

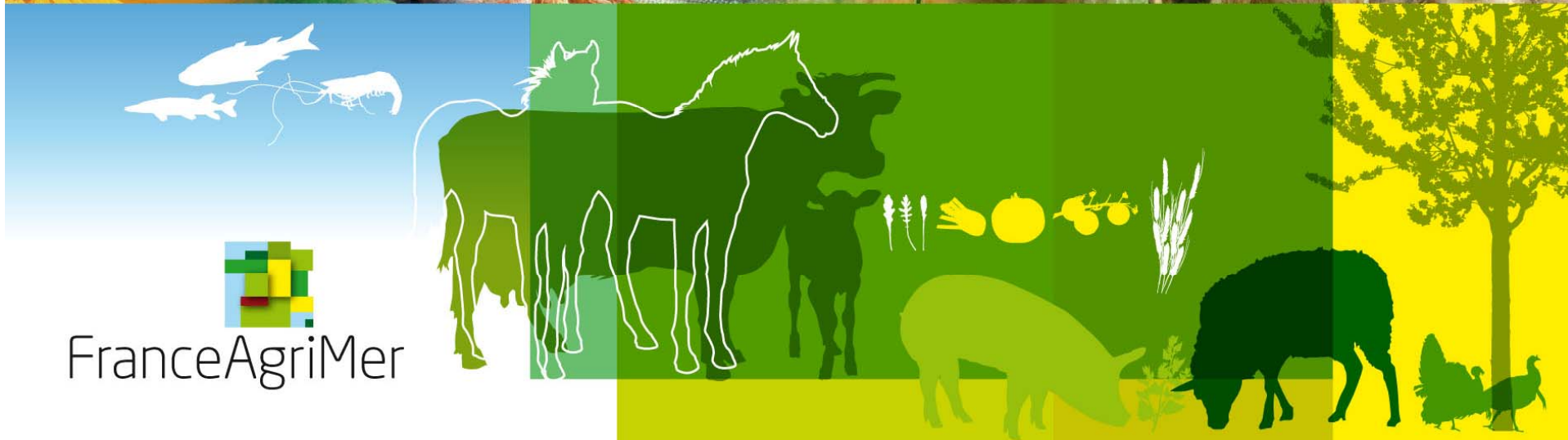
***Multi – Country Workshop on
Agriculture Information
System and Statistics***

24th of March 2011

11H15 – 12H00

CÉRÉALES /
FRUITS ET LÉGUMES /
HORTICULTURE /
LAIT /
OLÉO-PROTÉAGINEUX /
PÊCHE ET AQUACULTURE /
PLANTES À PARFUM, AROMATIQUES ET MÉDICINALES /
SUCRE /
VIANDES BLANCHES /
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FranceAgriMer



FranceAgriMer

Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Presentation of your host

- ◆ **My name : Bernard Dufraisse from Paris, France**
- ◆ **My career (in very short) : head of IT units in several Accredited Paying Agencies (APAs)**

1. 1992-1998 : SIDO, ONIC ➡ design and delivery of the new information systems linked to the CAP reform and the direct supports to farmers ;
2. 1999-2007 : ONIC, ONIGC-AUP ➡ design and delivery of the two successive new geographical information systems (OLISIG for olive trees, then the LPIS) ;
3. 2008-2011 : ONIGC-AUP and now **FranceAgriMer** (final result of the merging of 10 APAs previously dedicated to crops, milk, livestock, fruits & vegetables, wine, fragrant plants ...) ➡ Unit dedicated to Enterprise Architecture (about 200 softwares in legacy) and support for Project owners.



Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Introducing the APA where I work : FranceAgriMer (1)

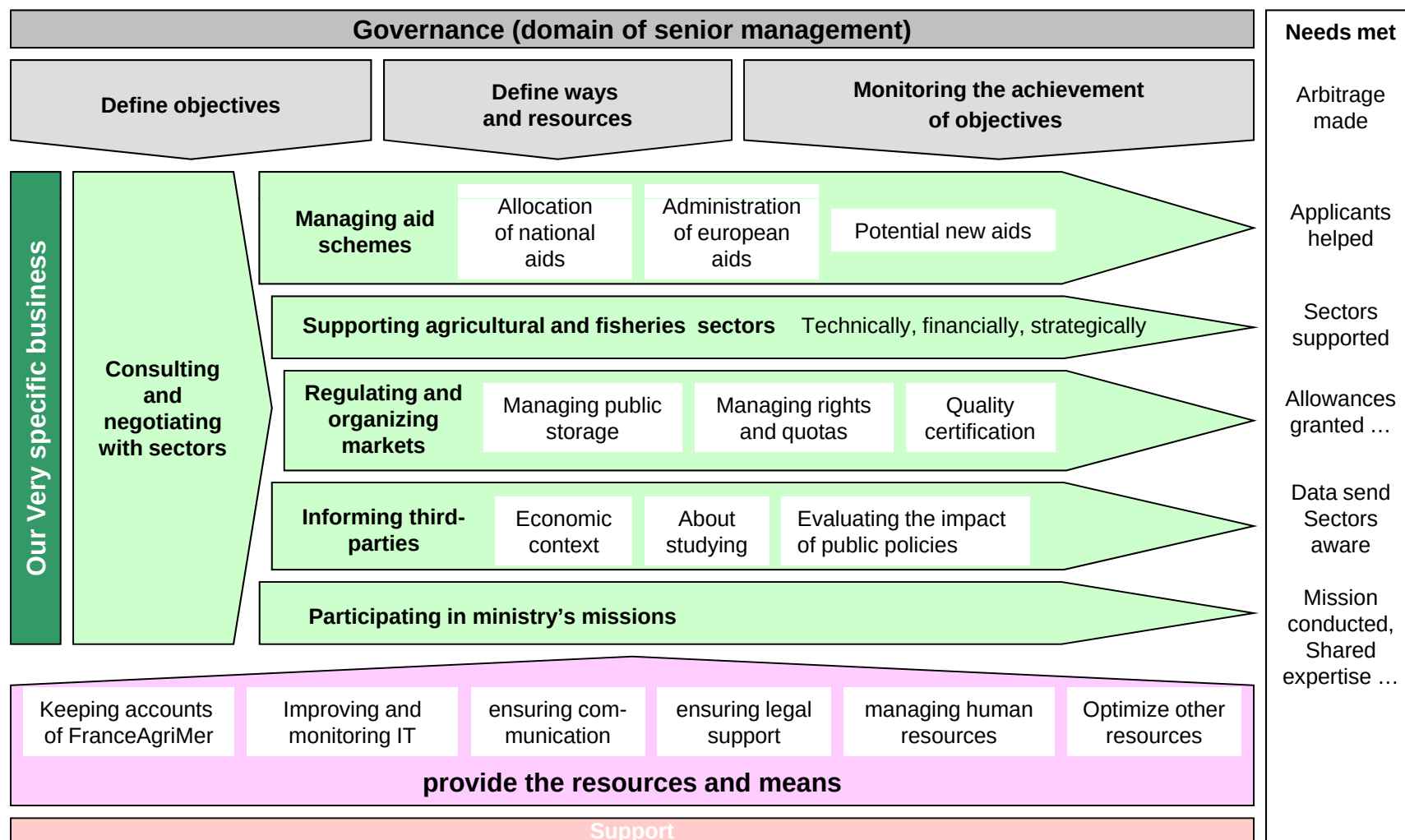
- ◆ **FranceAgriMer (1350 agents, including 450 in 22 regions) is one of the four Accredited Paying Agencies in France.** FranceAgriMer is also a forum and a place of arbitration between French agriculture and fisheries sectors, gathered within the same institution. It replaces 10 former agricultural offices.

- ◆ **Some of our missions :**

1. **Administration of European aids in the scope of CAP and the Common Market Organisations (CMOs) : 36 measures of aids (592 M€), 215 000 payments for 93 000 applicants (Oct.16 2009-Oct.15 2010),**
2. **Managing enforcement in the scope of the Common Fisheries Policy,**
3. **Managing national agricultural and fisheries aids,**
4. **Economic studies and markets knowledge,**
5. **Enhance the efficiency of agricultural sectors,**
6. **Contribute to technical operation activities (including abroad).**

Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Introducing the APA where I work : FranceAgriMer (2)



Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Administrative Divisions in France

- 22 regions (in colors)
- 96 departments (numbered from 01 to 95)
- 4 overseas departments (971 to 974)

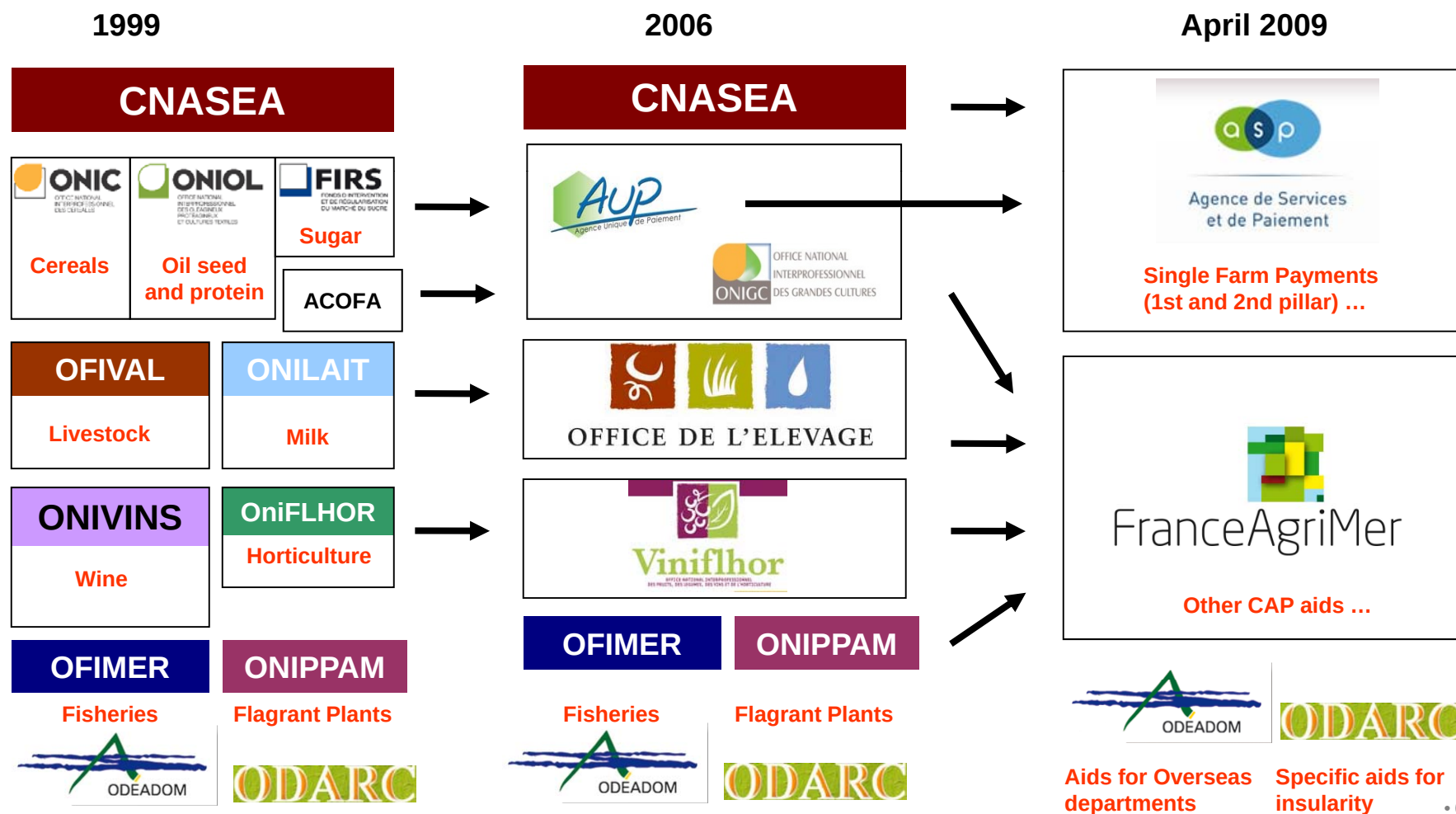
Agricultural administrative organisation in France

- About 450 000 farmers submit their application aids at the local agricultural office of their department (or on a dedicated website by the name of TélÉPAC since 2003);
- Depending to the measure, other applicants submit application aids at the local office of their region or directly at the APA concerned.



Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Historical of Accredited Paying Agencies in France



Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

WHAT IS MY JOB TODAY ?

- **Entreprise Architect : head of a IT unit (10 agents)**
- **Managing the legacy of 10 former APAs**
 - ☞ **More than 200 softwares (including 76 for european aids)**
 - ☞ **24 Farm and Clients registers (including 12 for european aids)**
- **Making the information system simpler (or less complicated) !**
- **Assisting business departements to describe their needs**
- **Writing specifications and managing tenders**
- **One of our most important projects in 2011 : creating a single Third-Parties Repository information system**

Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Challenges and project goals for Farm and Client Registers

- ◆ **Strategic issues for Accredited Paying Agencies (APAs)**
 - ◆ **Regulatory compliance (IACS as an entry point, X tables as an exit point),**
 - ◆ **Performance in the knowledge of the different aid applicants and other actors of your ecosystem in order to manage relationships with them,**
 - ◆ **Quality of Service (QoS).**
- ◆ **Project first goals**
 - ◆ **Decide the scope and process of governance, then organize it,**
 - ◆ **Define the level of information (shared data vs specific data),**
 - ◆ **Design and implement IT solutions.**

Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Risks if you don't create a register first

◆ Heterogeneity

- Many definitions around the « clients » (farmer, beneficiary, etc.),
- A lot of software dedicated to regulations and not sharing data,
- « Clients » are handled differently by each software.

◆ Risks of regulatory non-compliance

- Risk of non approval of accounts,
- Risk of withdrawal of the accreditation of the paying agency.

◆ A significant workload

- Multiple re-entries of « clients » at different steps of each process or in many softwares,
- Controls and multiple searches to minimize the risk,
- A very important mobilisation to ensure regulatory reporting.

Farm and Client Registers – Structure and main operation characteristics

Some definitions (1) :

CAP : The Common Agricultural Policy is the European Union policy of which the overall objectives are to ensure a fair standard of living for farmers and to provide a stable and safe food supply at affordable prices for consumers.

Farmer : first beneficiary of the CAP through the single farm payment (SFP), gradually decoupled from the products and amounts since 2003. It could be a natural or legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons.

Common Market Organisation (CMO). The market policy aims to guide agricultural production and stabilise markets. It works by placing products or group of products under a particular regime (the CMO) in order to govern their production and trade. There are two main headings : internal heading (internal market) and external heading (external system of protection) against third countries. So there are others applicants than famers in the CAP.

Register : a book in which administrative information is recorded.

Repository : a database (computerised book) of confidence information. The repository is maintained by an authority (Ministry and/or APAs ?) and is queried to find out the fresh and accurate information.

Third-parties : all those with whom the Accredited Paying Agency (APA) is related. So it's any individual or legal entity, external to the APA, that the APA must know to achieve its missions.

So, the topic of this presentation would rather be « Third-Parties Repository » than « Farm and Client Registers ».

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Some definitions (2) :

APA : in order to be accredited, a paying agency shall have an administrative organisation and a system of internal control regarding : internal environment, control activities, information and communication, monitoring. See regulation (EC) No 885/2006.

IACS : **Integrated Administration and Control System**. Each Member State creates an integrated administration and control system which includes the following elements: a computerised database, an identification system for agricultural parcels, a system for the identification and registration of single payment entitlements, aid applications, an integrated control system and a single system to record the identity of each farmer who submits an aid application.

X tables : form and content of the annual accounting information to be submitted to the Commission for the purpose of the clearance of the accounts of the EAGF and EAFRD. See regulation (EU) No 825/2010.

Identification system : a system based on an identifier that can uniquely identify an object (individuals or companies in our case). It's the container. Example : PACAGE = department number + sequential

ID : a key to find out the correct information (identity card and characteristics for individuals and companies). It's the content. Example : id PACAGE = 075 123456

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Importance of a proper main identifier (1)

Year	Context (scope)	Number of applicants	Identifier	Proximity agricultural office and related information system	ID management / Composition of ID
1992	Oil seed reform	150.000 farms	SIDO number	Both private and administrative offices, new software <i>Surface</i>	ID created by the local software / 8 digits (department + sequential)
1993	Oil seed + Cereals reform	450.000 farms	ACS number	100 departemental administrations with local software <i>Surface2</i>	ID created by the new departemental software : 9 digits (depart + logical number)
1997	1 software for all CAP aids in depart.	about 450.000 farms	PACAGE number	100 departemental administrations with local generic software PACAGE for CAP aids	ID created by the new departemental software : department (3 digits) + sequential number (6 digits)
2005 to 2011	Succe- sive merging of APAs	between 400.000 and 500.000 applicants	SIRET number (or PACAGE)	100 departemental administrations, One national software (ISIS) for CAP aids	SIREN=SIREN+NIC. This ID is managed by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE)

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Importance of a proper main identifier (2)

Historical in France tends to show :

A strong link between the scope, the information system and the identifier,
If you change the identifier, then you have to start over (do it again) controls
and searches for duplicates (a very heavy work),
Your member state organisation could change.

Aid applicants are not only farmers, so try using :

A reliable and usable main national identifier (not necessarily dedicated to the CAP),
An external organisation who can manage this main identifier (when existing),
An information system which could take account of several identifiers
(because in the field of all CAP aids you could have exceptions like foreign
applicants).

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

ABB racine	Heading	Beneficia s	with Siret ID	including EU beneficiary	with Pacage ID	with other ID	including foreigners	suspicion of duplicates	maximum of lines	Total of amounts
05020300	Refunds on non-Annex 1 products	47	46	1			1	0	8 338	6000 K€
05020401	Programs for deprived persons	18	18					0	128	10 000 K€
05020501	Export refunds for sugar	16	16				1	0	1 118	3500 K€
05020603	intervention in the form of olive oil storage	2	2					0	S.O.	100 K€
05020605	measures to improve quality	1	1					0	3	600 K€
05020801	Export refunds for fruit and vegetables	4	4					0	30	30K€
05020803	Operational fund for producers organisation	212	212					0	7	95 000 K€
05020811	aid to producer groups granted preliminary recognition	12	12					0	S.O.	300 K€
05020812	School Fruit Scheme	409	409					0	S.O.	200 K€
05020903	Distillation	7	7					0	S.O.	-10K€
05020904	Storage measures for alcohol	6	6					0	S.O.	500 K€
05020906	Permanent abandonment premiums for areas under vines	3	3					0	S.O.	10 K€
05020908	National support programmes for the wine sector	5	5					0	S.O.	30 K€
05020908	inve	818	818					0	S.O.	52 000 K€
05020908	lib_distil_crise_0010									0K€
05020908	lib_distil_crise_0010_v1011	36	36					0	S.O.	7K€
05020908	lib_distil_sous_prod_0008									0K€
05020908	lib_distil_sous_prod_0008	81	81					0+0	62	36 000 K€
05020908	lib_restr_recon_vign	6 637	6 634			3		0	S.O.	93 000 K€
05020908	lib_util_mout_concentre	540	539			1		0	S.O.	12 100 K€
05020908	promo_vin_tiers									0K€
05020908	promo_vin_tiers	73	73					0	S.O.	27 000 K€
05020909	Grubbing-up scheme	1922	1853			69		0	S.O.	47 000 K€
05021001	Promotion measures — Payments by Member States	11	11					0	16	7 500 K€
05021001		4	3	1			1	0	S.O.	500 K€
05021105	Community fund for tobacco (excluding SANCO 17 03 02)	1	1					0	S.O.	500 K€
05021201	Refunds for milk and milk products	31	29	2			2	0	3 422	23 000 K€
05021204	Intervention storage of butter and cream	21	20	1			1	0	355	2 500 K€
05021205	Other measures relating to butterfat	121	121					0	1 129	500 K€
05021206	Intervention storage of cheese	19	19					0	125	200 K€
05021208	School milk	10 103	10 103					0	33	14 000K€
05021299	Other measures (milk and milk products)	70 501	30 943		39 558			0	S.O.	49 000K€
05021301	Refunds for beef and veal	45	44	1			1	0	5 771	85 000 K€
05021506	Specific aid for bee-keeping	500	500					0	S.O.	2 600 K€
05021601	Sugar Restructuring Fund	391	375		16			0	S.O.	600 K€
05021601	Sugar Diversification	421	418			3		0	S.O.	17 200K€
		93 018	53362	6	39574	76	7			592 000K€

**Importance
of a proper
main
identifier (3)**

**In 2010 at
FranceAgriMer :**

- ☞ **57% had a Siret ID**
- ☞ **42% a Pacage ID**
- ☞ **Less than 1% have
another ID**

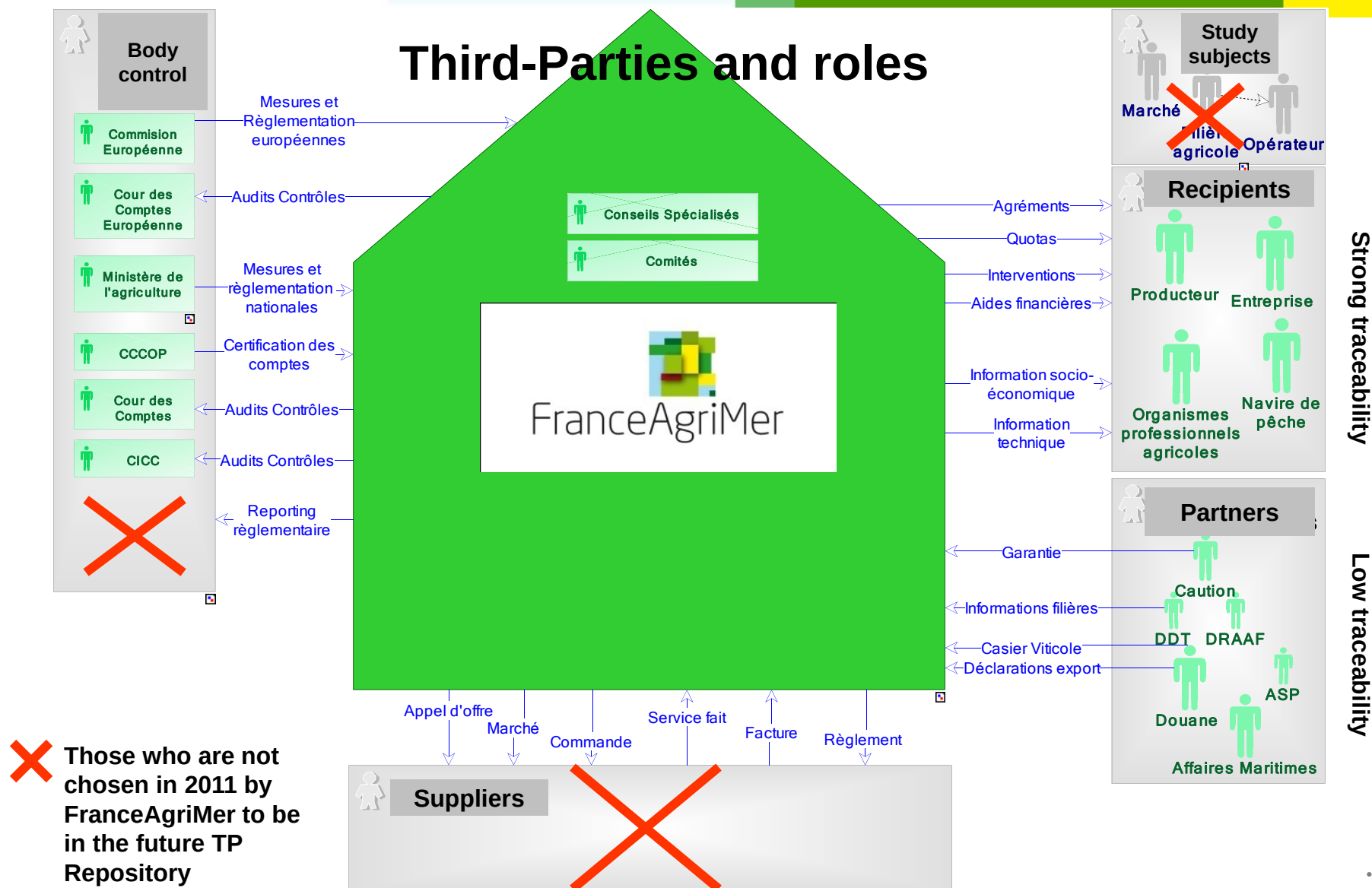
Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Principles about a Third-parties repository

- ◆ **The repository is a set of computerized tools that would allow targeting :**
 - **Reconciliation of multiple identifiers,**
 - **Traceability and complete record of the third-party,**
 - **Consistency and completeness of shared information.**
- ◆ **It's a business project before becoming an IT project**
 - **A third-party management process has to be built (acquisition, events),**
 - **A lot of technical solutions are possible, not necessarily a single database,**
 - **The technical solutions can't be defined until scope and requirements have not been formalized and prioritized.**

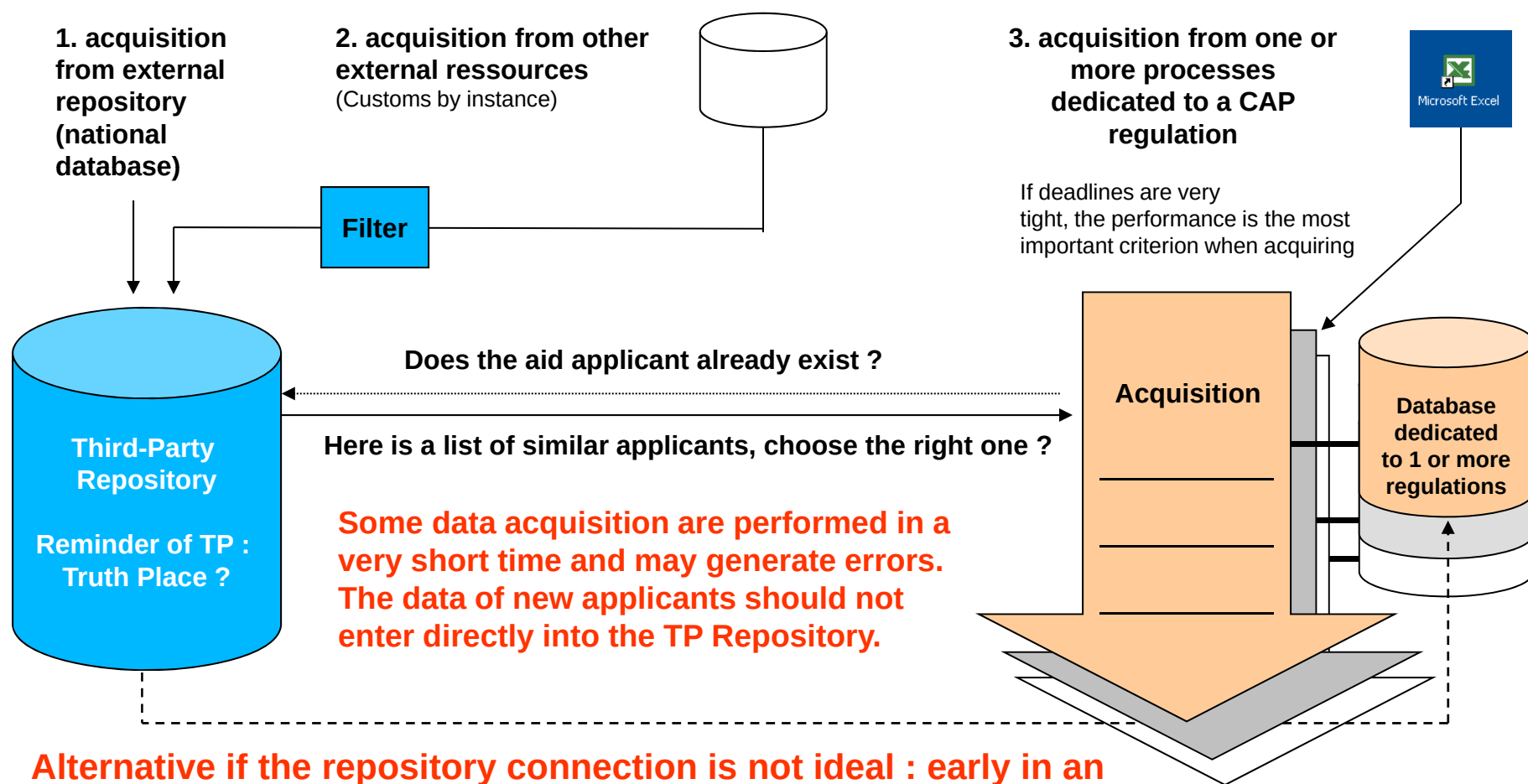
Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Third-Parties and roles



Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

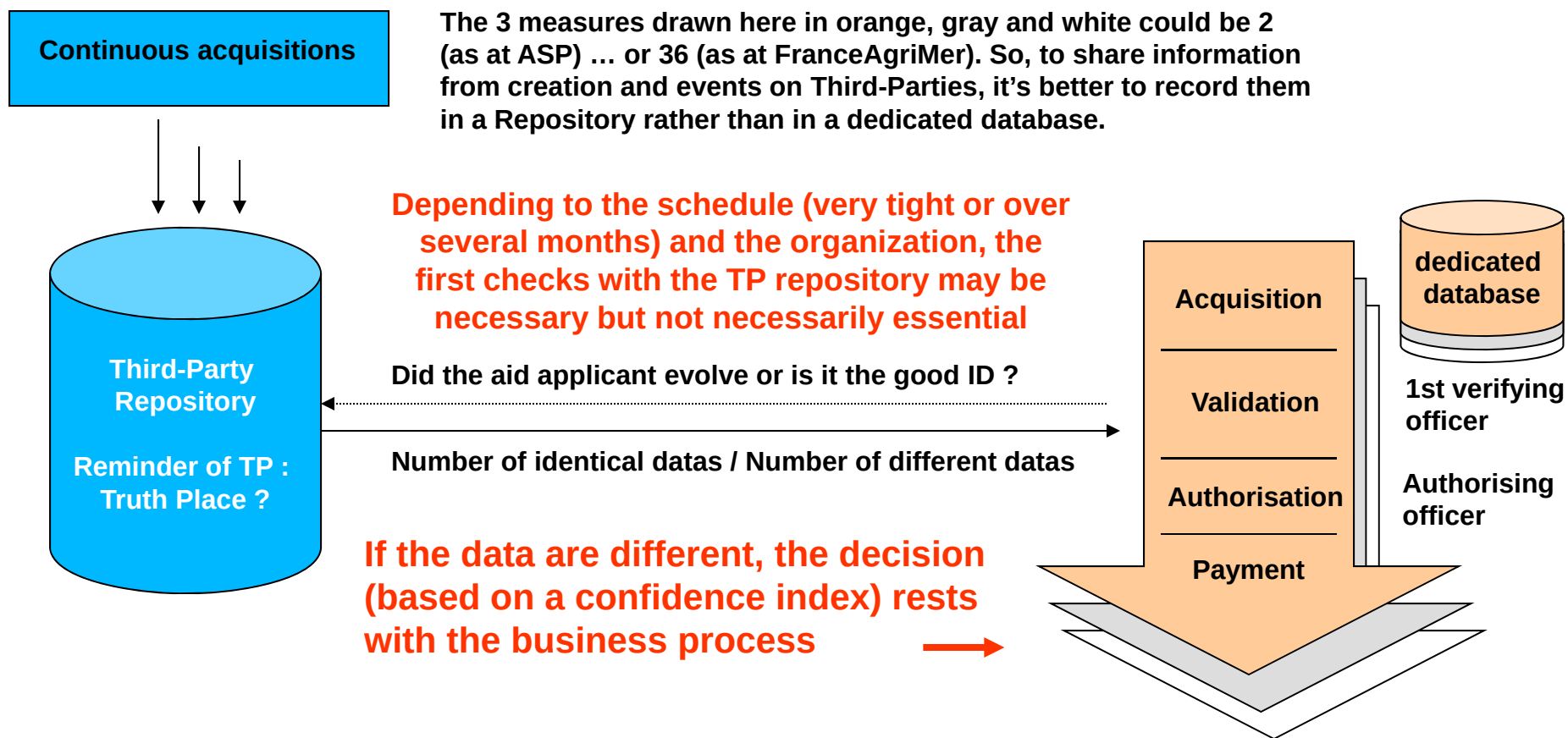
Importance of dedicated acquisition processes (step 1)



Alternative if the repository connection is not ideal : early in an annual process, initialize the dedicated database from the repository

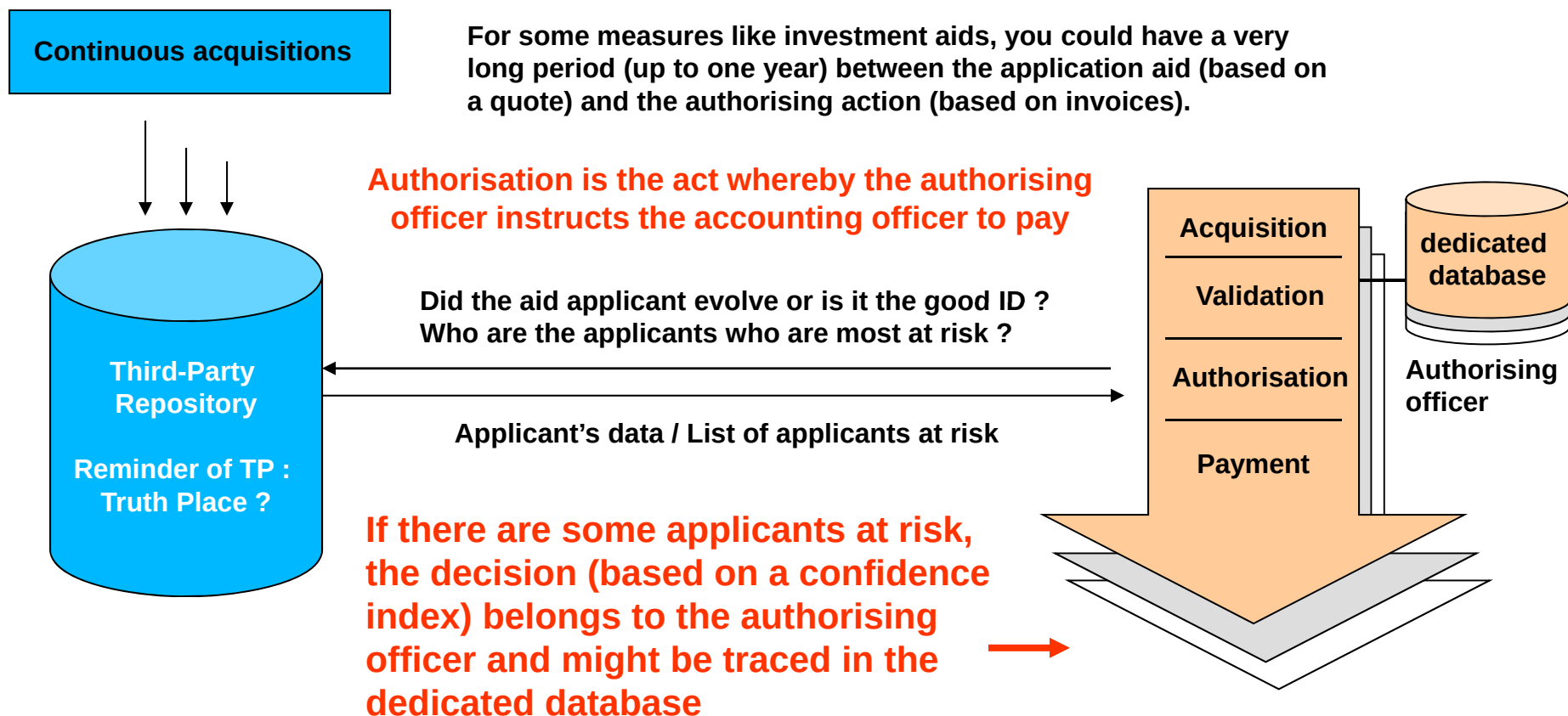
Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

**It's advisable for validation process to check
with the Third-Parties Repository (step 2)**



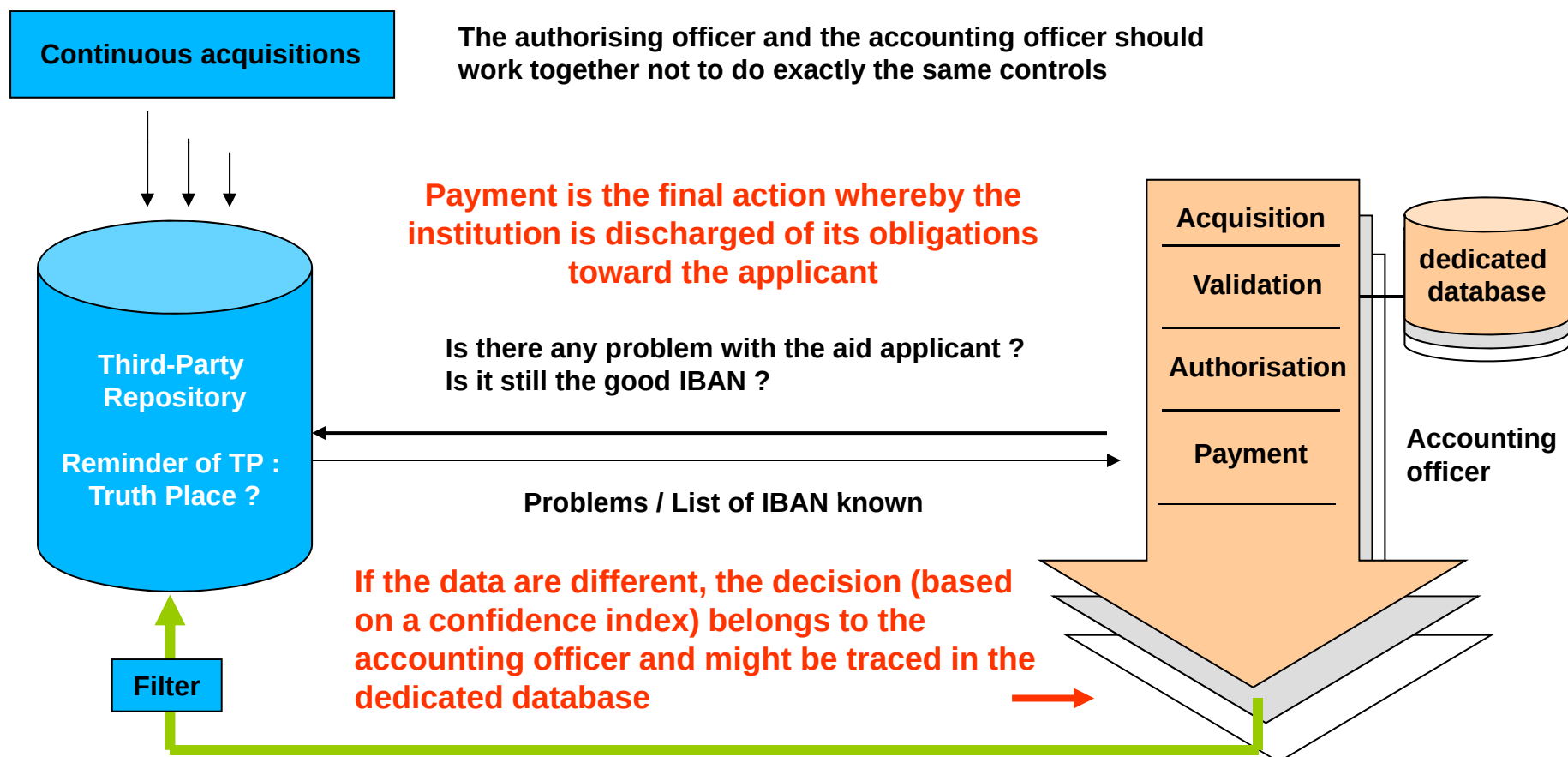
Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

**It's important for authorisation process to check
with the Third-Parties Repository (step 3)**



Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

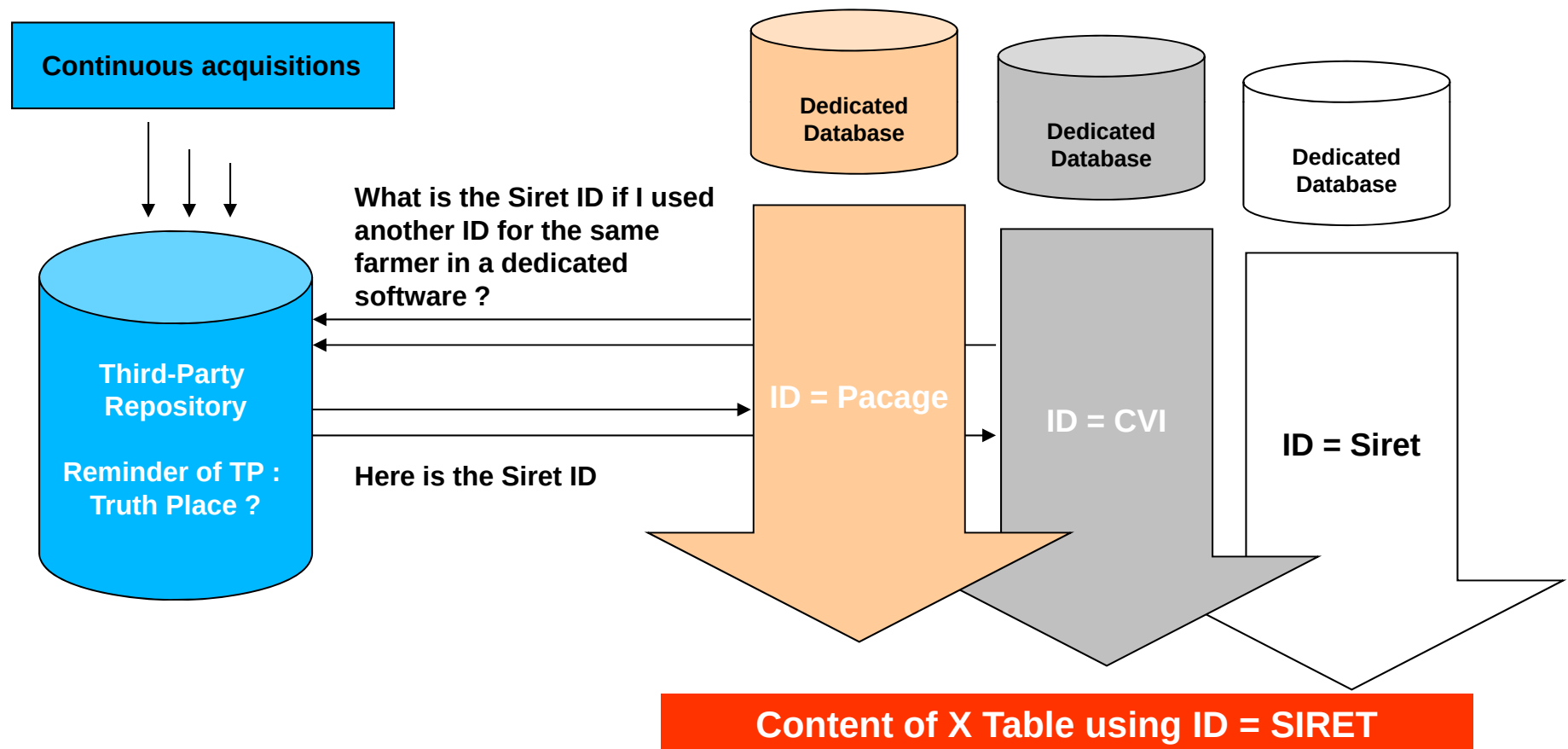
It's essential for payment process to check with the Third-Parties Repository (step 4)



Possible option : reinjecting new applicants after all controls of an annual process.

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

It's necessary before writing “X Table” to find the correct ID in the Third-Parties Repository (step 5)



Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

**Possibility for other process to check with the
Third-Parties Repository (other steps)**

**◆ Management of application aids requires to share
information with the other following processes :**

- On the spot controls,
- Contracting (investment aids),
- Deposit,
- Compensation (adjustment),
- Recovery,
- Pre-debtors.

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Events on a third-party you should record

- ◆ Cessation of activity,
- ◆ Change of legal form,
- ◆ Changing composition of groups (Associations, ...),
- ◆ Merger and/or absorption of establishment,
- ◆ Repurchase of establishment,
- ◆ Transmission of the business,
- ◆ Moving,
- ◆ Death of the aid applicant,
- ◆ Change of bank account ,
- ◆ Bankruptcy,
- ◆ Oppositions,
- ◆ Litigation,
- ◆ etc.

1. an event on a third-party does not prejudice how the business process will treat it (for instance: a move does not cancel a payment but the mail must be adapted),
2. keep the information before the change to have full traceability (this means having dated information)

**So there is data acquisition process of third-party in one hand ...
and the uses of the data by business processes in the other hand**

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Types of data

◆ Regulatory data : data required by X-tables

- ➔ Data relating to the beneficiary (applicant) : F200 (identification code), F201 : name, F202A : applicant's address (street and number), F202B : applicant's address (international postcode), F202C : applicant's address (municipality or city).

◆ Bank data and communication data

- ➔ Bank Account number (one or more),
- ➔ Address of the farmer if it's different from the applicant's address,
- ➔ Contacts (stakeholders), Email, Phone number ...

◆ Other data

- ➔ Type of third-party (natural or legal person, ...), relationships of belonging for companies
- ➔ List of professional activities using a nomenclature (farmer, distiller, exporter, ...)
- ➔ Status (Active / inactive, dissolved, on a black list), **authorizations and approvals**
- ➔ **Multiple identifiers** (matching multiple identifiers including technical ID),
- ➔ **Metadata** : date of update, source of information, ...

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Legal categories of third-parties

◆ Legal persons

- Business
- Associations or groups
- Public bodies

◆ Individual entrepreneurs

- Legal personality not distinct from the physical personality

◆ Individuals

- Individuals with no special legal status. Specific data : first name, last name, birthname, date of birth and birthplace, civility, marital status, professional category, ...

Third-Parties Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Reminder of some suggestions

1. Prefer the acquisition of Third-parties data from external and reliable ressources

- National registry when existing or European registry when necessary (boats ...),
- Complete the missing data at the APA with a dedicated organisation.

2. Choose a proper main identifier but do achieve the reconciliation of different identifiers within the Third-Parties Repository : national ID, specific ID, customs ID, ATV ID, other ID ...

- Identifying establishments of the same company,
- Identification of group members.

3. Check information with the Third-Parties repository at very important moments

- The sooner, the better (at the acquisition point when it's possible),
- Through different process and actors (authorising officer, accounting officer, ...).

4. The repository should be a place of truth with its own governance. It should be open for reading to business process and softwares dedicated to regulations.

- Keep the history of all versions of the third-party,
- Allow business process deciding what consequences to consider and action to take.

Third-Party Repository – Structure and main operation characteristics

Thank you for listening

... and welcome into the EU.