional geodetic coordinates (latitude, longitude) shall be available.

4.1.1.4. Identifiers for coordinate reference systems

Box 17. TG Requirement 15: Coordinate Reference System Identifiers

1. Coordinate reference system parameters and identifiers shall be managed in one or several common registers for coordinate reference systems.
2. Only identifiers contained in a common register shall be used for referring to the coordinate reference systems listed in this Section.

This TG proposes to use the http URIs provided by the Open Geospatial Consortium as coordinate reference system identifiers (see identifiers for the default CRSs below). These are based on and redirect to the definition in the EPSG Geodetic Parameter Registry (<http://www.epsg-registry.org/>).

The identifiers listed in shall be used for referring to the coordinate reference systems used in a data set.

NOTECRS identifiers may be used e.g. in:

- data encoding,
- data set and service metadata, and
- requests to INSPIRE network services

Table 26. http URIs for the default coordinate reference systems

Coordinate reference system	Short name	http URI identifier
3D Cartesian in ETRS89	ETRS89-XYZ	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/4936

Coordinate reference system	Short name	http URI identifier
3D geodetic in ETRS89 on GRS80	ETRS89-GRS80h	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/4937
2D geodetic in ETRS89 on GRS80	ETRS89-GRS80	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/4258
2D LAEA projection in ETRS89 on GRS80	ETRS89-LAEA	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3035
2D LCC projection in ETRS89 on GRS80	ETRS89-LCC	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3034
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 26N (30°W to 24°W)	ETRS89-TM26N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3038
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 27N (24°W to 18°W)	ETRS89-TM27N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3039
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 28N (18°W to 12°W)	ETRS89-TM28N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3040
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 29N (12°W to 6°W)	ETRS89-TM29N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3041
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 30N (6°W to 0°)	ETRS89-TM30N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3042
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 31N (0° to 6°E)	ETRS89-TM31N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3043
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 32N (6°E to 12°E)	ETRS89-TM32N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3044
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 33N (12°E to 18°E)	ETRS89-TM33N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3045
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 34N (18°E to 24°E)	ETRS89-TM34N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3046
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 35N (24°E to 30°E)	ETRS89-TM35N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3047

Coordinate reference system	Short name	http URI identifier
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 36N (30°E to 36°E)	ETRS89-TM36N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3048
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 37N (36°E to 42°E)	ETRS89-TM37N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3049
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 38N (42°E to 48°E)	ETRS89-TM38N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3050
2D TM projection in ETRS89 on GRS80, zone 39N (48°E to 54°E)	ETRS89-TM39N	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/3051
Height in EVRS	EVRS	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/5730
3D compound: 2D geodetic in ETRS89 on GRS80, and EVRS height	ETRS89-GRS80-EVRS	http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EP SG/0/7409

5. Data quality

This section contains the data quality (DQ) elements referred to in the INSPIRE Data Specifications and applied to geolACS datasets.

Even though IACS Quality Assessment (QA) is out of the scope of this TG and remains regulated by the related CAP legal provisions and technical documentation, the content of this section contributes to improve the overall quality of IACS data. Moreover, geolACS data model helps significantly MS fulfil some of their QA obligations, as shown in Appendix 3.

In particular, the DQ elements, sub-elements and measures specified in section 5.1 should be used for:

- evaluating and documenting DQ properties and constraints of spatial objects, where such properties or constraints are defined as part of the application schema (see section 3),
- evaluating and documenting DQ metadata elements of spatial data sets (see section 6), and/or
- specifying minimum requirements or recommendations on the DQ (see sections 5.2).

The information about data quality is generally documented in related metadata elements. However it is given the possibility to the geolACS data providers to document the DQ information in a unique standalone report, whose link can be provided in the Abstract metadata element.

5.1. Data quality elements

In this section, the DQ elements applied to the geolACS datasets are described, providing also an alignment with the LPIS QA process detailed in the corresponding Technical guidance¹¹(European Commission DG JRC 2016), a.k.a ETS guidance.

The DQ elements and measures are based on Appendix D of ISO 19157 Geographic information – Data quality and ISO 2859-2:1985 Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection.

A mapping among the INSPIRE/ISO 19157 based DQ elements and the related LPIS QA is provided in **Table 27**. In addition to the DQ elements used in LPIS QA, Logical consistency with the Domain consistency sub-element is also included. This latter is evaluated based on the adherence of the geolACS datasets to the schema described.

Table 27. Data quality elements used in geolACS datasets

Section	Data quality element	Data quality sub-element	Definition (according to ISO 19157)	Evaluation Scope	Reference
5.1.1	Completeness	Commission	Excess data present in the dataset, as	spatial object type	QE3 of the LPIS ETS guidance

¹¹ https://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/images/1/16/6_1_Annex_I_QC_measures_20160701.pdf

Section	Data quality element	Data quality sub-element	Definition (according to ISO 19157)	Evaluation Scope	Reference
			described by the scope.		
5.1.2	Logical consistency	Domain consistency	Adherence of values to the value domains.	spatial object	Application schemas in section 3.
5.1.3	Logical consistency	Topological consistency	Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics and rules of the dataset, as described by the scope	spatial object	If applicable: application schemas of the local implementations of the MS.
5.1.4	Positional accuracy	Absolute or external accuracy	closeness of reported coordinate values to values accepted as or being true	dataset	Art. 68(1) of Regulation 2021/2116 (1:5000 equivalent scale)
5.1.5	Positional accuracy	Relative internal accuracy	Closeness of reported coordinate values to values accepted as or being true	dataset	
5.1.6	Thematic accuracy	Quantitative attribute accuracy - percentage	Closeness of the value of a quantitative attribute to a value accepted or known to be true,	dataset	QE1a of the LPIS ETS Guidance
5.1.7	Thematic accuracy	Quantitative attribute	Closeness of the value of a	dataset	QE1a of the LPIS ETS Guidance

Section	Data quality element	Data quality sub-element	Definition (according to ISO 19157)	Evaluation Scope	Reference
		accuracy – conformance	quantitative attribute to a value accepted or known to be true,		

Source: INSPIRE Data Specifications.

Box 18. TG Recommendation 3: Quantitative evaluation of data quality elements

Where it is impossible to express the evaluation of a data quality element in a quantitative way, the evaluation of the element should be expressed with a textual statement as a data quality descriptive result.

The following subsections include the documentation of the data quality elements according to the standard documentation of ISO 19157. The measure identifiers included in the tables are the references from this standard.

5.1.1. Completeness – Commission

Data quality element 3 (QE3) aggregated at the level of the LPIS dataset informs about the reference parcels with critical defects. These reference parcels either holds a fundamental effect regarding the eligibility, in particular:

- in delineation of eligible area, or
- including such instances of a feature type that don't have any eligibility ground (parcels that don't include agricultural area, or non-agricultural eligible area)

These extra items in the LPIS dataset can be documented with the Commission data quality element according to ISO 19157.

Box 19. TG Recommendation 4: Commission

Commission should be evaluated and documented using **excess item** as specified in the **Table 28**.

Table 28. Excess items

Name	Excess item
Alternative name	-
Data quality element	completeness
Data quality sub-element	commission

Name	Excess item
Data quality basic measure	error indicator
Definition	indication that an item is incorrectly present in the data
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel
Reporting scope	data set: geolACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Boolean (true indicates that the item is in excess)
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Presence of excess items in a dataset: - Two reference parcels with critical defects have been found in the inspected sample.
Measure identifier	1

5.1.2. Logical consistency – Domain consistency

Box 20. TG Recommendation 5: Domain consistency

Domain consistency should be evaluated and documented using *value domain non-compliance* as specified in the **Table 29**.

Table 29. Value domain non-conformance

Name	Value domain non-conformance
Alternative name	-
Data quality element	logical consistency
Data quality sub-element	domain consistency
Data quality basic measure	error indicator

Name	Value domain non-conformance
Definition	indication of if an item is not in conformance with its value domain
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: NonAgriculturalReferenceArea, ReferenceParcel, AgriculturalParcel, EcoLandscapeElement, EcologicalFocusArea
Reporting scope	data set: geolACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Boolean (true indicates that an item is not in conformance with its value domain)
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Presence of extra items in a non-extensible code list violating domain consistency: - Code list contains values out of attribute domain (e.g. non existing class codes)
Measure identifier	14
Comment	The evaluation is done against the LPIS/GSA data models as presented in Section 3 of this TG.

5.1.3. Logical Consistency – Topological consistency

This DQ element can be evaluated and reported when topology is directly encoded in the dataset. Such encoding is not specified in the data model presented in section 3. Nevertheless, the local implementations in the MS may include such encoding.

Box 21. TG Recommendation 6: Topological consistency

Topological consistency should be evaluated and documented using **number of invalid self-intersect errors, number of overlaps and number of slivers** as specified in the table below.

Table 30. Number of invalid self-intersect errors

Name	Number of invalid self-intersect errors
Alternative name	loops
Data quality element	logical consistency
Data quality sub-element	topological consistency
Data quality basic measure	error count
Definition	count of all items in the data that illegally intersect with themselves
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel, EcologicalFocusArea, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea, EcoLandscapeElement AgriculturalParcel
Reporting scope	data set: geoIACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Integer
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Number of loops („figure eight” forming AgriculturalParcel polygons) present
Measure identifier	26
Comment	This measure is applicable to EcologicalFocusArea and EcoLandscapeElement only if they are represented with GM_surface.

5.1.4. Data Quality – Positional accuracy – Absolute or external accuracy

Box 22. TG Recommendation 7: Absolute or external accuracy

Absolute or external accuracy should be evaluated and documented using **root mean square error of planimetry** as specified in the table below.

Table 31. Root mean square error of planimetry

Name	Root mean square error of planimetry
Alternative name	RMSEP
Data quality element	positional accuracy
Data quality sub-element	absolute or external accuracy
Data quality basic measure	-
Definition	radius of a circle around the given point, in which the true value lies with probability P.
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel, EcologicalFocusArea, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea, EcoLandscapeElement AgriculturalParcel
Reporting scope	data set: geoIACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Real
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO/DIS 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Absolute or external positional accuracy of LPIS/GSA data can be determined based on control points directly measured on the terrain by an independent method (e.g. GPS measurement, surveying).
Measure identifier	47
Comment	This measure is applicable to EcologicalFocusArea and LandscapeFeature only if they are represented with GM_surface.

5.1.5. Data Quality – Positional accuracy – Relative or internal accuracy

Box 23. TG Recommendation 8: Relative or internal accuracy

Relative or internal accuracy should be evaluated and documented using **root mean square error of planimetry** as specified in the table below.

Table 32. Root mean square error of planimetry

Name	Root mean square error of planimetry
Alternative name	RMSEP
Data quality element	positional accuracy
Data quality sub-element	relative or internal accuracy
Data quality basic measure	-
Definition	radius of a circle around the given point, in which the true value lies with probability P
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel, EcologicalFocusArea, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea, EcoLandscapeElement AgriculturalParcel
Reporting scope	data set: geoIACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Real
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Relative or internal accuracy of LPIS/GSA data is usually determined as the accuracy of delineation of LPIS/GSA boundaries relative to the underlying Earth Observation imagery which serves as basis for derivation of the LPIS/GSA data.
Measure identifier	47
Comment	This measure is applicable to EcologicalFocusArea and LandscapeFeature only when they are represented with GM_surface.

5.1.6. Data Quality – Thematic accuracy – Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage

Box 24. TG Recommendation 9: Quantitative attribute accuracy

Thematic accuracy should be evaluated and documented using **Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage** as specified in the table below.

Table 33. Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage

Name	Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage
Alternative name	QE1a - percentage
Data quality element	thematic accuracy
Data quality sub-element	Quantitative attribute accuracy – percentage
Data quality basic measure	Percentage of correctly quantified area
Definition	Percentage of the eligible hectares as observed, with respect to all eligible hectares recorded
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel,
Reporting scope	data set: geolACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Real
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	LPIS Technical Guidance for ETS
Example	The rate of missing agricultural area is 0.24
Measure identifier	10201

5.1.7. Data Quality – Thematic accuracy – Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance

Box 25. TG Recommendation 10: Non-quantitative attribute accuracy

Non-quantitative attribute accuracy should be evaluated and documented using **Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance** as specified in the table below.

Table 34. Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance

Name	Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance
Alternative name	QE1a - conformance
Data quality element	thematic accuracy
Data quality sub-element	Quantitative attribute accuracy – conformance
Data quality basic measure	pass
Definition	Closeness of the value of a quantitative attribute to a value accepted or known to be true.
Description	-
Evaluation scope	spatial objects: ReferenceParcel
Reporting scope	data set: geolACS
Parameter	-
Data quality value type	Boolean
Data quality value structure	-
Source reference	ISO/DIS 19157 Geographic information – Data quality
Example	Pass: true
Measure identifier	10201

5.2. Minimum data quality requirements

Minimum quality requirements are defined for the following data quality elements:

- Positional accuracy
- Completeness – Commission

- Thematic accuracy – Quantitative and qualitative attribute accuracy (percentage and conformance)

A general requirement against the geoIACS datasets stipulated by Art. 68(1) or R (EU) 2021/2116 is that they have to fulfil the requirements of positional accuracy of mapping in scale 1:5000.

As for Completeness and Thematic accuracy please refer to the ETS guidance¹²(European Commission DG JRC 2016).

¹² https://marswiki.jrc.ec.europa.eu/wikicap/images/1/16/6_1_Annex_I_QC_measures_20160701.pdf

6. Dataset level metadata

This section specifies dataset-level metadata elements to be used for documenting metadata of a geolACS dataset or dataset series.

These metadata elements are grouped into two main categories:

- metadata elements defined in INSPIRE Metadata Regulation 1205/2008/EC (so called “metadata for discovery”),
- metadata elements defined in Article 13 “Metadata required for Interoperability” of Regulation 1089/2010 and its amendment Regulation 1253/2013 (so called “metadata for interoperability”).

Regarding metadata of a geolACS dataset or dataset series, the fulfilment of the requirements contained in “Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE dataset and service metadata based on ISO/TS 19139:2007”¹³ , is mandatory and the adoption of the Recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Technical Guidance is suggested. The requirements and recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Technical Guidance are hereafter referred to as “INSPIRE metadata requirements and recommendations”.

Instructions about how to apply to geolACS metadata some of the INSPIRE metadata requirements and recommendations, as well as requirements and recommendations additional to the INSPIRE ones are provided in this section.

Box 26. TG Requirement 16: Application of INSPIRE metadata requirements

The metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series shall fulfil all the TG requirements of the “Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE dataset and service metadata based on ISO/TS 19139:2007”.

Box 27. TG Recommendation 11: Application of INSPIRE metadata recommendations

The metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series should follow all the TG recommendations of the “Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE dataset and service metadata based on ISO/TS 19139:2007”.

Regarding the publication of metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series, there are several options to be adopted by MS, according to how the publication of metadata of geospatial datasets is handled in each country, e.g. if the Paying Agency operates or not a discovery service. Different geolACS metadata publication scenarios may exist, each of them implying different workflows involving different actors with different roles. However, independently from the scenario applied, geolACS datasets or dataset series shall be discoverable in the MS national geoportals.

Box 28. TG Requirement 17: Publication of metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series

Independently from the scenario applied by each MS to publish the metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series, geolACS datasets or dataset series shall be discoverable in the MS national geoportal.

¹³ <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/technical-guidelines/tree/main/metadata/metadata-iso19139>

6.1. Metadata elements defined in INSPIRE Metadata Regulation

Table 35 gives an overview of the metadata elements specified in Regulation 1205/2008/EC (implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards metadata).

The table contains the following information:

- The first column provides a reference to the relevant section in the Metadata Regulation, which contains a more detailed description.
- The second column specifies the name of the metadata element.
- The third column specifies the multiplicity.
- The fourth column specifies the condition, under which the given element becomes mandatory.

Table 35. Metadata elements defined in the INSPIRE Metadata Regulation

Metadata Regulation Section	Metadata element	Multiplicity	Condition
1.1	Resource title	1	
1.2	Resource abstract	1	
1.3	Resource type	1	
1.4	Resource locator	0..*	Mandatory if a URL is available to obtain more information on the resource, and/or access related services.
1.5	Unique resource identifier	1..*	
1.7	Resource language	0..*	Mandatory if the resource includes textual information.
2.1	Topic category	1..*	
3	Keyword	1..*	
4.1	Geographic bounding box	1..*	
5	Temporal reference	1..*	
6.1	Lineage	1	
6.2	Spatial resolution	0..*	Mandatory for data sets and data set series if an equivalent scale or a resolution distance can be specified.
7	Conformity	1..*	
8.1	Conditions for access and use	1..*	
8.2	Limitations on public access	1..*	
9	Responsible organisation	1..*	
10.1	Metadata point of contact	1..*	
10.2	Metadata date	1	
10.3	Metadata language	1	

6.1.1. Resource title

The resource title of a geolACS dataset should relate to an LPIS lot, if lots are applicable in the country. The reason is that the lot has a unique data product specification and geographic extent, which can be described by a single metadata file. When the LPIS is homogenous all over the country/region, there is no need to indicate the lot in the title.

Any newly produced or upgraded geolACS dataset should be distinguished with an unambiguous title. For sake of clarity, the title shall provide a reference to the MS and if applicable, to its region. If needed, additional information may be added to the title.

EXAMPLE: geolACS of Belgium (Wallonia region)

Box 29. TG Requirement 18: geolACS resource title

An unambiguous title containing the name of the Member State and the claim year(s) shall be given to a geolACS dataset or dataset series. When applicable, the title shall also contain the name of the lot and a reference to the region.

6.1.2. Resource abstract

The resource abstract is a short narrative describing the content and the main properties of the dataset or dataset series. In case of historic data, the abstract should also refer to the validity period, i.e. the time when the dataset was in official use.

Box 30. TG Recommendation 12: Abstract of geolACS historic datasets

The abstract of geolACS historic datasets should refer to the validity period.

Box 31. TG Recommendation 13: Abstract of geolACS historic dataset series

The description of a geolACS historic dataset series should refer to the dates or creation years of the datasets included in the series.

Box 32. TG Recommendation 14: Legal references in the abstract

The abstract of the geolACS datasets or dataset series should contain references to the national and European law under which the datasets have been created.

6.1.3. Resource type

The possible values for are either dataset or series.

6.1.4. Resource locator

This metadata element provides information about the spatial data services that makes the data resource accessible. The URL provided in this metadata element may point to a download or view service. It should not point to a general information web page of the operating or other organization.

Box 33. TG Requirement 19: geolACS resource locator

The resource locator metadata element of a geolACS dataset or dataset series shall point to a spatial data service, where the geolACS resource can be directly accessed.

6.1.5. Unique resource identifier

A unique identifier shall be given for each described geolACS dataset or dataset series. This identifier shall be a URI consisting of a namespace uniquely identifying a naming context governed by an identifier authority, and a code unique within this namespace.

6.1.6. Resource language

The language(s) used in the geolACS resource shall be given.

6.1.7. Topic category

Box 34. TG Requirement 20: geolACS topic category

The geolACS datasets and series shall be assigned to the “farming” topic category.

6.1.8. Keyword

Keywords help the users find the data that they are looking for. Therefore, keywords should be meaningful and well known. Controlled vocabularies standardise and disseminate keywords to the targeted audiences. From the point of view of IACS the most relevant vocabularies are GEMET, which is adopted by INSPIRE and AGROVOC, maintained by UN FAO. In addition to controlled vocabularies, free keywords can be also used, as the multiplicity of the keyword metadata element is one to many (1..*).

Box 35. TG Requirement 21: INSPIRE data themes for geolACS datasets or series

The three keywords corresponding to the INSPIRE data themes associated to geolACS datasets or series shall be: “Land Cover”, “Land Use”, “Agricultural and Aquaculture Facilities”.

Box 36. TG Requirement 22: Mandatory keywords from GEMET for geolACS datasets or series

The following three keywords contained in the GEMET vocabulary shall be assigned to geolACS datasets or series: “Common Agricultural Policy”, “agriculture”, “agricultural land”.

Box 37. TG Requirement 23: Other mandatory keywords for geolACS datasets or series

The following additional keywords shall be assigned to geolACS datasets or series: “IACS”, “geolACS” and all the spatial objects actually contained in the dataset or series: “reference parcel”, “agricultural parcel”, “non-agricultural eligible area”, “eco-landscape element”, “site”, “ecological focus area”.

6.1.9. Geographic bounding box

No specific considerations to geolACS apply.

6.1.10. Temporal reference

According to INSPIRE, at least one of the following values should be used:

- temporal extent of the described resource,
- date of publication,

- date of last revision or,
- date of creation.

In the IACS realm the two main events that have an impact on the life cycle of the dataset - and thus on the values of temporal references - are the upgrades and updates. An upgrade is a production of a geolACS dataset according to new specifications, whilst an update occurs when instances of the various feature types in the dataset are created, deleted, or modified.

Box 38. TG Recommendation 15: Recommended value of the temporal reference of geolACS datasets

The temporal references of geolACS dataset shall include the date of creation.

Box 39. TG Requirement 24: Mandatory value of the temporal reference type of the geolACS datasets

The temporal references of geolACS datasets shall contain at least the date of last revision.

Box 40. TG Requirement 25: Updating the value of the last revision date metadata element for a geolACS dataset

Sharing an updated geolACS dataset shall trigger an update of the value of the last revision metadata element.

Box 41. TG Requirement 26: Value of last revision date of geolACS datasets

In case of a geolACS dataset update related to the yearly GSA, the value of the last revision shall correspond to the date within the campaign year, when the last change is validated.

Box 42. TG Requirement 27: Minimum frequency of publishing the updated geolACS datasets

The updated geolACS datasets, together with the updated metadata, shall be published within 6 months from the validation of the last change in the dataset.

Following a step-wise approach of spatial data sharing, the data owners have to ensure the publication of the most current dataset and are encouraged to provide historic (past) versions too. The step-wise implementation is at the same time an incremental approach too. Therefore, sharing a new version of a dataset should not result in withdrawing the previous ones.

Box 43. TG Recommendation 16: Accessibility of historic geolACS datasets

The accessibility of historic versions of geolACS datasets should be maintained.

TG requirements provided from Requirement 24 to Requirement 27 address the temporal references relevant for geolACS datasets. In case of geolACS dataset series, the temporal reference should be described in one common metadata record for all datasets using the temporal extent as a temporal reference.

Box 44. TG Requirement 28: Temporal reference of geolACS dataset series

In case of geolACS dataset series, requirements from TG Requirement 23 to TG Requirement 26 do not apply and the temporal reference shall be described in one common metadata record for all datasets using the temporal extent as a temporal reference.

6.1.11. Lineage

This free-text element should contain information on the source data used and the main transformation steps that took place in creating the current dataset or dataset series.

6.1.12. Spatial resolution

Box 45. TG Requirement 29: Spatial resolution of geolACS datasets

The spatial resolution of geolACS datasets shall be at least 1:5.000. Finer spatial resolutions are accepted.

6.1.13. Conformity

Box 46. TG Requirement 30: Specifications against which to evaluate conformity of geolACS datasets

The only specifications against which the conformity of geolACS datasets shall be evaluated and reported is this TG.

6.1.14. Conditions applying to access and use

Besides the information required by the INSPIRE metadata requirements, information related to the existence of any possible confidentiality clause referred to in section 7.4 shall be described here, as free text or providing the link to a publicly accessible document containing the description.

Box 47. TG Requirement 31: Information about confidentiality clauses on geolACS datasets

Where confidentiality clause referred to in section 7.4 exist, they shall be described as free text or providing the link to a publicly accessible document containing the description.

6.1.15. Limitations on public access

No specific considerations to geolACS apply.

6.1.16. Responsible organisation

No specific considerations to geolACS apply.

6.1.17. Metadata point of contact

Box 48. TG Recommendation 17: Metadata point of contact for geolACS datasets

The responsible party for production of the metadata for the geolACS datasets should be the custodians of the geolACS datasets.

6.1.18. Metadata date

No specific considerations to geolACS apply.

6.1.19. Metadata language

No specific considerations to geolACS apply.

6.2. Metadata elements for interoperability

The metadata describing a spatial dataset shall include the following metadata elements required for interoperability:

- Coordinate Reference System: Description of the coordinate reference system(s) used in the data set.
- Temporal Reference System: Description of the temporal reference system(s) used in the data set. This element is mandatory only if the spatial data set contains temporal information that does not refer to the default temporal reference system.
- Encoding: Description of the computer language construct(s) specifying the representation of data objects in a record, file, message, storage device or transmission channel.
- Topological Consistency: Correctness of the explicitly encoded topological characteristics of the data set as described by the scope. This element is mandatory only if the data set includes types from the Generic Network Model and does not assure centreline topology (connectivity of centre-lines) for the network.
- Character Encoding: The character encoding used in the data set. This element is mandatory only if an encoding is used that is not based on UTF-8.
- Spatial Representation Type: The method used to spatially represent geographic information.

Regarding metadata of a geolACS dataset or dataset series, similarly to what required for the metadata elements described in section 6.1, also for the metadata elements described in this section the fulfilment of the requirements contained in “Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE dataset and service metadata based on ISO/TS 19139:2007” is mandatory and the adoption of the Recommendations contained in the above-mentioned Technical Guidance is suggested.

No specific considerations to geolACS apply, nor additional requirements and recommendations are provided.

6.3. Metadata documenting Data Quality

Quality of geolACS datasets or dataset series is assessed using the DQ elements described in section 5.1 and may be documented using metadata in two alternative ways:

- using the encoding specified by ISO 19115 for each DQ element, or
- using a free text comprehensive standalone quality report, containing a description of the data quality assessment framework, of the data quality scope, methodology, findings and analysis.

Box 49. TG Recommendation 18: Documenting Data Quality of geolACS datasets

geolACS Data Quality should be documented in a standalone quality report that should be downloadable at a link to be provided in the Resource Abstract metadata element.

7. Delivery

7.1. Updates

Box 50. TG Requirement 32: Updates

1. Member States shall make available updates of data on a regular basis.
2. All updates shall be made available at the latest 6 months after the change was applied in the source data set.

7.2. Delivery medium

According to Article 11(1) of the INSPIRE Directive, Member States shall establish and operate a network of services for INSPIRE spatial data sets and services. The relevant network service types for making spatial data available are:

- view services making it possible, as a minimum, to display, navigate, zoom in/out, pan, or overlay viewable spatial data sets and to display legend information and any relevant content of metadata;
- download services, enabling copies of spatial data sets, or parts of such sets, to be downloaded and, where practicable, accessed directly;
- transformation services, enabling spatial data sets to be transformed with a view to achieving interoperability.

For the relevant requirements and recommendations for network services, see the relevant INSPIRE Implementing Rules and Technical Guidelines available at <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/technical-guidelines/tree/main/services>.

EXAMPLE 1 Through the Get Spatial Objects function, a download service can either download a pre-defined data set or pre-defined part of a data set (non-direct access download service), or give direct access to the spatial objects contained in the data set, and download selections of spatial objects based upon a query (direct access download service). To execute such a request, some of the following information might be required:

- the list of spatial object types and/or predefined data sets that are offered by the download service (to be provided through the Get Download Service Metadata operation),
- and the query capabilities section advertising the types of predicates that may be used to form a query expression (to be provided through the Get Download Service Metadata operation, where applicable),
- a description of spatial object types offered by a download service instance (to be provided through the Describe Spatial Object Types operation).

EXAMPLE 2 Through the Transform function, a transformation service carries out data content transformations from native data forms to the INSPIRE-compliant form and vice versa. If this operation is directly called by an application to transform source data (e.g. obtained through a download service) that is not yet conformant with this data specification, the following parameters are required:

Input data (mandatory). The data set to be transformed.

- Source model (mandatory, if cannot be determined from the input data). The model in which the input data is provided.
- Target model (mandatory). The model in which the results are expected.
- Model mapping (mandatory, unless a default exists). Detailed description of how the transformation is to be carried out.

For bulk download of harmonised geolACS datasets and series, an Atom Implementation of Pre-defined Dataset Download Service, adhering to the instructions contained in the Section 5 of the Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE Download Services¹⁴, is recommended. An example is provided in Appendix 4.

Box 51. TG Recommendation 19: Atom Implementation of Pre-defined Dataset Download Service

An Atom Implementation of Pre-defined Dataset Download Service, adhering to the instructions contained in the Section 5 of the Technical Guidance for the implementation of INSPIRE Download Services, is recommended for bulk download of harmonised geolACS datasets and series.

To enable HVD machine readability and provision via APIs, harmonised geolACS datasets and series should be made accessible via APIs. An example is provided in Appendix 4.

Box 52. TG Recommendation 20: Harmonised geolACS datasets and series accessibility via APIs

TG Recommendation 1. Harmonised geolACS datasets and series accessibility via APIs
Harmonised geolACS datasets and series should be made accessible via APIs.

7.3. Encodings

Box 53. TG Requirement 33: Encoding

1. Every encoding rule used to encode spatial data shall conform to EN ISO 19118. In particular, it shall specify schema conversion rules for all spatial object types and all attributes and association roles and the output data structure used.
2. Every encoding rule used to encode spatial data shall be made available.

ISO 19118:2011 specifies the requirements for defining encoding rules used for interchange of geographic data within the set of International Standards known as the “ISO 19100 series”. An encoding rule allows geographic information defined by application schemas and standardised schemas to be coded into a system-independent data structure suitable for transport and storage. The encoding rule specifies the types of data being coded and the syntax, structure and coding schemes used in the resulting data structure. Specifically, ISO 19118:2011 includes:

- requirements for creating encoding rules based on UML schemas,
- requirements for creating encoding services, and
- requirements for XML-based encoding rules for neutral interchange of data.

¹⁴ <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/technical-guidelines/tree/main/services/download-atom-wfs>

This TG proposes to make geolACS datasets available at least in the default encoding(s) specified in section 7.3.1. In this section, a number of TG requirements are listed that need to be met in order to be conformant with the default encoding(s).

The proposed default encoding(s) are conformant with ISO 19118.

7.3.1. Default Encoding(s)

7.3.1.1. Specific requirements for GML encoding

This data specification proposes the use of GML as the default encoding, as recommended in sections 7.2 and 7.3 of DS-D2.7 - Guidelines for the encoding of spatial data (INSPIRE Data Specifications Drafting Team 2010). GML is an XML encoding in compliance with ISO 19118. For details, see [ISO 19136], and in particular Annex E (UML-to-GML application schema encoding rules).

The following TG requirements need to be met in order to be conformant with GML encodings.

Box 54. TG Requirement 34: Default encoding

Data instance (XML) documents shall validate without error against the provided XML schema.

Not all constraints defined in the application schemas can be mapped to XML. Therefore, the following requirement is necessary.

NOTE: The obligation to use only the allowed code list values specified for attributes and most of the constraints defined in the application schemas cannot be mapped to the XML schema. They can therefore not be enforced through schema validation. It may be possible to express some of these constraints using other schema or rule languages (e.g. Schematron), in order to enable automatic validation.

7.3.1.2. Default encoding(s) for geolACS application schemas

Name: geolACS GML Application Schema

Version: version 2.0

Specification: This TG;

Character set: UTF-8

For testing purposes, the xml schemas document is available¹⁵ at <https://public.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/1.1/xsd/geoiacs.xsd>

¹⁵ The finalised schemas will be uploaded in a registry operated in a EU domain.

7.3.1.3. Alternative Encoding

To facilitate reuse of large volume geolACS datasets, a GeoPackage encoding alternative to the gml default encoding, strictly adhering to the [INSPIRE Good Practice for the GeoPackage encoding of INSPIRE datasets](#)¹⁶, is recommended.

Box 55. TG Recommendation 21: Use of GeoPackage encoding

TG Recommendation 2. Use of GeoPackage encoding

Data providers should create their data using the OGC GeoPackage encoding standard, particularly suitable for managing and exchanging large datasets and optimised for data usability in GIS environments. In that case, the [INSPIRE Good Practice for the GeoPackage encoding of INSPIRE datasets](#) should be referenced.

For testing purposes, a geolACS GeoPackage template adhering to the above mentioned [INSPIRE Good Practice for the GeoPackage encoding of INSPIRE datasets](#) has been created and applied to produce an harmonised geolACS dataset. More details are provided in Appendix 4.

Other exiting/new alternative encodings (apart from GeoPackage), duly endorsed by the INSPIRE Maintenance and Implementation Group (MIG) and defined as INSPIRE Good Practices in the INSPIRE Good Practice library¹⁷, might be used/proposed.

7.4. Confidentiality clauses

geolACS datasets (or series) harmonised according to the data model described in this TG may contain information that can be classified as sensitive by the data providers and therefore may be covered by confidentiality clauses to be fulfilled to prevent the disclosure of the related information to non authorised users.

This condition could very likely happen for the holdingId attribute, present in several geolACS spatial objects (agricultural parcel, site, non-agricultural eligible area, eco-landscape element).

This attribute, when covered by confidentiality clauses set by the data providers, will be shared only to authorised and authenticated users (e.g. EC services) under specific conditions laid down in written terms of use and documented in the metadata element “Conditions applying to access and use” (described in section 6.1.14).

Regarding data delivery, because the holdingId attribute has multiplicity 1 (meaning that its provision is mandatory), those geolACS data providers who will require the application of confidentiality clauses shall share with the EC services the full dataset (containing also the sensitive information) and shall publicly share a version of the dataset to be derived from the full one after removal or masking of the sensitive information.

Several options exist to publicly share a dataset (not containing sensitive information) starting from a full harmonised dataset (containing the sensitive information), as shown in Appendix 4.

¹⁶ https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/gp-geopackage-encodings/blob/main/spec/GeoPackage_Good_Practice_initiation_fiche.md

¹⁷ https://knowledge-base.inspire.ec.europa.eu/evolution/good-practice-library_en

8. Data Capture

The data capture should follow the general rules of mapping in scale 1:5000. In addition, for specific procedures of digitising elements of the geolACS dataset, refer to the current version of the Technical Guidance of LPIS Update¹⁸ (European Commission JRC 2015)

¹⁸ <https://wikis.ec.europa.eu/spaces/GUIDANCEANDTOOLSFORCAP/overview>

9. Portrayal

This clause defines the rules for layers and styles to be used for portrayal of the spatial object types defined for geolACS data model.

Box 56. TG Requirement 35: Portrayal

For the portrayal of spatial data sets using a view network service as specified in Commission Regulation No 976/2009, the following should be available:

- (a) the layers specified in Section 9.1;
- (b) for each layer at least a default portrayal style, with as a minimum an associated title and a unique identifier.

For each layer, Section 9.1 defines the following:

- (a) a human readable title of the layer to be used for display in user interface;
- (b) the spatial object type(s), or sub-set thereof, that constitute(s) the content of the layer.

9.1. Layers to be provided by INSPIRE view services

Table 36. geolACS layers to be provided by INSPIRE view services

Layer Name	Layer Title	Spatial object type(s)	Keywords
AgriculturalParcel	Agricultural Parcel	Agricultural Parcel	Agricultural Parcel
NonAgriculturalEligibleArea	Non Agricultural Eligible Area	Non Agricultural Eligible Area	Non Agricultural Eligible Area
ReferenceParcel	Reference Parcel	Reference Parcel	Reference Parcel
EcoLandscapeElement	EcoLandscape Element	EcoLandscape Element	EcoLandscape Element
EcologicalFocusArea	Ecological Focus Area	Ecological Focus Area	Ecological Focus Area

Box 57. TG Recommendation 22. Keywords in Layers Metadata parameters of the INSPIRE View service

It is recommended to use the keywords specified in Section 9.1 in the Layers Metadata parameters of the INSPIRE View service (see Annex III, Part A, section 2.2.4 in Commission R (EC) No 976/2009).

The layers specified in **Table 36** can be further classified using a code list-valued attribute.

Box 58. TG Requirement 36: Portrayal

For spatial object types whose objects can be further classified using a code list-valued attribute, several layers may be defined. Each of these layers shall include the spatial objects corresponding to one specific code list value. In the definition of such sets of layers:

- (a) the placeholder <CodeListValue> shall represent the values of the relevant code list, with the first letter in upper case;
- (b) the placeholder <human-readable name> shall represent the human-readable name of the code list values;
- (c) the spatial object type shall include the relevant attribute and code list, in parentheses;
- (d) one example of a layer shall be given.

Box 59. TG Requirement 37: Styles

For each layer specified in this section, the styles defined in section shall be available.

9.2. Styles required to be supported by INSPIRE view services

Table 37. Styles for the layer NonAgriculturalEligibleArea

Style Name	NonAgriculturalEligibleArea.Default				
Default Style	yes				
Style Title	Non Agricultural Eligible Area Default Style				
Style Abstract	NonAgriculturalEligibleArea objects filled with a colour depending on the value of the attribute from nonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType nomenclature and their boundaries as black lines of 2 pixels				
	<i>NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue</i>	colour	red	Green	blue
	wetland		93	104	249
	peatland		102	153	0
	riverBasinManagement		149	179	215
	Natura2000		0	255	0
	otherEnvironmentalRestriction		79	98	40
	environmentalClimate-relatedOther-Management-Commitments		191	191	191
	naturalOrOtherArea-specificConstraints		128	128	128
Symbol- ogy	The SLD specifying the symbology is distributed in a file separately from the data specification document.				
Minimum & maximum scales	No scale limit.				

Table 38. Styles for the Layer ReferenceParcel

Style Name	ReferenceParcel.Default
Default Style	yes
Style Title	ReferenceParcel Default Style
Style Abstract	ReferenceParcel objects filled with yellow colour (#FFFFCC) and their boundaries as black lines of 2 pixels.
Minimum & maximum scales	No scale limit.

Table 39. Styles for the layer EcoLandscapeElement

Style Name	EcoLandscapeElement.Default				
Default Style	yes				
Style Title	EcoLandscape Element Default Style				
Style Abstract	EcoLandscapeElement objects whose type is landscapeFeature filled with a colour depending on the value of the attribute from landscapeFeatureType nomenclature and their boundaries as black lines of 2 pixels.				
<i>LandscapeFeatureTypeValue</i>	colour	red	Green	blue	
grassy	0	176	80		
stony	166	166	166		
wet	49	132	155		
woody	153	51	0		
Symbolology	The SLD specifying the symbology is distributed in a file separately from the data specification document.				

Style Name	EcoLandscapeElement.Default
Minimum & maximum scales	No scale limit

Table 40. Styles for the layer EcologicalFocusArea

Style Name	EcologicalFocusArea.Default				
Default Style	yes				
Style Title	Ecological Focus Area Default Style				
Style Abstract	EcologicalFocusArea objects filled with a colour depending on the value of the attribute from ecologicalFocusAreaType nomenclature and their boundaries as black lines of 2 pixels.				
<i>LandscapeFeature-TypeValue</i>	<i>colour</i>	<i>red</i>	Green	blue	
afforestedAreas		152	72	6	
bufferStrips		0	204	0	
hectaresOfArgoForestry		153	102	0	
landscapeFeatureDitches		141	179	226	
landscapeFeatureFieldMargin		194	214	155	
landscapeFeature-GroupOfTrees		102	51	0	
landscapeFeatureIsolated-Tree		148	138	84	
landscapeFeatureOtherProtectedByGaecSmr		255	0	102	
landscapeFeaturePonds		23	54	93	
landscape-FeaturesHedgesWoodedStrips		196	188	150	

Style Name	EcologicalFocusArea.Default				
	landscapeFeatureTraditionalStoneWalls		128	128	128
	landscapeFeatureTrees-InLine		152	72	6
	stripsOfEligibleHectaresAlongForest-EdgesWithoutProduction		220	60	240
	terraces		191	191	191
Symbol- ogy	The SLD specifying the symbology is distributed in a file separately from the data specification document.				
Minimum & maximum scales	No scale limit.				

10. Conclusions

A proposal to solve the lack of harmonisation of geolACS datasets across Europe, which is currently a big obstacle to IACS data sharing and interoperability, has been provided in this technical guidance TG.

A common unique data model for geolACS datasets, together with a full data specification adhering to the template for INSPIRE Data Specifications have been provided, along with the related gml application schema and GoPackage template. These artefacts are supposed to solve data sharing and interoperability issues and thus, facilitate data reuse.

This TG updated and merged the two previous Technical Guidelines on Spatial Data Sharing¹⁹ (Part 1 – Data discovery, Part 2 – Data interoperability), which will be withdrawn once the adoption of this TG will be formally endorsed. A description of the changes introduced by this TG with respect to the previous ones is provided in Appendix 1.

Furthermore, the adoption of this TG by Member States will help them reduce the burden required by several IACS-related already existing obligations. Indeed, geolACS datasets conformant to the data specifications of this TG:

- are High Value Datasets, because they contain the key attributes required for Reference parcels and Agricultural parcels by High Value Datasets Regulation 2023/138 (more details are provided in Appendix 2);
- facilitate the fulfilment of IACS QA obligations by Member States (more details are provided in Appendix 3);

In addition, the availability of geolACS datasets conformant to the data specifications of this TG will support several EC services involved in IACS-related activities which will benefit from a significant enhancement streamlining of IACS-based data flows, such as IACS statistics and FSDN.

Finally, support is provided to MS also for the fulfilment of INSPIRE obligations. Indeed, the solution proposed in this TG, besides preserving the IACS semantics, has the additional advantage of supporting the relevance of IACS spatial datasets to INSPIRE. The adoption of the geolACS data model for the harmonisation of geolACS datasets facilitates the creation of three INSPIRE conformant LU/LC/AF datasets from each harmonised geolACS dataset. A conceptual mapping from the geolACS data model to three INSPIRE data themes (LU/LC/AF) has been developed and provided in Appendixes 5, 6 and 7.

Possible confidentiality clauses required by geolACS data providers willing to prevent disclosure of sensitive information contained in the harmonised datasets to non authorised users have been dealt with.

A preliminary test of this TG, described in Appendix 4, has been executed, producing three harmonised geolACS datasets from non-harmonised source datasets shared by three pilot Paying Agencies.

Regarding the roadmap to endorse the geolACS data specification, the TG contained in this report will be shared with DG AGRI, the Paying Agencies and the custodians of the geolACS data. The specification in this TG will be tested by means of voluntary pilots. The feedback collected will lead

¹⁹ <https://github.com/INSPIRE-MIF/technical-guidelines/tree/main/iacs>

to a revision of the TG and the publication of the final version. In parallel, the endorsement procedure will be discussed and agreed with JRC, DG AGRI and the INSPIRE MIG (Maintenance and Implementation Group).

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List of abbreviations and definitions

Abbreviations Definitions

a.k.a	Also known as
AECM	Agri-environment-climate Measures.
AF	Agricultural and Aquaculture Facilities
API	Application Programming Interface
Art.	Article
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
DG AGRI	Directorate General Agriculture
DQ	Data quality
ID	Identifier
EFA	Ecological Focus Area
EN	European norm
EPSG	European Petroleum Survey Group
ETS	Executive Test Suite
FSDN	Farm Sustainable Development Network
GAEC	Good agricultural and environmental conditions
GIS	Geographic Information System
GML	Geography Markup Language
GSA	Geo Spatial Application
HVD	High Value Datasets
IACS	Integrated Administration and Control Systems
INSPIRE	Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe
ISO	International Standards Organisation
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LC	Land Cover
LF	Landscape feature
LQ	Limiting Quality
LPIS	Land Parcel Identification System
LU	Land Use
MIG	(INSPIRE) Maintenance and Implementation Group
MS	Member States

OGC	Open Geospatial Consortium
PA	Paying Agencies
QA	Quality assessment
QE	Quality element
R	Regulation
RDF	Resource Description Framework
SKOS	Simple Knowledge Organisation System
SMR	Statutory management requirements
TC	Technical Committee
TG	Technical Guidelines
UML	Unified Modeling Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
XSD	XML Schema Definition

List of boxes

Box 1. TG Requirement 1: Types for the Exchange and Classification of Spatial Objects.....	10
Box 2. TG Requirement 2: Multiplicity.....	10
Box 3. TG Requirement 3: Code Lists types.....	11
Box 4. TG Requirement 4: Code Lists extensibility.....	12
Box 5. TG Requirement 5: Code Lists registers.....	12
Box 6. TG Recommendation 1: Code Lists encoding	12
Box 7. TG Requirement 6: Code Lists multilingualism	13
Box 8. TG Requirement 7: Unique and persistent identifiers	13
Box 9. TG Recommendation 2: Syntax of unique and persistent identifiers.....	13
Box 10. TG Requirement 8: Geometry representation.....	13
Box 11. TG Requirement 9: Life-cycle of Spatial Objects.....	14
Box 12. TG Requirement 10: Temporal validity of Spatial Objects.....	14
Box 13. TG Requirement 11: Crop code lists	54
Box 14. TG Requirement 12: Datum for three-dimensional and two-dimensional coordinate reference systems.....	70
Box 15. TG Requirement 13: Coordinate reference systems.....	70
Box 16. TG Requirement 14: Coordinate Reference Systems used in the View Network Service..	71
Box 17. TG Requirement 15: Coordinate Reference System Identifiers.....	71
Box 18. TG Recommendation 3: Quantitative evaluation of data quality elements	76
Box 19. TG Recommendation 4: Commission	76
Box 20. TG Recommendation 5: Domain consistency.....	77
Box 21. TG Recommendation 6: Topological consistency	78
Box 22. TG Recommendation 7: Absolute or external accuracy.....	79
Box 23. TG Recommendation 8: Relative or internal accuracy	80
Box 24. TG Recommendation 9: Quantitative attribute accuracy	82
Box 25. TG Recommendation 10: Non-quantitative attribute accuracy	83
Box 26. TG Requirement16: Application of INSPIRE metadata requirements	85
Box 27. TG Recommendation 11: Application of INSPIRE metadata recommendations.....	85
Box 28. TG Requirement 17: Publication of metadata of geolACS datasets or dataset series.....	85

Box 29. TG Requirement 18: geolACS resource title.....	87
Box 30. TG Recommendation 12: Abstract of geolACS historic datasets.....	87
Box 31. TG Recommendation 13: Abstract of geolACS historic dataset series	87
Box 32. TG Recommendation 14: Legal references in the abstract	87
Box 33. TG Requirement 19: geolACS resource locator	87
Box 34. TG Requirement 20: geolACS topic category.....	88
Box 35. TG Requirement 21: INSPIRE data themes for geolACS datasets or series.....	88
Box 36. TG Requirement 22: Mandatory keywords from GEMET for geolACS datasets or series .	88
Box 37. TG Requirement 23: Other mandatory keywords for geolACS datasets or series	88
Box 38. TG Recommendation 15: Recommended value of the temporal reference of geolACS datasets	89
Box 39. TG Requirement 24: Mandatory value of the temporal reference type of the geolACS datasets.....	89
Box 40. TG Requirement 25: Updating the value of the last revision date metadata element for a geolACS dataset	89
Box 41. TG Requirement 26: Value of last revision date of geolACS datasets	89
Box 42. TG Requirement 27: Minimum frequency of publishing the updated geolACS datasets ..	89
Box 43. TG Recommendation 16: Accessibility of historic geolACS datasets	89
Box 44. TG Requirement 28: Temporal reference of geolACS dataset series	89
Box 45. TG Requirement 29: Spatial resolution of geolACS datasets.....	90
Box 46. TG Requirement 30: Specifications against which to evaluate conformity of geolACS datasets.....	90
Box 47. TG Requirement 31: Information about confidentiality clauses on geolACS datasets.....	90
Box 48. TG Recommendation 17: Metadata point of contact for geolACS datasets	90
Box 49. TG Recommendation 18: Documenting Data Quality of geolACS datasets	91
Box 50. TG Requirement 32: Updates.....	92
Box 51. TG Recommendation 19: Atom Implementation of Pre-defined Dataset Download Service	93
Box 52. TG Recommendation 20: Harmonised geolACS datasets and series accessibility via APIs	93
Box 53. TG Requirement 33: Encoding.....	93
Box 54. TG Requirement 34: Default encoding	94

Box 55. TG Recommendation 21: Use of GeoPackage encoding.....	95
Box 56. TG Requirement 35: Portrayal.....	97
Box 57. TG Recommendation 22. Keywords in Layers Metadata parameters of the INSPIRE View service	97
Box 58. TG Requirement 36: Portrayal.....	97
Box 59. TG Requirement 37: Styles.....	97

List of figures

Figure 1. Spatial object (feature) types of IACS as abstracted from the real world.....	9
Figure 2. geolACS UML model – overview.....	15
Figure 3. geolACS UML model – ReferenceParcel, AgriculturalParcel, NonAgriculturalEligibleArea and EcoLandscapeElement class diagrams and relationships.....	16
Figure 4. geolACS UML model – Site and EcologicalFocusArea class diagrams.	16
Figure 5. geolACS UML model - AgriculturalAreaType code list.....	17
Figure 6. geolACS UML model – Crop and LocalisedCrop code lists.	17
Figure 7. geolACS UML model - NonAgriculturalEligibleArea associated code list.	17
Figure 8. geolACS UML model - EcoLandscapeElementType code list.....	17
Figure 9. geolACS UML model - EcoLandscapeElementDesignation, LandscapeFeature and AreaBasedEcoScheme code lists.....	18
Figure 10. LPIS UML model - NACEActivity code list.....	18
Figure 11. LPIS UML model - LivestockSpecies and AquacultureSpecies code lists.....	18
Figure 12. LPIS UML model - EcologicalFocusAreaType associated code list.	19
Figure 13. Individual landscape element.....	116
Figure 14. Individual landscape element – link to geolACS Agricultural Parcel.....	117
Figure 15. Conceptual schema of QA data to be submitted by MS to EC.....	118
Figure 16. Mapping rules applied to a transformation project in hale»studio.....	119
Figure 17. AP source datasets of BE-Wallonia and BE-Flanders	120
Figure 18. Zoom on and attributes of a reference parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset.....	120
Figure 19. Zoom on and attributes of a reference parcel in the BE-Flanders source dataset.....	121
Figure 20. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset... ..	121
Figure 21. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset... ..	122
Figure 22. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia geolACS harmonised dataset.....	122
Figure 23. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised dataset.....	123
Figure 24. Attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia geolACS harmonised dataset.. ..	124
Figure 25. Attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised dataset.. ..	125
Figure 26. Demo ATOM download service home page	126

Figure 27. Demo ATOM dataset feed html page.....	126
Figure 28. GeoServer home page.....	127
Figure 29. OGC API Feature service landing page	127
Figure 30. Collections of OGC API Feature service.....	128
Figure 31. Feature schema of the agricultural parcel collection.....	128
Figure 32. HTML attribute table of agricultural parcel collection.....	129
Figure 33. HTML filtered attribute table of agricultural parcel collection.....	129
Figure 34. Landing page of Re3gistry demo service.....	130
Figure 35. Codelist value details in Re3gistry.....	131
Figure 36. Landing page of ShowVoc demo service	131
Figure 37. Landing page of ShowVoc demo service	131
Figure 38. Codelist value details in ShowVoc.....	132
Figure 39. Conceptual mapping from geolACS AgriculturalParcel feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type.....	133
Figure 40. Conceptual mapping from geolACS NonAgriculturalEligibleArea feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type.....	134
Figure 41. Conceptual mapping from geolACS EcoLandscapeElement feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type.....	134
Figure 42. Conceptual mapping from geolACS EcologicalFocusArea feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type.....	135
Figure 43. Relationship between INSPIRE LC LandCoverDataset featureType and LandCoverUnit featureType	135
Figure 44. Conceptual mapping from geolACS AgriculturalParcel feature type to INSPIRE LU ExistingLandUseObject feature type.....	136
Figure 45. Relationship between INSPIRE ExistingLandUse featureType and ExistingLandUseObject featureType	137
Figure 46. Relationships between geolACS Site feature type and INSPIRE AF data model elements	138

List of tables

Table 1. Types defined in the geolACS feature catalogue	19
Table 2. Attributes.....	20
Table 3. Constraints.....	22
Table 4. Relationships.....	22
Table 5. Attributes.....	24
Table 6. Constraints.....	30
Table 7. Relationships.....	30
Table 8. Attributes.....	31
Table 9. Constraints.....	34
Table 10. Relationships	35
Table 11. Attributes.....	35
Table 12. Constraints.....	39
Table 13. Relationships	40
Table 14. Attributes.....	41
Table 15. Constraints.....	45
Table 16. Attributes.....	45
Table 17. Constraints.....	49
Table 18. Attributes.....	50
Table 19. Constraints.....	51
Table 20. Values.....	52
Table 21. Values.....	56
Table 22. Values.....	58
Table 23. Values.....	59
Table 24. Values.....	61
Table 25. Attributes.....	64
Table 26. http URIs for the default coordinate reference systems	71
Table 27. Data quality elements used in geolACS datasets	74
Table 28. Excess items	76
Table 29. Value domain non-conformance	77

Table 30. Number of invalid self-intersect errors.....	79
Table 31. Root mean square error of planimetry.....	80
Table 32. Root mean square error of planimetry.....	81
Table 33. Quantitative attribute accuracy - percentage	82
Table 34. Quantitative attribute accuracy - conformance.....	83
Table 35. Metadata elements defined in the INSPIRE Metadata Regulation.....	86
Table 36. geolACS layers to be provided by INSPIRE view services	97
Table 37. Styles for the layer NonAgriculturalEligibleArea.....	98
Table 38. Styles for the Layer ReferenceParcel.....	99
Table 39. Styles for the layer EcoLandscapeElement	99
Table 40. Styles for the layer EcologicalFocusArea.....	100
Table 41. Changes at feature type level.....	114
Table 42. Changes at data type level	114
Table 43. Changes at code list level.....	114
Table 44. Mapping of ReferenceParcel key attributes toward the geolACS data model.....	115
Table 45. Mapping of AgriculturalParcel key attributes toward the geolACS data model.....	116
Table 46. Source data used in the geolACS data harmonisation exercise	118

Appendices

Appendix 1. Changes with respect to the previous TGs on IACS spatial data sharing

Three are the main changes introduced by the new TG:

- one unique TG merging the two previous TGs on data discovery (metadata) and data interoperability (data model);
- one unique application schema including both old LPIS and GSA schemas;
- scope enlarged to Rural Development Commitments and livestock.

The changes introduced in the geoIACS data model at feature type, data type and code list levels are described in **Table 41**, **Table 42** and **Table 43** respectively.

Table 41. Changes at feature type level

Feature type	Change introduced in the new TG
ReferenceParcel	Added association with AgriculturalParcel
AgriculturalParcel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added association to AgriculturalParcel • Added holdingId attribute • Added agriculturalAreaType attribute • Added localisedMainCrop attribute • Added localisedCatchCrop attribute
AgriculturalArea	Eliminated (added agriculturalAreaType attribute to AgriculturalParcel)
NonAgriculturalEligibleArea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Added holdingId attribute • Added declaredArea attribute
EcoLandscapeElement	New feature type which embeds previous LandscapeFeature feature type
Site	New feature type
EcologicalFocusArea	Eliminated association to AgriculturalArea feature type (not existing anymore)

Table 42. Changes at data type level

Feature type	Change introduced in the new TG
FarmAnimalSpecies	New data type for the includesAnimal attribute of Site (taken from INSPIRE AF)

Table 43. Changes at code list level

Feature type	Change introduced in the new TG
AgriculturalAreaTypeValue	No changes
NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue	Added 2 values, one of them corresponding to “areas with natural/specific constraints” required by HVD Regulation
cropValue	No changes (empty code list)
localisedCropValue	No changes (empty code list)
EcoLandscapeElementTypeValue	New code list

Feature type	Change introduced in the new TG
EcoLandscapeElementDesignationValue	New code list
LandscapeFeatureTypeValue	No changes
AreBasedEcoSchemeValue	New code list
NACEActivityValue	New code list (taken from INSPIRE AF)
LivestockSpeciesValue	New code list (taken from INSPIRE AF)
AquacultureSpecieValue	New code list (taken from INSPIRE AF)
EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue	No changes

Appendix 2. geolACS datasets and HVD

geolACS datasets are High Value Datasets, because they fulfil the requirements set for Reference parcels and Agricultural parcels datasets listed in the Annex of Regulation (EU) 2023/138.

However, geolACS datasets contain more information than required by HVD Regulation. This additional information consists in information potentially sensitive, which shall fulfil confidentiality clauses dealt with in section 7.4, and in information that can be publicly shared. Therefore, in order to comply with HVD Regulation, it is sufficient that MS publicly share geolACS datasets removing the sensitive information. Should MS decide to publicly share only the information required by HVD Regulation (therefore excluding the publicly shareable additional information), they can easily derive an additional dataset from a geolACS dataset, following the mapping instructions provide in this Appendix.

ReferenceParcel

Table 44. Mapping of ReferenceParcel key attributes toward the geolACS data model

HVD key attribute	Element of the geolACS data model
Unique identifier	ReferenceParcel.RPid
Geometry	ReferenceParcel.geometry
Land cover	AgriculturalParcel.agriculturalAreaType (inherited from the association ReferenceParcel.relatedAP)
organic	AgriculturalParcel.organicFarming (inherited from the association ReferenceParcel.relatedAP)
Stable landscape elements (EFA layer)	EcologicalFocusArea.ecologicalFocusAreaType (derived by spatial join with reference parcel)
Areas natural/specific constraints	NonAgriculturalEligibleArea.nonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType (NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType code list value = naturalOrOtherArea-specificConstraints) (inherited from the association ReferenceParcel.relatedNAEA)

Regarding ‘Land cover’ and ‘organic’ HVD key attributes, they should be key attributes of Agricultural Parcels (as in the case of geolACS data model), because they are characteristics of Agricultural Parcels. Because one Reference Parcel may contain more than one Agricultural Parcel, and, consequently, more Agricultural Parcels with different Land cover types and/or different organic conditions, the two HVD key attributes may have multiple values, that can be easily obtained from geolACS datasets thanks to the mandatory association between Reference Parcel and Agricultural Parcel.

Regarding ‘Stable landscape element’ HVD key attribute, not existing anymore in geolACS data model an association between Reference Parcel and EcologicalFocusArea, it can be obtained by spatial join between EcologicalFocusArea layer and ReferenceParcel layer. Alternatively, in order to avoid possible data processing complexities related to spatial joins, it could be added in the TG a requirement imposing that the EFAid attribute becomes mandatory (currently it is optional) and it contains (as a

substring) the RPid. Or it could be introduced a new mandatory association between EFA and Reference Parcel. However, not being EFA required anymore in the CAP since 2023, EFA Feature Type has been kept in geoIACS only to allow the provision of historical data, potentially useful for statistical purposes.

Regarding 'Areas with natural/specific constraints' HVD key attribute, its value corresponds to the value of the attribute nonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType of the geoIACS nonAgriculturalEligibleArea feature type, when the corresponding codelist value is naturalOrOtherArea-specificConstraints. Because 'Areas with natural/specific constraints' is a RP HVD key attribute and nonAgriculturalEligibleAreaType is an attribute of nonAgriculturalEligibleArea geoIACS feature type, the mandatory association between NAEA and RP geoIACS feature types allows the mapping.

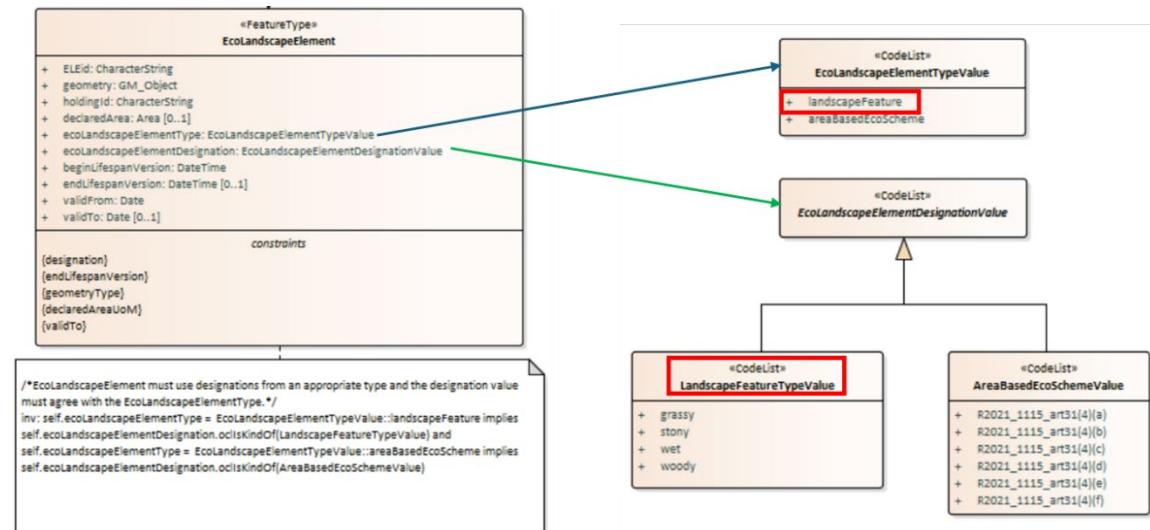
AgriculturalParcel

Table 45. Mapping of AgriculturalParcel key attributes toward the geoIACS data model

HVD key attribute	Element of the geoIACS data model
Unique identifier	AgriculturalParcel.APid
Geometry	AgriculturalParcel.geometry
Land uses (crops or crop groups)	AgriculturalParcel.mainCrop
Organic	AgriculturalParcel.organicFarming
Individual landscape element	EcoLandscapeElement.ecoLandscapeElementDesignation
Permanent grassland	AgriculturalParcel.AgriculturalParcel.agriculturalAreaType

Regarding the 'Individual landscape element' HVD key attribute, its value is contained in the attribute ecoLandscapeElementDesignation of the geoIACS EcoLandscapeElement feature type, when the value of the ecoLandscapeElementType attribute is landscapeFeature, as shown in **Figure 13**.

Figure 13. Individual landscape element



Regarding the link of Individual landscape element to Agricultural Parcel, the EcoLandscapeElement geoIACS feature type has a mandatory association to Reference Parcel, which in turn has an optional association to Agricultural Parcel, as shown in **Figure 14**. This latter association is optional, but with the constraint that each Reference Parcel must be associated to one (or more) Agricultural Parcels or to one (or more) NonAgriculturalEligibleAreas. Should the ReferenceParcel mandatorily associated to

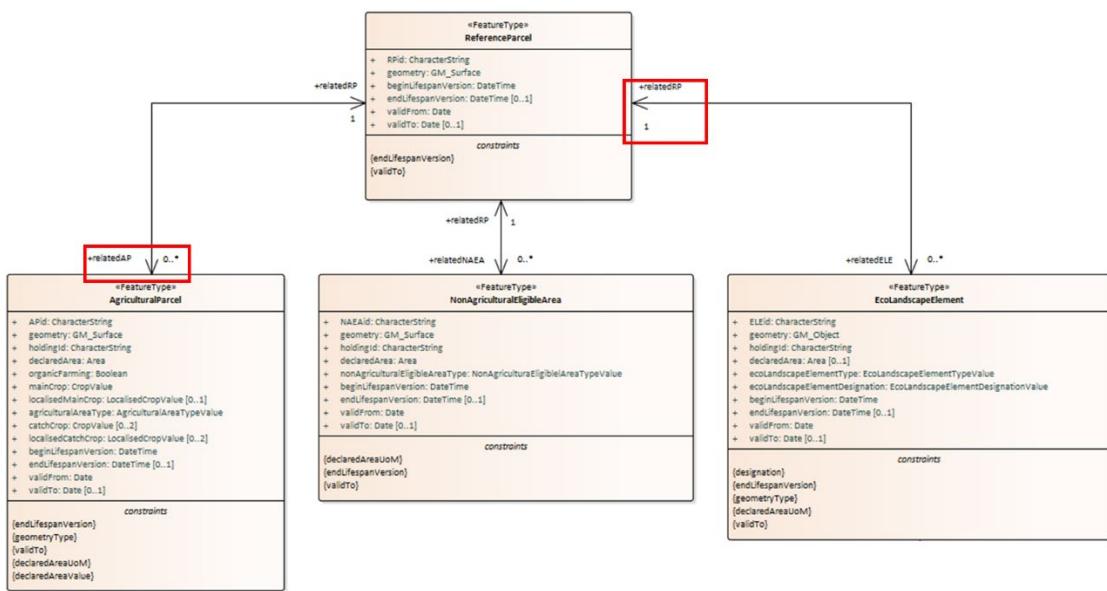
the EcoLandscapeElement not contain any association to an AgriculturalParcel (because it contains an association to a NonAgriculturalEligibleArea), then the ‘Individual landscape element’ HVD key attribute cannot be mapped toward Agricultural Parcel.

Two alternative options are envisaged to solve this potential issue:

- add a mandatory association between EcoLandscapeElement and AgriculturalParcel geoIACS feature types (removing or not the mandatory association between EcoLandscapeElement and ReferenceParcel);
- move ‘Individual landscape element’ HVD key attribute from Agricultural parcel to Reference parcel (this implies a change in HVD Regulation).

To select the most appropriate option, a deeper analysis of the relevant CAP Regulations is required.

Figure 14. Individual landscape element – link to geoIACS Agricultural Parcel

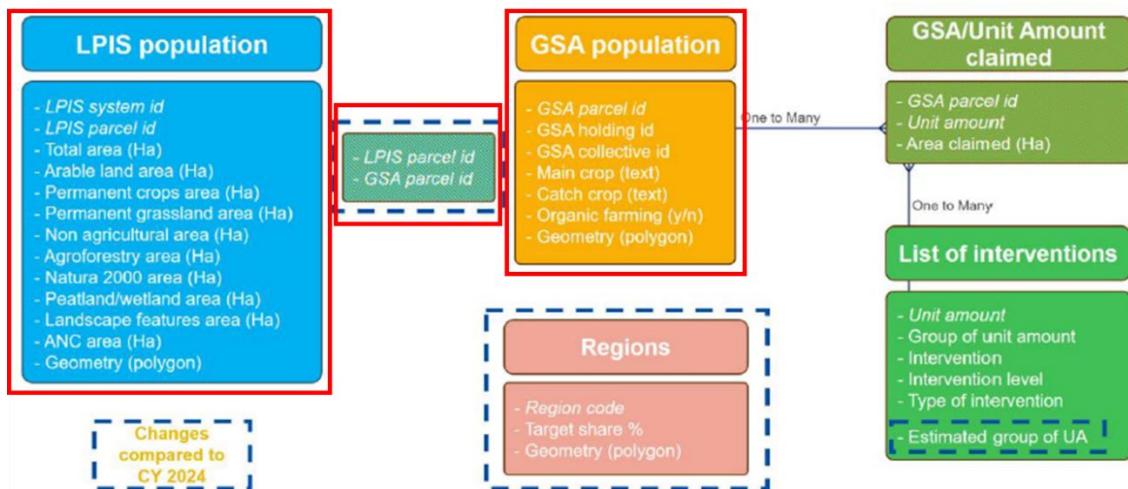


Appendix 3. geoIACS data model and IACS QA

On a yearly basis, MS have to fulfil IACS QA obligations, consisting in delivering to EC a series of files according to Technical Specifications which contain instructions related to both the structure of the data to be delivered and the delivery mechanism (e.g. number of files, format, naming, exchange protocols).

A conceptual schema of the data to be delivered is shown in **Figure 15**, taken from the “IACS quality assessment data exchange in November 2024: Technical Specifications”.

Figure 15. Conceptual schema of QA data to be submitted by MS to EC



With reference to LPIS population, GSA population and GSA/LPIS relationship shown within the red boxes in **Figure 15**, as well as to the definition of the ‘Field names’ provided in the “IACS quality assessment data exchange in November 2024: Technical Specifications”, it is evident that all the information required can be easily derived from a geolACS dataset.

In particular, it's to be highlighted that the GSA/LPIS relationship can be easily derived from the mandatory associations between AgriculturalParcel and ReferenceParcel and between NonAgriculturalEligibleArea and ReferenceParcel geolACS feature types.

EC may consider to replace the current obligation to deliver the files related to LPIS population, GSA population and GSA/LPIS relationship with the sharing of geolACS datasets.

Appendix 4. Examples of geolACS data harmonisation

The physical implementation of the geolACS data model was tested with data of three Paying Agencies participating in a pilot test phase. The source data used in the data harmonisation exercise are listed in **Table 46**.

Table 46. Source data used in the geolACS data harmonisation exercise

MS/Region	geolACS feature types present in the source dataset	Year	Spatial scope	Format
Belgium-Wallonia	RP, AP, ELE	2023	Entire region	1 gpckg containing 3 layers (one for each feature type)
Belgium-Flanders	RP, AP	2024	Entire region	1 gpckg containing one unique layer for RP and AP
Spain	RP, AP, ELE	2024	Sample dataset, corresponding	3 gpckg, one for each feature type

MS/Region	geoIACS feature types present in the source dataset	Year	Spatial scope	Format
			to a portion of a Municipality	

The data harmonisation exercise consisted in two distinct phases:

1. source data harmonisation using geoIACS data model as target data model
2. harmonised geoIACS datasets publication.

A third test was performed to demo a codelist publication.

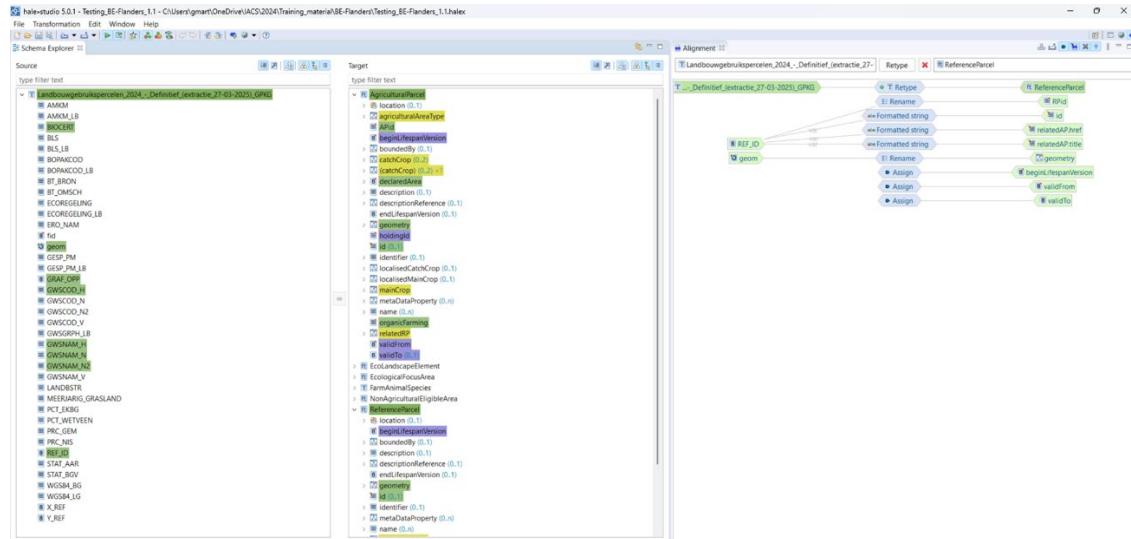
Source data harmonisation

According to a classical data harmonisation workflow, source data were first analysed, then a mapping table with the correspondences between attributes and properties of the source data and those of the geoIACS data model was filled-in and finally the mapping rules were applied to a data transformation tool (hale»studio²⁰ open source) which generated three harmonised gml files, one for each pilot MS/region, which were then opened in QGIS and compared to the non-harmonised source data.

A screenshot of the mapping rules applied to a transformation project in hale»studio is shown in **Figure 16**.

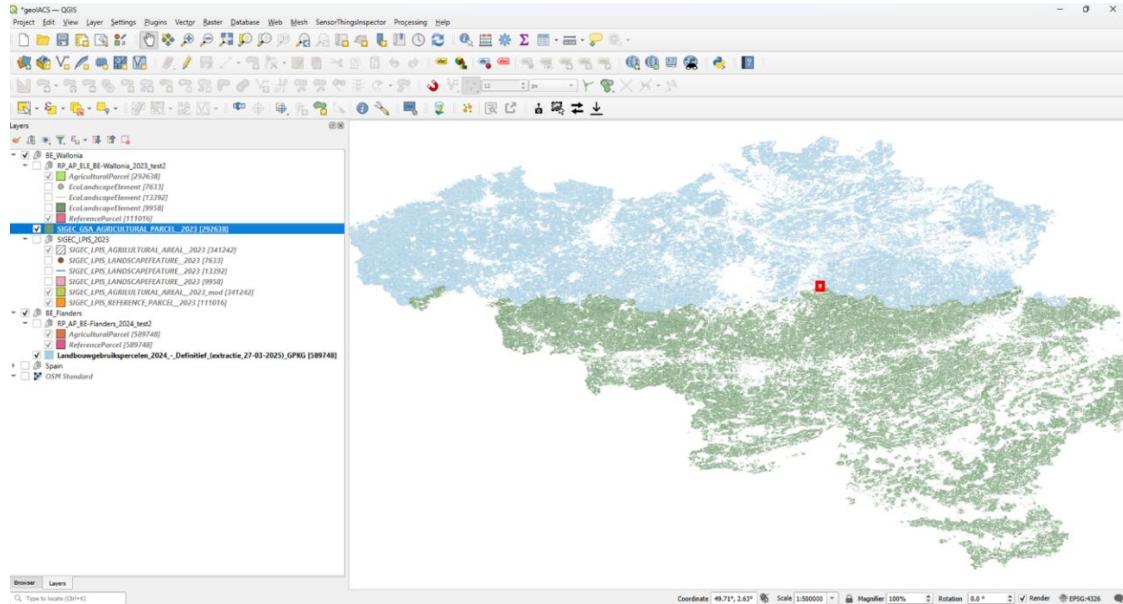
An overview of the AP source datasets of BE-Wallonia and BE-Flanders is shown in **Figure 17**, together with a small red box showing a cross-border area where more detailed analyses were made and are presented in the following figures.

Figure 16. Mapping rules applied to a transformation project in hale»studio



²⁰ <https://wetransform.to/halestudio/>

Figure 17. AP source datasets of BE-Wallonia and BE-Flanders



The attributes of two reference parcels, one in BE-Wallonia and another in BE-Flanders source datasets, are shown in **Figure 18** and **Figure 19** respectively.

Figure 18. Zoom on and attributes of a reference parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset

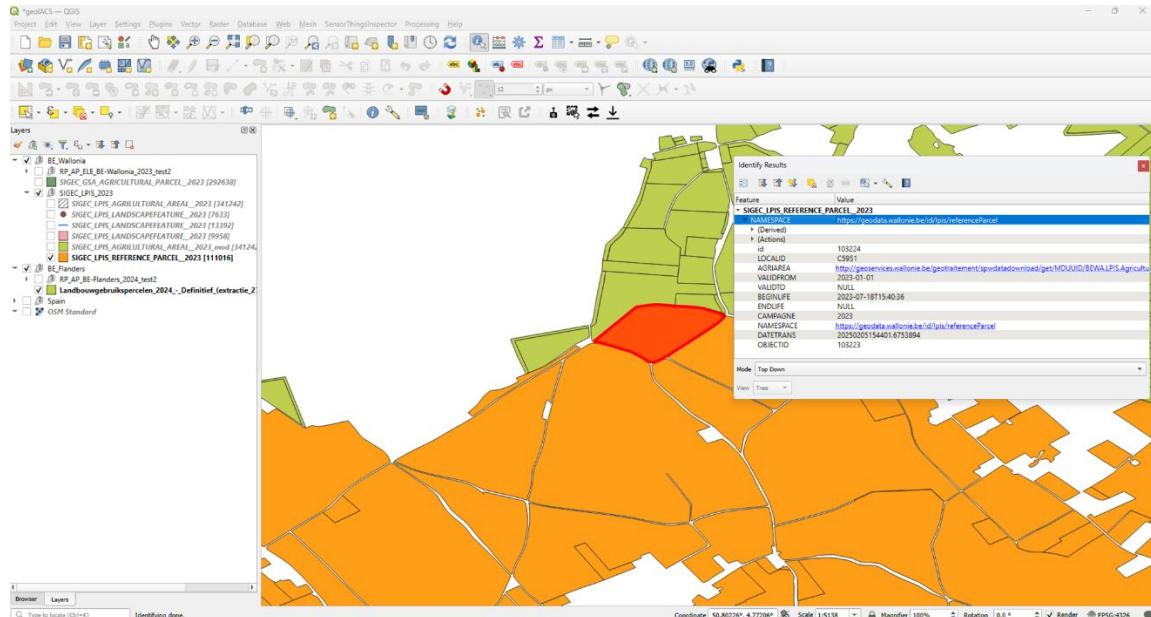
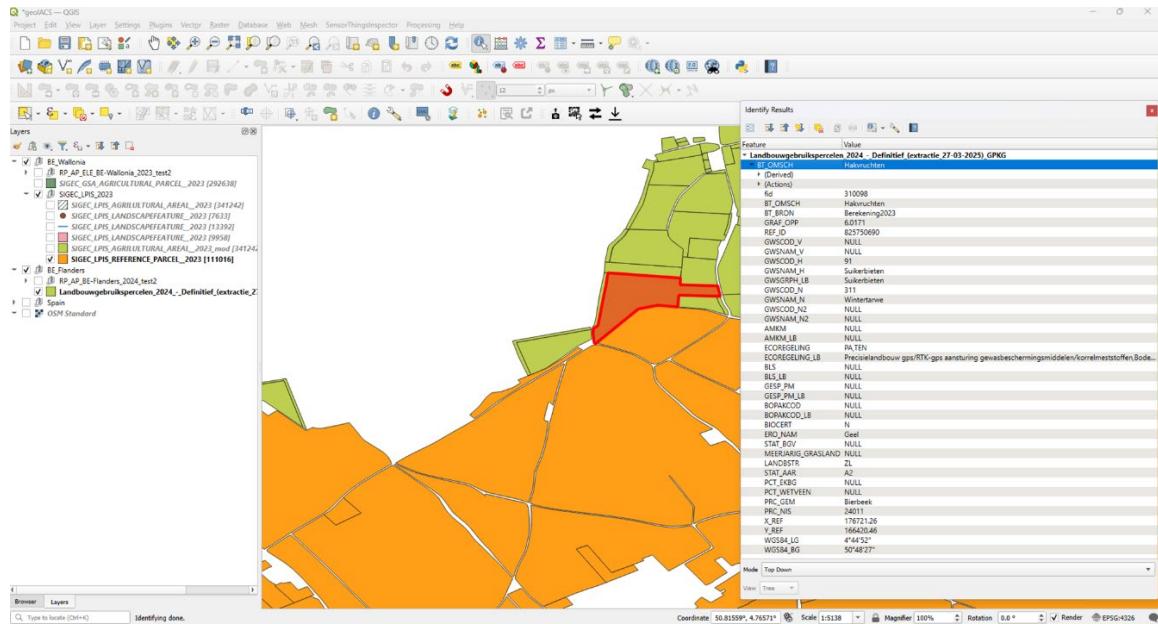


Figure 19. Zoom on and attributes of a reference parcel in the BE-Flanders source dataset



The attributes of two agricultural parcels, one in BE-Wallonia and another in BE-Flanders source datasets are shown in **Figure 20** and **Figure 21** respectively.

Figure 20. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset

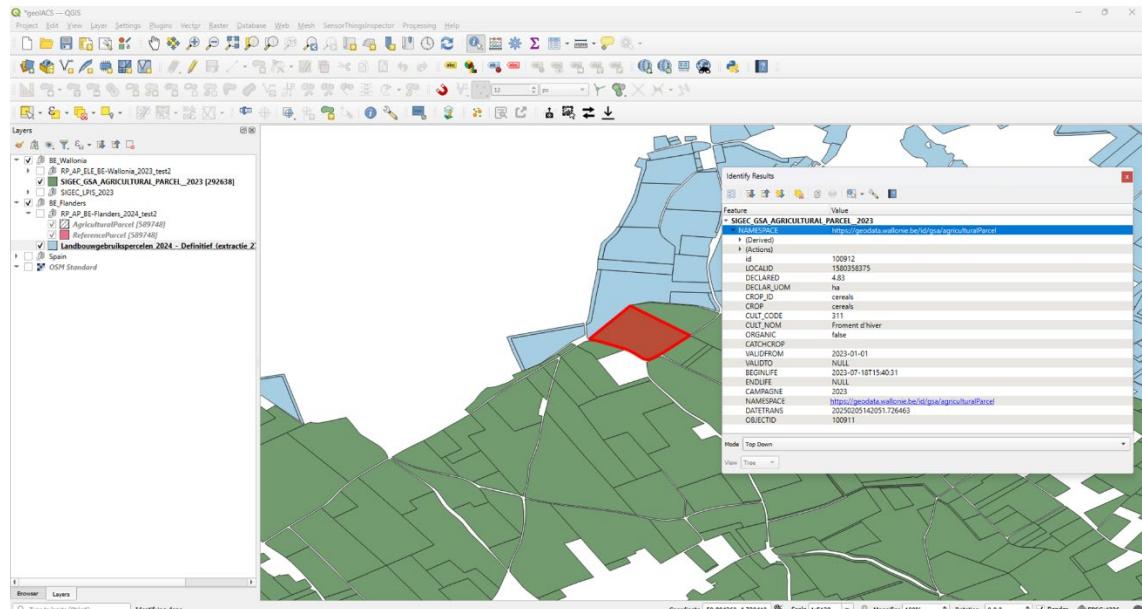
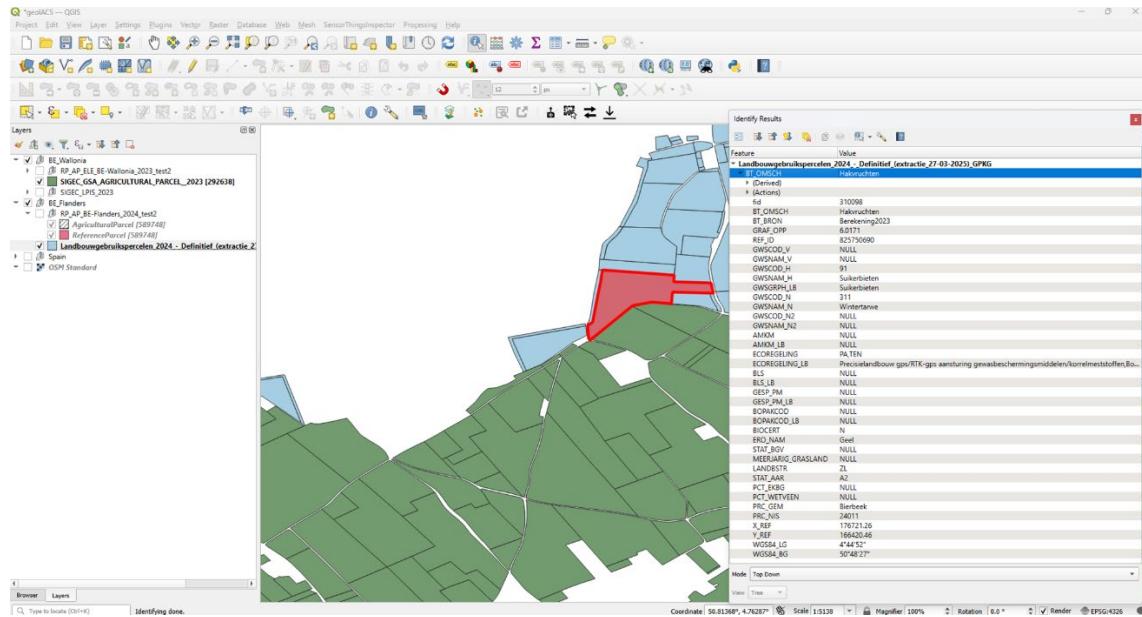


Figure 21. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia source dataset



The attributes of two agricultural parcels, one in BE-Wallonia and another in BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised datasets are shown in **Figure 22** and **Figure 23** respectively.

Figure 22. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia geoIACS harmonised dataset

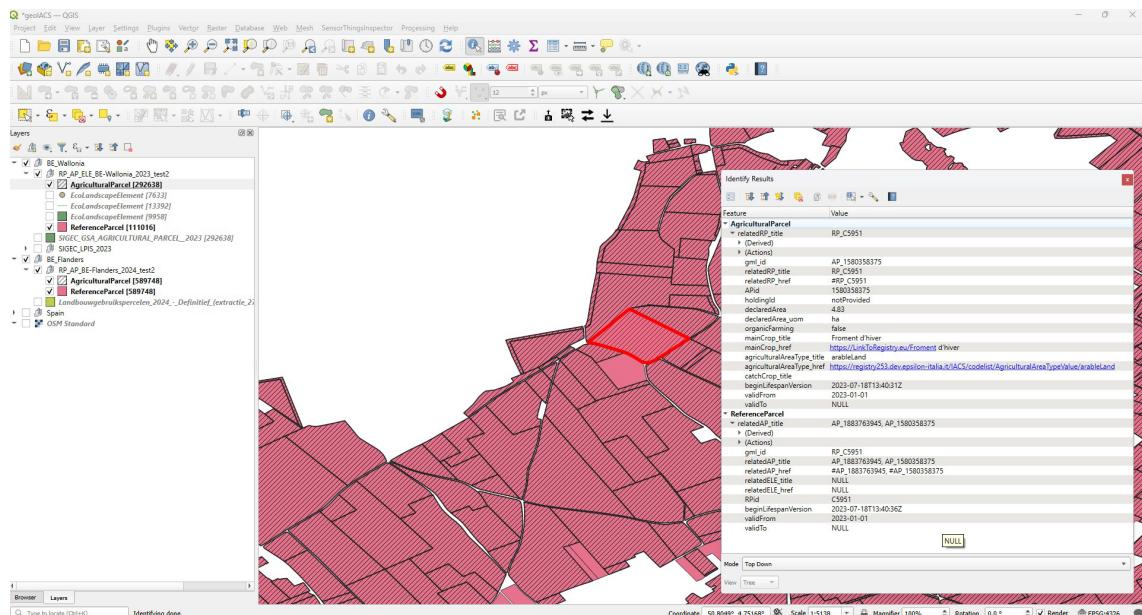
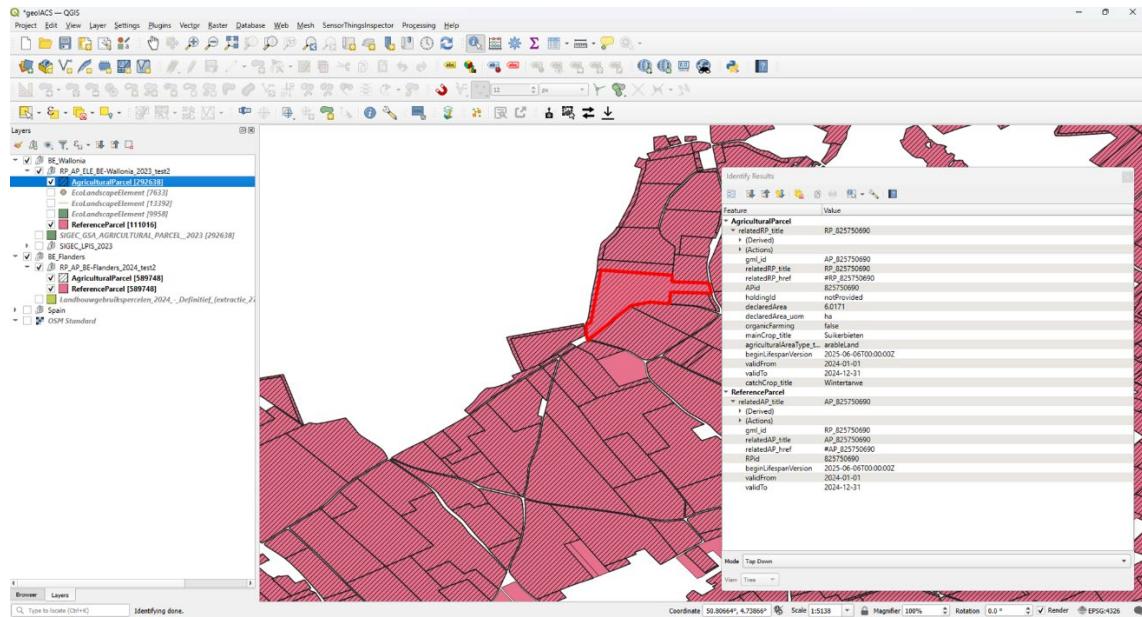


Figure 23. Zoom on and attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Flanders geoIACS harmonised dataset



An enlarged view of the attributes of the agricultural parcel and the associated reference parcel in the BE-Wallonia geoIACS harmonised dataset shown in **Figure 22** is shown in **Figure 24**. The following considerations can be made:

- the AP relatedRP association was mapped using the RPid, as shown in the red boxes (the presence of the “#” as prefix of relatedRP_href attribute allows direct referencing to the associated RP);
- the RP relatedAP association, mapped using the APid, contains two values, corresponding to the two APid of the two AP contained in the RP, as shown in the green boxes;
- the possibility to map the crops using the mainCrop_title attribute containing the crop name (or label) and the mainCrop_href attribute containing the uri of a codelist publishing the crop definition, is shown in the purple box (the codelist uri is fictitious, having only demonstration purposes);
- the same possibility to map the agriculturalAreaType is shown in the orange box.
- the holdingId attribute was temporarily populated with the ‘notProvided’ character string.

Figure 24. Attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Wallonia geolACS harmonised dataset

Identify Results	
Feature	Value
↳ AgriculturalParcel	
↳ relatedRP_title	RP_C5951
↳ (Derived)	
↳ (Actions)	
gml_id	AP_1580358375
relatedRP_title	RP_C5951
relatedRP_href	#RP_C5951
APid	1580358375
holdingId	notProvided
declaredArea	4.83
declaredArea_uom	ha
organicFarming	false
mainCrop_title	Froment d'hiver
mainCrop_href	https://LinkToRegistry.eu/Froment d'hiver
agriculturalAreaType_title	arableLand
agriculturalAreaType_href	https://registry253.dev.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/codelist/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue/arableLand
catchCrop_title	
beginLifespanVersion	2023-07-18T13:40:31Z
validFrom	2023-01-01
validTo	NULL
↳ ReferenceParcel	
↳ relatedAP_title	AP_1883763945, AP_1580358375
↳ (Derived)	
↳ (Actions)	
gml_id	RP_C5951
relatedAP_title	AP_1883763945, AP_1580358375
relatedAP_href	#AP_1883763945, #AP_1580358375
relatedELE_title	NULL
relatedELE_href	NULL
RPid	C5951
beginLifespanVersion	2023-07-18T13:40:36Z
validFrom	2023-01-01
validTo	NULL

An enlarged view of the attributes of the agricultural parcel and the associated reference parcel in the BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised dataset shown in **Figure 23** is shown in **Figure 25**.

The same considerations made for the BE-Wallonia geolACS harmonised datasets apply also BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised dataset. The mainCrop_href and agriculturalAreaType_href attributes, used for demonstration purposes in the BE Wallonia geolACS harmonised dataset to provide codelists uri, were not used in the BE-Flanders geolACS (only the mainCrop_title and agriculturalAreaType_title).

With reference to the figures from **Figure 22** to **Figure 25**, the benefits of analyses and processing made on geolACS harmonised datasets are evident.

Figure 25. Attributes of an agricultural parcel in the BE-Flanders geolACS harmonised dataset

Identify Results	
Feature	Value
▼ AgriculturalParcel	
▼ relatedRP_title	RP_825750690
► (Derived)	
► (Actions)	
gml_id	AP_825750690
relatedRP_title	RP_825750690
relatedRP_href	#RP_825750690
APid	825750690
holdingId	notProvided
declaredArea	6.0171
declaredArea_uom	ha
organicFarming	false
mainCrop_title	Suikerbieten
agriculturalAreaType_t...	arableLand
beginLifespanVersion	2025-06-06T00:00:00Z
validFrom	2024-01-01
validTo	2024-12-31
catchCrop_title	Wintertarwe
▼ ReferenceParcel	
▼ relatedAP_title	AP_825750690
► (Derived)	
► (Actions)	
gml_id	RP_825750690
relatedAP_title	AP_825750690
relatedAP_href	#AP_825750690
RPid	825750690
beginLifespanVersion	2025-06-06T00:00:00Z
validFrom	2024-01-01
validTo	2024-12-31

A similar harmonisation was done on sample Spanish source data and a sample geolACS harmonised dataset was produced also for Spain..

The data harmonisation exercise described so far produced three `gml` files, according to the default encoding requirements contained in section 7.3.1.

In addition, the use of the GeoPackage alternative encoding, referred to in section 7.3.1.3, was applied to the three geolACS harmonised `gml` and three geolACS harmonised GeoPackages were produced, using a GeoPackage template and a hale»studio transformation project with the geolACS `xsd` as source schema and the GeoPackage template as target schema.

The benefits of geolACS harmonised datasets encoded in GeoPackages are twofold:

- their database characteristics, their reduced size and their simplified (flat) structure with respect to those of the `gml`, facilitate their (re)use in a GIS environment and in data processing chains;
- they facilitate geolACS harmonised publication via API (as shown in the following).

Harmonised geolACS datasets publication

Two different types of spatial data services to access harmonised geolACS datasets were implemented and tested:

- an ATOM download service was implemented and tested only for BE-Wallonia and BE-Flanders; it was a fully representative test for ATOM-based bulk download services, since it was applied to the 2 PAs with a large volume harmonised data and creating it also for the small-volume sample data of Spain would not have brought any added value;

- the publication of the harmonised data via API (OGC API Features) was tested for 1 PA only (ES), using the harmonised GeoPackage stored in a GeoServer instance; it was a fully representative test regarding API implementation.

A demo home page for the ATOM download service implemented for BE-Wallonia harmonised geoIACS dataset is shown in **Figure 26**. Clicking on the link in the red box, a demo ATOM dataset feed html page opens (screenshot shown in **Figure 27**). This page contains the link to download the dataset in the different encodings available (gml and GeoPackage).

Figure 26. Demo ATOM download service home page

Service Feed - geoIACS ATOM Download Service

Sample geoIACS ATOM download service

Service Provider	Epsilon Italia
Updated	18-07-2025
Service Metadata	Link
ATOM Feed XML	Show

RP_AP_ELE_BE-Wallonia_2023_test2

Updated	18-07-2025
Projection	EPSG:4258 - ETRS89

Figure 27. Demo ATOM dataset feed html page

Data Feed - RP_AP_ELE_BE-Wallonia_2023_test2

Main page	Parent
Rights	https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/
Updated	18-07-2025
Spatial Object Type definition	Link
ATOM Feed XML	Show

RP_AP_ELE BE Wallonia 2023 test2 GML dataset

The GML dataset is a RP_AP_ELE BE Wallonia 2023 test2 dataset harmonised according to the new geoIACS data model

Updated	18-07-2025
Projection	EPSG:4258 - ETRS89
Filetype	application/x-gmlz
Filesize	193.2 Mb
DOWNLOAD	

RP_AP_ELE BE Wallonia 2023 test2 GPKG dataset

The GPKG dataset is a RP_AP_ELE BE Wallonia 2023 test2 dataset harmonised according to the new geoIACS data model

Updated	18-07-2025
Projection	EPSG:4258 - ETRS89
Filetype	application/geopackage+sqlite3
Filesize	321.0 Mb
DOWNLOAD	

Regarding the test publication of the harmonised geoIACS sample dataset of Spain via API, an OGC API Feature service was created in a GeoServer instance.

The GeoServer home page is shown in **Figure 28**, where the restricted access to an authenticated user having access only to an authorised workspace (IACS) is shown in the red box. From all the services enabled by GeoServer for the harmonised geoIACS dataset stored in a gpckg datastore, clicking on the link shown in the green box, the OGC API Feature service landing page opens, as shown in **Figure 29**.

Figure 28. GeoServer home page

GeoServer

Welcome

GeoServer Virtual Web Service, iacs access to **IACS** workspace, with 3 layers.

For more information visit [Epsilon Italia](#).

CSW

CSW
2.0.2

WMS

WMS
1.3.0

WMS
1.1.1

GeoServer Web Map Tile Service

Predefined map tiles generated from vector data, raster data, and imagery.

WMTS
1.1.1

TMS
1.0.0

WMS-C
1.1.1

WFS

WFS
2.0.0

WFS
1.1.0

WFS
1.0.0

Features
1.0.1

WCS

WCS
2.0.1

WCS
1.1.1

WCS
1.1.0

WCS
1.1

WCS
1.0.0

Prototype GeoServer WPS

WPS
1.0.0

Figure 29. OGC API Feature service landing page

GeoServer

Home

GeoServer Features 1.0 Service

This is the landing page of the Features 1.0 service, providing links to the service API and its contents.

API definition
The [API document](#) provides a machine processable description of this service API conformant to OpenAPI 3.

Collections
The [collection.page](#) provides a list of all the collections available in this service.

Conformance
The [conformance.page](#) provides a list of the conformance classes implemented by this service.

Clicking on the Collections button in **Figure 29**, the three collections available in the OGC API Feature service based on the ES geolACS dataset harmonised in the exercise described in this Appendix, namely agriculturalparcel, referenceparcel and ecolandscapeelement, appear, as shown in **Figure 30**.

For each collection it is possible to select the download format, as shown in **Figure 30** for agriculturalparcel.

Figure 30. Collections of OGC API Feature service

Clicking on the link shown in the red box in **Figure 30**, the feature schema of the agriculturalparcel collection appears, as shown in **Figure 31**, whilst clicking on the (default) HTML format shown in the green box in **Figure 30**, the html attribute table of agriculturalparcel collection appears, as shown in **Figure 32**.

Figure 31. Feature schema of the agricultural parcel collection

Figure 32. HTML attribute table of agricultural parcel collection

[Home](#) / [Collections](#) / Feature

agriculturalparcel

fid	APid	gml_id	holdingid	declaredarea_value	declaredarea_uom	organicfarming
agriculturalparcel.1	1539331025	1539331025	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	6100.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.2	1539331032	1539331032	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	7900.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.3	1539331033	1539331033	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	800.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.4	1539331034	1539331034	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	4400.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.5	1539331035	1539331035	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	1300.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.6	1539331036	1539331036	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	2000.0	m2	0
agriculturalparcel.7	1539331037	1539331037	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	400.0	m2	0

Applying a filter on a single attribute, the corresponding HTML filtered attribute table appears, as shown in **Figure 33**, where a filter on maincrop_href selecting the code 62 was applied.

Figure 33. HTML filtered attribute table of agricultural parcel collection

agriculturalparcel

fid	APid	gml_id	holdingid	declaredarea_value	declaredarea_uom	organicfarming	maincrop_href	maincrop_title
agriculturalparcel.1	1539331025	1539331025	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	6100.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.2	1539331032	1539331032	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	7900.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.3	1539331033	1539331033	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	800.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.4	1539331034	1539331034	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	4400.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.5	1539331035	1539331035	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	1300.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.6	1539331036	1539331036	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	2000.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.7	1539331037	1539331037	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	400.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.8	1539331038	1539331038	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	1300.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.9	1539331039	1539331039	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	5600.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS
agriculturalparcel.10	1539331040	1539331040	http://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/VoidReasonValue/Withheld	1800.0	m2	0	https://LinkToRegistryValue.eu/62	PASTOS PERMANENTES DE 5 O MÁS AÑOS

Codelist publication

Tests on the publication of a codelist were made using two different technologies:

- Re3gistry²¹ (open source software for managing and sharing ‘reference codes’ through persistent URIs);
- ShowVoc (coupled with VocBench, is the platform used by EC Publication Office²² to publish vocabularies, thesauri and ontologies, using the related semantic terminology).

The codelist publication test was made on AgriculturalAreaType codelist.

Regarding the use of the Re3gistry technology, an instance of the version 2.5.3 of the software was installed. The landing page of the published IACS codelist register is shown in **Figure 34** whilst the details of the Arable Land codelist value are shown in **Figure 35**.

Figure 34. Landing page of Re3gistry demo service

IACS Codelist register

URI	https://registry253.dev.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/codelist
This version	https://registry253.dev.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/codelist:1
label	IACS Codelist register
definition	IACS Codelist register
status	Valid
Insert date	2025-07-03 11:42 AM UTC
Available formats:	XML Registry XML ISO 19135 RDF/XML JSON CSV ATOM ROR

Available items

Available items		label	definition	status
Show 10 entries		Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries	Filter: <input type="text"/>	
Agricultural Area Type		Types of agricultural area.	-- Description -- List of agricultural area type values. QAF: Eligibility profile value. NOTE 1: According to DSCG/2014/33 arableLand, permanentCrop and permanentGrassland are the minimum level of details of land cover types needed for distinction of agricultural area. NOTE 2: This code list can be extended with narrower categories replacing the listed broader code list values. NOTE 3: This code list can be extended with any values, but these values cannot have a semantic overlap with the specified values. Furthermore, when implemented, no overlap of the representation geometries is allowed. NOTE 4: For the purposes of ETS MS/Region may use the same code list applied in IACS, or a generalised one. For the purposes of ETS the generalised code list is sufficient. When detailed (crop level) agricultural area types are used, in course of MTS the mapping to the general categories listed in the LCM has to be given. EXAMPLE: Sensitive permanent grassland may be replaced by any sub-category (narrower value) referred to in Art. 41 of (EU) R 639/2014.	Valid

²¹ <https://interoperable-europe.ec.europa.eu/collection/are3na/solution/re3gistry>

²² <https://op.europa.eu/it/web/eu-vocabularies/showvoc>

Figure 35. Codelist value details in Re3gistry

The screenshot shows the Re3gistry interface with the following details for the 'Arable land' codelist value:

- URI:** <https://registry253.dev.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/codelist/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue/arableLand>
- This version:** <https://registry253.dev.epsilon-italia.it/IACS/codelist/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue/arableLand:1>
- label:** **Arable land**
- definition:** Land cultivated for crop production or areas available for crop production but lying fallow, including areas set aside in accordance with Articles 22, 23 and 24 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999, with Article 39 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 and with Article 28 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, irrespective of whether or not that land is under greenhouses or under fixed or mobile cover.
- status:** Valid
- sameAs:** <http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/vocabulary/eurostat/clc18/CLC21>
- Insert date:** 2025-07-03 11:53 AM UTC
- Available formats:** XML Registry, XML ISO 19135, RDF/XML, JSON, ATOM, ROR

Regarding the use of the ShowVoc technology an instance of the version 2.4.0 of the software was installed. The landing page of the ShowVoc demo service publishing the AgriculturalAreaTypeValue codelist is shown in **Figure 36**.

Figure 36. Landing page of ShowVoc demo service

The screenshot shows the ShowVoc demo service landing page for the 'AgriculturalAreaTypeValue' dataset. The interface includes:

- Dataset type:** KOS, Ontologies, Lexicons, Only open datasets (checkboxes checked).
- Datasets:** A list showing the 'AgriculturalAreaTypeValue' dataset with the following details:
 - Model: SKOS
 - Lexicalization: RDFS
 - URI: <https://locationintelligence.epsilon-italia.it/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue/>
 - Description: List of agricultural area type values.
- Filter:** A search bar at the bottom.

In the publication test described in this Appendix, the concepts associated to the AgriculturalAreaTypeValue codelist values are shown in **Figure 37**.

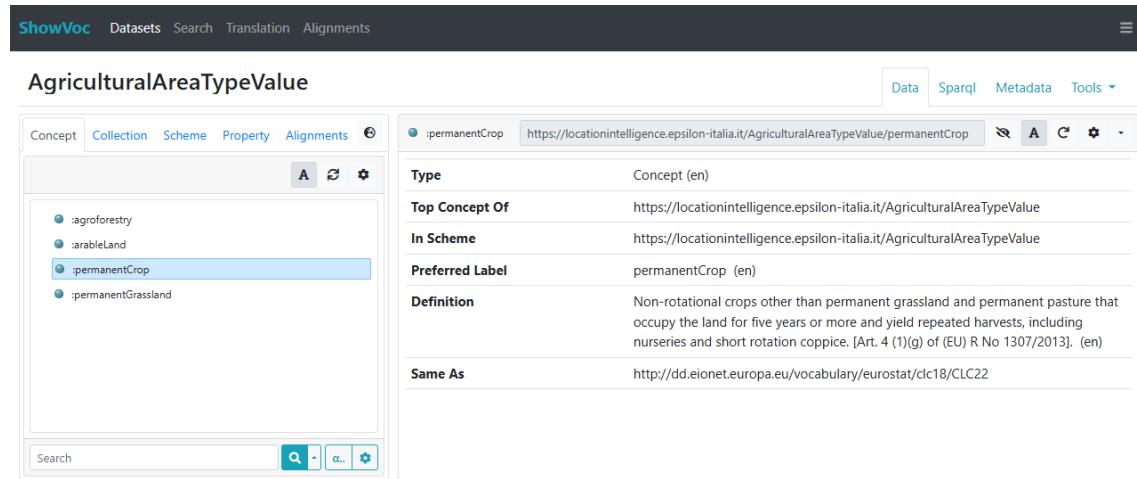
Figure 37. Landing page of ShowVoc demo service

The screenshot shows the ShowVoc demo service landing page for the 'AgriculturalAreaTypeValue' dataset, specifically the 'Collection' tab. The concepts listed are:

- agroforestry (en)
- arableLand (en)
- permanentCrop (en)
- permanentGrassland (en)

Clicking on the single concept, the related details appear, as shown in **Figure 38**.

Figure 38. Codelist value details in ShowVoc



The screenshot shows the ShowVoc interface with the following details:

Header: ShowVoc, Datasets, Search, Translation, Alignments, Data, Sparql, Metadata, Tools

Page Title: AgriculturalAreaTypeValue

Left Panel (Concept List):

- :agroforestry
- :arableLand
- :permanentCrop** (highlighted in blue)
- :permanentGrassland

Right Panel (Concept Details):

Type	Concept (en)
Top Concept Of	https://locationintelligence.epsilon-italia.it/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue
In Scheme	https://locationintelligence.epsilon-italia.it/AgriculturalAreaTypeValue
Preferred Label	permanentCrop (en)
Definition	Non-rotational crops other than permanent grassland and permanent pasture that occupy the land for five years or more and yield repeated harvests, including nurseries and short rotation coppice. [Art. 4 (1)(g) of (EU) R No 1307/2013]. (en)
Same As	http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/vocabulary/eurostat/clc18/CLC22

Appendix 5. Mapping of geolACS data model toward INSPIRE LC data model

The similarity in scope between the INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type and some geolACS feature types, namely:

- AgriculturalParcel (limited to agriculturalAreaType attribute)
- NonAgriculturalEligibleArea (limited to some values of the NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue codelist)
- EcoLandscapeElement
- EcologicalFocusArea

enables the creation of four INSPIRE LC datasets (conformant to the LandCoverVector and LandCoverNomenclature application schemas) from a geolACS dataset.

A conceptual mapping from the four geolACS feature types to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type is shown in the following figures.

Figure 39. Conceptual mapping from geolACS AgriculturalParcel feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type

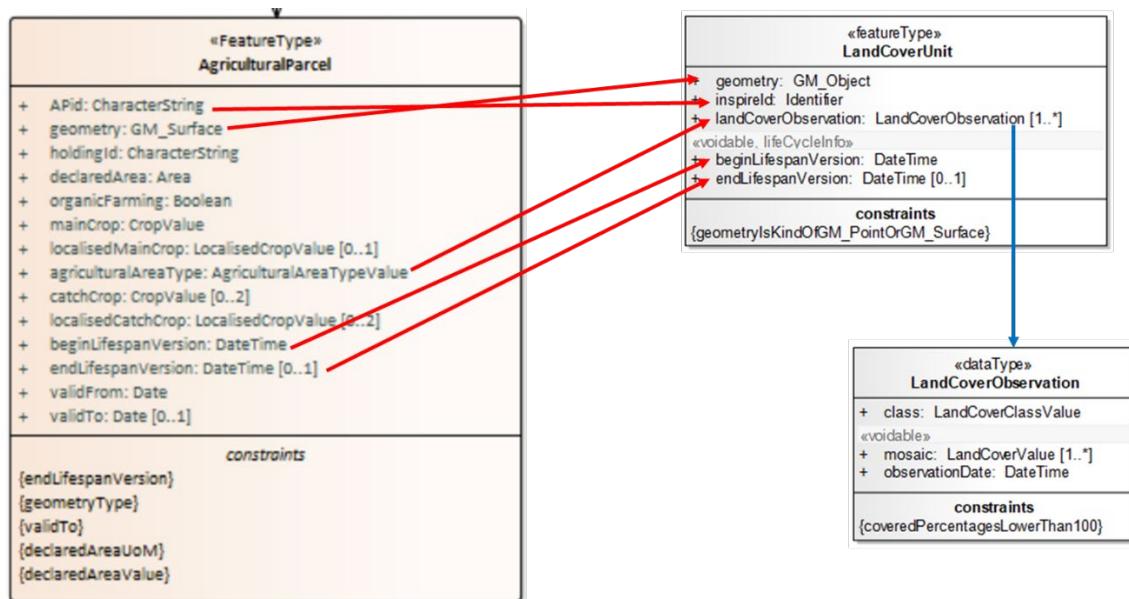


Figure 40. Conceptual mapping from geoIACS NonAgriculturalEligibleArea feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type

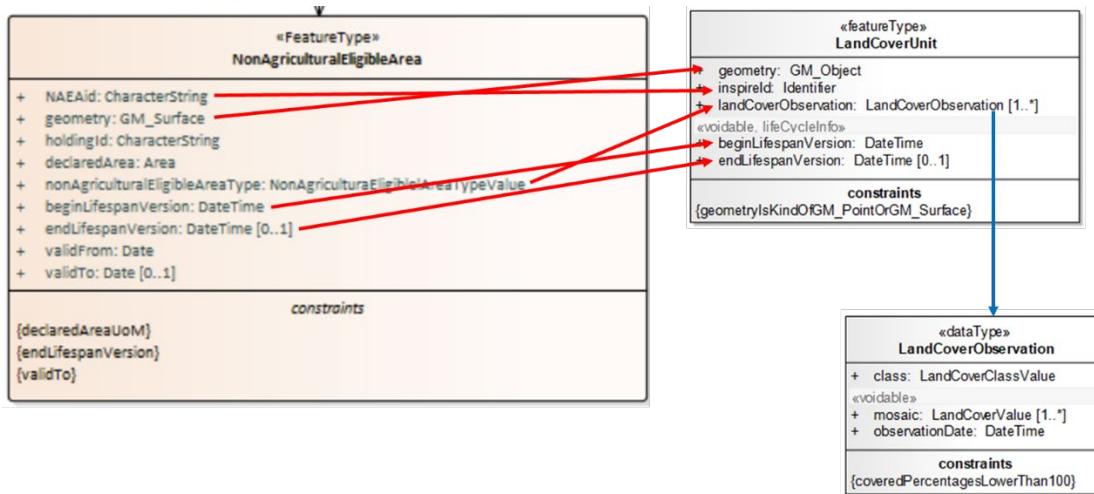


Figure 41. Conceptual mapping from geoIACS EcoLandscapeElement feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type

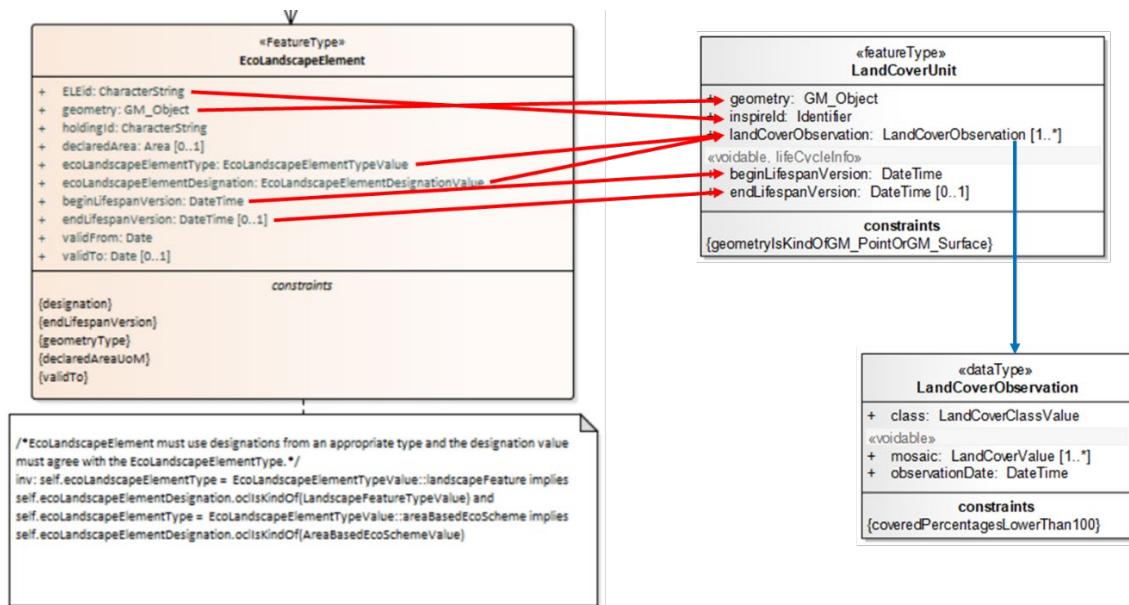
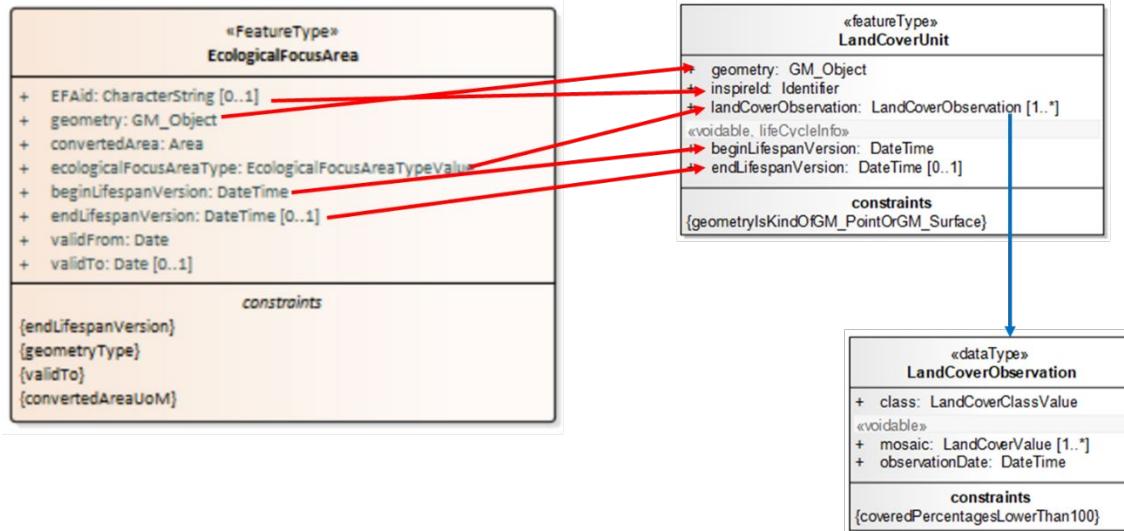


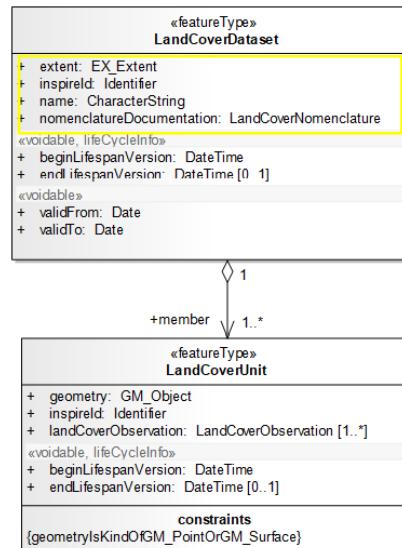
Figure 42. Conceptual mapping from geoIACS EcologicalFocusArea feature type to INSPIRE LC LandCoverUnit feature type



Starting from this conceptual mapping, a detailed mapping table could be created, facilitating the final data transformation step consisting in the implementation of the mapping rules in a data transformation software, such as Hale Studio or FME.

It is to be highlighted that creating an INSPIRE LC dataset (conformant to the LandCoverVector schema) requires to create one LandCoverDataset feature, of which one to many LandCoverUnits are members, as shown in **Figure 43**.

Figure 43. Relationship between INSPIRE LC LandCoverDataset featureType and LandCoverUnit featureType



Therefore, one **LandCoverDataset** feature has to be created and a value has to be assigned to the attributes in the yellow box in **Figure 43**:

- extent: according to ISO 19115, it can be realized through a bounding polygon, a geographic bounding-box or a geographic description (e.g. name of a region ...),
- inspireId: an identifier has to be assigned, according to the instructions provided in section 3.2.6,

- name: a textual name has to be assigned by the data provider,
- nomenclatureDocumentation: this attribute allows to provide documentation on the nomenclature used in the dataset. Please note that the core model supports only one nomenclature per dataset. According to the INSPIRE LandCoverVector application schema, this nomenclature “can be CORINE, another European nomenclature, a national one or any other LC nomenclature”, modelled with the UML class LandCoverNomenclature. In this specific case it will be related to the nomenclature used in the following code lists:

- 1.1. AgriculturalAreaTypeValue
- 1.2. NonAgriculturalEligibleAreaTypeValue
- 1.3. LandscapeFeatureTypeValue
- 1.4. EcologicalFocusAreaTypeValue

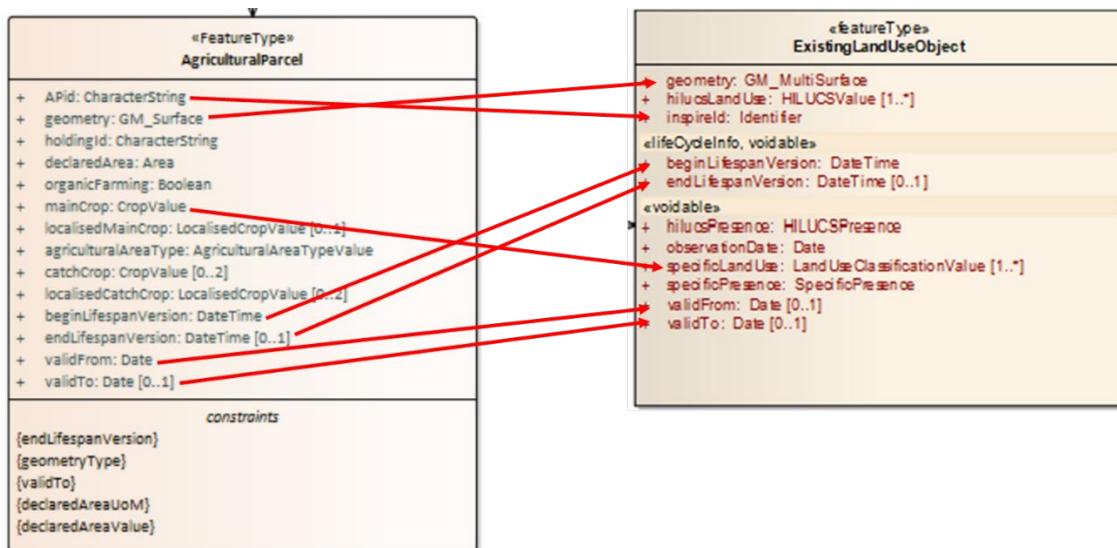
whose values will be used to populate the class attribute of LandCoverObservation.

Appendix 6. Mapping of geoIACS data model toward INSPIRE LU data model

The similarity in scope between the INSPIRE LU ExistingLandUseObject feature type and the geoIACS AgriculturalParcel feature type enables the creation of an INSPIRE LU dataset (conformant to the ExistingLandUse application schema) from a geoIACS dataset.

A conceptual mapping from geoIACS AgriculturalParcel feature type to INSPIRE LU ExistingLandUseObject featureType is shown in **Figure 44**.

Figure 44. Conceptual mapping from geoIACS AgriculturalParcel feature type to INSPIRE LU ExistingLandUseObject feature type

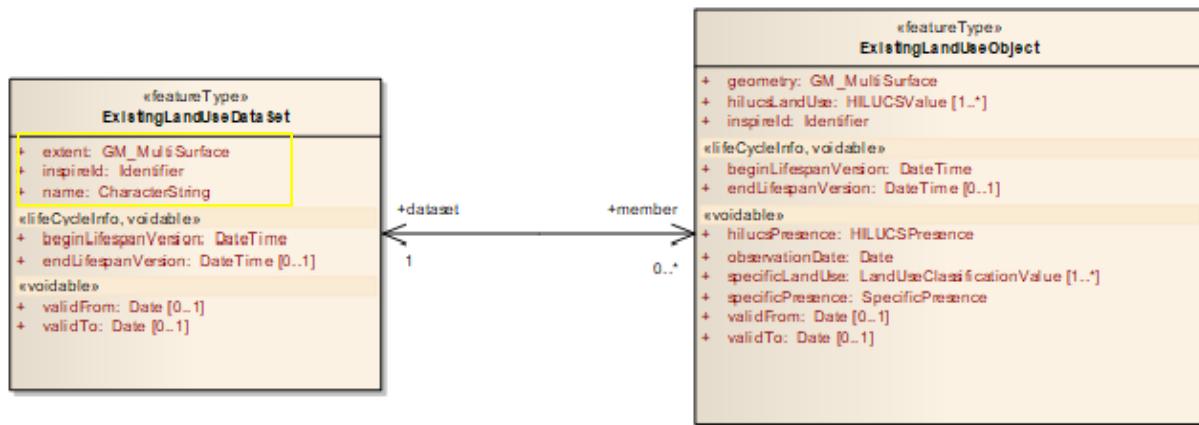


Starting from this conceptual mapping, a detailed mapping table could be created, facilitating the final data transformation step consisting in the implementation of the mapping rules in a data transformation software, such as Hale Studio or FME.

Regarding the INSPIRE mandatory attribute hilucsLandUse, it will be populated with the value "agriculture"²³ taken from the INSPIRE HILUCS codeList²⁴, whilst the AgriculturalParcel attribute mainCrop will be mapped to the INSPIRE specificLandUse attribute, whose related LandUseClassificationValue codeList will be created and populated with the values of the geolACS CropValue code list.

It is to be highlighted that creating an INSPIRE LU dataset (conformant to the ExistingLandUse schema) requires to create one ExistingLandUseDataSet feature, of which one to many ExistingLandUseObject are members, as shown in **Figure 45**.

Figure 45. Relationship between INSPIRE ExistingLandUse featureType and ExistingLandUseObject featureType



Therefore, one ExistingLandUseDataSet feature has to be created and a value has to be assigned to the attributes in the yellow box in **Figure 45**:

- extent: the extent of an ExistingLandUseDataSet is defined as the boundary of the union of all the polygons (ExistingLandUseObject) that are a member of the ExistingLandUseDataSet,
- inspireId: an identifier has to be assigned, according to the instructions provided in section 3.2.6,
- name: a textual name has to be assigned by the data provider.

Appendix 7. Mapping between geolACS data model and INSPIRE AF data model

The geolACS Site feature type was introduced in the geolACS data model to include in geolACS dataset harmonised data related to livestock.

From a semantic point of view, the livestock-related data modelling requirements analysed during the geolACS data model design suggested to reuse part of the INSPIRE AF data model, given the similarity in scope.

In particular, a Site feature type, whose UML class diagram is shown in **Figure 46** and whose attributes are described in section 3.3.2.1.5, representing a simplified version of INSPIRE AF Site

²³ https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HILUCSValue/1_1_Agriculture

²⁴ <https://inspire.ec.europa.eu/codelist/HILUCSValue>

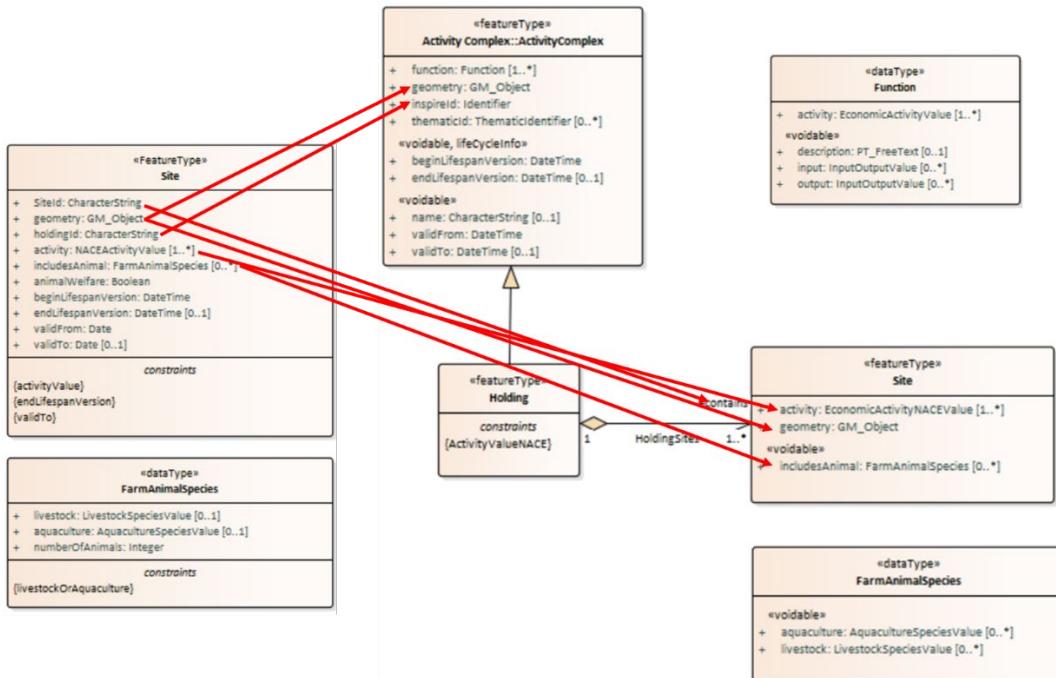
feature type, was designed. The simplification consisted in having eliminated the aggregation with the Holding feature type, and consequently the specialisation of the Activity Complex feature type, and having added to the geoIACS Site feature type the relevant attributes of the INSPIRE Activity Complex feature type.

The relationships between geoIACS Site feature type and INSPIRE AF data model elements are visually schematised in **Figure 46**.

Should INSPIRE conformant AF datasets be available, the creation of geoIACS Site layers from INSPIRE conformant AF datasets is an easy data transformation process, following the mapping shown in **Figure 46**. Regarding the values of the geoIACS Site attributes beginLifespanVersion, endLifeSpanVersion, validFrom, validTo, the data provider should analyse if the values of the same attributes of the INSPIRE AF Holding feature Type can be used. Because one Holding may contain one or more Sites, these values may be different for each Site and may be also different from the values of the Holding attributes. In addition, the data provider has to provide the value of the attribute numberOfAnimals, required by geoIACS and not present in INSPIRE AF.

Conversely, an INSPIRE conformant AF dataset can be partially obtained from a geoIACS dataset, following the mapping shown in **Figure 46**. The only INSPIRE AF mandatory attribute not present in geoIACS Site feature type is function, whose Function data type has the only mandatory attribute 'activity', related to the activity of the holding, which can be different from the activities of the Sites contained in the holding. Therefore, this information should be provided by the data provider.

Figure 46. Relationships between geoIACS Site feature type and INSPIRE AF data model elements



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