



REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA
MINISTRY OF RURAL AFFAIRS

CLLD implementation in Estonia



EMKF
RAKENDUSKAVA
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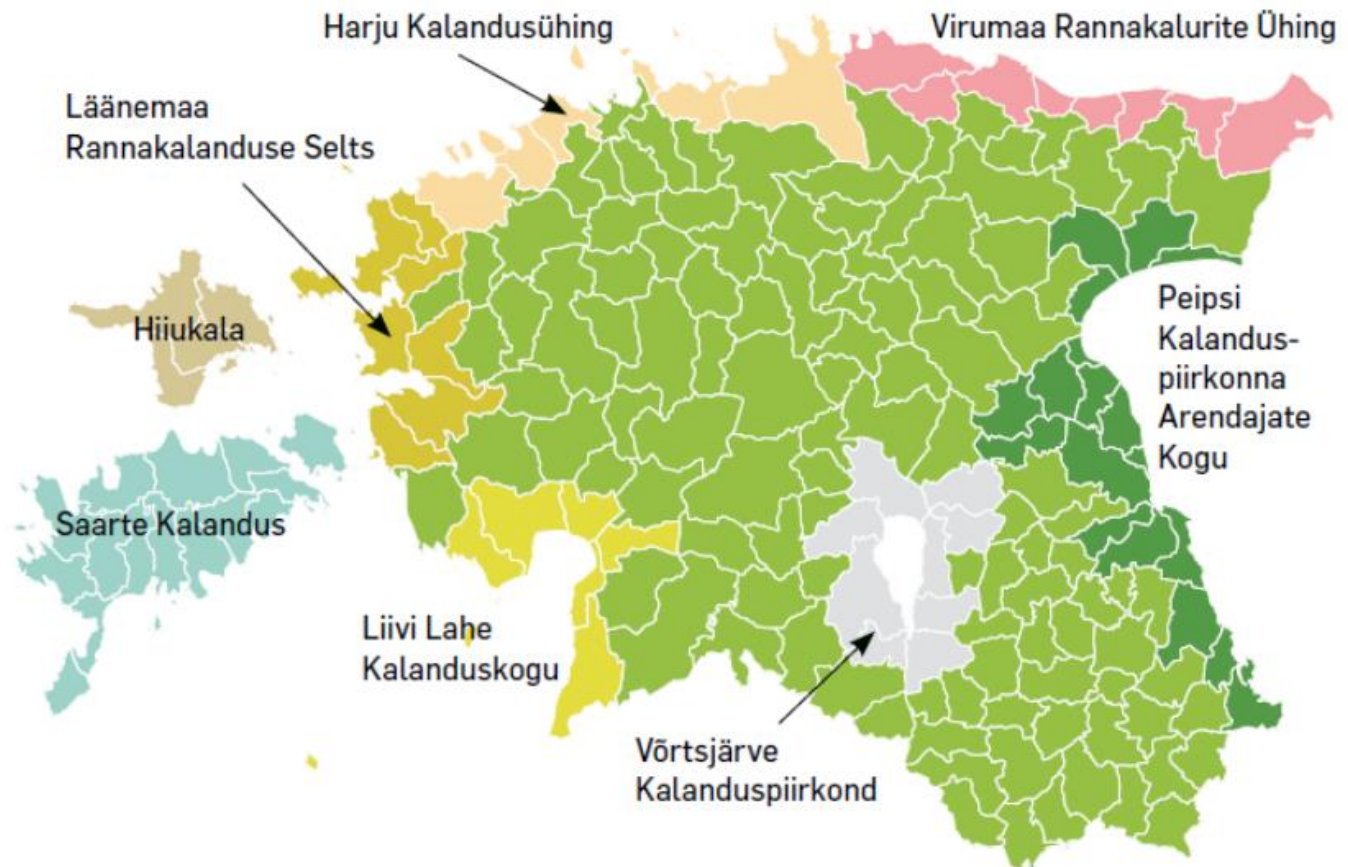
Euroopa Liit
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Fisheries local action groups (FLAGs)

- Targeted to small-scale fisheries sector including inland fisheries: tool for implementation Common Fisheries Policy;
- **8 FLAGs**: 6 coastal, 2 inland FLAGs
- FLAGs were created on previous period, all same groups are FLAGs today. **Big advantage!**
- Driven by a large majority of local small scale and inland fishermen.
- Mono-fund approach. **Simple, faster and less rules: can put more effort what to do and not to struggle how to do!**

FLAG territories



How to make process smoother?

- All parties (FLAG, intermediate body, managing authority, applicant, beneficiary) must know what are their tasks and responsibilities;
- Also it is important to know (to see a whole picture) what other parties are doing and what is their responsibility;
- **National legislation** which is more precise than EU legislation and gives direction to all parties.

Key points in national delivery system for FLAGs

- **Requirements for FLAG organisation itself:** about interest groups, members, evaluation committee, voting, avoiding conflict of interest, how long the organisation must at least operate, etc.
- **Requirements for strategy :** main parts(as EU 1303/2013 art 33), done by FLAG, strategy must be approved by FLAG general meeting with at least 2/3 of votes, requirements for changing the strategy, publicity and involvement rules, submission to MA or IB and deadlines;
- **Strategy implementation:** tasks as EU 1303/2013 art 34, how to select projects, which documents must be sent to IB, publicity (for example at least once a year before call of proposal a public information day must be organised), avoiding conflict of interest when evaluating projects, etc.
- Each year the FLAG must prepare an action plan for the next year and submit it to IB. Action plan contains timetable of calls of proposals and and their budget. This action plan must be approved by the general assembly of the FLAG and made public. IB can make their plans according to that information.

Key points in national delivery system for **intermediate body**

- Eligibility check
- Making the final decision to give or not to give support
- Payments to beneficiaries
- Deadlines:
 - a. Decision to support FLAG running cost and animation must be done within 30 business days;
 - b. Decision to support a project must be made within 50 business days after FLAG has submitted all the necessary documents;
 - c. Payment request must be approved within 25 business days.

Key points in national delivery system for applicant and beneficiary

- Project must be finalized within 2 years;
- Basic eligibility rules and non-eligible costs;
- When and to whom the application for support must be submitted;
- Objectives which have to be reached with the project;
- Where to find the local strategy and how to get more information and help from FLAG;
- What kind of documents must be submitted to FLAG;
- How to determine the maximum aid intensity for a project;
- Payment claims must be submitted directly to IB.

Managing authority's tasks

- Works out a national legislation for CLLD delivery. It is done with cooperation with FLAGs and IB. Process starts involving all the parties.
- Gives explanations about interpretation of legal acts when needed. Basically very often.
- When legal acts must be changed, all parties are also involved and informed.

Cooperation between FLAGs, MA and IB

- At least twice a year meeting with IB, MA and FLAGs where we discuss main problems. FLAGs give overview about the implementation of their strategy. MA informs about news, changes in legislation, etc. IB gives overview about common mistakes and how to avoid them.
- Project examples visits;
- IB and MA gives help and guidelines basically every day by e-mail, phone;
- Bigger issues are discussed in a round table, when needed.

Thank You

Questions?

