

Member State/Region Italy / Liguria

Title: Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 for
Region Liguria (Italy) – CCI N° 2007IT06RPO006

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. TITLE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Regione Liguria – Programma di sviluppo rurale per il periodo 2007-2013

2. MEMBER STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

The plan covers the entire territory of the Region Liguria (NUTS 2). The region is not a "convergence" objective.

3. CURRENT SITUATION, CHOSEN STRATEGY AND EX-ANTE EVALUATION

3.1. Situation in terms of strengths and weaknesses

- *General socio-economic context of the geographical area*

Liguria Region has a total surface of 5,421 km² and a population of 1,592,309 inhabitants. Population density is 290 inhabitants/km². The territory is characterized by a deep coastline and a mountainous internal area. Plain areas are almost absent.

Urban areas (A) are found along most of the coastline. They cover approx. 25% of regional surface (1,374 km²), and 83% of population (1.323.166 inhabitants); population density is 967 inhabitants/km².

Rural areas have been identified according to the methodology set up in the national strategy. The areas with intensive agriculture – rural areas B according to the national classification – are not present. Only rural areas C (intermediate rural areas) and D (areas with development gaps) have therefore been individuated. On overall, they cover 75% of the regional surface and have 17% of the population. Rural areas C has a surface of 947 km² (17%), a population of 125.000 inhabitants and a density of 132 inhabitants/km². Rural areas D cover a surface of 3.100 km² (57%), with a population of 144.000 inhabitants and a density of 46 inhabitants/km².

Population is slightly increasing, mainly because of the migration from other countries. The population ageing ratio is elevated, and higher than the national one. In rural area D, the ageing index is higher than the regional average, even if some

phenomena of "return to rural territories" has been noted in the last years. In rural area C, the ageing process is lower than the regional average.

In the last decade (1991-2001), the **economic structure** of the region has faced a strong de-industrialization process, and an increase of the weight of services. In 2003, GDP per capita was 119% of the EU-25 average. In relative terms, the economic structure is the following: primary sector = 2%, industrial sector = 18%, tertiary sector = 80%.

The regional **employment** rate (60.2%) is higher than the Italian average, but lower than the UE-15/25 one. Like in the rest of the country, there are some disparities concerning age and gender. In 2005, the employment structure was the following: primary sector = 2%, industrial sector = 21%, tertiary sector = 76%.

The region presents some peculiar characteristics concerning **land use**. The agricultural surface is the smallest of Italy, with less than 51.000 Ha in terms of UAA, and covers a minor part of the region. The incidence of territory covered by forests is, on the contrary, very elevated and reaches 63% of the regional territory (nearly 340.000 Ha in absolute terms). Natural areas occupy 16% of the region and buildings, roads, etc. 5%.

- *Performance of the agricultural, forestry and food sectors*

In terms of land utilization, the region presents a significant coverage of permanent pastures and grasslands (56% of UAA). Permanent crops cover 28% of the agricultural land, and arable crops only 14%.

According to the last available data, **regional farms** are approx. 28.200. Their average surface is extremely small and is approximately 1,8 Ha of UAA, while their average economic dimension is 9,3 ESU. Land productivity is very elevated as it is more than 10.000 Euro per hectare, thus being the highest of the country. Labour productivity is also extremely elevated and is approximately 23.800 Euro/AWU (40% higher than the EU 25 average). As mentioned before, the agricultural sector represents 2% of the regional economy and employs approximately 26.000 people. From the territorial point of view, the regional agriculture is characterized by the presence of more productive and specialized farms towards the coastline (urban and peri-urban areas). These farms are extremely small in terms of surface, but very intensive and more competitive. They are usually specialized in flowers and vegetables production. In the more internal areas of the region the traditional sector (olive, wine, livestock) are more common. The level of innovation and integration with the food industries is usually lower, and structures less competitive. On the other hand, these farms play an important role in terms of landscape safeguard and countryside management.

The main agricultural sector is represented by floriculture. The surface devoted to floriculture is relatively small (less than 4.000 Ha) and concentrated in the western part of the region. It is a highly intensive production, both in terms of labour and inputs. The economical dimension of the floricultural holdings is considerable (33 ESU on average), while their size is extremely small (less than 1 Ha of UAA). According to the data provided in the text, the sector accounts for 72% of the total agricultural output of region. It is the only regional production present on national/international markets, and its strength points are the favorable climate

conditions, the presence of particular varieties/products and the flexibility of the enterprises (small/middle familiar enterprises). The main problems of the sector are: increase of costs (i.e. fuel for the heating of greenhouses), lack in marketing strategies/too fragmented supply, insufficient development of new varieties/genetic material suited to local conditions, obsolescence of equipment, and scarce diffusion of eco-certification.

Another important sector of the regional agriculture is horticulture. According to the last available data, horticultural crops occupy approx. 3.000 Ha. The production is specializing towards niche, high quality products and it accounts for 8-10% of the regional agricultural output. Wine production is extremely small in quantitative terms (less than 2.400 Ha). The presence of quality wines is, however, elevated, and continuously increasing. The surface dedicated to olive growth has dropped of 19% in the last 10 years. Nowadays, less than 13.400 Ha are dedicated to olive production. Also olive production is characterized by a niche, high quality production. The main risk for the abovementioned sectors is linked to the small volumes of production, which could lead to their disappearance from the markets. High costs and lack of market organization are also affecting these products.

In the last decade, animal husbandry farms have diminished of more than 55%. In spite of this dramatic decrease, the farms with livestock are more than 10.000. Their average dimension extremely limited (3-4 LU). Milk production is facing a crisis, which has confined dairies in three local areas, all located in the eastern part of the region. The high costs of transport and the small size of the holdings makes the production of butter, fresh milk and other undifferentiated products uneconomic. Only the production of traditional cheeses and/or organic products seems to have better perspectives. Beef production has a positive trend, due to the market attention to local and/or organic products. The recent development of cooperatives and direct marketing has improved farm incomes.

As mentioned before, the regional forests cover a significant part of the territory and are increasing at a rate of more than 1.000 Ha per year. The data related to the **forestry sector** are not available, but it is possible to say that its economic development is scarce. The registered forestry holdings are only 1.500, usually of small dimensions, and the annual output is extremely limited. The main problems of the sector are the low value of production, the small size of the holdings, the difficulties of access, the lack of local plants/enterprises for processing and marketing. The risk of fires is another problem that affects regional woods. There are, however, some opportunities, related to the utilisation of wood for energy production, to the processing into wood products (stakes, beams, etc.) and to the production of mushrooms, truffles and chestnuts.

The **food sector** employs approx. 13.000 units and represent the 2,5% of the regional employment. The incidence on the regional GVA is 1.7% (549 Meuro in absolute terms), the labour productivity is in line with the national figure (51.000 Euro/employed) and GFCF is 200 Meuro. The most important food sectors are: bread and biscuit making, which employ 68% of the total labour force, dairy, olive oil production and meat processing (approx. 5% each).

The main features concerning **human capital** are similar to the national ones: the ratio between young and old farmers is approx. 8% and the farmers with basic/full

education are 8% of the total. The sector is therefore characterized by ageing and by a limited level of training. Both the figures are inferior to the EU25 average.

On the basis of the analysis, the region has found the following **intervention needs**, related to priority axis 1 (specific intervention needs per agricultural sector are listed in the programme):

- To support generational renewal, increase of farm dimensions and improvement of human capital
 - To increase the competitiveness, to promote the development of cooperatives/associations among farmers
 - To promote the adjustment of the sectors with difficulties and to develop new market outlets (agriculture)
 - To promote the adjustment of the sectors with difficulties, to promote innovation and typical/traditional agri-food chain (food industries)
 - To support quality products, innovation and direct marketing/integration of the chain (quality)
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- *Environment and land management*

Land cover is the following: 16.1% agricultural, 62.6% forestry, 16.5% natural and 4.7% artificial.

Nearly 45% of regional UAA is located in less favored areas (LFA). In these areas, the **risk of abandonment** is particularly elevated, and it is related to the higher costs of production, to the fragmentation of supply, the lack/scarcity of infrastructures and services and to the small size of holdings. In these areas, the presence of young farmers is limited and the ageing process elevated.

The **biodiversity** of Liguria is elevated, as the habitats are numerous. As a consequence, Natura 2000 areas are very important, and cover more than 25% of the territory. SCI are 125 (26 are marine sites) and SPZ 7, located both in the alpine, mediterranean and continental bio-geographical regions. Nearly 28% of the regional forests and 7% of the regional UAA fall on a Natura 2000 site. According to the regional authorities, the managing plan of the SPZ and the measures for the conservation of SCI will be implemented in 2007.

One of the main problems related to **water** quality is, according to the regional authorities, the salinisation of groundwater, which affect the coastline areas especially in summer, because of the increase of consumption for agriculture and tourism. Another element that should be taken into account is the presence of pesticides in the water. According to the last available data (2006) the level of chemicals is in line with compulsory quality standards that, according to the national legislation, should be reached in 2008. In the region, however, the usage of chemicals is significant mainly in the case of fungicides and other chemicals products utilized in flower and vegetable production. Nitrate pollution is present, but is not as relevant as in other Italian regions. NVZ covers only 0.2% of the territory (1.325 Ha) and nitrate and phosphorus inputs are significantly lower than the national average. The incidence of irrigated UAA is lower than the national average, but, according to the regional authorities, shouldn't be increased. On the other hand, water consumption should be reduced and supply increased through the re-utilization of waste waters.

The **emissions** of greenhouse gasses linked to agricultural activities are limited (approx. 41 Ktoe/year – 0,1% of national total), because of the particular situation of the regional agriculture, where the surfaces are modest, livestock production is limited, and the mechanization level low. The incidence of agriculture and animal husbandry on ammonia emission is negligible, but its incidence on the regional emissions is more relevant (approx. 52% of regional total). **Bioenergy** use is not very developed. The perspectives for bioenergy crops are extremely limited, because of the characteristics of the regional agriculture. The production of bioenergy from wood and forest by-products is, on the contrary, increasing and could be further developed. At the present day, however, the energy produced is limited (1,7 ktep per year, less than 2% of the national total).

The main problems concerning **soil** are landslides and floods. In this case, the maintenance of terraces, the management of water and the management of woods are extremely important (protective woods are not quantified, but a map individuating the wooded areas where soil conservation is important has been individuated). Soil contamination is present in the surfaces dedicated to flower and/or horticultural production (see above). According to the regional authorities, the intensive use of mineral fertilizers in greenhouses could lead to soil salinisation. Soil erosion and loss of organic matter, finally, don't seem to be a major problem.

As mentioned before, **forest fires** are a major problem in Liguria. The regional authorities have reported two classifications of the areas at medium/high fire risk (see pg. 55-60). According to the first type of classification (which takes into account the risk for each municipality), 85% of the regional territory is affected by medium/high fire risk.

On the basis of the analysis, the region has found the following **intervention needs**, related to priority axis 2:

- To maintain sustainable (biodiversity) agricultural activities
- To promote the diffusion of sustainable agricultural activities (water)
- To prevent forest fires, support sustainable agriculture and develop the bioenergy industry (climate change)
- To reduce the inputs, prevent fires and maintain agricultural activities (soil)
- To improve the management of forests

- *Rural economy and quality of life*

In rural areas (where 17% of the population lives), the enterprises are 15% and the employed 11% on the regional total. Craft and agriculture are more relevant in **rural economy**. As a consequence, rural enterprises are smaller and less inclined to internationalisation. Tourism activities are concentrated in coastal areas, and only 14% of bed places are located in rural areas. There are however some possibilities of development for the environmental and rural tourism. Because of the concentration of the economic activities in the urban/coastal areas, the incidence of commuters is high: 36% of the rural active population moves every day to reach the work/study place.

In rural areas, the development of **services**, both private and public, is lower also in terms of basic services such as schools, transports and health care. Broadband infrastructures are not present in some of the rural areas, mainly located in the

internal/mountain part of the region. Local infrastructures (i.e. roads, aqueducts, etc.) are also in bad conditions, especially the weaker/depopulated municipalities located in the internal/mountainous areas.

On the basis of the analysis, the region has found the following **intervention needs**, related to priority axis 3:

- To promote the diversification of the rural economy
- To improve services and infrastructures for rural economy
- To improve services and infrastructures for rural population
- To improve rural villages and natural/cultural sites
- To enhance the human capital in rural areas

- *Leader*

The Leader+ initiative has involved 181 communes. The supported LAGs were four and the area covered was 4.247 Km², with a population of 298.000 inhabitants.

3.2. Strategy chosen

The objectives of **axis 1** coincide to that of the NSP. The main objectives are: 1) to enhance the entrepreneurial capacities of the agricultural and forestry workers and to generational renewal, 2) to promote modernisation and innovation of the holdings and the integration of the industries, 3) to improve physical and telematic infrastructures, 4) to develop the quality of agricultural and forestry production. The key actions that should be implemented to pursue these aims are:

- To support the generational renewal and the increase in holding dimensions
- To improve the technical, economical and environmental management of the holdings
- To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry holdings
- To promote the integration of the agri-food chain
- To develop the infrastructures for agricultural and forestry sector and to promote their shared utilisation
- To promote the meeting of Community standards
- To support food quality schemes

The financial weight of the axis is 55,6% (comprising Leader measures). Some guidance concerning the different sectors in terms of priorities and limits are listed in the programme

The main objectives of **axis 2** are: 1) the protection of the territory, 2) the conservation of the biodiversity and the protection of agricultural and forestry areas with a high environmental value, 3) the protection of water resources (both quality and quantity), the reduction of greenhouse gasses. The key actions that should be implemented to pursue these aims are:

- To maintain farming activities in less favoured areas
- To preserve biodiversity supporting sustainable agriculture and forestry, protection of habitats and of local breeds/plant varieties
- To protect traditional landscapes and HNV agricultural areas

- To improve water quality and to promote water saving
- To prevent forest fires

The financial weight of the axis is 29,1% (comprising Leader measures).

The objectives of **axis 3** are: 1) to maintain and create employment and income in rural areas, 2) to enhance the condition of rural areas, for the population and the enterprises. The key actions that should be implemented to pursue these aims are:

- (1) To support the diversification into non agricultural activities
- (2) To develop rural tourism
- (3) To improve the services for the rural population and enterprises
- (4) To preserve the historical, cultural and environmental heritage
- (5) To develop the production and the utilisation of renewable energy

The financial weight of the axis is 15,4% (comprising Leader measures).

The objectives of **axis 4** (Leader) are: 1) to reinforce the participation of local communities in the definition of the rural development policies, 2) to valorise the endogenous resources of the rural areas. The LAGs will implement the measures of the three axis and will be 10. Inter-territorial and trans-national cooperation will be also financed. Its financial weight is 20%.

3.3. Ex-ante evaluation

According to the evaluator, the programme's strategy is coherent with the needs of intervention resulting from the SWOT analysis. The Community priorities and the National strategy have been taken into account. The programme will have a positive effect on economic growth and employment as well as on biodiversity, territory protection and bioenergy production.

The SEA working group has analysed the programme's draft and has suggested modifications/integrations about the content of some measures. Stakeholders consultation has been carried out through an internet forum and various meetings.

3.4. Impact from the previous programming period

RDP 2000-2006 had a budget of 210 Meuro. Expenditure was approx. 287 Meuro, because of the utilisation of top ups and additional EAGGF recourses. Measure A (investments in agricultural holdings) has accounted for 40% of the expenditure and agro-environment/compensatory allowances for 20%.

The main conclusions of the MTE update (2005) are the following:

- The intervention has stimulated the farmers to invest, not only floriculture sector but also in the other regional agricultural sectors.
- Financial procedures have been extremely efficient
- The quality of the expenditure has been satisfactory (productive investments)

Leader+ provides for the financing of 4 LAGs. The budget is about 12,4 Meuro in terms of public resources (5,5 Meuro EAGGF-Guidance). According to the MTE update, the programme is having some effects on employment and local governance. Financial implementation is slow (especially for cooperation

initiatives) and innovation is scarce. The participation of local stakeholders is not always satisfactory and the programme's management is difficult.

4. AXES AND MEASURES

AXIS 1

Measure 111 (vocational training and information actions)

The measure objectives are to improve the technical, economical and environmental management of the holdings

Action: a) training activities for farmers, farm workers and forest holders, b) tutoring for young farmers, c) informative actions for farmers and forest holders. The bodies providing the training and the information actions will be private bodies selected through a call for proposals and/or Region Liguria.

Beneficiaries: farmers, farm workers and forest holders

Aid intensity 100%

Demarcation with ESF: the measure will support the training and the information concerning specific aspects related to the agricultural and forestry activities, for farmers, forest holders and farm workers. The training/information on general subjects (taxes, welfare and occupational safety) and the training of the persons employed in food industries and other subjects such as consultants, trainers, etc. will be financed by ESF.

Output indicators: 1.700 participants and 4.500 training days.

Measure 112 (Setting up of young farmers)

The measure will contribute to the objective of support the generational renewal and the increase of holding dimensions

Amount of support: interest rate subsidy, the capitalised value of which will go up to a maximum of 40.000 Euro, and/or a single premium up to a maximum of 40.000 Euro. For both forms combined, the maximum will not exceed 55.000 Euro.

Beneficiaries: farmers younger than 40, who set up for the first time as head of the holding, possess adequate skills/competence, submit a business plan for the development of the farming activity and commit themselves to be the head of the holding for at least 10 years. It will be possible to realise investments to comply with existing Community standards, within a grace period of 24 months (this possibility will be specified in the business plan). A grace period of 24 months to reach the conditions related to professional skills and competence will be allowed

Output indicators: 550 setting-ups and 40 Meuro of total investments.

Measure 113 (Early retirement of farmers and farm workers)

The measure will contribute to the objective support the generational renewal and the increase of holding dimensions

Amount of support: 18.000 Euro per transferor per year for a maximum of 10 years till the normal retirement age or a 4.000 per worker per year for a maximum of 10 years till the normal retirement age.

Beneficiaries: farmers not less than 55 years who stops their agricultural activity and transfer their holding to other farmers or farm workers not less than 55 years who stops all the farm work upon the transfer of the holding. The transferee will be a young farmer (setting up according to measure 112) or a farmer less than 50 years old, enlarging an existing farm.

Output indicators: 15 farmers and 10 farm workers retired, 50 hectares released.

Measure 114 (Use of farm and forestry advisory services)

The measure will contribute to the improvement of the technical, economical and environmental management of the holdings

Actions: support for the use of advisory services with regard to a) statutory management requirements and good agricultural and environmental conditions provided for in Regulation 1782/03 (cross-compliance), b) community standards related to occupational safety, c) requirements for the sustainable management of forests, d) improvement of the economical and technical performance of the holding (facultative).

Beneficiaries: farmers and forest holders. Advisory bodies will be selected by Region Liguria. They will have to provide for an adequate administrative and technical organisation and competence. The bodies which are involved in the management and control of agricultural and forestry subsidies will be not considered admissible.

Amount and rate of support: up to 80% for a maximum amount of 1.500 Euro per advice

Output indicators: 800 beneficiaries (700 farmers and 100 forestry holders)

Measure 115 (setting up of management, relief and advisory services)

The measure will contribute to the improvement of the technical, economical and environmental management of the forestry holdings

Actions: setting up of advisory services for the forestry sector. Eligible expenditure will cover: a) purchase of equipment, b) rents and maintenance costs, c) consultancies, d) general costs. The bodies will provide for the advisory services concerning the forestry sector, described in measure 114.

Beneficiaries: advisory bodies selected for measure 114 (only advisory for the forestry sector), localised in rural areas.

Aid intensity: digressive intensity from 80% on the first year to 20% on the fifth year (-20% every year). Maximum eligible expenditure will be 150.000 for the entire period.

Outputs: setting up of 8 services.

Measure 121 (Modernisation of agricultural holdings)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of the agricultural holdings. The investments supported by the measure will also promote the generational renewal and the increase in holding dimensions

Actions: a) construction or improvement of immovable property, b) land improvement, c) purchase of new machinery and equipment, d) investments to comply with newly introduced Community standards or (in case of young farmers) with existing Community standards, e) general costs such as consultation fees, feasibility studies and acquisition of patent rights and licences, linked to the abovementioned investments.

The investments will focus on the reduction of costs, the introduction of innovation, the diversification, the support to quality and organic products and the improvement of the environmental and hygiene and animal welfare status of the farm and will be related to the production and the on-farm processing and marketing of annex I products. Specific priorities per sector are defined in the programme. In case of on farm processing and marketing, at least 2/3 of the raw material will be produced in the holding. In case renewable energy production, power plant will be proportionate to the farm dimension and aimed to the reduction of the costs of production. In case of realisation/restructuring of glasshouses, the investments will have to respect high environmental standards and/or be related to a substantial improvement of the environmental performance of the farm. The newly introduced Community standards are the following: Directive 91/676/CEE.

Beneficiaries: agricultural holdings

Aid intensity: 50% in mountain areas and in areas with handicaps other than mountain areas and in Natura 2000/WFD areas, 40% elsewhere (+10% in case of young farmers).

Transition arrangements: 17,1 Meuro (EAFRD 6 Meuro)

Coherence with first pillar: The quota and the limits set up by the EAGF support schemes will be taken into account. For the fruit and vegetable sector, the members of PO of other regions (there are no PO in Liguria), will be excluded from support for the investments which are financed by their PO.

Output indicators: 3.300 farm holdings supported and 181 Meuro of total investments

Measure 122 (Improvement of the economic value of forests)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of the forestry holdings. The promotion of the sustainable management and the multifunctional role of the forests will be other important objectives of the measure.

Actions: a) pruning and other activities related to the improvement/recover of woods, b) realisation or recover/improvement of forest roads, c) purchase of harvesting machinery and equipment, d) intangible investments such as forest certification and drawing-up of forest management plans, linked to the tangible investments. The investments above 100 Ha will be based on a forest management plan.

Beneficiaries: forest holders. The investments will be granted for forests owned by private owners and their associations or by municipalities and their associations.

Aid intensity 50% (+10% in mountain areas, in areas with handicaps other than mountain areas and in Natura 2000/WFD areas)

Transition arrangements: 2,6 Meuro (EAFRD 0,9 Meuro)

Output indicators: 160 forest holdings supported and 17 Meuro of total investments

Measure 123 (Adding value to agricultural and forestry products)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, promoting a better integration of the agri-food chain.

Actions: a) acquisition, construction and improvement of immovable property, b) purchase of new equipment and machinery, c) investments for the realisation of marketing infrastructures (made by cooperative, associations, etc. – the investment shall be a complement to the main project's goal and shall not overtake 100.000 Euro), d) general costs such as consultation fees, feasibility studies and acquisition of patent rights and licences.

The primary production sectors will be all annex I. Only one non annex I product (pesto) will be supported. The investments will focus on the reduction of costs, the introduction of innovation, the improvement of the quality and the improvement of the environmental performance of the enterprise. Specific priorities per sector are defined in the programme.

Beneficiaries: micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, for agricultural products. For forestry products, only micro enterprises are eligible.

Aid intensity: 40% up to a maximum of 2 Meuro, 25% for the expenditure overtaking 2 Meuro. In case of forestry products and pesto, *de minimis* rule will apply.

Transition arrangements: 7,4 Meuro (EAFRD 2,5 Meuro)

Coherence with first pillar: The quota and the limits set up by the EAGF support schemes will be taken into account. For the fruit and vegetable sector, the members of PO of other regions (there are no PO in Liguria), will be excluded from support for the investments which are financed in their PO.

Output indicators: 75 holdings supported and 24 Meuro of total investments.

Measure 124 (Cooperation for development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and in the forestry sector)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, promoting the cooperation between farmers, food and raw material processing industries, research bodies and other partners, in developing new products, processes and technologies.

Actions: a) preparatory operations such as development and test of the new product/technology/process before the commercial use, b) tangible and intangible investments related to the cooperation before the commercial use of the new product/technology/process. The sector covered will be fruit and vegetable, olive oil, wine and livestock production, as well as forestry products.

Beneficiaries: agricultural and forestry holdings, processing and marketing enterprises, public/private research institutes.

Aid intensity: 100%. The support will be granted in respect of the *de minimis* rule.

Output indicators: 10 cooperation initiatives supported.

Measure 125 (Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, developing the infrastructures for agricultural and forestry sector and promoting their shared utilisation.

Actions: a) realisation and improvement of rural roads for the access to farm and forest land, b) recover, improvement and development of already existing irrigation infrastructures, c) development and extension of the irrigation network, d) recycling of purified water for irrigation (realisation of the connection between the water purification plant and the irrigation network, and equipment for the final purification of water), e) realisation of electro-ducts.

Beneficiaries: public bodies, consortium, group of farmers or forest holders

Aid intensity: 70% (up to 95% in areas with territorial disadvantages)

Output indicators: 60 initiatives supported and 8 Meuro of total investments.

Measure 126 (restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate preventive actions)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, introducing preventive actions in relation to natural disasters.

Actions: realisation of infrastructures and purchase of equipment to prevent damages from floods.

Beneficiaries: public bodies

Aid intensity: 80%

Output: 150 Ha and 4.3 Meuro of total investments.

Measure 132 (participation of farmers in food quality schemes)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, promoting the participation of farmers in food quality schemes.

Amount of support: 3.000 Euro maximum per holding for the entire period (five years), on the basis of the fixed costs arising from the participation in the supported schemes.

Beneficiaries: farmers who participate in the following quality schemes: a) Traditional specialities guaranteed (Council Regulation 509/2006), b) Geographical indications and designations of origin (Regulation 510/2006), c) Organic production of agricultural products (Regulation 2092/91), d) Quality wine produced in specified regions (Regulation 1493/1999)

Output indicators: 400 beneficiaries

Measure 133 (Information and promotion activities)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, supporting the information and the promotion of quality products.

Actions: a) participation in fairs and exhibitions b) information/promotion programs, c) initiatives involving schools, students, etc.

Beneficiaries: producer groups participating in a food quality scheme (same products financed in measure 132).

Aid intensity: 70%

Coherence with first pillar: the activities supported under art. 69 of Regulation (EC) n. 1782/2003 and of Regulation (EC) n. 2826/2000 will not receive support under this measure. The avoidance of double funding will be individually checked by the competent authority, before and after the emission of the authorisation of payment.

Output indicators: 7 supported actions

AXIS 2

Measure 211 (Natural handicap payments for farmers in mountain areas)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside compensating for farmer's additional costs in mountain areas, thus maintaining farming activities in less favoured areas.

Actions: payments to a) livestock farms with a density of 0,8-3 LU/Ha (in NVZ, the density shall be 0,8-2 LU/Ha) and a surface of at least 3 Ha of permanent pastures and/or meadows, b) other farms with a surface of at least 0,2 Ha of vineyards or 0,5 Ha of olive growths. Payments will be the following:

- Permanent pastures: 200 Euro/Ha (from 3 to 50 Ha), 150 Euro/Ha (from 50 to 100 Ha)
- Meadows: 250 Euro/Ha (from 3 to 30 Ha), 200 Euro/Ha (from 30 to 50 Ha), 150 Euro/Ha (from 50 to 100 Ha)
- Vineyards: 500 Euro/Ha (terraced and/or in slopes – 35% gradient)
- Olive growths: 300 Euro/Ha

Beneficiaries: farmers localised in mountain areas

Transition arrangements: 3,4 Meuro (EAFRD 1,5 Meuro)

Output indicators: 900 holdings and 11.000 Ha

Measure 212 (Natural handicap payments for farmers other than mountain areas)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside compensating for farmer's additional costs in areas with handicaps other than mountain areas, thus maintaining farming activities in less favoured areas.

Actions: payments to livestock farms with a density of 0,8-3 LU/Ha and a surface of at least 3 Ha of UAA. Payments will decrease above certain dimensions and will be the following:

- Permanent pastures: 150 Euro/Ha
- Meadows: 150 Euro/Ha

Beneficiaries: farmers localised in areas with handicaps other than mountain areas

Transition arrangements: 9.000 Euro (EAFRD 1.360 Euro)

Output indicators: 15 holdings and 100 Ha

Measure 214 (Agri-environment payments)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside supporting sustainable agriculture and the maintenance of local breeds and plant varieties. The measure is divided into 5 different actions:

Action A – organic farming

The commitments are:

- to respect the provisions of Reg. 2092/91 on the entire/part of the farm

The foreseen environmental advantages are a reduction of soil and water contamination, as well as a better protection of biodiversity. The action will apply on the entire regional surface, with a priority in NVZ, protected areas and Natura 2000 areas. The duration of the commitment is 5 years. Annual payments are the followings:

Crop	Introduction	Maintenance
perennial flower crops	900	900
annual flower crops	600	600
vineyards	750	700
olive growths	680	555
permanent crops	850	750
vegetable crops	500	400
arable crops	200	180
meadows	180	170

Action B – integrated production

The commitments are:

- respect of integrated production rules for the utilisation of chemicals
- keeping of a register with the list of all the operations/spreads
- good management practises concerning land management and irrigation
- implementation of a fertilisation plan, based on the principle of nutrient balance (-30% of NPK inputs, with reference to the normal agricultural practices and/or the limits set up by cross compliance and other relevant mandatory requirements)

The foreseen environmental advantages consist in are a reduction of soil and water contamination, as well as a reduction of soil erosion. The action will apply on the entire regional surface, with a priority in NVZ, protected areas and Natura 2000 areas. The duration of the commitment is 5 years. Annual payments are the followings:

Crop	Annual support
perennial flower crops	850
annual flower crops	450
vineyards	500
olive growths	300
permanent crops	500
vegetable crops	300
arable crops	150

Action C – maintenance of local endangered varieties and breeds

The commitments are

- To rear farm animals of local breeds in danger to be lost to farming

The foreseen environmental consists in the conservation of biodiversity. Annual payments will be the following: cattle – *Cabannina* (250 breeding females), *Ottonese Varzese* (118); equidae – *Bardigiana* (1665), *Asino dell'Amiata* (450); sheep – *Brigasca* (2489), *Pecore delle Langhe* (4171), *Marrana* (23). The annual premiums are: 150 euro/LU for *Cabannina* and *Ottonese Varzese*, 200 Euro/Ha for *Bardigiana*, *Asino dell'Amiata*, *Brigasca* and *Pecora delle Langhe*. The breed *Cabannina* will receive 250 Euro/Ha in case of milking cows, and the breed *Marrana* will receive 290 Euro/Ha. The amounts higher than the limits of the annex of R. 1698/2005 are based on the income foregone and the additional costs arising from the rearing of these breeds and are justified with the limited number of breeding females.

Action D– conservation of genetic resources in agriculture

The operations for the conservation of genetic resources will consist in: ex situ and in situ conservation, characterisation and collection of vegetal genetic resources, conservation of endangered permanent crop varieties, information and dissemination activities. The aid intensity will be 100% (maximum admissible expenses of 100.000 Euro).

Action E – better management of permanent pastures and meadows

The commitments are:

for meadows:

- prohibition of the utilisation of pesticides, herbicides and chemical fertilisers
- implementation of a fertilisation plan, based on the principle of nutrient balance
- correct management of the meadow and conservation of landscape features

for permanent pastures:

- prohibition of the utilisation of pesticides, herbicides and chemical fertilisers
- good management practises such as correct rotation of grazing areas (with the implementation of a grazing plan), removal of manure accumulations, avoidance of grazing in areas with risk of erosion or presence of landscape features, improvement of the pasture, etc.
- correct management of the pastures and conservation of landscape features

The foreseen environmental advantages consist in the conservation of biodiversity, in the reduction of soil erosion and also in the improvement of countryside. The action will apply on the entire regional surface. The duration of the commitment is 5 years. Livestock density will have to be between 0,5 and 2 LU/Ha. Annual payments are: 115 Euro/Ha for meadows, 65 Euro/Ha for permanent pastures, 170 Euro/Ha for permanent pastures with a grazing plan, up to 50 Ha (150 Euro/Ha up to 100 Ha, 100 Euro/Ha above).

The calculations justifying the grant amounts are described in annex D and have been checked by the University of Pisa – Department of Agronomy. Cross-compliance requirements according to Reg. (EC) n. 1782/2003 and the minimum requirements for fertilisers and plant protection products have been taken into account, as a baseline for the abovementioned calculations.

Beneficiaries: farmers for action A, B and E, farmers and other land managers for action C (endangered breeds), public bodies for action D.

Transition arrangements: 19,7 Meuro (EAFRD 8,6 Meuro)

Output indicators: 4.000 farm holdings and other land managers, total area under agro-environmental contracts 10.500 Ha, 300 actions related to genetic resources.

Measure 215 (Animal welfare payments)

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside supporting sustainable agriculture and in particular the undertaking of animal husbandry standards which go beyond mandatory requirements.

Actions: payments to farmers who rear at least 5 LU and undertake commitments related to the increase of animal welfare for 5 years. The commitments will concern: a) improvement of the management of the breed, b) increase of space allowance and better conditions of bedding and outdoor access, c) better conditions and control of natural light, ventilation, and humidity, d) water and feed closer to the natural needs, e) improvement of prevention of pathologies. The amount will be 160 Euro/LU (dairies), 130 Euro/LU (beef), 60 Euro/LU (sheep and goats).

The calculations justifying the grant amounts are described in annex D and have been checked by the University of Pisa – Department of Agronomy. Cross-compliance requirements according to Reg. (EC) n. 1782/2003 and the minimum requirements for animal welfare have been taken into account, as a baseline for the abovementioned calculations.

Beneficiaries: farmers

Output indicators: 180 holdings and 1.600 LU/year

Measure 216 (non productive investments)

The measure contributes to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside, supporting non-remunerative investments, related to the protection of environment and the enhancement of the public amenity value of the Natura 2000 areas.

Actions: a) recover of stonewalls and terraces, b) creation of buffer areas, hedgerows, tree rows, etc., c) creation or recover of ponds and troughs for the watering of wildlife, d) on-farm investments which enhance the public amenity of the Natura 2000 areas.

Beneficiaries: farmers and other land managers.

Aid intensity: between 70% and 100% depending on the investment typology and the localisation.

Output indicators: 310 holdings and other land managers supported, 3,1 Meuro of total investments

Measure 223 (First afforestation of non-agricultural land)

The measure contributes to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside, supporting the afforestation of non-agricultural land for protective purposes and the prevention of natural hazards (fires).

Actions: first afforestation of agricultural land with the plantation of permanent forests (for protective and environmental reasons) or long cycle woods. The support will be granted for the afforestation of abandoned agricultural land (not cultivated in the last 5 years). The afforestation in Natura 2000 sites will be consistent with the management objective of the concerned site.

Beneficiaries: private/public subjects

Aid intensity and grants: support to first establishment costs (80% in LFA and Natura 2000, 70% elsewhere, 100% in case of public bodies) and annual premium for maintenance (maximum 5 years, 1000 Euro/Ha year 1-2, 500 Euro Ha year 3-5).

Output indicators: 10 beneficiaries and 8 Ha afforested

Measure 226 "Restoring forestry potential and introducing preventive actions"

The measure will contribute to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside, supporting the restoration of forestry potential in forests damaged by fire and other natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions.

Actions: a) preventive actions against natural disasters such as establishment of protective infrastructures like fire breaks, cleared areas, water supply points, etc., b) restoration of forests damaged by fire or other natural disasters; c) forestry land consolidations and water management interventions in forests, d) setting-up and improvement of forest fires monitoring facilities and communication equipment. Preventive actions for forest fires will be financed only in areas with medium/high risk of fire.

Beneficiaries: privates and public bodies

Aid intensity: 90%

Output indicators: 25 prevention/restoration actions, 2.000 Ha of forest damaged supported, 2,2 Meuro of total investments

Measure 227 "non productive investments"

The measure contributes to the objective of improving the environment and the countryside, supporting non-remunerative investments, related to the enhancement of the public amenity value of the forests.

Actions: a) thinning and diversification of vegetation structure for environmental purposes, b) recover and realisations of small roads and paths for recreational/educational purposes, c) realisation of fences for the protection of high environmental value forests.

Beneficiaries: privates and public bodies

Aid intensity: 90%

Output indicators: 8 beneficiaries and 0,6 Meuro of total investments

AXIS 3

Measure 311 "Diversification into non-agricultural activities"

The measure contributes to the objective of maintaining and creating employment and income in rural areas, supporting the diversification into non-agricultural activities of the farmers and the members of the household.

Actions: a) processing and marketing of farm products into non annex I products, b) realisation of power plants for renewable energy production (from biomasses, max. 0,5 MW), c), creation or improvement of agro-tourism activities, d) realisation on on-farm social activities for disabled, old persons, etc.. The measure will support the construction, acquisition and improvement of immovable property, the purchase of new equipment and machinery and the general costs related to the abovementioned categories.

Beneficiaries: farmers and members of the farm household

Localisation: rural areas

Aid intensity: 50% in mountain areas and 40% in other areas (+10% in case of young farmers). *De minimis* rule will apply.

Transition arrangements: 3,6 Meuro (1,6 Meuro EAFRD)

Output indicators: 250 beneficiaries and 16 Meuro of total investments. 60 jobs created.

Measure 312 "Support for business creation and development"

The measure contributes to the objective of maintaining and creating employment and income in rural areas, supporting the creation and the development of micro-enterprises.

Actions: support to the improvement of immovable property, the purchase of new equipment and machinery and the general costs related to a) processing and marketing of agricultural and forestry products into non-annex 1 products, b) creation or improvement of B&B, small hotels, etc. c) creation or improvement of food shops and restaurants, d) realisation of power plants for renewable energy production (from biomasses, max. 0,5 MW), e) setting up and improvement of gardens/parks management services; road safety services and services for protected areas, f) creation and development of craft activities, g) setting-up and improvement of services for environmental tourism and environmental education activities, h) creation, improvement or restructuring of shops, in order to create "multi-service centres" providing services (i.e. mail, internet, etc.) to the rural population, i) setting-up and development of basic services for the rural population (i.e. child care, etc.). Interventions b) and c) are realised only within a local development strategy.

Beneficiaries: micro-enterprises

Localisation rural areas

Aid intensity: 40%. *De minimis* rule will apply.

Output indicators: 70 beneficiaries. 80 jobs created.

Measure 313 "Encouragement of tourism activities"

The measure contributes to the objective of maintaining and creating employment and income in rural areas, supporting the development of tourism activities in rural areas.

Actions: a) realisation and restructuring of information centres and signposting; b) creation or development of recreational areas and small-capacity accommodation places, offering access to natural areas and other rural areas of cultural/traditional interest; c) setting-up and development of services for the improvement of tourism such as e-booking, information, etc.. The measure will be implemented exclusively through LEADER approach.

Beneficiaries: associated agri-tourist and tourist enterprises, LAG, other public-private partnerships, public bodies

Localisation: rural areas

Aid intensity: 80% and respect of *De minimis* rule.

Measure 321 "Basic services for the economy and rural population"

The measure contributes to the objective of enhancing the conditions of rural areas, through the implementation or the improvement of basic services for the rural economy and population.

Actions: investments for a) setting up and development of services for enterprises such as the collection and management of waste coming from craft enterprises and agricultural holdings, b) setting-up of services for the population, such as transport services, child care, assistance of old or disabled persons.

Beneficiaries: public bodies

Localisation: rural areas

Aid intensity: 80% and respect of *De minimis* rule.

Transition arrangements: 1,7 Meuro (0,7 Meuro EAFRD)

Output indicators: 20 actions, 50.000 of rural inhabitants benefiting from improved services.

Measure 322 "village renewal and development"

The measure contributes to the objective of enhancing the conditions of rural areas, through the realisation of investments aimed to increase the attractiveness of rural villages.

Actions: investments for a) realisation and improvement of infrastructures in rural villages (roads, aqueducts, ICT access, etc.), b) restoration and improvement of public buildings, squares, gardens, etc. in rural villages. The measure will be implemented exclusively through LEADER approach and will be in villages localised in municipalities whose total population is less than 3.000 inhabitants.

Beneficiaries: public bodies

Localisation: rural areas

Aid intensity: 80% (90% in case of infrastructures), up to a maximum of 1 Meuro

Transition arrangements: 0,9 Meuro (0,4 Meuro EAFRD)

Measure 323 "Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage"

The measure contributes to the objective of enhancing the conditions of rural areas, through the realisation of investments aimed to conservation and the improvement of the cultural and natural heritage.

Actions: a) drawing-up of protection and management plans related to Natura 2000, protected areas and other places of high natural value, b) investments for the restoration and the upgrading of high natural value sites, linked to the guidance and the prescriptions of the above mentioned protection and management plans, c) investments for the restoration and the upgrading of the cultural heritage, such as rural buildings, structures, etc., and studies concerning the cultural heritage of rural areas. Intervention c) is realised only within a local development strategy.

Beneficiaries: public bodies, Natura 2000 management bodies.

Localisation: Natura 2000 sites, protected areas and other high natural value places, with priority to sites localised in rural areas, for action a) and b). Rural areas for action c).

Aid intensity: 80% and total investment of 50.000 Euro for action a), 60% and total investment of max. 50.000 Euro for action b), 60% and total investment of max. 200.000 Euro for action c).

Output indicators: 45 actions and 1,2 Meuro of total investments.

Measure 331 "training and information"

The measure contributes to the objective of maintaining and creating employment and income in rural areas, supporting the creation and the development of micro-enterprises, supporting the realisation of training activities about the diversification into non-agricultural activities.

Actions: training courses and information actions in the field of the diversification into non-agricultural activities (measure 311). The bodies providing the training and the information actions will be private bodies selected through a call for proposals and/or Region Liguria

Beneficiaries: economic actors operating in the field of the diversification into non-agricultural activities.

Localisation: rural areas.

Aid intensity: 100%.

Demarcation with ESF: the measure will support the training and the information concerning the diversification into non-agricultural activities. The training and information on the fields related to the other aspects rural economy and quality of life in rural areas will be financed by ESF.

Output indicators: 400 participants and 1.600 training days.

AXIS 4

Measure 41 (implementation of the local development strategies)

Characteristics of the strategies: it will be possible to implement Leader strategies in all the regional rural areas. The strategies will achieve the objectives of axis 1, 2 and 3 and will be centred on one (or more) of the following themes: "competitiveness", "tourism, territory and local products", "environment and rural landscape", "sustainable use of natural resources". The operations will have to comply with the conditions of the relevant measures described in the programme. Measure 313 and measure 322 will be implemented exclusively through rural development strategies. Measure 123 will be possible, within a local development strategy, only for local agri-food chains (all the regional products except flowers).

Selection criteria and procedures: LAGs will have to 1) consist in a public-private partnership (socio-economic partners and other representative at least 50% of the partnership, at the decision-making level); 2) propose a strategy concerning the admissible area; 3) propose a strategy on an area with population between 5.000 and 150.000 inhabitants. Selection will be based on the characteristics of the area, of the partnership and of the strategy. LAGs will be selected by tender. A priority will be given to the LAGs who will integrate cooperation into their local development strategy.

Output indicators: 12 LAG supported, total size of LAG 4.000 km² in terms of surface and 270.000 inhabitants in terms of population, 1.000 projects financed.

Measure 421 (Inter-territorial and trans-national cooperation)

The LAGs will have the possibility to implement inter-territorial and trans-national cooperation initiatives, aimed to the realisation of inter-territorial and trans-national projects.

Output indicators: 6 cooperation projects supported, 10 LAGs cooperating.

Measure 431 (Running costs, acquisition of skills and animation)

The measure will finance the skill acquisition and the animation related to the local development strategies.

Actions: a) studies of the area concerned, b) training of leaders, c) actions to provide information about the area and the local development strategy, d) promotional events. The running costs will not be financed.

Beneficiaries: LAGs

Aid intensity: 100%.

Output indicators: 12 animation and acquisition of skills actions

5. FINANCING

5.1. Annual Contribution from the EAFRD (in EUR)

Année	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	15.548.000	15.456.000	14.993.000	15.200.000	15.035.000	14.965.000	14.850.000

5.2. Financial plan by axis (in EUR total period)

Title	Dépenses publiques	Taux contr. FEADER (%)	Contribution FEADER
Axe 1	143.566.954	35	50.248.434
Axe 2	55.892.093	44	24.592.521
Axe 3	15.284.091	44	6.725.000
Axe 4	54.383.077	39	21.209.400
Assistance technique	7.435.557	44	3.271.645
Total	276.561.772	38	106.047.000

5.3. Indicative breakdown by Rural development Measure (in EUR, total period)

Axis / Measure	Public Expenditure	Private	Total
111. Training and information	4.800.000	-	4.800.000
112. Young farmers	14.514.286	-	14.514.286
113. Early retirement	685.714	-	685.714
114. Use of advisory services	1.371.429	342.857	1.714.286
115. Setting up	685.714	457.143	1.142.857
121. Modernisation of farms	90.797.120	90.797.120	181.594.240
122. Improvement of forests	10.200.000	8.345.454	18.545.454
123. Adding value	9.000.000	15.324.324	24.324.324
124. Cooperation	1.285.714	-	1.285.714
125. Infrastructure	5.512.691	2.362.582	7.875.273
126. Restoring potential	3.428.571	857.143	4.285.714
131. Meeting standards	-	-	-
132. quality schemes	428.571	-	428.571
133. Promotion and information	857.143	367.347	1.224.490
Total axis 1	143.566.954	118.853.970	262.420.924
211. Natural handicap payments	14.772.727	-	14.772.727
212. Payments for disad. ...	181.818	-	181.818
213. Natura 2000 and WFD	32.819.366	-	32.819.366
214. Agri-environment payments	1.477.273	-	1.477.273
215. Animal welfare payments	2.500.000	625.000	3.125.000
216. Non-productive invest	340.909	-	340.909
221. First afforestation	-	-	-
223. First afforestation of non	500.000	125.000	625.000
224. Natura 2000 payments	-	-	-
225 Forest environment	2.750.000	305.525	3.055.525
226. Restoring forestry potential	550.000	61.111	611.111
227. Non-productive invest	14.772.727	-	14.772.727
Total axis 2	55.892.093	1.116.636	57.008.729
311. Diversification	8.000.000	8.000.000	16.000.000

312. Business creation	2.386.363	3.579.545	5.965.908
313. tourism activities	-	-	-
321. Basic services	2.545.455	1.094.546	3.640.001
322. Village renewal	909.091	101.000	1.010.091
323. rural heritage	738.636	492.424	1.231.060
331. Training and information	704.545	-	704.545
341. Acquiring of skills and...		-	
Total axis 3	15.284.091	13.267.515	28.551.605
411. Competitiveness	14.131.554	15.012.477	29.144.031
412. Environment	11.122.423	497.300	11.619.723
413. Quality of life	19.533.174	11.344.930	30.878.107
421. Cooperation	7.903.618	4.739.066	12.642.684
431. skills and competence	1.692.307	-	1.692.308
Total axis 4	54.383.077	31.593.773	85.976.853
511. Technical Assistance	7.435.557	-	7.435.557
Grand. Total	276.561.772	164.831.895	441.393.668

No additional national financing according to Art. 16(f) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 is envisaged.

6. DESCRIPTION OF STATE AID MEASURES

Chapter 9 gives the information concerning the measures which falls outside of article 36 of the Treaty.

For all the measures and operations falling within the scope of the article 36 of the Treaty, no additional national financing is envisaged. For all the measures and operations outside the scope of the article 36 of the Treaty, support will be granted according to the “de minimis” rule.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLEMENTARITY

The information concerned the appraisal and means for the complementarity with cohesion Funds, EFF and EAFG is described in chapter 10 of the programme. In order to guarantee the complementarity between the rural development programme and the other programmes supported by the Community Funds for the 2007-2013 programming period, the managing authorities will set up specific working groups and procedures. A representative on the concerned managing authorities will participate in the programme’s monitoring committee.

For each measure, and in particular for the measures of axis 3, demarcation criteria have been individuated and are described in the following table. They are based on the typology of intervention, on the area concerned and the beneficiary.

Measure	EAFRD	EFRD
311	Diversification into non agricultural activities, localised in the farm and made by the farmer or a member of the farm	EFRD doesn't intervene in the farm and for a farmer/member of the farm household

	household	
312	Creation and development of micro-enterprises, localised in rural areas, operating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – in the processing (and marketing) of annex I products into non-annex I products – in the tourist sector – in the production of energy from biomasses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In the processing (and marketing) of annex I products into non-annex I products: enterprises other than micro, or all the enterprises localised in urban areas – In the tourist sector: operations in urban areas and in rural territories not covered by a LAG – In the production of energy: not utilising biomasses or utilising biomasses but bigger than 0.5 MW or realised by enterprises other than micro
313	Infrastructures and services for tourism, realised in rural areas and exclusively through the Leader approach	Infrastructures and services for tourism in urban areas and in rural territories not covered by a LAG
321	Basic services for the rural population (comprising integrative public transport), localised in rural areas	Basic services in urban areas, in rural areas only traditional public transport services
322	Village renewal and development, realised in rural areas and exclusively through the Leader approach	Village renewal and development, in urban areas and in territories not covered by a LAG
323	Conservation and upgrading actions for the natural and cultural heritage, in rural areas	Conservation and upgrading actions for the cultural heritage, in rural areas and in rural territories not covered by a LAG

In case of renewable energy, EAFRD will support the realisation of power plants below 0,5 MW, while EFRD will support the realisation of bigger power plants. In case of training activities, the EAFRD will support some specific interventions (i.e. training on technical agricultural aspects and training connected to the diversification into non-agricultural activities), while the ESF will realise other types of training activities.

The RDP doesn't foresee interventions for fisheries or aquaculture, and any possible overlapping with the local development strategies will be avoided in the implementation phase.

The complementarity and the criteria for the demarcation between the RDP and the measures financed by the EAGF are described at chapter 10 and at chapter 5.2 of the document. When a possible overlapping exists, the criteria for the demarcation are individuated and explained. The administrative rules for ensuring that the operations benefiting from RD support are not also supported by other CAP instruments will be assured by the exchange of data between the managing authority and the paying agency, and by the subsequent cross-check on all the applications will be made through the informative systems.

8. PROGRAMME DELIVERY

8.1. Designation of competent authorities and bodies responsible

The Managing Authority will be Regione Liguria – Settore Politiche Agricole

The paying agency will be the national one – AGEA

The certification body will be, for the year 2007, Price Waterhouse Coopers S.p.A.

8.2. The monitoring and evaluation system

The monitoring system will utilise the common indicators set up at community level. The monitoring and evaluation process will be realised according to the regulation prescriptions. It will be divided in three phases: ex-ante, in itinere and ex-post. The Monitoring Committee's members are listed in the programme.

8.3. Information and publicity arrangement

The communication plan will involve the beneficiaries (effective and potential), the citizens, other partners and stakeholders, information bodies, opinion leaders and other members of the regional administration.

The main actions will be:

- a) Meetings and seminars and workshops
- b) Internet site and newsletter.
- c) Press releases and advertising (magazines and newspapers)
- d) Front office activities and local help desks
- e) Promotional literature (specialist magazine, brochures, flyers, posters, CD etc.)
- f) Common logos and slogans, billboards and plaques.

The provisional budget will be at least 10% of TA measure (at least 0.8 Meuro). The results of the information activities will be evaluated by interviews, questionnaires, etc. The mid term evaluation will provide for a specific analysis on the information and publicity arrangements.

9. PARTNERSHIP ACCORDING TO ART. 6 OF REGULATION NO. 1698/2005

The consultation process began in November 2005, with the creation an internet forum and the sending of information to the stakeholders. A series of meetings have

been held between November 2005 and September 2006. The results/observations of the seminars and the forum have been taken into account for the drawn-up of the programme.

10. EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN AND NON DISCRIMINATION

The equality between men and women will be taken into account in the elaboration and in the implementation of the programme. During the implementation phase, the issue will be considered in relation to the following aspects: quota for measure, selection criteria and specific technical assistance. In the monitoring and evaluation, specific indicators will be settled and a specific evaluation methodology adopted. The non discrimination principle will be also taken into account.

11. DESCRIPTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OPERATIONS

Technical assistance (measure 511) finances the following operations: a) support to the managing and control, b) support to monitoring; d) support to evaluation; e) support to information activities. The support will cover the acquisition of services and consultancies and the purchase of the machinery and equipment (i.e. software and hardware for the monitoring activities). The National Rural Network is an independent programme