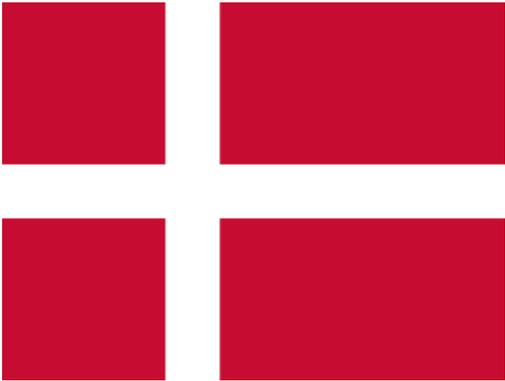


CLLD Factsheet for the EMFF: DENMARK

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The Danish CLLD Programme

The CLLD context

Denmark has a surface area of 43 094 square kilometers and a population of 5.7 million people. It consists of a peninsula, Jutland, and an archipelago of 443 islands, of which around 70 are inhabited. With 7 314 kilometers of coastline, bordering the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Skagerrak, and the Kattegat, the fisheries sector plays an important role in the Danish economy. Fishing, fish processing and aquaculture account for 1 504, 2 975 and 377 full-time equivalents (FTE) jobs respectively, and the sector overall performed well in the 2007-2013 period. The small-scale fleet, however, is experiencing difficulties. An overview of the country's fisheries profile is available at http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/doc/op-denmark-factsheet_en.pdf.

Axis 4 achievements (2007-2013)

In the previous programming period, Denmark had a total of 16 FLAGs (along the North Sea coast, Fyn, Sealand, Bornholm, and one FLAG covering a number of the small islands, focusing on the specific problems of these small isolated territories). The main achievements of Axis 4 were:

- ✓ Fishing ports and harbours have been opened up to more tourist and leisure business;
- ✓ FLAGs were able to involve a wide range of actors in the Axis 4 implementation (e.g. fisheries associations/ enterprises, tourism associations/ enterprises, environmental/nature associations, public institutions, research institutes);
- ✓ At the beginning of 2015, almost 600 projects were implemented with a total public budget of around €11,3 million (10 projects are showcased as FARNET good practice); important themes were adding value to fisheries products (new products, short circuits

and support to businesses), diversification into tourism, and diversification involving development of new activities and products;

- ✓ The population in the FLAG areas with the larger cities has increased, while there has been a decrease on the smaller islands.

CLLD objectives and challenges for 2014-2020

With a budget decrease of 70% (due to political reconsiderations) and a 75% reduction in the area covered, community-led local development (CLLD) in the current programming period CLLD will focus on reinforcing EMFF measures in specially designated areas, which are experiencing **a general decrease in employment within the fisheries sector and a decline within the population.**

Through their CLLD strategies, FLAGs will promote **economic growth, social inclusion and job creation**, with a focus on projects that support the **marketing of fisheries products** and the diversification of fisheries businesses.

The number of FLAGs is being reduced from 16 to 10, covering 16 municipalities. Compared to the 2007-2013 period, the total budget for CLLD has been reduced from €24.9 million to €8.8 million, and the average budget per FLAG has almost halved, see Table 1.

Table 1 CLLD budget in Denmark

EMFF budget for CLLD [€]	Proportion of CLLD in EMFF Budget ¹	Co-funding [€]	Total budget [€]	Average budget per FLAG [€]	Number of FLAGs
€7 518 393	6%	€1 326 776	€8 845 169	€884 517	10

Multi-fund CLLD in Denmark

In 2007-2013, most Danish FLAGs were also LEADER LAGs, and the new legislation in Denmark allows for multi-fund CLLD (EMFF and EAFRD). The decision on whether LAGs and FLAGs will operate separately or as an integrated unit is to be taken locally. Strong fisheries areas could, for example, operate as independent FLAGs, whereas in other cases, integration with LEADER groups may be necessary to achieve critical mass.

The FLAGs and their areas

The FLAG areas represent approximately 23% of Denmark's surface area and 11% of the population. The Ministry for business and growth is responsible for selecting the FLAGs. A call was launched in early February 2016, and groups have until the end of April to respond. The (F)LAGs and their strategies have been approved by end May 2016; seven joint LAG/FLAGs and three FLAGs are set up. See Table 2.

¹ Total EMFF budget minus UP3 (Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy) and UP6 (Fostering the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy). This enables us to compare the budget devoted to CLLD under the EMFF with the budget under the EFF, which did not contain the measures of the current UP3 and UP6.

Table 2 Overview of FLAG information

FLAG name	Surface area [km ²]	Population [# inhabitants]	Population density [# inhabitants per km ²]
LAG Bornholm	589	40 720	77
"LAG MANK (Middelfart, Assens, Nordfyn, Kerteminde)"	1 477	131 453	89
LAG LLSÆ (Langeland, Læsø, Samsø, Ærø)	615,24	24 451	41,25
LAG Djursland	1 411	80 000	56
LAG Småøerne	196	4 536	23
LAG Halsnæs Gribskov	402	71 425	177
LAG Thy-Mors	1 439	65 233	45
FLAG Jammerbugt	866,25	38 468	44,4
FLAG Vestjylland	3 567	250 666	70
FLAG Nord	1 577	126 921	83

National Network / support to FLAGs

The Danish Business Authority, an administrative board that comes under the auspices of the Ministry for business and growth (located in Nykøbing Falster, in the south-east of Denmark), is responsible for administering LAG and FLAG measures. Both CLLD in the EAFRD and the EMFF will be supported through the **Network Center**, which is an integral part of the Ministry. This will provide opportunities to exchange experience and information across the two programmes, while also ensuring consistency and continuity with the previous programming period.

A total of four FTEs (three for the EAFRD and one for the EMFF) will carry out the work of the Network Centre, the **aims** of which are:

- To support and ensure the involvement of fishing and maritime stakeholders in the implementation of rural development programme and FLAG-measure;
- To improve the quality of the work of FLAGs and support the development of the capacity of FLAG personnel;
- To inform the public and potential beneficiaries about CLLD.

Network **actions** include, among others:

- Dialogue and engagement with central, regional and local authorities, and other rural and fisheries actors, in the development and implementation of the rural and fisheries development programme;
- Skills development in relation to the establishment and operation of fisheries and LEADER local action groups;
- The compilation of project examples showing "best practice";
- Studies and analyses;

- Tasks relating to the preparation and implementation of the programme;
- Networking activities for local action groups, and in particular technical assistance for the promotion of transnational cooperation and cooperation among local action groups.
- Management of the network;

Two informal networks (East and West) have also been established by LAGs. Their chairmen meet on a regular basis with the MA. Being informal, these networks do not have an allocated budget, however they do receive an annual contribution from the Network Center to cover meeting and travel costs.

Cooperation

Cooperation is **encouraged**, both at the inter-territorial and transnational levels.

The preparation, development and implementation of cooperation projects is included in the local development strategies and financed, as **a rule, by the individual (F)LAG budgets**.

Past experience of inter-territorial and transnational cooperation is rather limited, but more activity is expected in the 2014-2020 period and this will be actively supported by the MA/Network Center. National regulations on transnational and inter-territorial cooperation are expected in the course of 2016.

Inter-territorial cooperation will be encouraged between LAGs and FLAGS, and between FLAGS and existing Danish initiatives (e.g. <http://www.havfriskfisk.dk>). Transnational cooperation is mostly expected within the North Sea basin and Kattegat (as only two FLAGS are situated in the Baltic Basin).

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