Background on simplification

European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP

Funded by
the European Union

What is simplification

A component of efficiency, defined as:

"the <u>minimisation of costs</u> that are <u>not strictly necessary</u> for the achievement of the objectives of the CAP and the adoption of <u>measures that reduce administrative burden</u> for the administration and beneficiaries"

Some history

> **2013 CAP reform (IACS)**

→ increased burden, substantially for administration, not substantially for farmers

> **2017 PC** (37% farmers)

→ documentation/paperwork, frequency of inspections & lack of transparency, complex rules

> **2023-2027 CSP**

> MS to take measures
> CSP to explain how interventions contribute to simplification
> Compliance… and or vs… simplification?   *(Regulation 2115/2021)*
> Simplification expected to be assessed for both beneficiaries and administration, as a component of efficiency   *(Regulation 1475/2022)*

> **2024 Targeted consultation and Simplification study**

> Some of the 2017 burdensome aspects still valid
> Additional improvements (e.g. communication, training)

How to structure simplification aspects

Cost structure*

- Adjustment costs for complying with legal requirements
- Admin costs for management of interventions
- Enforcement costs re control, monitoring and evaluation of interventions
- Admin costs to submit applications, implement commitments, claim support

Level of adoption of simplification measures

- Simplification of processes due to digitalisation (but also cost-generating)
- AMS for IACS (although further proofs and paperwork required)
- SCOs for non-IACS
- Simplification of the delivery mechanisms as a response to crises

Design of interventions

- Rules and requirements for applying for support
- Attractiveness of national funds