

Simplified cost options in LEADER 2014 - 2020









Situation up to 2018 in Saxony:

Never change a running system

but:

- I High effort in administrative control of reasonableness of costs
- I High effort for administrative controls on payments (in extreme cases up to 900 individual paying documents per project)



Targets:

- Simplification in administrative controls, funding application and payment
- Optimization implementation target 6b EAFRD here: poverty reduction; personal contribution in Saxony previously ineligible, as high risk of error
- simplification for the beneficiary
- But preserve LEADER method: LAG defines high of funding



New framework conditions for the use of simplified cost options 2018

- I omnibus regulation of the EU with new instruments
- I statistically relevant case numbers to develop standardized unit costs



Derivation of standard unit costs

- I application of three procedures of the EU regulation for improving the security of the acceptance tests (only one is necessary):
 - statistical data from the past practice of individual project
 - I evaluation of statistical data, here: standard construction costs books
 - expert assessment



Derivation of standard unit costs

- Starting point in 2018: 1700 projects with audited costs plausibility in LEADER in Saxony
- I Challenge: 30 LAG have 1000 different measures in their action plans
- task:
 - I which measures have achieved sufficient critical mass?
 - Where it is: derivation of standardized unit costs



Derivation of standard unit costs

- Categorization of LEADER projects
- Which project categories have most projects?
- Result:
 - Premises for public services
 - Premises for enterprices
 - Premises for living



Derivation of standard unit costs





1.272 Euro / m²

(2019)





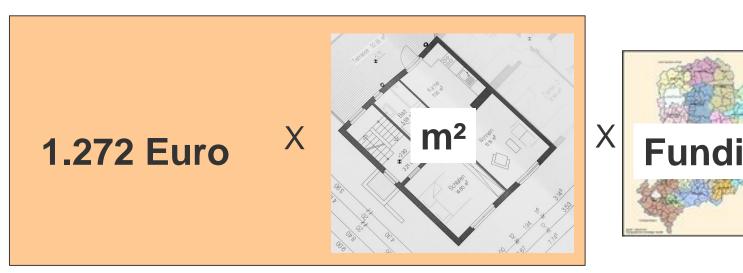






Derivation of standard unit costs

LAG defines high of funding





= High of funding



standard unit costs for:

- I buildings, which are a conversion or complete renovation with extensive intervention in the building and as a result created a heated solid construction
- I irrespective of the specific use (such as for housing, accommodation, social services)

Annual update

Disadvantages:

- Funding of a median
- Concrete circumstances may differ compared to reimbursement on an invoice basis

flat rate financing of non-investment projects



- Flat rate for indirect costs (15 %)
 - indirect costs are expenses for room hire including costs, telephone charges, Internet fees, Office supplies, reproduction, paper and printer costs, Porto, hospitality expenses, insurance, travel expenses.
- Flat rate for other costs (40 %)
 - for all costs other than personnel costs
 - for all incurred in connection with the project expenditures
 - such as public relations and presentation materials, leasing of vehicles, legal advice and expert reports, marketing activities
 - indirect costs are included in the flat rate

flat rate financing of non-investment projects



- Also for running costs of the LAG
- No choice for the LAG
 - Application of the flat for indirect costs (15%) for projects where
 - I no other project components are included or
 - I the application of the flat of 40% is excluded
 - I respect the limit 25% for running costs

make things better



- I Art. 67 Abs. 4 Reg. (EU) 1303/2013 > No application possible, if public procurement is required
- I Keep the opportunities of Omnibus in the next funding period
- I Art. 67 Abs. 1 e Reg. (EU) 1303/2013 > open it for more action fields

