Birth of a European rural development policy
From growth to sustainable development

- Economic dimension
- Social dimension
- Cultural dimension
- Environmental dimension
“The future of the rural world” (1988)

a European rural development policy

diversity of Europe’s rural areas

need to experiment with new approaches
U-turn in the nineties

European economic and social cohesion policy

Increasing awareness of rural issues

New approach to public intervention

Community Initiatives
The three phases of LEADER

LEADER I
Initiation
217 areas
Objectives 1 and 5b

LEADER II
Generalisation
> 1000 areas
Objectives 1, 5b and 6

LEADER+
Consolidation
?
areas
All rural areas

1991
1994
2000
2006
A few basic principles...

- A local action group
- A local action plan
- Search for links
- Match funding
- Networking between areas

... and multiple solutions
LEADER key themes

LEADER I
Area Partnership Networking

LEADER II
Innovation Cooperation

LEADER+
Pilot strategies Unifying themes
An original approach

Convergence between

those responsible for interventions

and potential beneficiaries

Establishing links between

activities

areas

sectors
Mainstreaming LEADER

A similar programme covering other issues (Ireland, Scotland)

A national programme covering other areas (Spain, Finland)

LEADER initiates local practices (Portugal)

LEADER complements local practices (Sweden, Belgium, Austria)
A more rural agricultural policy

- Multifunctional approach to agriculture
- Transparent management
- Flexible support
- Integrated approach
From the CAP to a European rural policy

1957-1962
- Establishment of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

1962
- Creation of the EAGGF

1988
- “Future of the rural world”

1991
- LEADER I

1992
- CAP reform

1994
- LEADER II

1999
- Rural development becomes the second pillar of the CAP

2000
- LEADER+