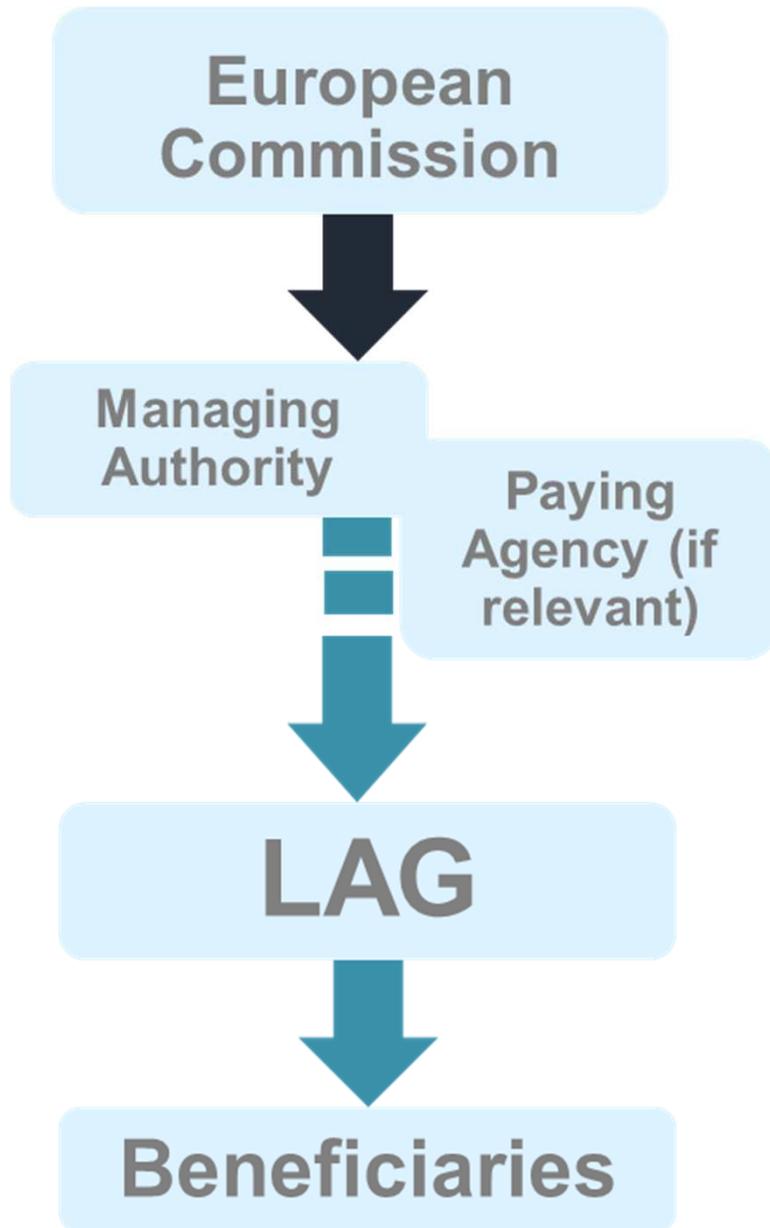




Improving the delivery of fisheries CLLD in Slovenia

Urszula Budzich-Tabor

Ljubljana, 18 December 2018

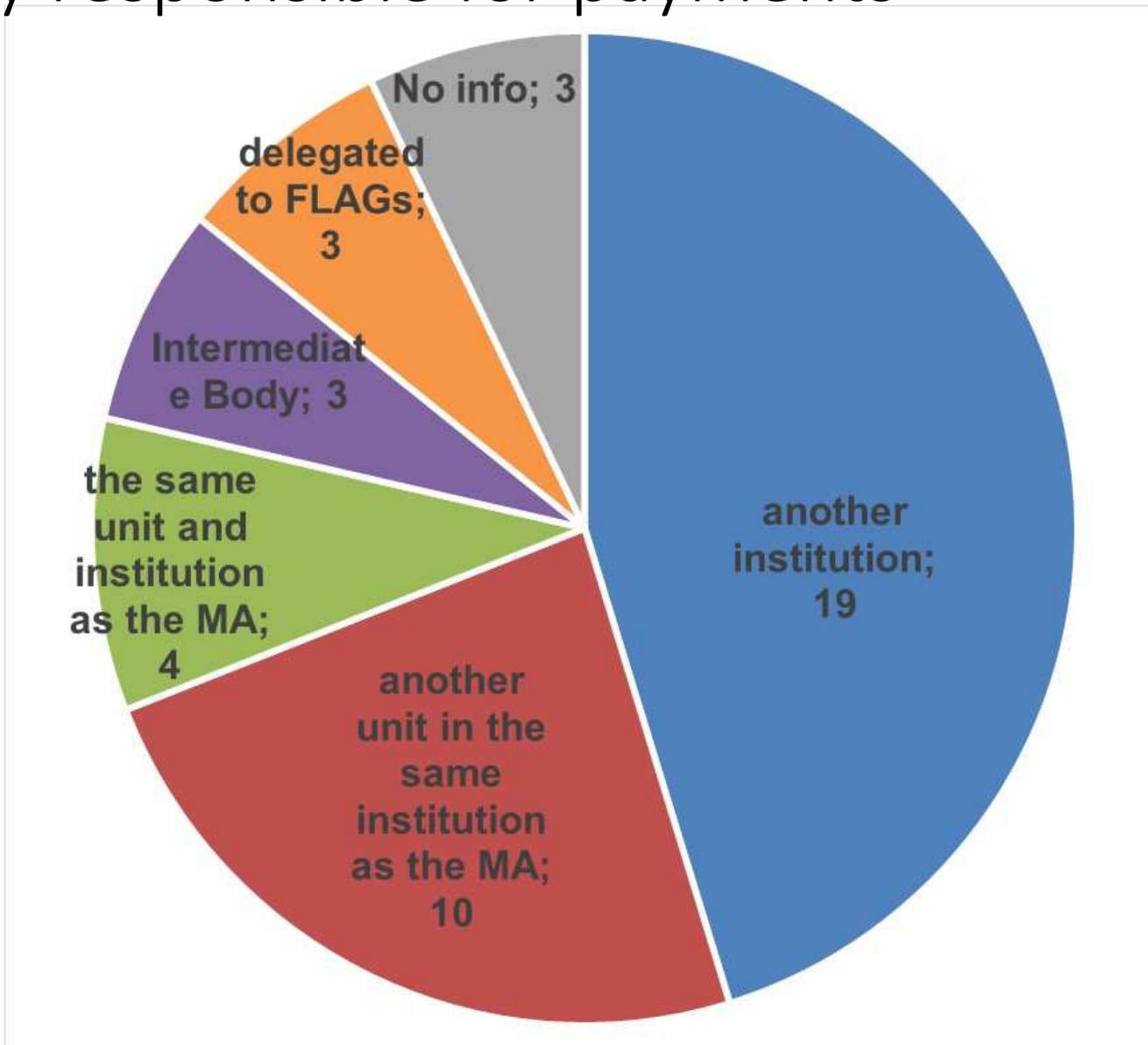


- **Delivery system** – set of rules and procedures which enable public (EU) funding to reach the beneficiaries.
- It describes the role of all actors involved in the implementation
- Delivery systems are highly varied and country-specific, usually defined in the national legislation
- CLLD needs a **specific delivery system** to function well

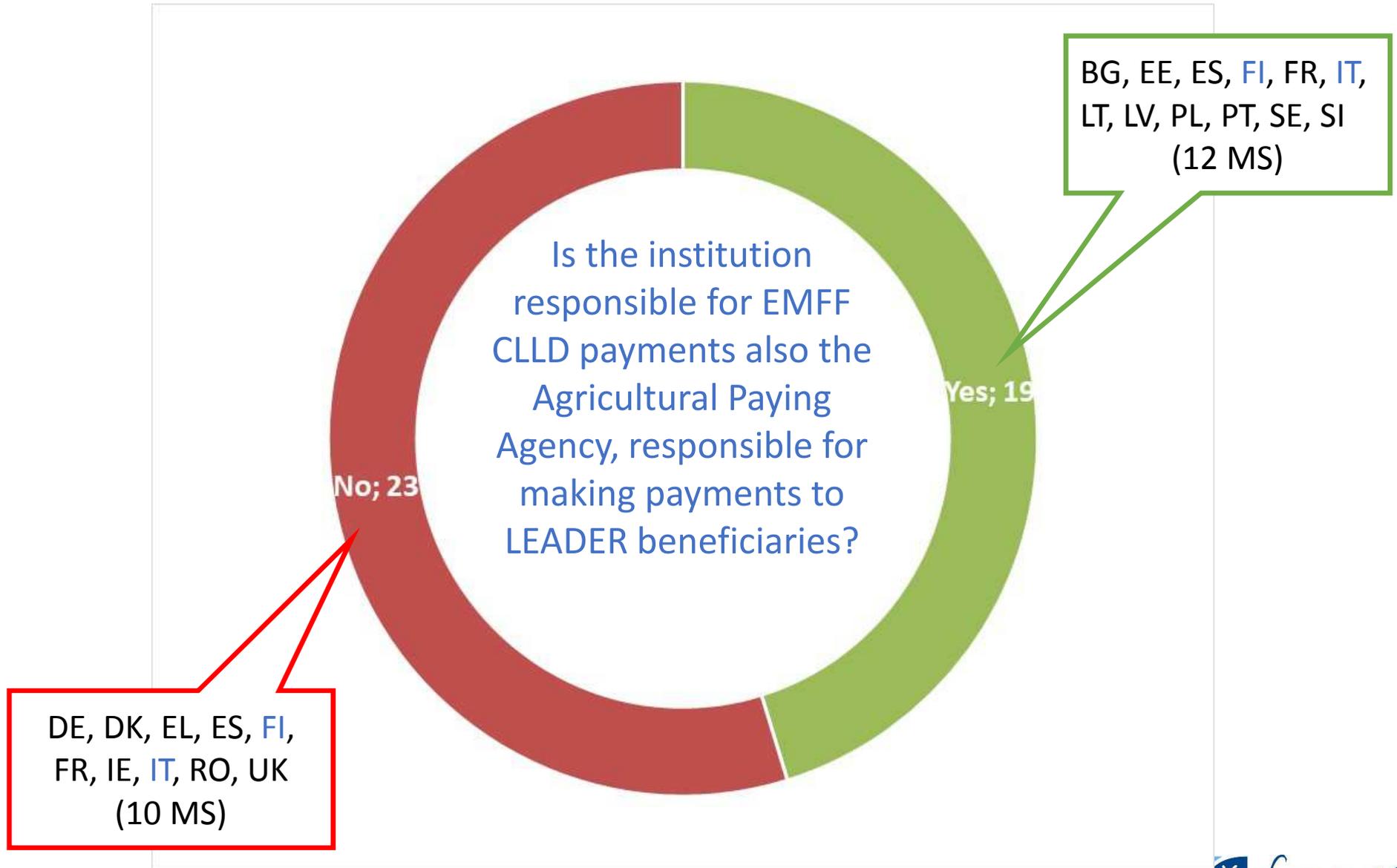
What does it look like in different MS?

Based on MA responses to FARNET in September 2018

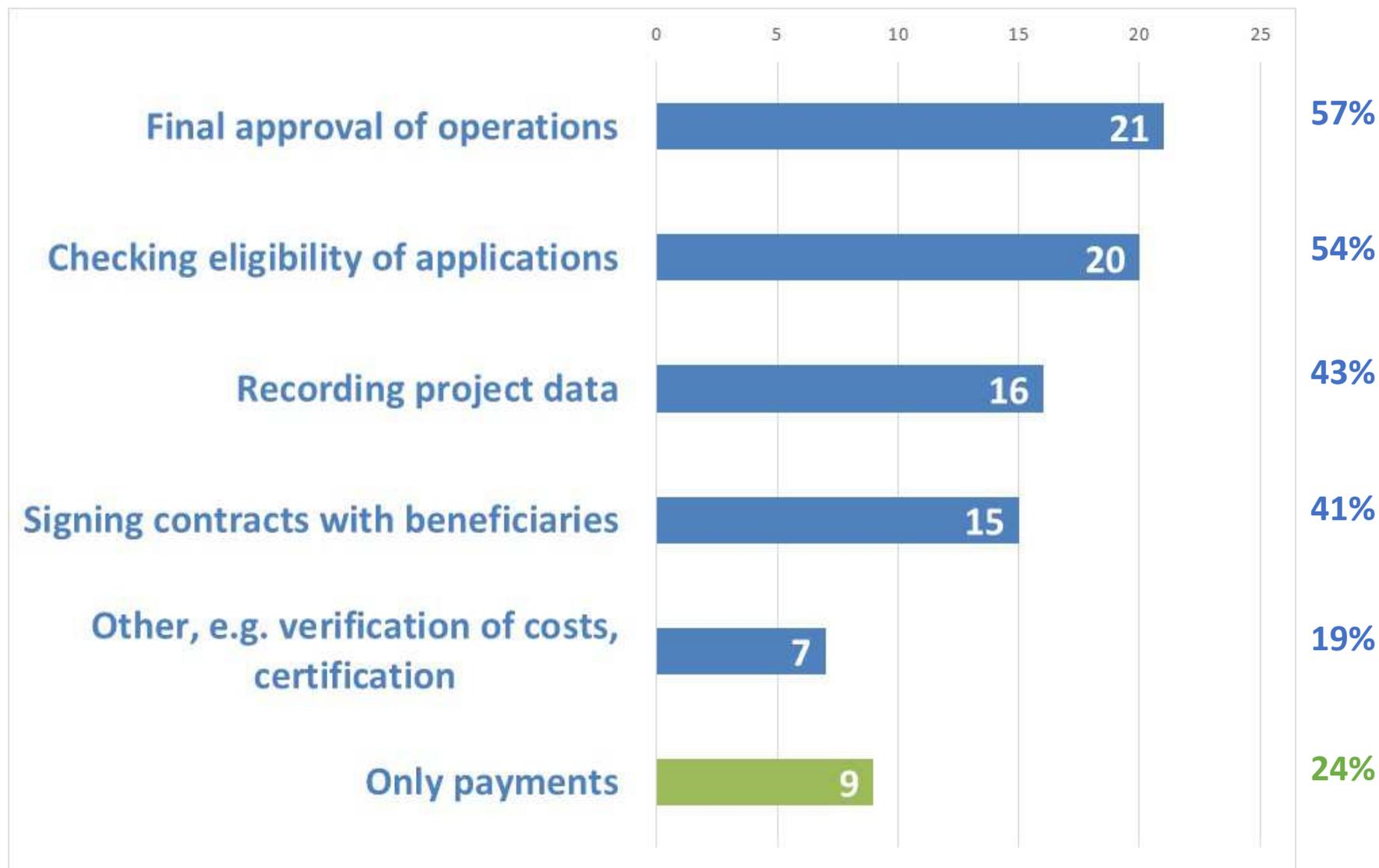
Body responsible for payments



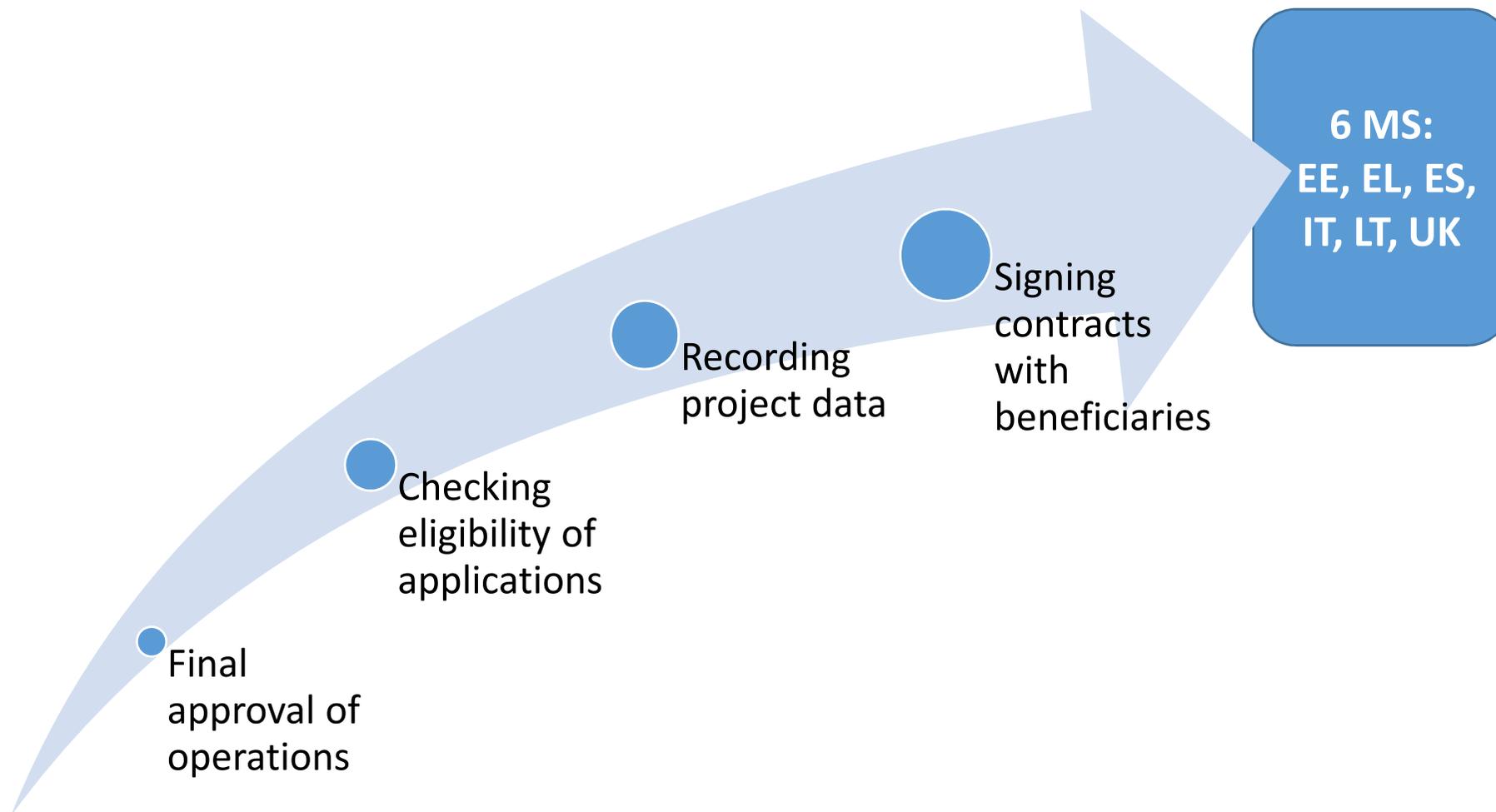
LEADER PA making payments?



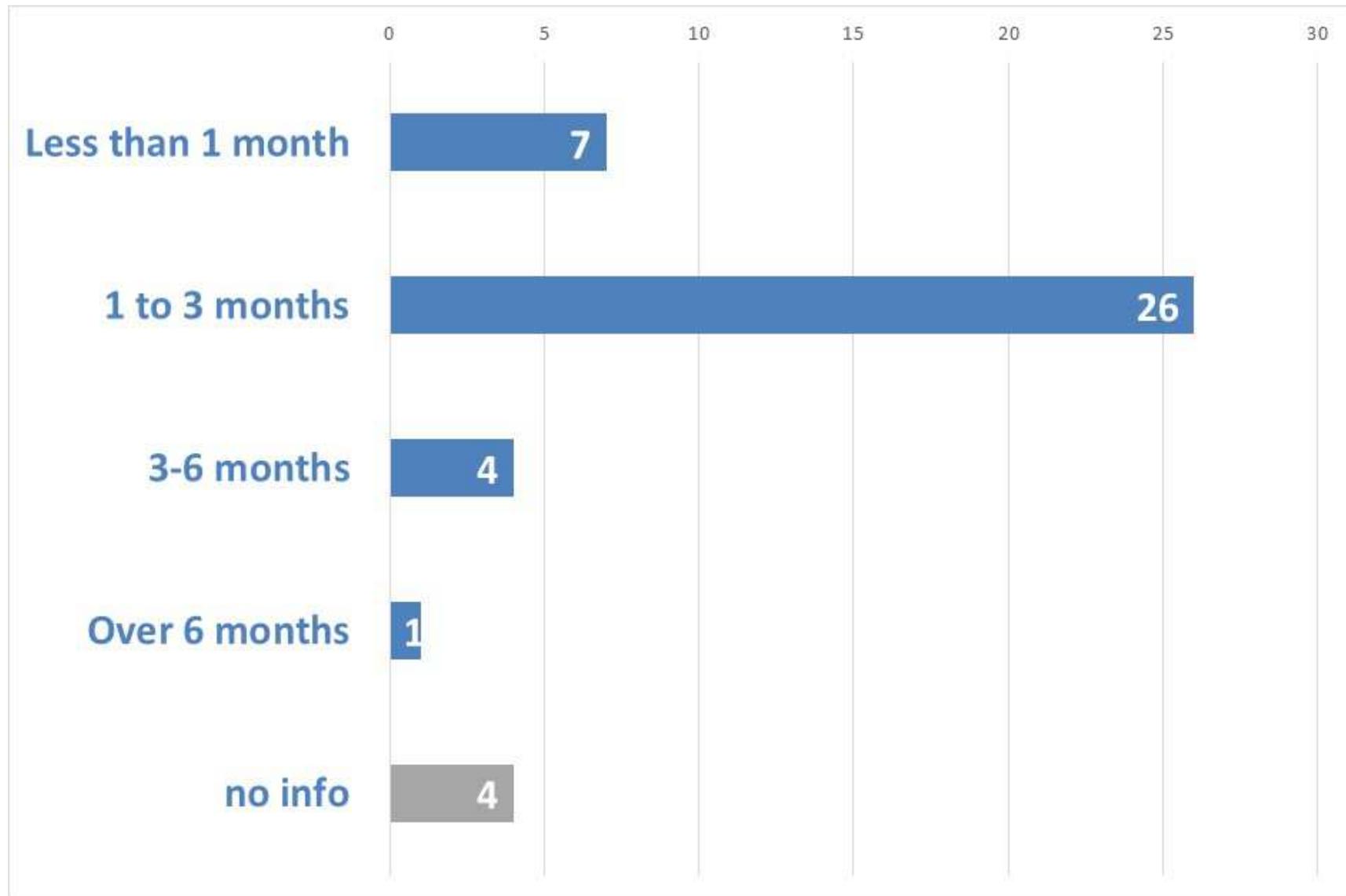
Other tasks of the IB making payments (37 replies)



PA doing all steps



Speed of payments



The delivery system graph
&
What problems can occur?



Application:

- who can apply? what can be funded? how are calls (or on-going applications) organised? IT system? etc.

Selection:

- what procedures, criteria, timing? what responsibilities for different bodies in the FLAG? etc.

Approval:

- what information needs to be provided from FLAG selection? who checks it, who makes the final approval? how long does it take? etc.

Implementation:

- what tasks of the beneficiary? what support provided by FLAG? etc.

Payment:

- who checks payment claims and what is checked? who makes the payment? how long does it take? etc.

Overall issues:

- what communication channels between MA/PA/IB? specificities of the administrative culture (e.g. degree of detail in legislation) etc.

	National legislation defining types of projects and/or beneficiaries beyond the EU rules	●●	●●	●●	
	Administrative steps at MA/IB levels needed before the FLAGs can launch calls	●●	●●	●●	
	Timing of calls	●●			
	Complicated application forms with a lot of information required	●●	●●		
	Long procedure of project analysis at FLAG level	●●	●●	●●	●●
	Appeal procedures	●			
	Need to find and demonstrate public co-financing in some MS (where national/regional public contribution is not allocated at strategy level)			●●	●●
	Insufficient capacity at MA/IB to deal with a high number of applications	●			
	Long time to analyse applications at MA/IB/PA level	●●	●●		
	Approval procedures going beyond eligibility check and repeating the selection process	●●	●●	●●	
	Restrictive interpretation of rules requiring many projects to be rejected	●			
	Repeated corrections required	●●			
	Long delays in MS where the MA/IB has to approve national/regional co-financing on a project by project basis				
	Public procurement rules	●●	●●		
	Lack of advance payments	●			●●
	Long decision process to release payment	●			
	Analysis of project expenses resulting in many costs being rejected as ineligible	●●	●●		
	High number of bodies/levels involved in the delivery process	●●	●●		
	Duplication of roles	●●	●●		
	Lack of communication and trust between bodies involved in delivery process, different understanding of rules	●●	●●		
	High level of detail in the national rules	●●	●●		
	Lack of detail and precision in the national rules	●●	●●		

Let's now look at the Slovenian system:

		Entity responsible	Other actors involved	Processes involved	Time frame
Application	Application				
Selection	Selection				
Approval	Approval				
Implementation	Implementation				
Payment	Payment				
Overall issues					

Thank you very much!

urszula@farnet.eu

www.farnet.eu

follow us on



The content and views expressed in this presentation are those of the author(s) and not those of the European Commission.