



Programming rural development funds from a regional perspective

Methodological approach, data & preliminary results

Presentation at the SiAg research seminar

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1. Introduction: General background

- **Increasing importance of rural development policies**
- **Current regulatory framework: EAFRD regulation 1689/2005**
- **Complex policy-making problem**
- **Due to e.g.:**
 - Multiple objectives with limited operationalization and considerable trade-offs
 - Limited knowledge on policy impacts
 - Complex co-financing structure

1. Introduction: Research question & objective

Basic research question

How should RD programs be set to achieve the political objectives pursued?

Overall objective

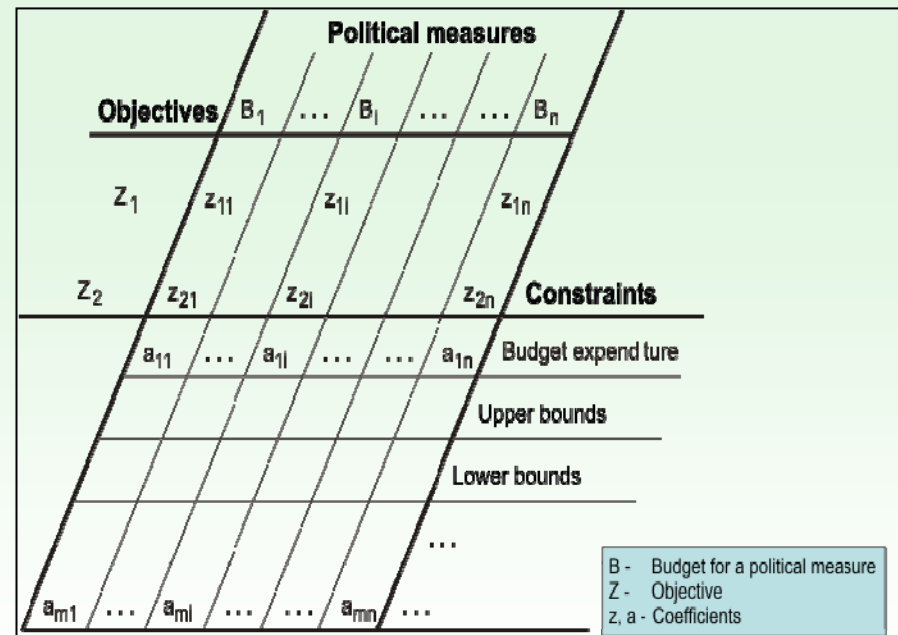
To interactively develop and test a programming approach suitable to guide objective-orientated and transparent RD policy-making

2. Methodological approach

Programming tool

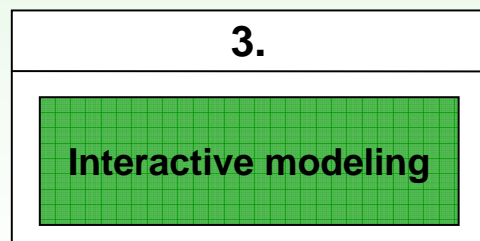
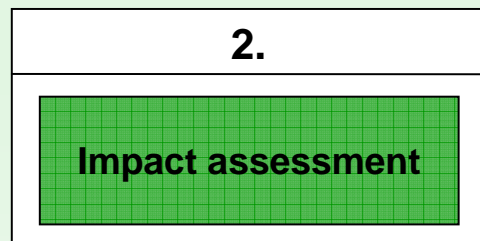
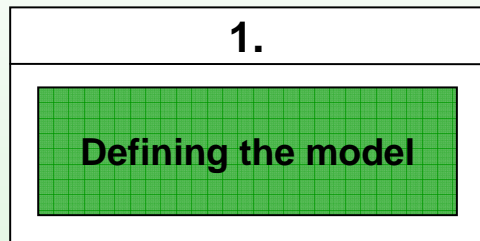
- based on Linear Optimization
- implemented in Excel
- interactively developed and used
- solver-based Visual Basic Applications

➔ Case study
Saxony-Anhalt (S.T.)



Source: Modified from Jechlitschka, Kirschke and Schwarz (2007: 198)

2. Methodological features



Workshops with Ministry representatives to discuss and agree on objectives, measures and constraints to be considered

Two-step Delphi approach. Step 1: Individual expert judgments (one-dimensional 1-9 scale). Step 2: Discussion and agreement on final estimates in a collective workshop

Parametric Linear Optimization and solver-based Visual Basic Application in Excel

3. Model definition: Measures

- 39 measures of the current EAFRD program (RDP) in S.T.

$$M := \{1, \dots, 39\} = A1 \cup A2 \cup A3 \cup R$$

$$A1 := \{1, \dots, 11\} \quad A2 := \{12, \dots, 21\} \quad A3 := \{22, \dots, 36\} \quad R := \{37, \dots, 39\}$$

- Further subdivided into three different financing and implementation modes (EAFRD standard, Leader, Top-ups)

$$x^i := x_1^i + x_2^i + x_3^i = \sum_{k=1}^3 x_k^i \quad \text{for } i \in M$$

- Thus, methodological axis four represents a subset of M:

$$A4 := \{x_2^i \text{ for } i \in M\}$$

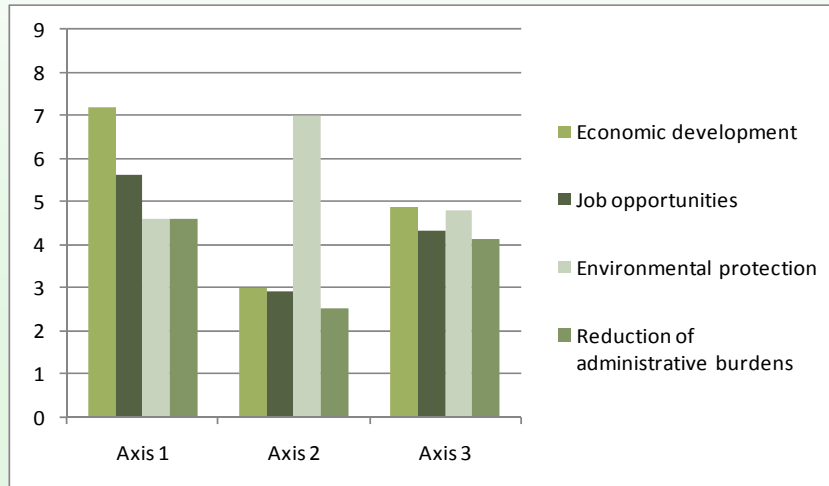
3. Model definition: Objectives

Objectives

- **Z1: Economic development of rural areas**
- **Z2: Creation of job opportunities in rural areas**
- **Z3: Environmental protection and nature conservation**
- **Z4: Reduction of administrative burdens
“administrative efficiency”**

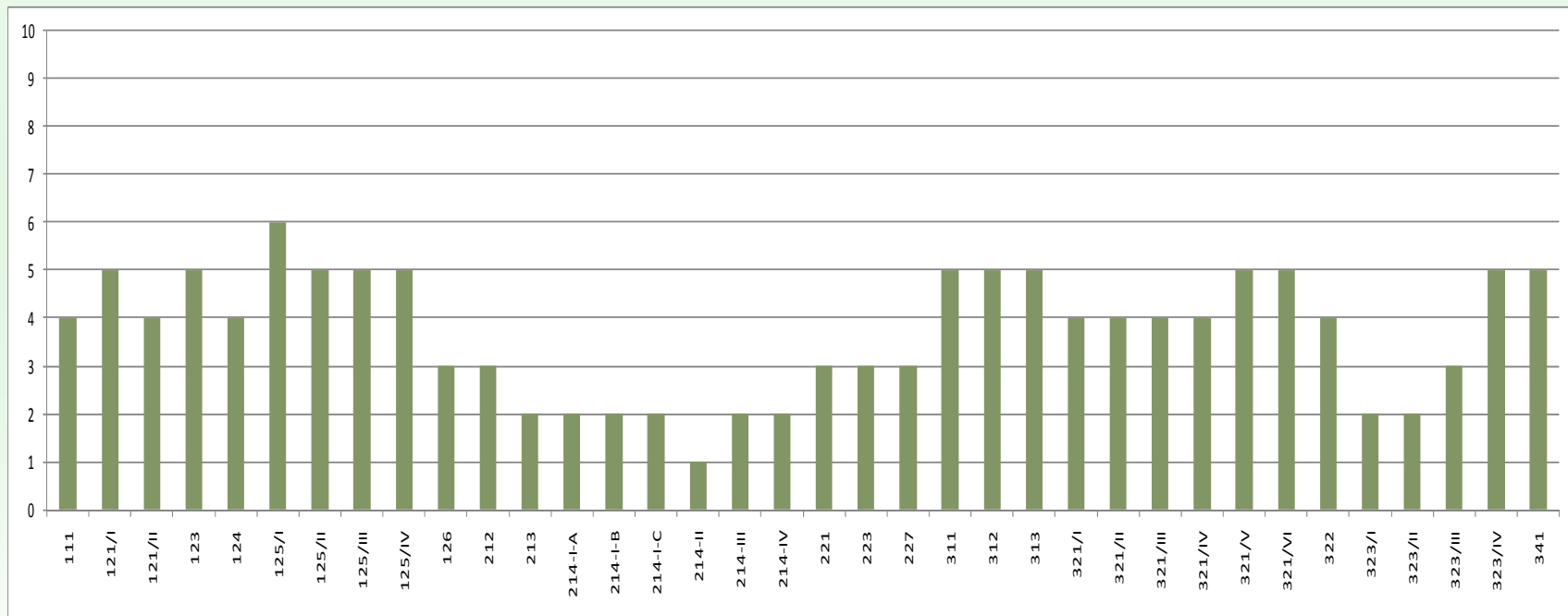
➔ Impacts of measures?

3. Model definition: Impact parameter



3. Generated impact parameter

...with respect to objective four



3. Model definition: Budget constraints

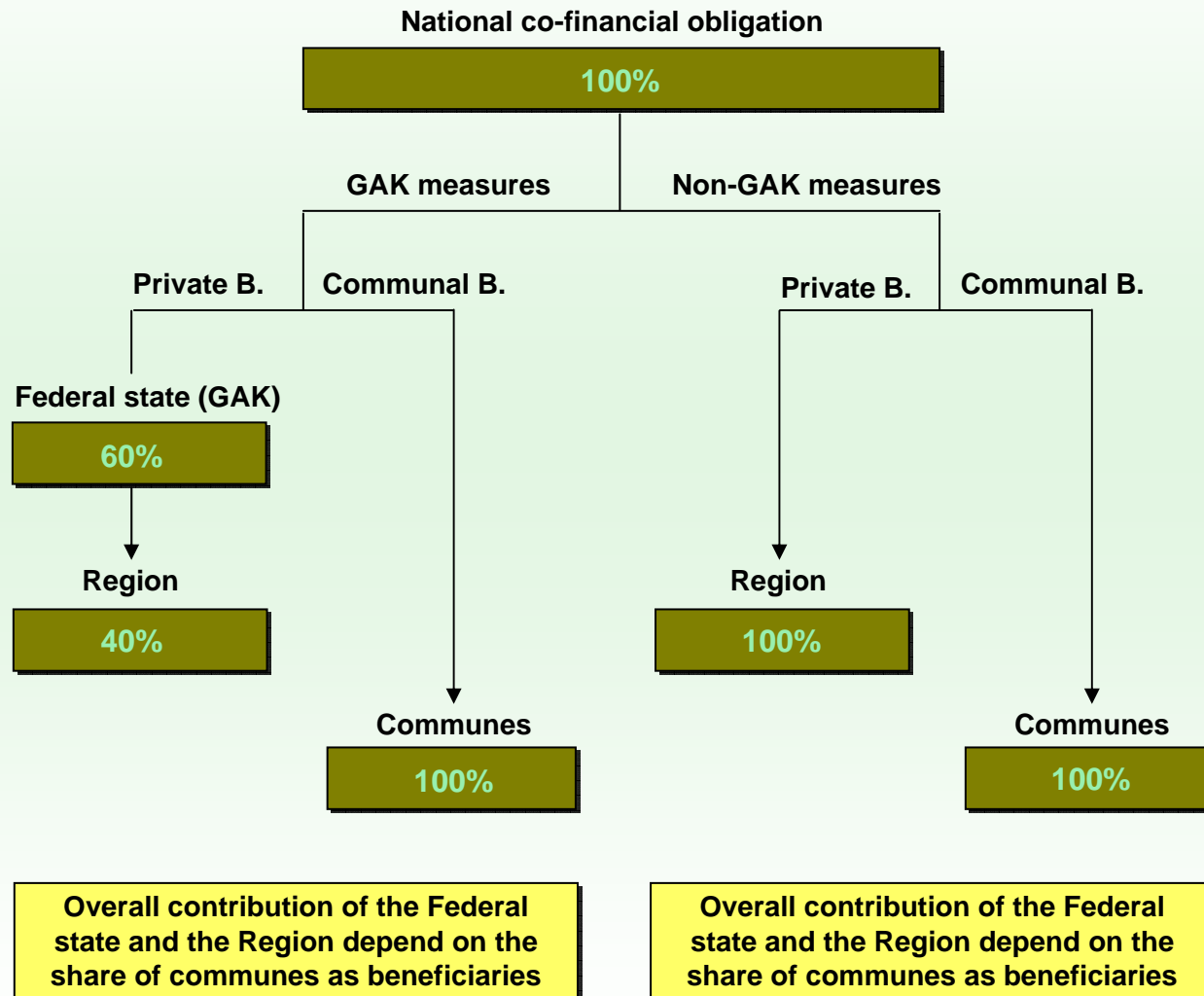
a) Budget constraints on the different administrative levels

		111			121/I			125/II		
EU	(r=1)	0,75	0,80	0,00	0,75	0,80	0,00	0,75	0,80	0,00
Fed	(r=2)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,15	0,12	0,60	0,00	0,00	0,00
Reg	(r=3)	0,25	0,20	1,00	0,10	0,08	0,40	0,00	0,00	1,00
Com	(r=4)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,25	0,20	0,00
Oth	(r=5)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

$$\sum_{i \in M} \sum_k c_{rk}^i x_k^i \leq b_r \quad .$$

with $\sum_r c_{rk}^i = 1$

3. Model definition: Budget constraints



3. Model definition: Budget constraints

Thus:
$$\left(1 - c_{1k}^i = \sum_{r=2}^5 c_{rk}^i \right)$$

whereas: $c_{1k}^i =$ axes-specific EU co-financing rate; e.g.:

$$c_{11}^i = \delta_{A1} \quad \text{for } i \in A1 \qquad c_{12}^i = \delta_{A4} \quad \text{for } i \in M$$

... with further specifications of the GAK-status of a measure and the share of communes as beneficiaries:

E.g. for $r=2$:

$$c_{2k}^i = \left(1 - c_{1k}^i \right) \left(1 - \% _ Com_k^i \right) GAK_{r Fed}^i \quad \text{for } \forall i, k$$

3. Model definition: Constraints

b) Constraints deduced from the regulatory EAFRD framework

e.g.: Minimum contribution of EAFRD funds to the axes

... in case of axis 1:

$$\sum_{i \in A1} x_1^i \geq MinEU_A1 \quad \text{with} \quad MinEU_A1 := EAFRD_Budget \times \gamma_{A1}$$

3. Model definition: Constraints

c) Upper and lower bounds (measure-specific and k-specific)

$$\text{LUB I: } l^i \leq \sum_k x_k^i \leq u^i \quad \text{for } \forall i$$

$$\text{LUB II: } l_k^i \leq x_k^i \leq u_k^i \quad \text{for } \forall i, \forall k$$

$$\text{LUB III: } l_{act}^i \leq \sum_k x_k^i \leq u_{act}^i \quad \text{for } \forall i$$

$$\text{with: } l_{act}^i := (1 - \beta) \sum_k x_k^i \quad \text{and: } u_{act}^i := (1 + \beta) \sum_k x_k^i$$

4. Model definition: Overview

	Axis 1 (A 1)			Axis 2 (A 2)	Axis 3 (A 3)	Rest (R)		
	M1	...	M			...	M39	
	x_1^1	x_2^1	x_3^1	...		...	x_3^{39}	
Z ₁	z_{11}^1	...				...	z_{13}^{39}	} → max
Z ₂	⋮					⋮		
Z ₃	⋮					⋮		
Z ₄	z_{41}^1	...				...	z_{43}^{39}	
Z								
LUB								
	1 0 0 1 0 0 ... 1 0 0							>= MinEU_A1
			1 0 0 1 0 0 ... 1 0 0					>= MinEU_A2
					1 0 0 1 0 0 ... 1 0 0			>= MinEU_A3
	0 1 0 0 1 0 ...					...	0 1 0	>= MinEU_A4
	c_{11}^1	...				...	c_{13}^{39}	<= EU_Bud
	⋮					⋮		<= GAK_Bud
	⋮					⋮		<= Reg_Bud
	c_{51}^1	...				...	c_{53}^{39}	<= Com_Bud
								<= Other_Bud
C								

4. Model definition: summary

All relevant coefficients for the indices i, j, k, r defined

Definition of 4 variables that alter these coefficients when set to alternative states.

Alpha: Weights assigned to the objectives

➔ To compose several distinct objective functions; trade offs

Beta: Allowed deviance from the current allocation

➔ To facilitate the DMs familiarization with the model

4. Model definition: summary

Gamma: Minimum contribution rates of EU-funds to the axes

➔ To account for changing priorities set by the EU

Delta: EU co-financing rates for the axes

➔ Changes all co-financing parameter at once; Can be used to analyze policy scenarios such as the loss of the convergence-status of S.T.

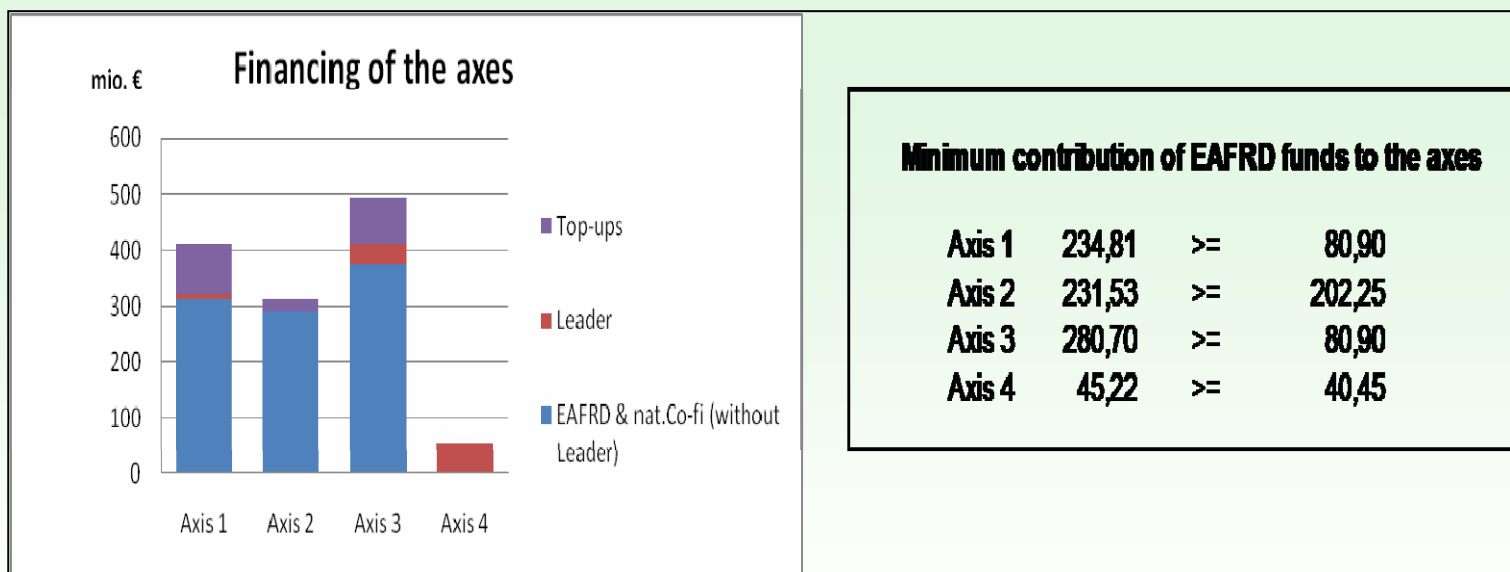
Furthermore:

- Development of a particular user interface
- Central worksheet to set all input parameter

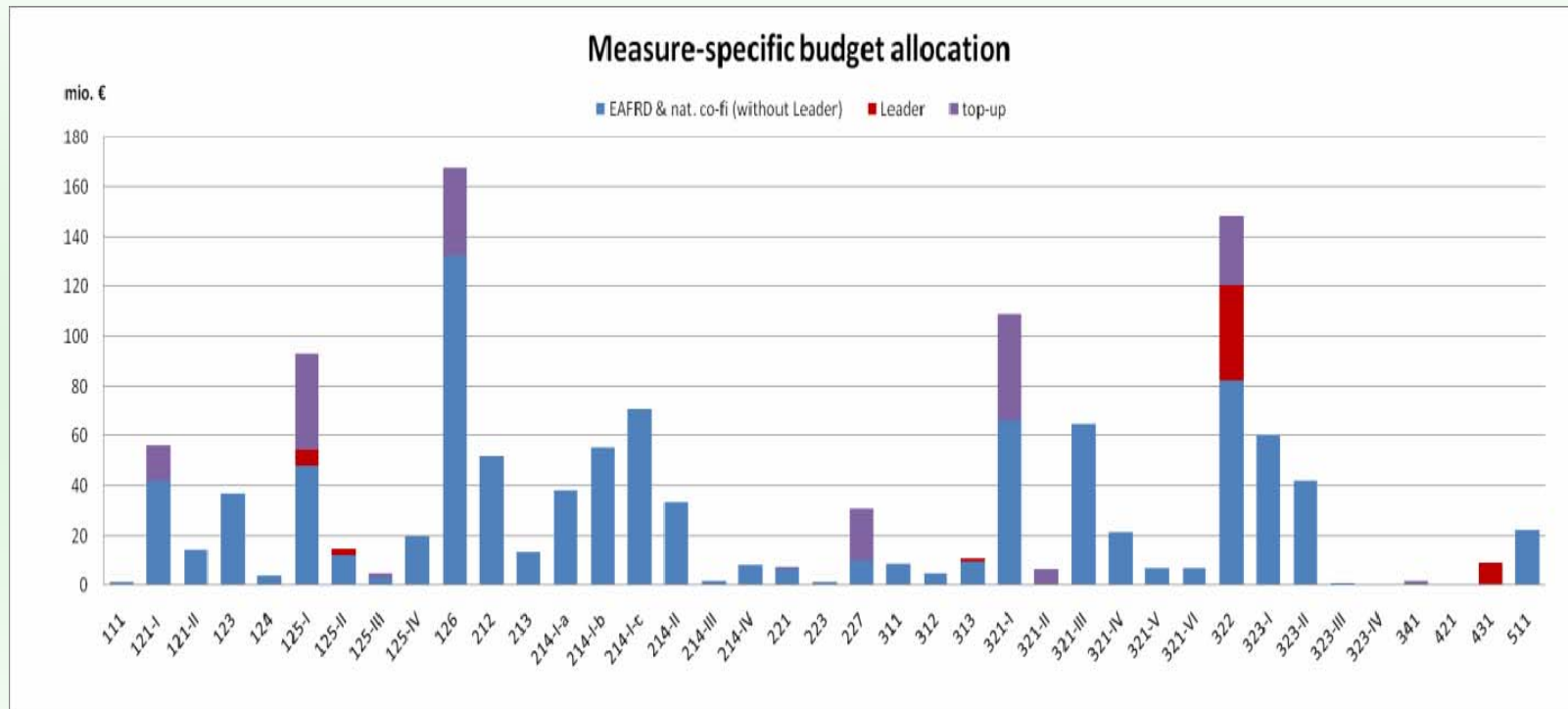
4. Model specification: Baseline

Overall budget assigned to the 39 measures: 1,246 billion €

EAFRD funds	809,02 mio. €		
Fed. Co-fi	73,23 mio. €	Fed top-up	85,03 mio. €
Reg. Co-fi	114,79 mio. €	Reg top-up	105,46 mio. €
Com. Co-fi	55,09 mio. €		



4. Model Specification: Baseline



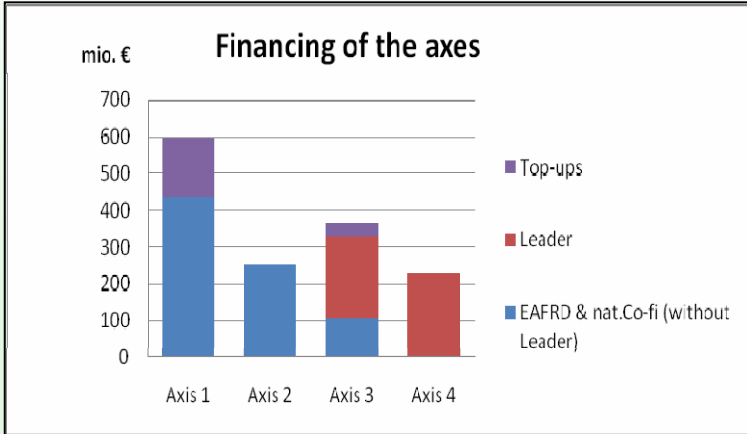
5. First results

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = 0, \quad \beta = 100\%$$

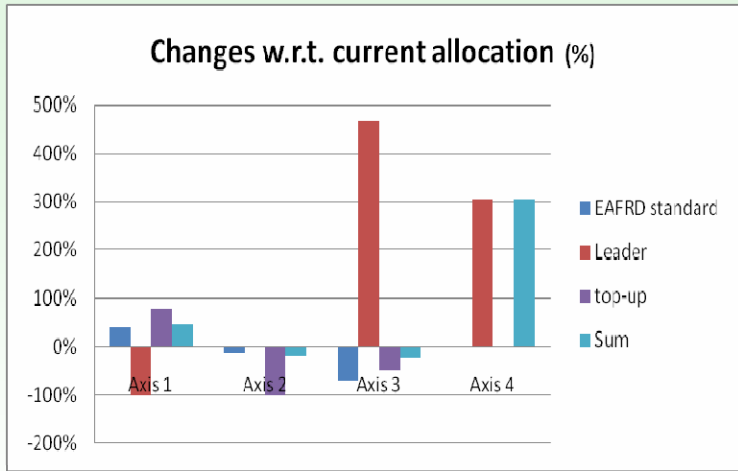
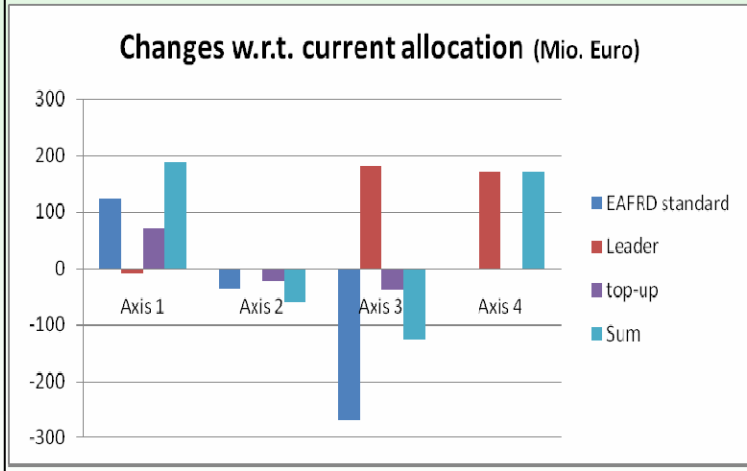
$$\gamma_{A1} = \gamma_{A3} = 0,1 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{A2} = 0,25 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{A4} = 0,05$$

$$\delta_{A1} = \delta_{A1} = 0,75 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_{A2} = \delta_{A4} = 0,80$$

$$b_1 = 809,017; b_2 = 158,257; b_3 = 220,366; b_4 = 55,085; b_5 = 3,509$$

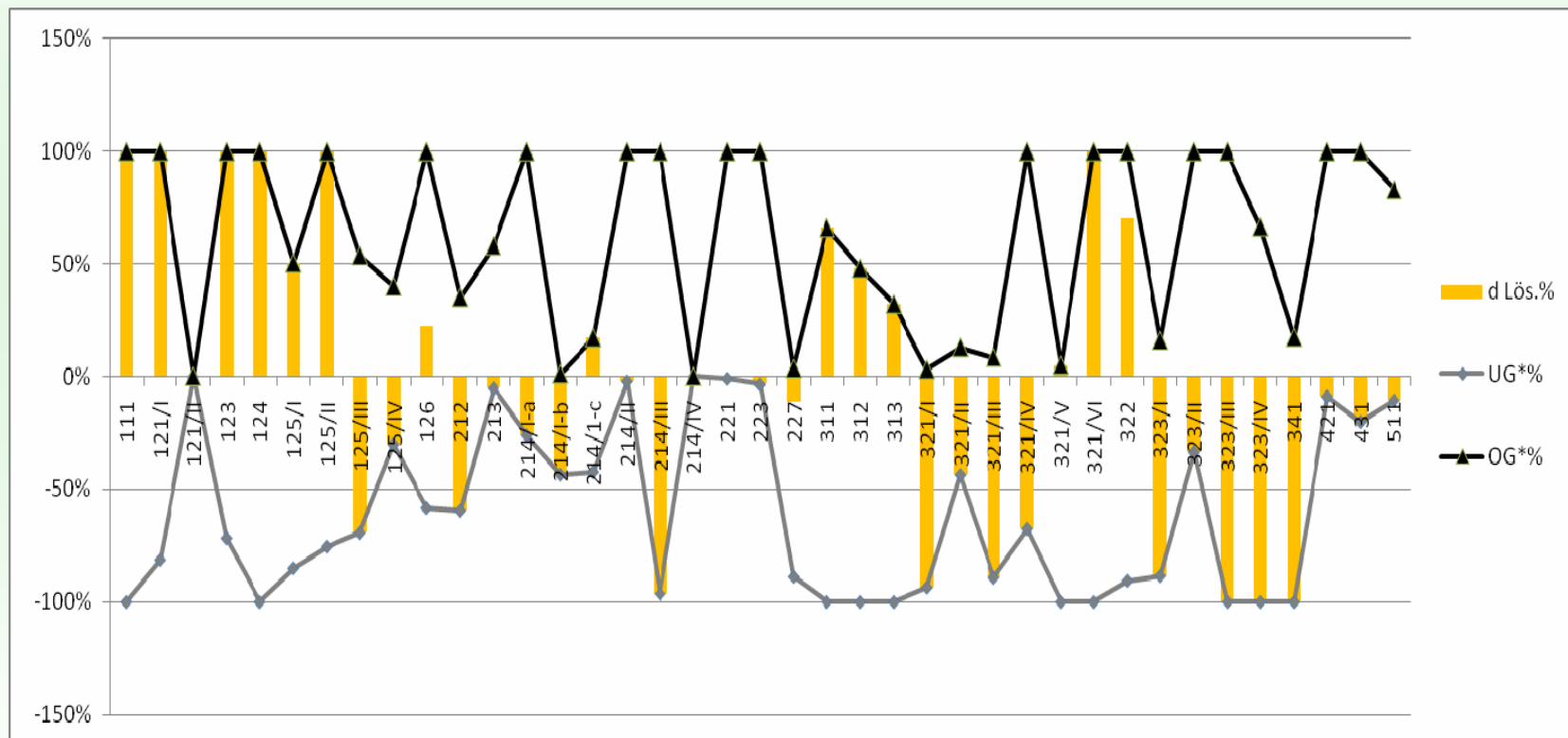


Axis	Actual Contribution	Minimum Requirement
Axis 1	334,18	80,90
Axis 2	202,25	202,25
Axis 3	80,90	80,90
Axis 4	176,68	40,45

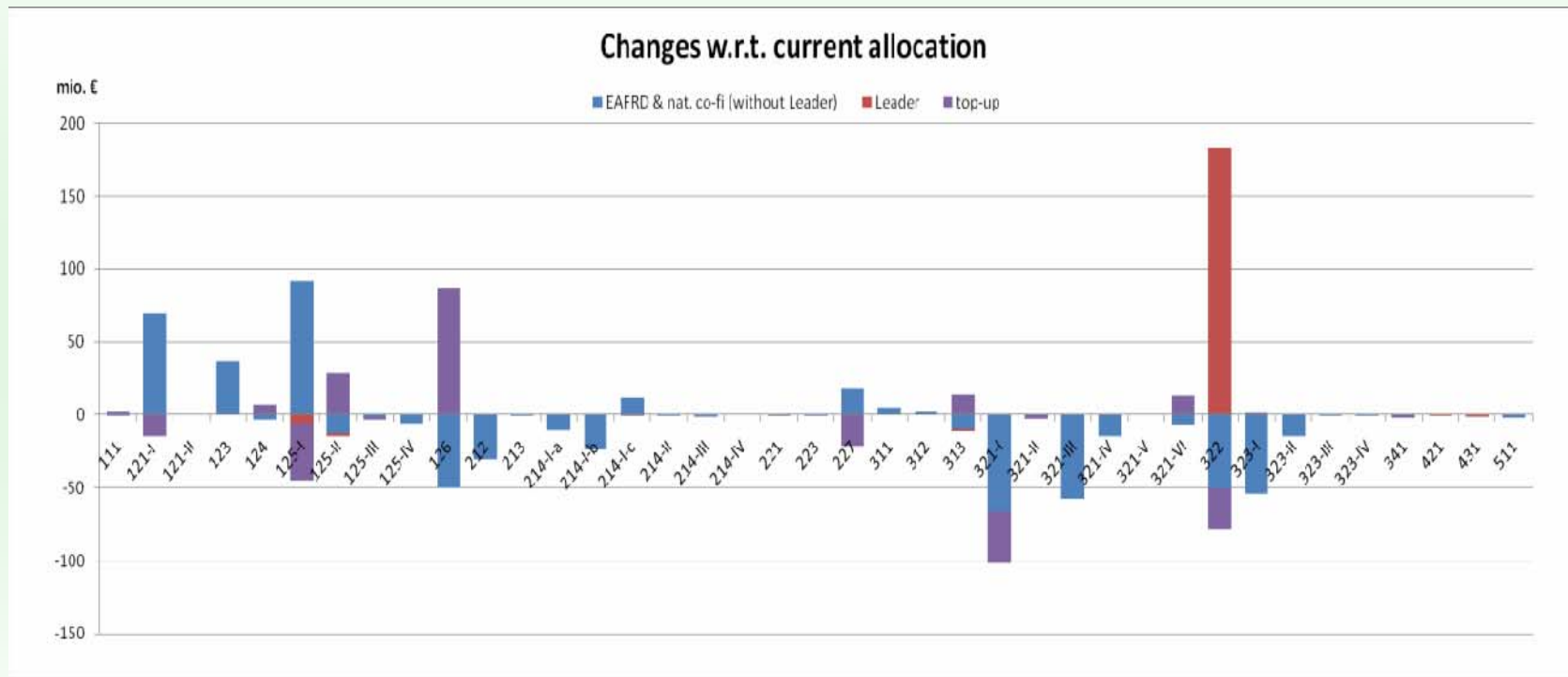


5. First results

Measure-specific changes w.r.t. current allocation (%)



5. First results



6. Concluding remarks and outlook

Concluding remarks

- First model runs reveal relatively large optimization potentials
- Comprehensive results with respect to entire budget volume assigned to a measure
- Additional specifications needed (e.g. k-specific bounds for Leader implementations)
- Unstable solutions with respect to k-specific financing modalities

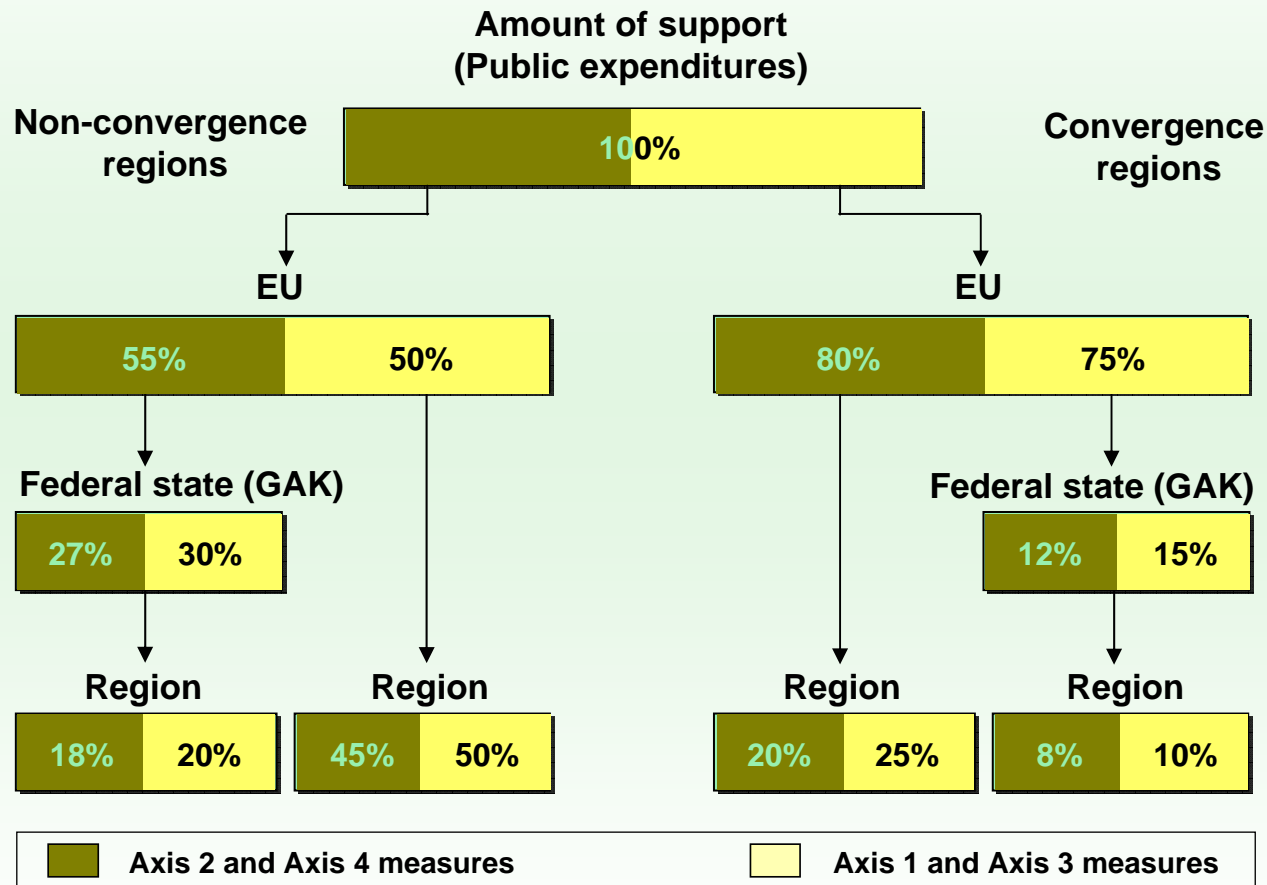
6. Concluding remarks and outlook

Outlook

- Careful revision of generated impact parameter (against other empirical findings & sensitivity analysis)
- Possibilities to account for “stability problem”? Solution?
- Further “step-by-step familiarization” with the model
- Further development of the models user interface
- Preparation for interactive modeling sessions with the Ministry

**Thanks
for your attention!**

Backup: Co-financing modalities



Source: Grajewski and Mehl (2008)

