

LEADER and CLLD post-2020

State of play of preparation

Michael Pielke

**Head of unit «Bulgaria, Croatia, Poland,
Slovenia; Financial instruments»
European Commission DG AGRI**

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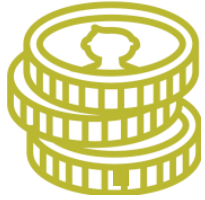
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Structure of the presentation

- ❑ Context of the negotiations
- ❑ Legal proposals for LEADER: what stays and what is new?
- ❑ Involvement of stakeholders
- ❑ Outlook



CAP 2021 - 2027

- **Very difficult budgetary context:**
 - 12 billion EUR gap due to Brexit
 - New challenges (migration, security and defence, etc.)
- **CAP budget: 365 billion EUR for EU-27**
 - About 5 % decrease
 - Lower co-financing for EAFRD, similar to other European Structural and Investment Funds

Growing concerns on the effectiveness and efficiency of the policy

- Need for simplified and more targeted policy
- Need to address growing environmental and climate change –related challenges



COMMON CAP OBJECTIVES

Increase
Competitiveness



Rebalance
Power in Food Chain



**Climate Change
Action**



Sustainable
**Resource
Management**



Preserve
**Landscapes
&
Biodiversity**



Support
**Generational
Renewal**



**Vibrant
Rural Areas**



Protect **Food
health quality**



Ensure
viable Income

3 General Objectives:

- **Foster a Resilient Farm Sector**
- **Bolster Environment and Climate**
- **Strengthen Fabric in Rural Areas**

Cross-cutting:

- **Knowledge & Innovation**
- **Sustainable Development**
- **Simplification**

9 specific
**CAP
OBJECTIVES**



European
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LEADER: what for?

- ❑ contribute to most of the objectives of the new CAP
- ❑ build community capacity, foster innovation, provide for structural changes (recital 24, draft Common Provisions Regulation)
- ❑ LAGs – hub and facilitator of social innovation

LEADER: potential

- ❑ Green deal, Climate action
- ❑ Rural depopulation
- ❑ Alternative economy models
- ❑ Disadvantaged groups
- ❑ Building synergies: research, smart villages, functional areas, rural-urban

CLLD implementation 2014 - 2020:

- ✓ Possibility for broader strategies and more funds
- ✓ Flexible response to needs, chance to mobilise local potential
- ✓ Better coordination of LEADER-type support with local development support from other EU funds

CLLD implementation 2014 - 2020:

But also:

- difficult coordination between funds and managing ministries;
- need for capacity building for new LAGs
- late start of programme implementation – late selection of (F)LAGs
- modest uptake under ERDF and ESF due to unwillingness to delegate using CLLD
- scope for improvement at all levels (EU, national, programme and local)

LEADER – legal framework

CAP Plan Reg.

- Objectives of CAP and indicators
- Types of intervention for rural development
- CAP Plan
- Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

Apply to
the whole
CAP

Horizontal Reg.

- Financing
- Management
- Monitoring

Common
with ERDF,
ESF+, EMFF

CPR (only recital & art. on CLLD)

- Role of CLLD
- Method
- Coordination in case of multi-funded strategies



LEADER in the "CAP Plan Regulation"

- Under Art. 71 Cooperation
- Art. 85(3)(a) – max. EAFRD contribution for LEADER local development - 80% (*for some regions – lower than in the past*)
- Art. 86(1) – at least 5% of the total EAFRD contribution to the CAP Strategic Plan shall be reserved for LEADER





LEADER - What stays?

- ❑ Compulsory part of the CAP Strategic Plan
- ❑ Can address all the objectives of the CAP
- ❑ Independent from requirements of other measures
- ❑ Autonomous role of LAGs in the design and implementation of LDS
- ❑ Common CPR provisions on the method and coordination of CLLD for the 4 Funds
- ❑ Min. 5% EAFRD allocation; preferential co-financing (80%)
- ❑ Multi-fund approach of CPR applies
- ❑ Cooperation between all CLLD LAGs
- ❑ Possibility for 1 Fund to support all preparatory, management and animation costs

LEADER – Main changes (1)

Now

- ☐ Payments based on eligibility
- ☐ Detailed EU rules on control and penalties
- ☐ No reference to the role of CLLD
- ☐ General requirement for coordination between Funds

Post-2020

- ☐ Payments to MS based on results
- ☐ MS to design control and penalties system adapted to the type of intervention
- ☐ Objective of CLLD clearly spelled out
- ☐ Obligatory joint call for LDS selection; joint committee to monitor LDS

LEADER – Main changes (2)

Now

- ☐ First selection round within 2 years after approval of PA
- ☐ Projects following the rules of the supporting Fund
- ☐ Cooperation projects can be selected by MA, limitations concerning partners
- ☐ Advances for investments and RC & animation, requirement of guarantee

Post-2020

- ☐ First selection within 1 year (last OP adopted), LAGs to be operational
- ☐ Lead Fund option for management and control of all projects in a multi-funded LDS
- ☐ All projects to be selected by LAGs, freedom in choice of cooperation partners
- ☐ Advances for all types of support, no guarantee required

Multi-funded CLLD: opportunities

- ❑ Broader strategy with increased budget, increased synergies between Funds and policies, cross-cutting challenges
- ❑ Allow complete integration, including different types of area, variety of partners
- ❑ Helps to avoid artificial demarcation or overlaps between strategies receiving support from different Funds
- ❑ Streamlining the implementation of the local strategy, taking advantage of the lead fund option

Multi-funded CLLD: requirements

- ❑ Political backing and strong coordination between administration
- ❑ Solid preparation and capacity building of administration and LAGs
- ❑ Appropriate division of tasks
- ❑ (Joint) use of existing structures and networks; joint structures; one stop shop
- ❑ Flexible delimitation between Funds
- ❑ Simple delivery: SCOs, one fund for preparatory support, RC&A, use lead Fund option

INVOLVEMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

- In the composition of LAGs –

“ no single interest group controls the decision-making”

- Drafting the CAP Strategic Plan – Art 94 of SPR :

MS shall organize a partnership and involve

- relevant public authorities,
- economic and social partners and
- relevant bodies, representing civil society.



WHERE ARE WE IN THE PREPARATION?

2018 – 2019 - 2020

Debate in the European Parliament and in the Council on the CAP proposals

End 2019

Possible agreement of the next MFF 2021-2027 by the Heads of States and Governments

In parallel

SWOT draft finished: 10 Member States

SWOT in progress: 12 Member States

TO SUM UP

- ❑ LEADER/CLLD – a valuable territorial instrument allowing for integration
- ❑ Key features + favorable conditions for LEADER preserved
- ❑ Preparation of the CAP strategic plan have started.

⇒ **Now is the moment to be active and to raise your issues**

Thank you