

# CAP post 2020 – Overview of proposals for LEADER

European Parliament  
11 April 2019

Karolina Jasińska-Mühleck  
DG AGRI, F.1





# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE REFORM OF THE CAP

1. Simplified and modernised policy
2. Rebalanced responsibilities with Member States (more subsidiarity)
3. More targeted, result and performance-based support



# COMMON CAP OBJECTIVES

Increase  
**Competitiveness**



Rebalance  
**Power in Food Chain**



**Climate Change  
Action**

Ensure  
**viable Income**



3 General Objectives:

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

9 specific  
**CAP  
OBJECTIVES**

Sustainable  
**Resource  
Management**



Protect **Food  
health quality**



Preserve  
**Landscapes  
&  
Biodiversity**



Vibrant  
**Rural Areas**

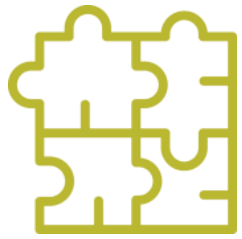


Support  
**Generational  
Renewal**

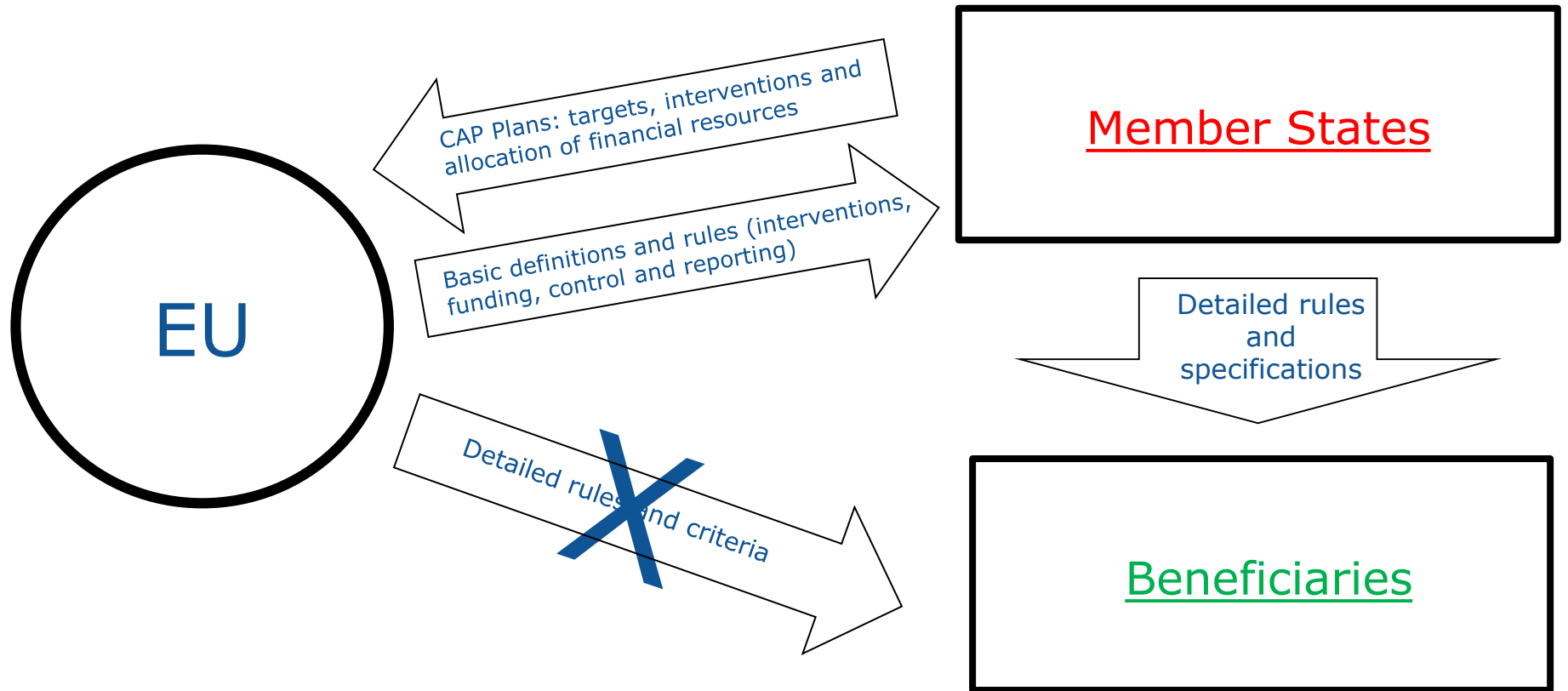
Cross-cutting:

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





# A NEW CAP DELIVERY MODEL





# A NEW GOVERNANCE

The Commission assesses and approves CAP plans and monitors progress.



## Development of a national CAP Strategic Plan (MS)

Identification of needs, selection of interventions and quantified objectives, responsibility for the implementation, strong role of “partnership principle”

## Annual and multiannual monitoring (MS, EU)

Annual report on the performance of the policy implementation



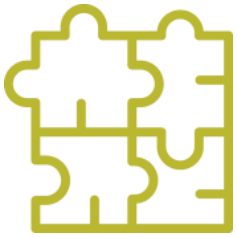
## Definition of the European framework (EU)

9 objectives, indicators to monitor implementation, types of possible measures (interventions)

## Implementation tailored to local realities (MS)

In order to improve the economic, social and environmental performance

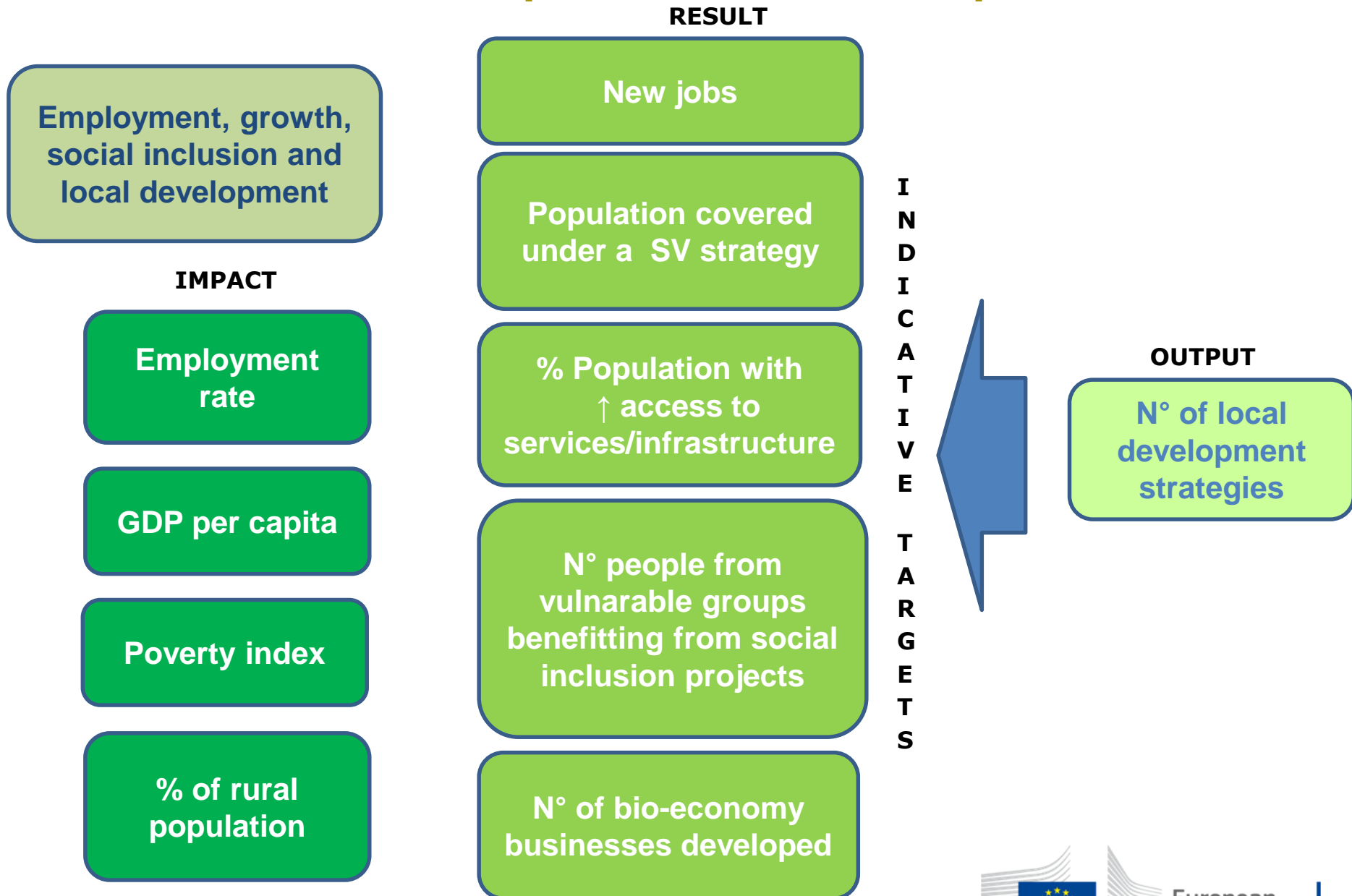
**Stability in national governance structures**  
(paying agencies, certifying bodies and systems in the management of agricultural plots)



# RURAL DEVELOPMENT



# Indicators for LEADER post 2020 – an example



# 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



CAP





## 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

# MAIN CONCERNS

- Integration (or not) of the EAFRD to CPR
- Practicalities of performance clearance and reporting (frequency, deviations)
- Ex-ante target setting for LEADER
- Eligibility of operations under LEADER
- Longer deadline (18 months from last OP/Plan adoption) for the selection of multi-funded LDS

# POINTS OF CLARIFICATION

- LEADER part of CLLD
- All types of support under CLLD can be programmed under Cooperation
- Requirement for 2 partners to be met at the partnership level
- Projects can be supported throughout the 7+2 period
- Strategies should be multi-sectoral and area-based
- Public authorities also bound by limitations as regards the decision-making control

# TO SUM UP

## LEADER in the future CAP

- ❑ LEADER - an important building bloc within the future CAP architecture
- ❑ Key features + favourable conditions for LEADER preserved
- ❑ Opportunity to better adapt delivery system for LEADER to national conditions
- ❑ Involve stakeholders in the design
- ❑ Need to strengthen the value-added of the approach, show tangible results and the contributions to strategic EU priorities

# SUCCESS FACTORS: LAG level

- ❑ Recognise LAGs legitimacy
- ❑ Ensure participation and representation in the decision making
- ❑ Be accountable, demonstrate value added
- ❑ Focus on strategic priorities – local needs, EU objectives
- ❑ Use right indicators, set realistic targets (LDS and project level)
- ❑ Focus on animation and project development
- ❑ Aim at self-sustainability

# LEADER: what for?

- ❑ To build and provide capacity, foster innovation, accompany structural changes
- ❑ LAG – hub and facilitator of social innovation
- ❑ Disadvantaged groups
- ❑ Rural depopulation
- ❑ Climate action
- ❑ Alternative economy models
- ❑ Building synergies: research, smart villages, functional areas, rural-urban
- ❑ Monitor, evaluate, be responsive



Further recommendations on improving  
delivery of LEADER:

[https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/sites/enrd/files/w25\\_leader-simplification\\_highlights.pdf](https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/sites/enrd/files/w25_leader-simplification_highlights.pdf)

**Thank you**