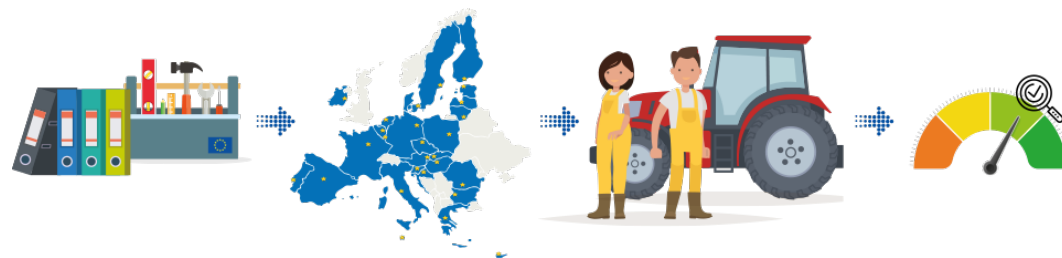


The CAP after 2020



CAP STRATEGIC PLANS

Key elements for their strategic and operational design



ENRD webinar

10 June 2021



*This presentation is only intended to facilitate the work of the ENRD webinar.
It has no interpretative value as regards the draft Regulations for the CAP post-2020.*

1/ Intervention strategy

- review of key points

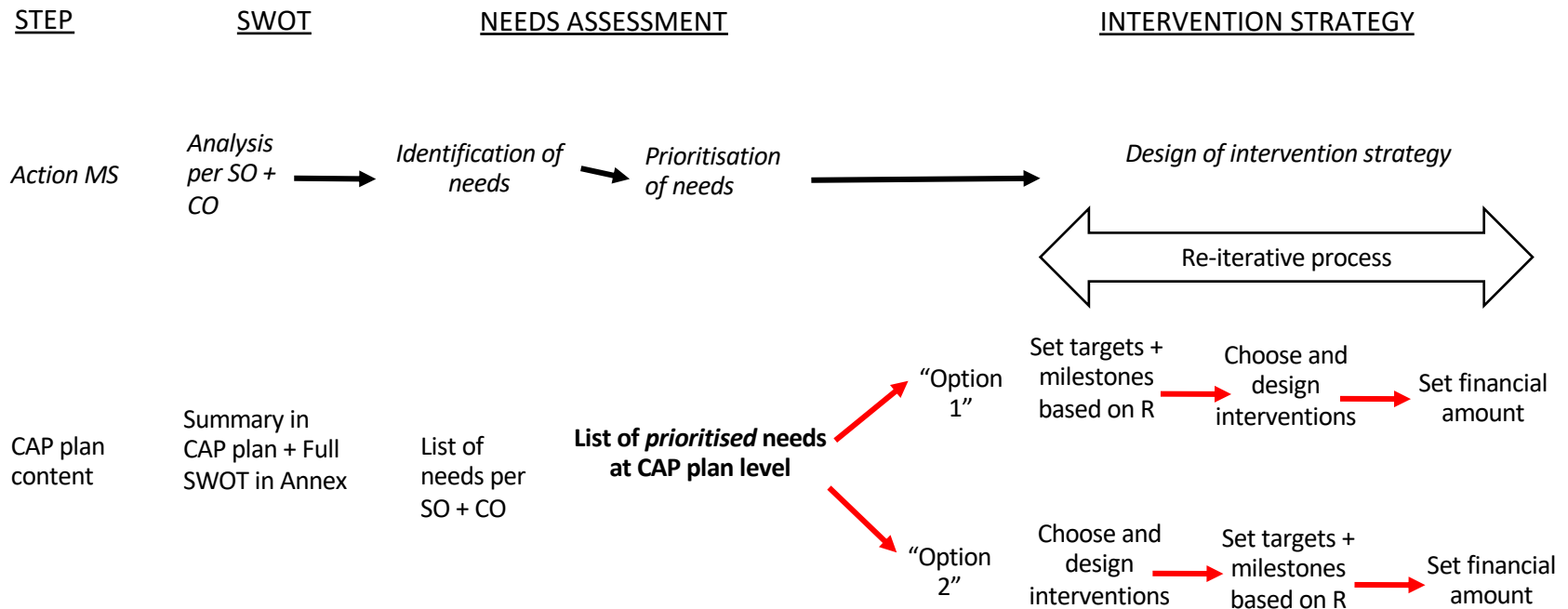
1) Main elements of the intervention strategy - overview

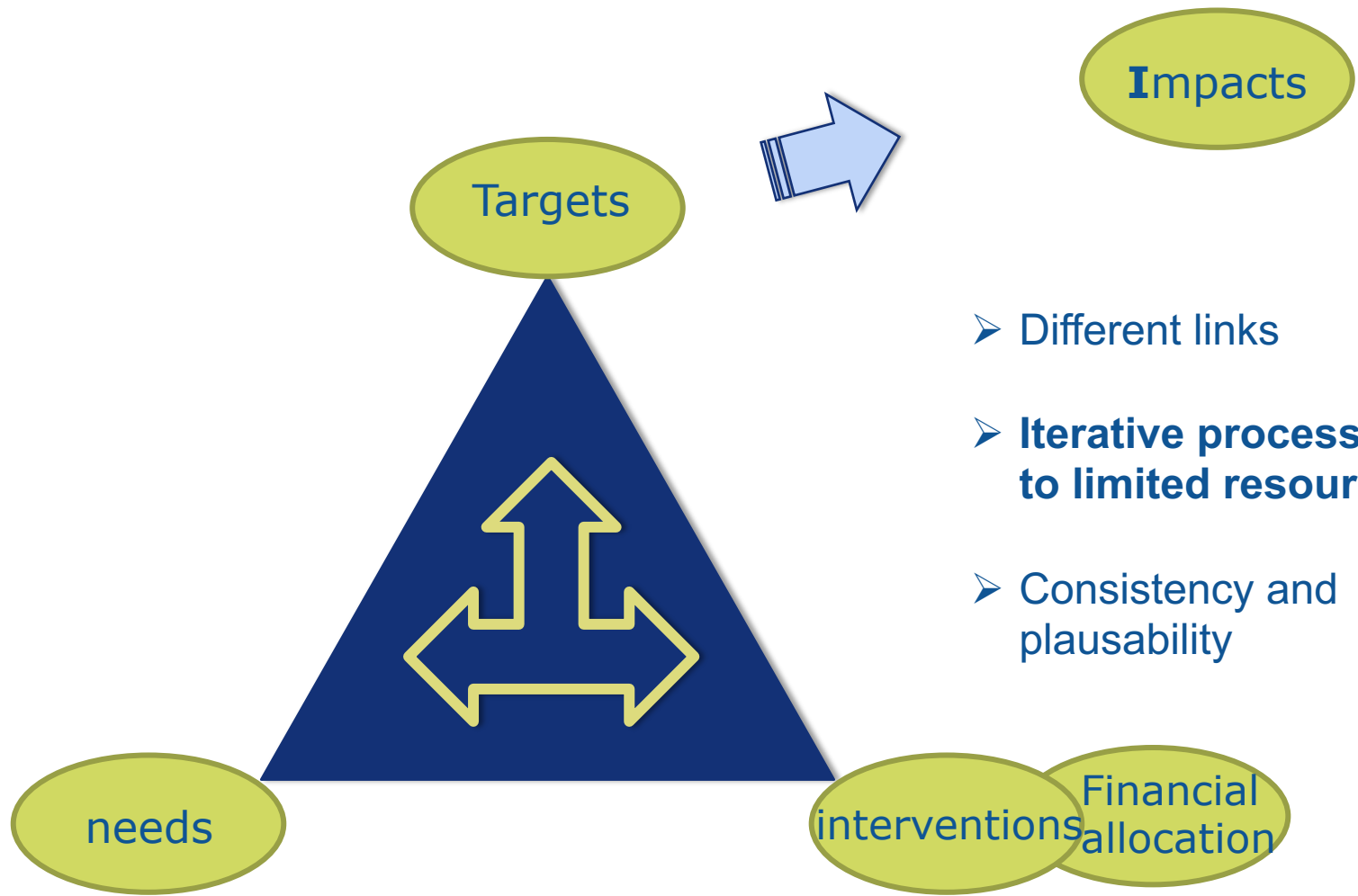
For each CAP specific objective to be addressed in the CAP Strategic Plan

Based on SWOT analysis and needs assessment:

- Targets for each relevant common result indicators and related milestones
- Selection of the interventions, following a sound intervention logic
- Allocation and justification of financial resources

From the SWOT and needs assessment to the intervention strategy





- Different links
- **Iterative process due to limited resources**
- Consistency and plausability

2) Target setting: elements to consider

Target should be set considering :

- High level strategic objectives and targets, e.g. F2F, biodiversity strategy
- Objectives and targets set in / emanating from the legislation listed in Annex XI (national environmental and climate plans)
- National/regional specific needs identified per SO
- The expected outputs of the interventions designed to contribute to these objectives and to address identified needs

3) Links between interventions and SOs, and links between interventions and Result Indicators

- **The key principles in both cases are that the links should be established:**
 - **when an intervention is designed specifically to contribute to the Specific Objective or to the target**
 - ✓ **where significant and direct effects on the SO or the target are expected (thus more than one attribution possible)**

Other links (e.g. secondary effects) should not be programmed to keep the intervention logic strategic and visible (and make the target value meaningful)- but they can be taken into account in the design of interventions.

Overview

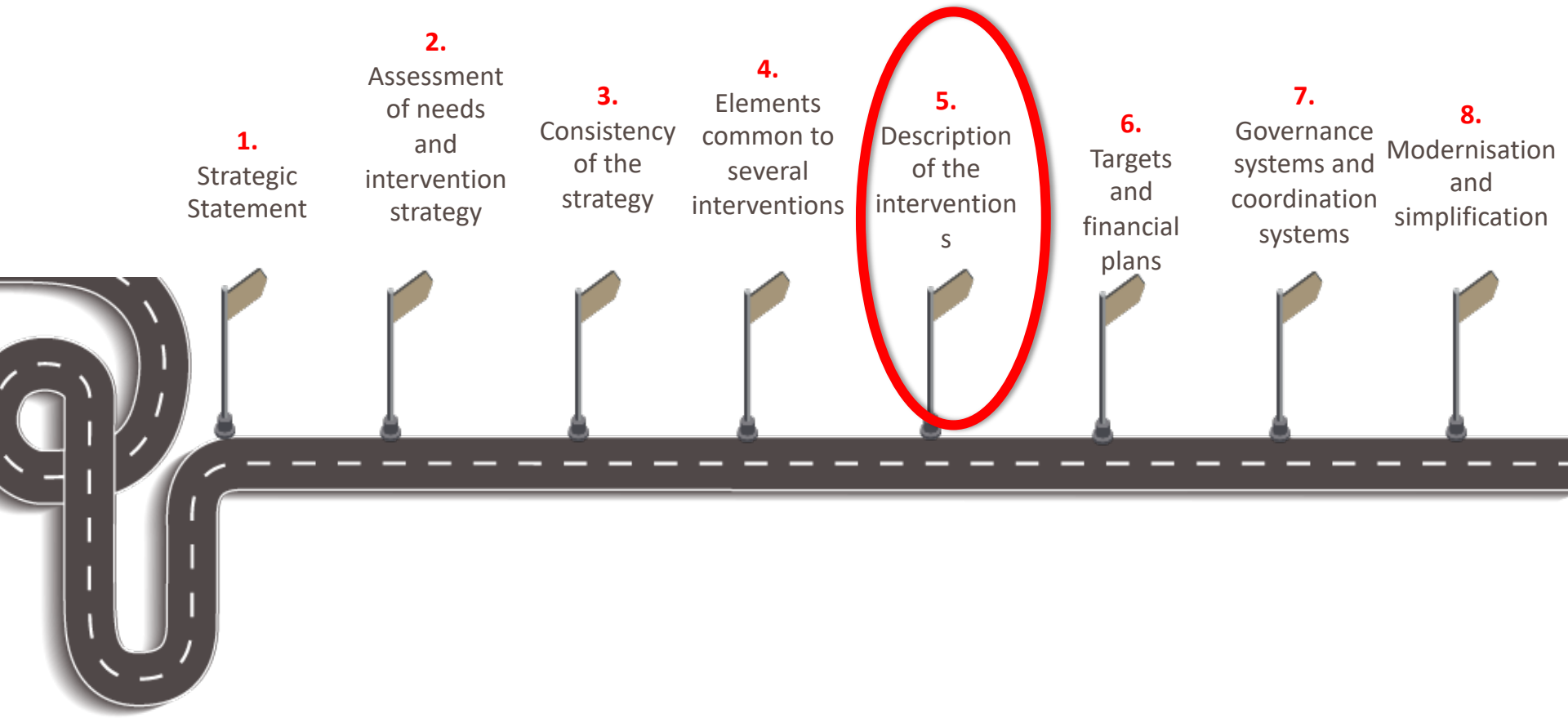
1. The strategy is constructed by SO/CCO
2. There is **one target value per result indicator** (even if this result indicator is linked to more than one SO – no breakdown by SO)
3. **Interventions:**
 - **are designed to respond to specific needs and to help reach targets, by SO**
 - **are linked to result indicators (targets) to which they contribute directly and significantly – indicators fiches also help understand the scope of the different result indicators**
 - **can be programmed under more than one SO if they bring a direct and significant contribution to other SOs**

2/ Design of interventions

- review of key points

CONTENT

8 chapters + Annexes:





1) Key elements - for each intervention foreseen in the CAP plan

<p>Type of intervention / Output indicator</p>	<p>Selection of one output indicator from a pre-defined list depending on type of intervention selected</p>
<p>Territorial Scope</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ national ○ regional ○ national with regional elements – same level of details Transnational (for sectoral support) ○ Possibility to explain /define territories
<p>Related Specific Objectives + Sector specific objectives (sectoral support)</p>	<p>More than one possible, but only where there is a direct and significant link</p>
<p>Result indicator(s)</p>	<p>Multiple selection possible (recommended depending on SO selected), but only if direct and significant links</p> <p>Attribution can also be made at unit amount level if necessary</p>



Eligibility and targeting

Eligibility conditions	Related to eligible types beneficiaries, areas, cost and operations and related conditions
Description of the design/requirements of the intervention that ensure effective contribution to the Specific Objective(s)	Links with needs, specific requirements and content of operations, principles of selection criteria, other conditions related to targeting. Specific information for the Financial instrument if applied
Identification of relevant baseline elements (GAEC/SMR) where applicable, and explanation as to how the commitment goes beyond the mandatory requirements (IACS)	Selection of relevant GAEC/SMR, national standards and description of links with the respective requirements

‘Intervention’ means a support instrument with a **set of eligibility conditions** as specified by the Member States in the CAP Strategic Plans based on a type of intervention as provided for in this Regulation (Art 3(c) SPR)



Financial information – specific for beneficiaries

<p>Form and rate of support</p>	<p>Specific targeting through different rates and amounts. Differentiation between financial instruments and grants, forms of grant (reimbursement, lump sum, flat rate and/or unit costs) and the support rate (aid intensity). Information important for the beneficiary!</p>
<p>Method of calculation</p>	<p>For those amounts for which a calculation method or other data used is needed (IACS, SCO), indicate the relevant legal basis and where necessary, refer to independent certificate</p>
<p>State Aid assessment</p>	<p>For interventions following outside (or mixed) Art 42 TFEU, select notification, ABER, GBER or de minimis. If notification, indicate EU, national and top-up amounts</p>
<p>WTO assessment</p>	<p>Specific information following Annex II</p>
<p>Specific questions relevant to individual Type of interventions</p>	<p>Detailing specific choices</p>



FORM AND RATE OF SUPPORT specific to EAFRD

	If NON IACS	If IACS
Form of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grant ○ Financial instrument <p>Basis of establishment for the grant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred by a beneficiary • unit costs • lump sums • flat – rate financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unit cost always based on additional costs and income foregone + transaction cost possible • one off payment possible • lump sum possible
Rate(s) of support (for non-IACS) /Amount(s) of support (IACS)	Targeting and conditions for different groups. Rates of support; explanation for different support rates and eligibility	Uniform unit amounts generally , corresponding to the public support per unit Targeting and conditions for different amounts
Explanation of the basis for the amount(s) and method of calculation	Indicate legal basis where necessary. Indicate other reference / benchmark	Certified method for the calculation (for EAFRD)



2) Unit amounts

The role of the unit amounts (I)

- **Each intervention** of the CAP Strategic Plans should contain at least one unit amount (art. 99(g))
(corresponding to the planned public support per unit of output)
- There can be **different unit amounts within the same intervention**, where the amount to be granted for one output differs depending on, e.g.:
 - territory,
 - severity of constrains,
 - type of operation/practice to be carried-out,
 - Category of investments,
 - Size of projects,
 - Etc.

This differentiation matters ! It is an important mean of targeting the support.



The role of the unit amounts (II)

➤ The unit amount should be explained

- ⇒ For certain types of interventions, the **link with the SWOT/needs assessment and the description of the intervention** (or actions within an intervention) will need to be shown (notably direct payments)
- ⇒ In certain cases, the **amount should result from the certified method referred to in art. 76** (certain eco-schemes, management commitments, ANC payments etc.) – the “explanations” are superfluous in that case

➤ Uniform or average?

- « average » where a uniform unit amount cannot be provided (typically, DP with differentiated values of payment entitlements based on historic references, or Investments, or Cooperation projects etc.).
 - “uniform” unit amount of support is expected elsewhere, corresponding to the planned public support per unit of output
- **What is the link of an average amount to the support provided to the beneficiary?**

Examples of unit amounts under art. 65: Grassland Management

Including
transaction
costs

Menu of possible commitments

- (a) Delayed mowing - €130/ha
- (b) Obligation to leave 20% of the parcel unmown - €140/ha
- (c) Removal of the cut biomass - €130/ha
- (d) No use of pesticides - €140/ha
- (e) Limited nitrogen fertilization - €150/ha
- (f) Use of organic instead of mineral fertilizers - €140/ha

Option 1: Type of operation where all commitments are obligatory

1 Unit amount
Most common!

Unit amount: value of commitments (a)-(f) summed up to arrive to the unit amount

Option 2: 'sets' of obligatory commitments

Unit amount for set 1: (a)+(b)+(c)

Unit amount for set 2: (d) + (e) + (f)

Unit amount for set 3: (a) + (b) + (d) + (e)

...

3 Unit amounts

Option 3: 'pick and choose' with a unit amount per commitment

6 Unit amounts

Unit amount: 6 unit amounts (one per commitment)

Option 4: 'pick and chose' of at least an x number of commitments

Unit amount: average unit amounts (lumpsum) depending on the x number of commitments undertaken

Unit amount for at least 3 commitments, Unit amount for at least 5 commitments, etc.
[NB: only possible in case of comparable commitments]

1, 2 or more Unit
amounts
(« forfeits »)



Unit amounts (specific for clearance) – key elements and information which can be linked to a Unit amount

Unit amount name	
Type of support	○ grant ○ financial instrument
Type of unit amount	○ uniform ○ average <i>Explanation why uniform is not possible</i>
Territorial scope - Region(s):	When the territorial scope of the Intervention is 'Regional' or 'National with regional elements':
Contribution rate(s)	Optional
Result Indicator	Optional - One or result indicator(s) can be selected for the same Unit amount
Minimum /maximum unit amounts	
Explanation /justification	

3) Planned outputs

- Role of planned outputs
- Planned outputs number are always indicative !
- They represent the expected level of units (projects, hectares, farmers, ...) supported in a given financial year
- In the planning, they shall be provided as full outputs (e.g. '30.000' should represent the number of projects, of hectares, of farmers – no "partial outputs")
- In terms of annual planning - for outputs expected to be paid over several years (e.g. investment projects):
 - They should be counted only once in the period (i.e. the total of outputs per year for the period should not include double-counting)
 - Therefore they should be planned in the year when they are expected to receive the first payments.

EXAMPLE - Intervention – LEADER implementation – planning output indicators (financial table), example
O. 27 N° LDS implemented

100 selected LDS,
 getting a first
 payment in FY2

Each output
 planned only
 once (but
 payments
 continue)

Financial year	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	FY 5...	TOTAL
Planned output (LDS implemented)	-	100	-	-	-	100

No payment
 foreseen in
 first
 financial
 year
 (selection)

Flexibilities in the level of planning outputs

	Unit amounts	Planned outputs
Commitment/type of operation A	A	108 000
Commitment/type of operation A	B	
Commitment/type of operation A	C	
Commitment/type of operation A	D	
Commitment/type of operation A	E	
Commitment/type of operation A	F	
Commitment/type of operation A	G	

Why providing more desaggretated outputs (optionally)

- ❖ To make clearer links with different result indicators (support the justification of targets)
- ❖ Reflect different types of operations and their expected quantification.
- ❖ Reflect regional planning
- ❖ Etc.

4) Interventions and regional elements

- **Uniform at national level (no regional element)**
 - Same set of eligibility conditions
 - Common unit amounts for the whole territory⇒ 1 intervention in CAP Plan
- **National scale with regional differences**
 - Same set of eligibility conditions, possibly minor regional fine-tuning or ‘pick-and-choose’ in a common list (specifying the choice of each region)
 - Regional unit amounts⇒ 1 intervention in CAP Plan
- **Regional specific**
 - Different set of eligibility conditions
 - Regional unit amounts⇒ Regional separate interventions in CAP Plan

5) Allocation and justification of financial resources

- **Financial allocations per intervention are always indicative !**
- They represent the expected level of payments for that intervention in a given financial year
- **Elements to consider:**
 - Consistency between units amounts, planned outputs and targets set (although no mathematical links, the values should plausibly hang together)
 - Ring-fencings obligations!
 - Prioritisation of needs (highest priorities => better “served” interventions)
 - Synergies between interventions
 - Use of financial instruments



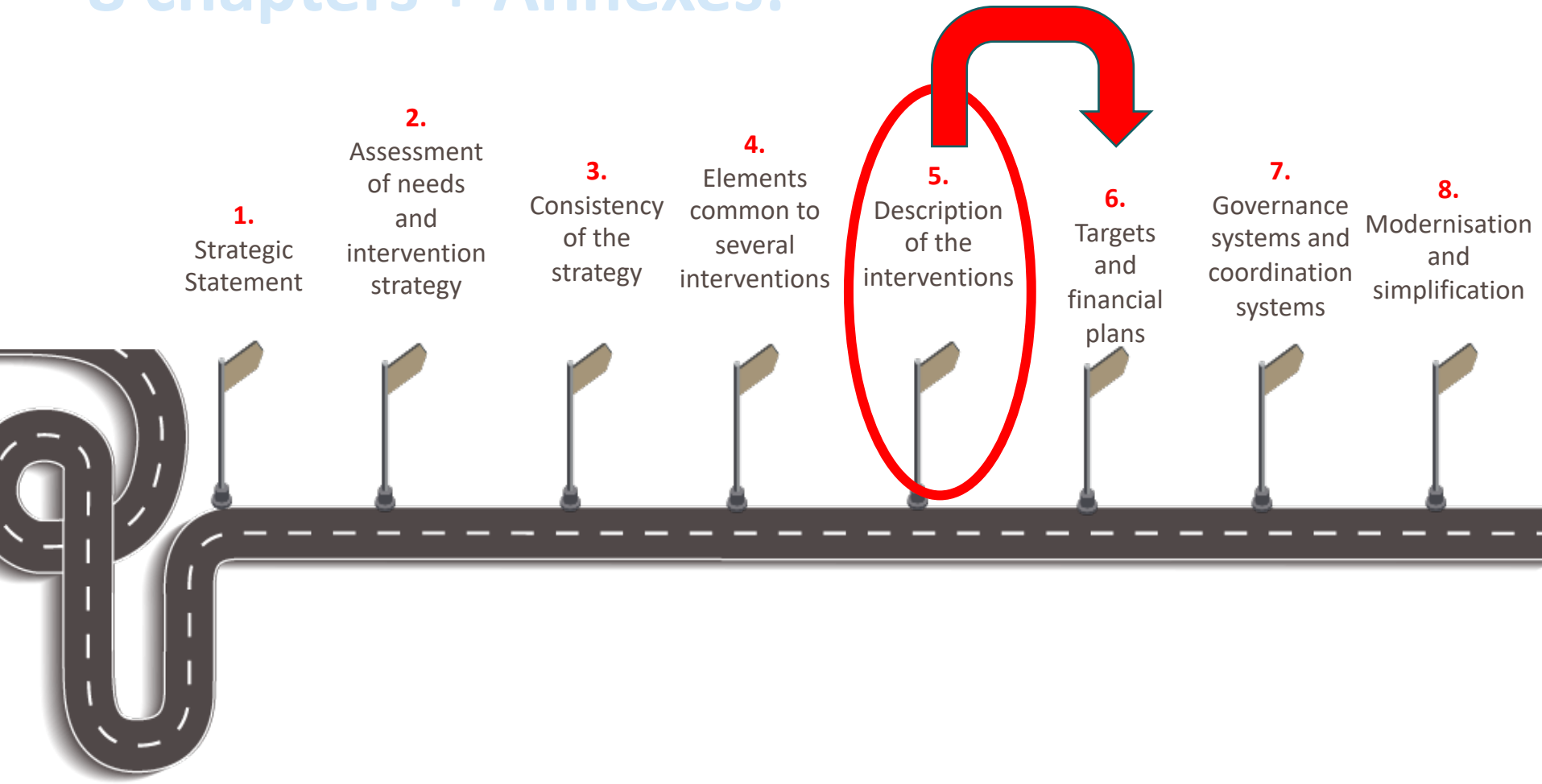
Annual financial allocations (and overview of quantified elements of an intervention)

Financial year	Financial Year EAFRD	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	total
Name of Planned unit amount (average or uniform) #1	Amount								
	Maximum variation amount								
	Minimum variation (EAGF) amount								
	Annual Planned Output #1 - [optional] – could be aggregated at unit amount or groups of Unit amounts or intervention level								
Name of planned unit amount #2	XXX								
Indicative Financial allocation (expected level of payments)									

3/ Financial plan

- key points

8 chapters + Annexes:



Financial plan

➤ Overview table

- MS allocations
- Pillar transfers
- Possible allocations to InvestEU, LIFE or Erasmus,
- Reserved amounts under Article 86

➤ Detailed table (per form of support) building on interventions' retrieved information:

- Indicative annual financial allocations
- Planned outputs
- Planned unit amounts

Thank you for your attention

