



How to reap full benefit of new integrated policy tools offered by the policy package for 2014-2020?

*Lukas Visek, European Commission
DG Agriculture and Rural Development*

Rome, 6/6/2013

Where are we now?

EU institutions:

- trilogues on Common Provision Regulation
- trilogues on regional policy legislation
- trilogues on CAP reform, including rural development
- preparing secondary legislation
- Pending agreement on MFF

Member States:

- finalizing the informal versions of Partnership Agreements
- drafting programmes
- Drafting sub-programmes

What is the plan?

EU institutions:

- Reach a political agreement in June 2013 on the CAP reform.

Member States:

- Start implementing the programmes at their convenience as of 2014.



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How **to use all tools in order** to reap full benefit of new integrated policy tools offered by the policy package for 2014-2020?



How to solve everything and reap full benefit of new integrated policy tools offered by the policy package for 2014-2020?

Avoid the same mistakes

Lack of clear
identification of
needs of the
specific
programming area

Weak links
between strategy
and operations
selected (poor
intervention logic)

Insufficient
targeting

No specific
quantified
targets

No selection
of best
projects

Do the right thing

Fully exploit the potential offered by the CAP and other Funds to increase farm competitiveness

Improve the coordination with structural funds and with surrounding areas

Tailor the 'top down' measures available

Promote integrated bottom-up approaches based on public-private territorial cooperation (include transborder) involving the local population

Do the right thing

Targeting mountain farming through

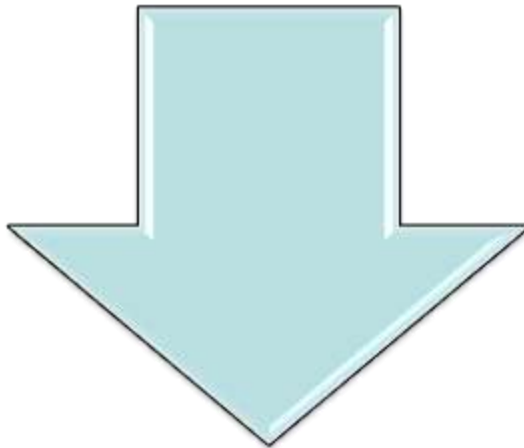
- priority for actions in mountain areas in RD programmes
- tailoring specific measures for mountain areas
- giving priority during selection of projects
- higher aid intensity

Thematic sub-programmes (TS)

Each TS
shall
include:

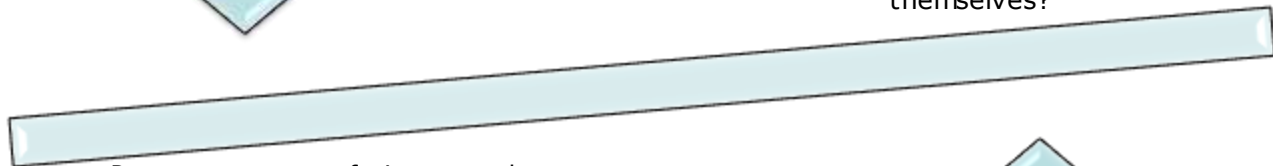
- a specific analysis of the situation in terms of SWOT and identification of the needs that have to be addressed by the TS;
- specific targets at TS level and a selection of measures, including an assessment of their expected contribution to achieve targets;
- a separate specific indicator plan, with planned outputs and expenditure.

Construction of a thematic sub-programme



- Is the land at risk of abandonment?
- Do farmers need to change farming practices?
- Is there scope for innovation? Would cooperation bring added value?
- Would association help farmers?
- Are there any specific products in need of valorization?
- Does local infrastructure need refurbishment?
- Do farmers need better access to knowledge and to advice?
- Can local communities organize themselves?

Complementarities and synergies with other EU funds.



- Payments to areas facing natural constraints
- Agri-environment-climate operations
- Co-operation
- Setting up of producer groups
- Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs
- Basic services and village renewal in rural areas
- Investments in physical assets
- Knowledge transfer and information actions
- Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services
- Leader



What to look out for in TS?

Principles

- Visibility
- Exploitation of synergies of measures in a very well targeted package
- Super clear link to needs
- "Comprehensive and complex" solution to the very area in question
- Real commitment and focus vs. not having own budget.
- Additional administration vs. possibility of subdelegated structures
- Possible involvement of relevant people

Structures and possible delegations



Member States/regions strategic planning for CLLD

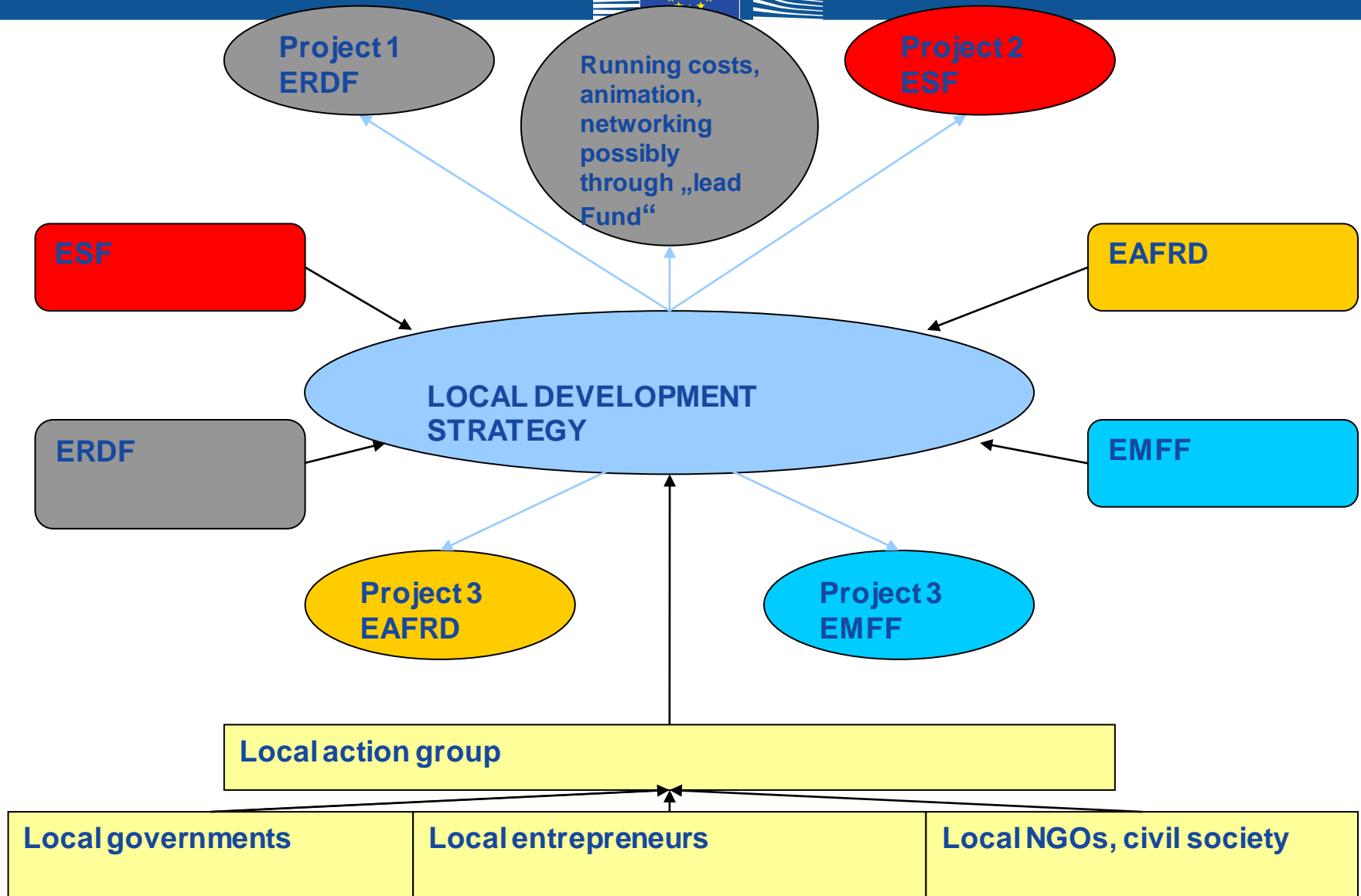
need to develop a **strategic approach** on the role they wish to attribute to CLLD and the way they plan to use it across the Funds

Partnership

Agreement: "integrated approach to territorial development supported by the CSF Funds" (Art. 14 b CPR) which covers both

- coordination between the CSF Funds and other Union and national funding instruments and
- the arrangements to ensure an integrated approach to the use of the CSF Funds for territorial development.

Example of a „multi-funded LDS



JAP: Some (important) details

JAP is an **option**, not applicable to RD

Beneficiary = **public** law body

JAP shall not support **infrastructures**

Covered by a **Commission decision**

No specific duration but expected to be shorter than the OP period.

ITI - basic features

A voluntary tool for Member States

Must be based on an integrated territorial strategy

Can cover any sub-national territory as well as multiple categories of regions

Draws on funding from at least two priority axes

Mono -fund or multi-fund [complementary participation of EAFRD and EMFF]

Can include any form of support (including FIs)

Can include elements implemented based on community-led local development

Thank you!