

## MAIN COMPONENTS OF EUROPEAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AFTER 2013

IOANA ANDA MILIN<sup>1</sup>, S. MILIN<sup>1</sup>, IULIANA IOANA MERCE<sup>1</sup>, IOANA MIHAELA  
BĂLAN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Banat Timișoara,  
Faculty of Agricultural Management*

**Abstract:** *Europe 2020 sets new regulations on the application of the CAP and rural development policy for the period 2014-2020.*

*This paper explores ways CAP 2020 action related to economic, environmental and territorial cooperation objectives and the tools they require that Europeans must act to achieve those objectives.*

*The new EU approach to rural development for the period 2014-2020 is mainly based on single framework for funding CCS (Common Strategic Framework) partnership agreement, the ex-ante etc.*

*This paper summarizes all these new elements of the CAP and rural development 2014-2020, emphasizing the differences from 2007-2013.*

**Keywords:** challenge, objectives, approach, ex-ante conditionality

### INTRODUCTION

This paper examines two aspects CAP rural development 2014-2020 and 2014-2020. Regarding the CAP 2014-2020, it needs to be competitive, to ensure a safe and adequate food supply, does not harm the environment and the countryside, while providing a fair standard of living for the agricultural community that the CAP must also take into account the new European economic context created by the economic crisis that extends beyond 2013, the issues related to environmental protection and the preservation of the unity and balance regional development. Consideration of these issues generates three main policy objectives: ensuring food security, protect the environment and natural resources, balanced development of the European territory. Developing rural area based on Recommendation 1296/1996, and the 2014-2020. Conceptual new approach to rural area includes all villages are situated, interdependent relationships are established in this environment, their economic, demographic, socio-cultural, ecological environment concerned.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Commission's proposals on the EU budget for 2014-2020 to maintain CAP spending slight increase at about 2013 levels in nominal terms. The Commission proposes to allocate:

-281.8 Billion EUR Pillar I of the CAP;

-89.9 billion EUR for rural development.

In addition, a further €15.2 billion will be distributed among the following sectors:

♣ EUR 4.5 billion for research and innovation;

♣ EUR 2.2 billion for food safety;

♣ EUR 2.5 billion for food aid;

♣ EUR 3.5 billion in a new reserve for crises in the agricultural sector;

- ♣ maximum of EUR 2.5 billion for the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund  
As co-financing rate will be up to:
- ♣ 85% in less developed regions, the outermost regions and the smaller Aegean islands;
- ♣ 50% in other (other) regions;
- ♣ Minimum 25% stake EAFRD be allocated to measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change and land management. Member States will be obliged to provide information on support for climate change objectives;
- ♣ up to 80% for: knowledge transfer and information actions, setting up producer groups, cooperation Leader.

**Table 1**

**Budget of CAP 2014-2020**

Pillar I - direct payments and market expenditure	281,8 billion .€
Pillar II - Rural Development	89,9 billion.€
Total Pillar I + II	<b>371,7 billion.€</b>
food Safety	<b>2,2 billion €</b>
The most deprived	2,5 billion €
Reserve for agricultural crisis	3,5 billion €
European Globalisation Fund	Till 2,5 billion. €
Research and innovation in food safety, bio-economy and sustainable agriculture	4,5 billion €
Total additional funds	<b>15,2 billion €</b>
Total proposed budget for 2014-2020	<b>386,9 billion €</b>

Source: Commission Communication "A Budget for Europe 2020-end, Part II."

In the new economic context of the European Union European agriculture faces new challenges:

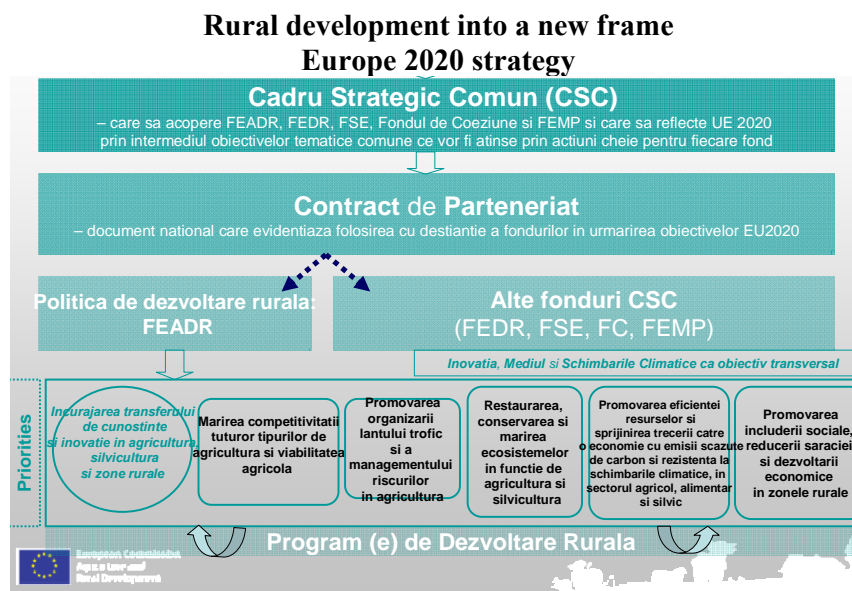
- food security issues on the production and distribution;
- limited budgetary resources;
- slowing productivity and deterioration in terms of trade;
- pressure to increase production because of rising costs.
- mitigating climate change, the need to preserve natural resources, improving resource efficiency and sustainable development at all levels.



Source: \*\*\* Commission Communication "A Budget for Europe 2020-final Part II."

**Figure 1. New CAP instruments**

Current economic situation in European space led authorities towards drafting a new conceptions relating to development space European rural until in 2020.



Source: \*\*\* Commission Communication "A Budget for Europe 2020-end, Part II."

**Figure 2. Approaches to rural development, 2014-2020**

As shown in the figure above new approach to European rural development for 2014-2020 aims mainly:

- ♣ single framework for the CSF Funds (the Common Strategic Framework)
- ♣ simplification and harmonization;
- ♣ based performance evaluation benchmarks and ex-ante conditionality.
- ♣ Establishment of six priorities for implementing rural development in 2020
- ♣ three cross-cutting themes: Innovation, Environment, Climate Change.

Common Strategic Framework (CSF) is the strategic document of the EU:

- replaces the Community strategic guidelines for rural development;
- ensure focused action and coordination of the CSF Funds to transpose EU 2020 objectives and targets key actions;
- sets for each thematic objective, the key actions to be supported by each CSF Fund;

Fund;

- identify key territorial challenges for urban, rural, coastal;
- Cross describes principles (non-discrimination, sustainable development);
- highlights how they complement each other funds at EU level to meet the Union priorities of smart, sustainable and inclusive;
- provides mechanisms to ensure coherence and consistency with the economic policies of the Union.

The single for the CSF Funds was established to:

- to simplify and harmonize policy making additional funds for the benefit of governments and applicants;
- to maximize synergies, effectiveness and efficiency - while allowing sufficient flexibility for each policy to fulfill its mission.

Partnership agreement envisaged in the 2014-2020 rural development project is the national document prepared by each Member State (as a result of the assessment and dialogue with Member States), involving partners and approved by the Commission, which sets for each Member State:

- strategy, priorities and the use of the CSF Funds in an effective and efficient manner;
- ensure alignment with strategic analysis 2020 (eg development needs analysis, results and indicative financial allocations for each fund);
  - description of the integrated approach to territorial development (eg urban / rural)
- description of the integrated approach to the specific needs of areas or groups affected by poverty and exclusion;
  - arrangements to ensure effective implementation (including partnerships);
  - arrangements to ensure effective implementation, including administrative capacity and reduction of administrative burden for beneficiaries.

Partnership agreement also contains a summary of the performance of ex ante and actions to be taken if they are not met.

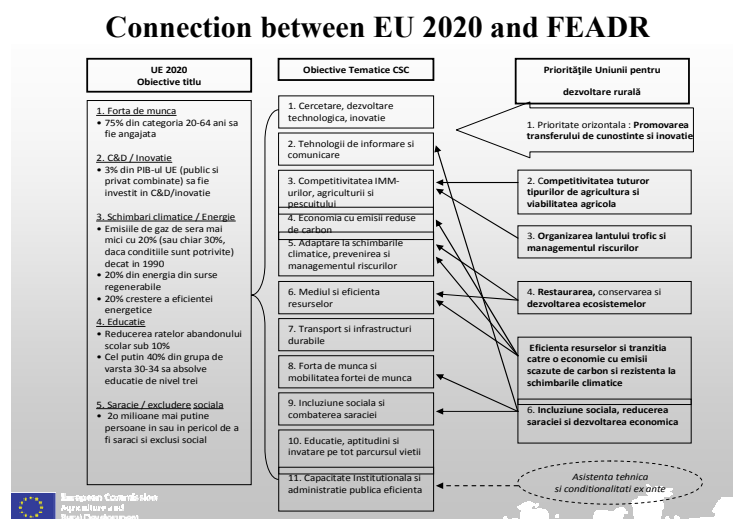
Ex-ante conditionality are essential requirements to ensure that the conditions necessary for the effective use of Union support (eg advice sufficient capacity). Such conditions must be fulfilled by Member States before or early programs during the implementation of programs. They will exist:

- ex-ante conditionality General common to all CSF Funds
- specific ex-ante conditionality Fund;

Commission should review the information on the performance of ex-ante conditionality, and Member States should provide the action plan on the implementation of ex-ante unfulfilled then sent to the Partnership Agreement;

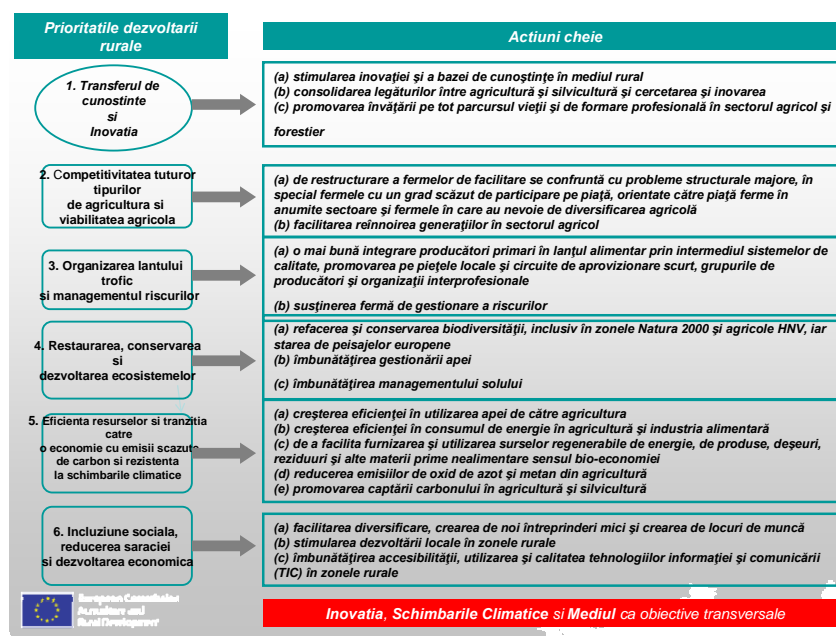
The action plan should include:

- ♣ Detailed action on the implementation of ex-ante
  - Implementation schedule;
- ♣ macro-economic conditionality: related to the coordination of economic policies of the States Member.



Source: \*\*\* Commission Communication "A Budget for Europe 2020-final Part II."

**Figure 3. The link between EU-2020 and EAFRD**



Source: \*\*\* Commission Communication "A Budget for Europe 2020-final Part II."

**Figure 4. Priorities for rural development 2014-2020**

The main key elements of rural development 2014-2020 are considered:

- ex-ante;
- SWOT analysis of the rural development priorities and identify needs to be addressed;
- description of the strategy (strategic approach reinforced);
- setting goals versus rural development priorities and related areas of intervention;
- selection of measures, based on a health intervention logic, including an assessment of the expected contribution of the measures chosen to achieve objectives;
- relevant combinations of measures that follow logically ex-ante and SWOT analysis that addresses specific needs related to certain (sub) regional conditions;
- balanced and adequate allocation of financial resources to measures to achieve the objectives set;
- integration of cross-cutting themes related to innovation, climate change and environmental care program based on identified needs;
- appropriate action to simplify the implementation, to ensure availability of sufficient advisory capacity, to increase awareness and animate innovation.

## CONCLUSIONS

Evaluation results from the application of future measures related to rural development will be:

- ♣ ex-ante part of development programs rural development aims to optimize the links between needs, objectives, contribution to the EU 2020 budget allocation;

♣ during programming - based on an evaluation plan. Urmaresteevaluarea effectiveness, efficiency and impact of each program.Cel least once an assessment has to assess how support from the CSF Funds contributed to the objectives for each priority;

♣ ex-post-will be prepared and submitted by the Member States for each rural development program until 31 December 2023.

#### REFERENCES

1. \*\*\* Comunicatul Comisiei “Un buget pentru Europa 2020 –final, partea II”.
2. \*\*\* Recomandarea nr. 1296/1996 a Adunarii Parlamentare a Consiliului Europei 23 aprilie 1996
3. \*\*\* [www.apderp.ro](http://www.apderp.ro)
4. \*\*\* [www.biblioteca\\_digitala\\_ase.ro](http://www.biblioteca_digitala_ase.ro)- Toader Moga, Carmen Valentina Radulescu - Dezvoltarea complexa a spatiului rural Partea I – note de curs
5. \*\*\* [www.fondurieuropene.ro](http://www.fondurieuropene.ro)
6. \*\*\* [www.ministerulagriculturii.ro](http://www.ministerulagriculturii.ro)