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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Working Paper/UPDATED

Guidelines for strategic programming for the period 2014-2020

Foreword:

- *This guidance document is based on the final agreed text of Regulation xxx/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)" and, where relevant, on Regulation xxx/2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund (CF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) N 1083/2006. Since both Regulations have not yet been adopted and the Delegated and Implementing Acts are still under discussion, these guidelines might require modification after the formal approval of the relevant legal framework.*
- *The goal of this document is to provide guidance for MS and regions to prepare their RDP. The structure of this document mirrors the structured approach of the SFC 2014 system for the electronic submission of the programmes (art. 92 of the proposal by the Commission on EAFRD Regulation), which aims at simplifying as much as possible the handling of textual and numerical data and the assessment / analysis of the information and reporting, while limiting double encoding and the risks associated.*
- *It should be noted that this guidance document on rural development programming is complemented by a number of other guidance documents in relation to issues of relevance for programming. Cross references to those documents are included in the following chapters, where relevant.*

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A. INTRODUCTION

0.1 General context

"Europe 2020, a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth"¹ sets the strategic views of the Union for the next programming period. It defines precise objectives and corresponding targets for the Union at the horizon 2020. All Union policies (including the CAP) are expected to contribute to Europe 2020 objectives and targets.

To implement the Europe 2020 strategy, Member States have established "National Reform Programmes" (NRP), which -among others- quantify national expected contributions to the corresponding targets for the Union identified by the Europe 2020 strategy. The progress in implementation of NRP is subject to peer review with annual updating of NRP during the European semester. The European Council can issue specific recommendations to the Member States to foster national reform processes.

As regards in particular Cohesion Policy, Rural Development Policy and the Maritime and Fisheries Policy, the respective funds have been grouped under a Common Strategic Framework which sets the strategic vision of the Union for the use of those funds in the next programming period. The Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) harmonises the rules of implementation of the ESI funds that are complemented by fund-specific Regulations deriving from the specific characteristics and implementing mechanisms of the respective policies.

In particular, the CPR establishes 11 Thematic Objectives (TO), derived from the Europe 2020 objectives, to which the ERDF, ESF, CF, EAFRD and EMFF (the "ESI funds" European Structural and Investment Funds) are expected to contribute within the scope of their respective fields of action. The CPR represents the common strategic guidelines of the Union for all the ESI funds for the next programming period, thus replacing the separate set of strategic guidelines currently existing for each specific fund. In this way the five funds will better contribute to address the needs identified in the regions and reach the objectives for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Following the strategic orientations of the CPR and in consistency with their respective NRP, the Member States will develop national strategies covering all the ESI funds within so called "Partnership Agreements" (PA) to be negotiated with and agreed by the Commission. In summary, the PA will have to define which relevant TO of the CPR will be targeted in each Member State through the ESI Funds and set the strategic national lines to do so. Similarly to the CPR, the PA will replace the specific National Strategy Plans currently applying, in separation, to each of the funds. The national strategies set in each PA will then be implemented through national or regional programmes.

0.2 Strategic programming

As in the current programming period, the strategic orientations established within the Union and national strategies will be implemented on the ground through programmes covering the different policies.

¹ Communication from the Commission of 3 March 2010 - Europe 2020 A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth [COM(2010) 2020 final – Not published in the Official Journal]

In the case of Rural Development Programmes, the overall approach taken by the Commission for the period 2014-2020 follows a logic of continuity with respect to the previous programming period. Accordingly, the Member States have to set-up rural development strategies addressing the agricultural and forest sectors, as well as the rural areas in general, based on a thorough and holistic analysis of the situation and the needs of the geographical area covered by the programmes. Such strategies are to be implemented through rural development measures and other delivery mechanisms such as Community-Led Local Development and Financial Instruments.

However, important adjustments for the 2014-2020 programming period are proposed in light of the new strategic framework. The central novel elements of the new regulation can be summarised as it follows:

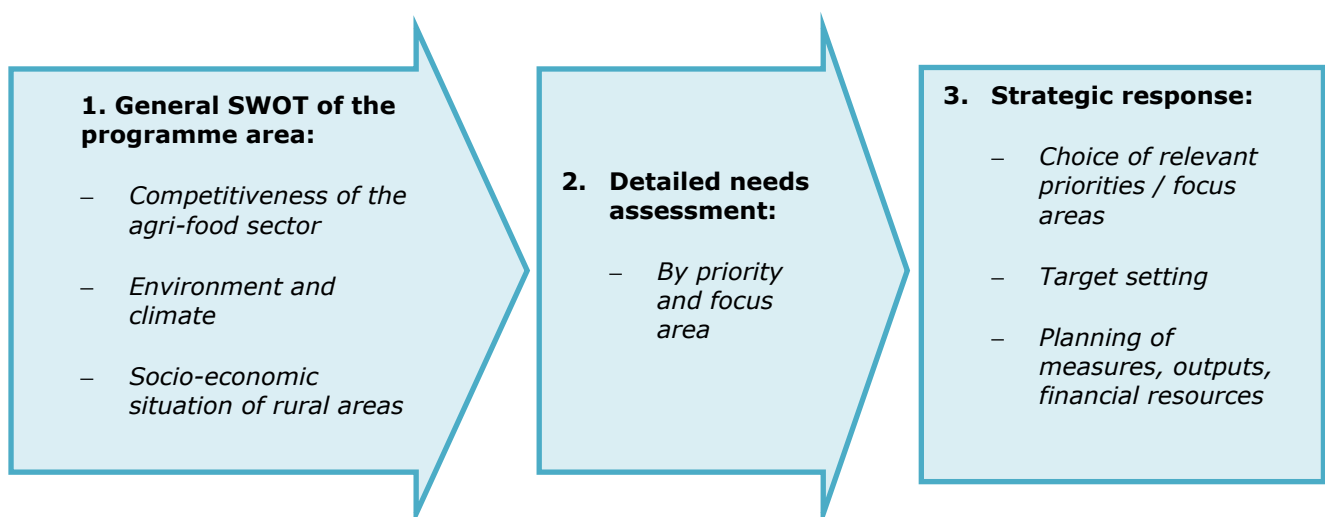
1. Increasing effectiveness, efficiency and performance of the Rural Development policy-strengthening the strategic approach through:
 - Clear contribution to the EU 2020 strategy priorities for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth based on the establishment of six Union priorities for the policy further detailed into a set of more operational "focus areas" as basis for programming. The priorities for the rural development policy are closely linked to the Thematic Objectives of the ESI Funds.
 - Flexibility in the use and combination of measures to better address specific territorial needs and fully exploit their synergetic effects. The measures are no longer rigidly attributed to specific "axes", but can be programmed in relation to the priorities and focus areas in a flexible manner, based on their expected contribution to those priorities and focus areas. This new approach to strategy building and architecture of rural development programmes is illustrated in the matrix contained in Annex I to this document.
 - A reinforced result-orientation of the programmes through the setting of precise targets for the programmes and the reporting on such targets throughout the programming period, based on a rationalised common monitoring and evaluation system.
2. Ensuring better coordination and complementarity with the other ESI Funds-establishing a common framework through:
 - A Common Provisions Regulation, which provides a legal basis for all ESI funds, including the EAFRD in order to facilitate sectoral and territorial coordination of Union intervention and contribute to the objectives and targets of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, taking into account the key territorial challenges.
 - Common mechanisms for the ESI funds as the Partnership Agreement (document that translate the elements set out in the Common Strategic Framework into the national context to establishing commitments in order to achieve the Union objectives through the programming of the ESI funds), ex ante conditionalities (elements to ensure that all institutional and strategic

policy arrangements are in place for effective investment) and performance review (to ensure the progress towards the objectives and targets set at programme level).

- Common instruments such as Community-Led Local Development (to better mobilize potential at local level) and financial instruments (to address specific market needs, combining public and private resources, to contribute to the objectives of the programme).
 - Harmonized rules such as eligibility, reporting, evaluation
3. Enhancing RD policy potential to better address specific development needs of rural areas through:
- Review and reshaping of the instruments of the rural policy that are the measures. Certain measures have a broader scope, as agro environment measure (e.g. collective approaches) and LEADER (start-up toolkit). Limits have been introduced to other measures to ensure the sustainability of the projects (e.g. support to irrigation projects).
 - The introduction of new measures to cover emerging needs of the rural areas such as a risk-management tool to address economic and environmental production risks and a cooperation measure.
4. Establishing a more user friendly policy which facilitates access for beneficiaries to rural development funds through the use of simplified cost options, actions to reduce administrative burden and flexibility in eligibility rules for certain measures.

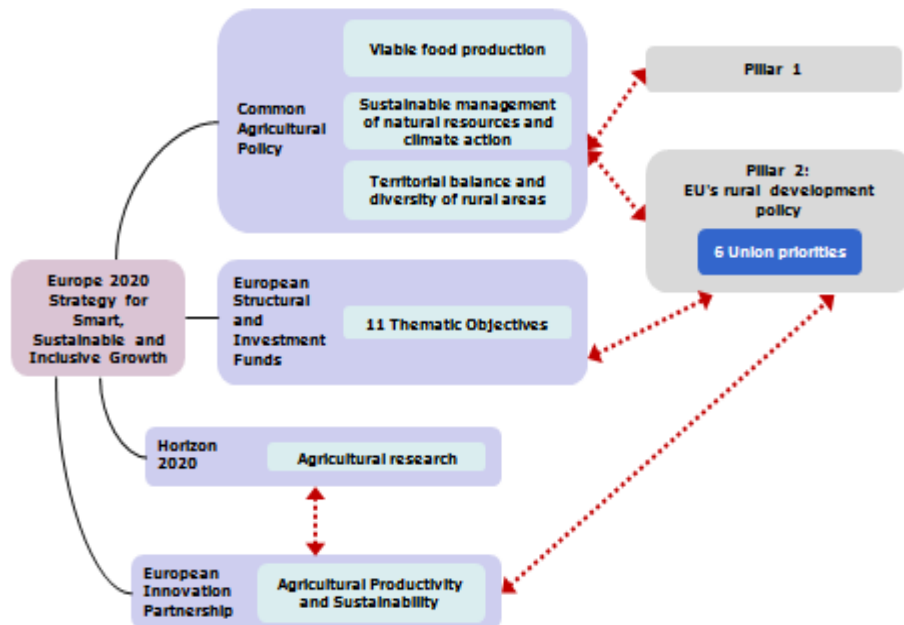
General common provisions for the ESI funds on programming are included in Part III of the Commission proposal for a Common Provisions Regulation, while Part II of Commission proposal for a Rural Development Regulation sets out specific rules for rural development programmes.

Three main steps of programming:



0.3 General overview

The following chart provides an overall and broad vision of the Europe 2020 architecture and the specific role of the CAP in this respect.



The main instruments to implement the CAP in the 2014–2020 period remain the first pillar (market measures, direct payments) and the second pillar (rural development policy), the latter in coordination with the other programming policies under the CPR.

The table below provides an overview of the links between the focus areas of the EU's rural development policy and the thematic objectives under the CPR.

Links between focus areas and thematic objectives:

Priority 1: Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry, and rural areas	
(a) Fostering innovation, cooperation and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas	1. Strengthening research, technological development, innovation
(b) Strengthening the links between agriculture, food production and forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance	1. Strengthening research, technological development, innovation
(c) Fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agricultural and forestry sectors	10. Education, skills and lifelong learning
Priority 2: Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and the sustainable management of forest	
(a) Improving the economic performance of all farms and facilitating farm restructuring	3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, the agricultural sector and fisheries and aquaculture

and modernisation, notably with a view to increase market participation and orientation as well as agricultural diversification	
(b) Facilitating the entry of adequately skilled farmers into the agricultural sector and, in particular, generational renewal.	3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, the agricultural sector and fisheries and aquaculture
Priority 3: Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture	
(a) Improving competitiveness of primary producers by better integrating them into the agri-food chain through quality schemes, adding value to agricultural products, promotion in local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and organisations and inter-branch organisations	3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, the agricultural sector and fisheries and aquaculture
(b) Supporting farm risk prevention and management	3. Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, the agricultural sector and fisheries and aquaculture
Priority 4: Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry	
(a) Restoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, (including in Natura 2000 areas, in areas facing natural or other specific constraints), high nature value farming, and the state of European landscapes	5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management ²
(b) Improving water management, including fertilisers and pesticides management	5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
(c) Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management	5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
Priority 5: Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors	
(a) Increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture	6. Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency
(b) Increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing	4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
(c) Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by-products, wastes and residues and of other non-food raw material, for the purposes of the bio-economy	4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
(d) Reducing green house gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture	4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
(e) Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry	4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
Priority 6: Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas	
(a) Facilitating diversification, creation and development of small enterprises, as well as job creation	8. Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility
(b) Fostering local development in rural areas	9. Promoting social inclusion and combating

² In the Commission Staff Working Document "Elements for a Common Strategic Framework 2014 to 2020" (SWD(2012) 61), operations under focus area 4(a) have been linked to thematic objective 6. Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency. However, considering their considerable contribution to climate change objectives, it is now proposed to establish a primary link to thematic objective 5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management.

	poverty
(c) Enhancing the accessibility, use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas	2. Enhancing access to and use and quality of information and communication technologies

Thematic sub-programmes

A new feature in the programming period 2014-2020 is the possibility of introducing thematic sub-programmes (TSP) within the RDP in order to better address specific needs identified in the programming area. The introduction of a TSP shall be justified and it shall be explained why the operations included in it would bring a better result than if they were implemented in the context of the general RDP.

TSP shall contribute to the achievements of the Union priorities for rural development and may be related, inter alia, to young farmers, small farmers, mountain areas, short supply chain, women in rural areas and climate change mitigation and adaptation and biodiversity. TSP may also address other specific needs relating to the structuring of the agricultural sectors with a significant impact on the development of a specific rural area.

The inclusion of a TSP in the RDP requires the following: a specific analysis of the situation based on SWOT methodology; an identification of the needs that are to be addressed by the TSP; the establishment of the specific targets of the TSP; the intervention logic including the selection of the measures and an indicator plan detailing the planned outputs and the planned expenditure. The financial plan of the TSP is covered by the general RDP financial programming.

In the case of TSP concerning small farms, short supply chain and climate change mitigation and adaptation and biodiversity, the support rates may be increased by 10 additional percentage points. In the case of young farmers and mountain areas, the annex II of the RD Regulation foresees an increase of the maximum support rate taking into account that the maximum combined support rate shall not exceed 90%.

Combination of measures

MS and regions have the possibility to combine measures/operations in order to better address the needs identified at local, regional or national level. The combination of measures/operations supported under different measures should lead to a better targeting of the support and a simplification both for the administration in the MS and for the beneficiary of support. In principle all combinations of measures are possible provided that they are complementary and compatible. The added value resulting from a combination of measures instead of implementing them separately has to be justified.

Each measure applied in the framework of the combination of measure shall be implemented in accordance with the rules governing the individual measures. The expenditure co-financed by the EAFRD shall be attributed to the dominant measure and, in case of different co-financing rates, the one of the dominant measure shall apply.

In the case of agri-environment-climate, organic farming and animal welfare measures, the commitments can be combined provided that they are complementary and compatible. In order to avoid overcompensation, the MS shall take into account the

specific income foregone and additional costs resulting from the combination in determining the level of support.

Integrated projects

A specific case of combination of measures is the "integrated project" which consists of the combination of the measure investment in physical assets (Art. 17) with any other measure. The use of integrated projects should lead to a better targeting and therefore if the value-added of implementing the operations together instead of in a separate way has to be justified. The support rate for these projects might be increased according to Annex II of the RD Regulation.

An integrated project can be submitted in one application, can be evaluated in one go and the different operations can start simultaneously. It has to be noted that all the eligibility conditions related with the different operations included in the integrated project shall be met at the moment of the approval of the project even if the implementation of some of the operations is scheduled at a later stage. The aid intensities and other specific rules of the different operations have to be respected.

General information on the structure of the guidelines

This document provides guidance to elaborate the RDP that shall be encoded using the information system SFC 2014. Therefore, it follows the same structure as the SFC 2014 and provides information on the elements that shall be included in each chapter.

The SFC 2014 aims at simplifying the elaboration of the RDP and the exchange of information with the Commission. The structure of the SFC 2014 ensures that all the relevant information for the implementation of the policy is included in the RDP and limits risks as the double encoding. Each chapter shall be fulfilled with the information required.

The length of each of the chapters is limited in order to focus on the relevant information to describe the different sections. MS and regions have the possibility to add some complementary information as annexes to the RDP. However it shall be born in mind that annexes are not *per se* a part of the RDP, they are considered as complementary information and therefore they are not subject to the approval by the Commission. This means that all the information required for the approval has to be included in the chapters of the RDP.

B. STRUCTURE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

In this technical SFC2014 section, MS/region will fill in the table with the names and contact details of the officials in charge, which is in particular used for e-mail notifications, e.g., when structured data are sent or a new document is uploaded in SFC2014.

This section is also used to indicate to the system, that an additional focus area is programmed in the RDP (see also section 5).

SFC2014 will also provide additional technical information in this section, such as version of the programme.

The Rural Development shall follow the structure detailed below.

1 TITLE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

This first section shall include the title of the RDP.

2 MEMBER STATE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

This section shall indicate the geographical area covered by the programme as well as the classification of regions, including a brief description of them.

3 EX ANTE EVALUATION

- Ex ante evaluation as referred to in Article 55 of Regulation (EU) Nxxxx /2013 [CPR] and Article 8(1)(a) and Article 77 of Regulation (EU) xxxx/2013 [EAFRD]

Ex ante evaluation is a fundamental step to deliver quality programmes and concerns the process of developing a policy before its implementation. It provides an assessment of whether development issues have been diagnosed correctly and should identify any gaps; whether the strategy and objectives proposed are relevant to national and regional needs; whether the approach proposed is coherent, and consistent with Community policies and guidelines; whether the assumptions concerning expected results and impacts are realistic and in line with the resources available.

This chapter of the rural development programme shall contain two sections, the description of the process and the overview of the recommendations, as described below. Besides, the full ex ante report, including the Strategic Environmental Assessment³ and an executive summary shall be presented as an Annex to the RDP.

It should be noted that the envelop for "Technical Assistance" for the period 2007-2013 can be used to support the ex-ante evaluation of the next programming period.

³ SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

The guidelines for ex ante evaluation of 2014-2020 RDPs provide more information on this section:

http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/library/evaluation-helpdesk-publications/en/evaluation-helpdesk-publications_en.cfm

3.1 Description of the process:

This section shall contain a description of the process, including timing of main events, intermediate reports, etc. It has to explain the contribution to the strategy Europe 2020, the consistency of the priorities with the Common Strategic Framework and the partnership agreement.

The ex ante evaluation should assess the content of the Evaluation Plan for its completeness ensuring that the resources allocated are sufficient to carry out the activities foreseen.

3.2 Overview of the recommendations

This section includes a description of the recommendation and an explanation of how they have been addressed or a justification why they have not been taken into account.

The SFC2014 will generate automatically a summary table containing the information introduced regarding the recommendations.

4 SWOT AND IDENTIFICATION OF NEEDS

- SWOT analysis of the situation and identification of the needs as referred to in article 8(1)(b) of Regulation (EU) xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

4.1 SWOT analysis

4.1.1 Overall description

SWOT analysis of the whole geographic area covered by the programme providing a comprehensive, exhaustive and holistic picture of the territorial, socio-economic, sectorial and environmental context. It should provide a qualitative and quantitative description highlighting the main characteristics and specificities of the programming area.

The SWOT should enable to make strategic choices about priorities, objectives and measures to be included in the programme and should also establish the baseline for monitoring and evaluation of the programme. It shall be based on data from the common set of context indicators plus appropriate programme-specific context indicators. This quantitative analysis should be complemented by a qualitative assessment of the situation including other relevant information such as studies, past evaluation reports, sectoral analyses, relevant links to the national/wider context, upcoming tendencies and global trends as well as lessons learned from previous experiences.

The SWOT analysis shall be structured around all 6 priorities and all focus areas irrespective of whether any given priority or focus area is not included in the programme.

It shall also address the three cross-cutting themes of environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and innovation. Consistency and complementarity with the SWOT carried out for other ESI funds and also with the SEA shall be ensured.

The overall description should provide sufficient justification for identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

Treatment of thematic sub-programmes⁴

The overall SWOT should provide the justification for any thematic sub-programmes that the MA may decide to include in the RDP. It should be explained why the specific operations envisaged for the thematic sub-programme would bring forth better results than if they were delivered under the mainstream programme measures. The analysis should demonstrate the significant impact of these operations in a specific rural area. Subsequently, a specific analysis of the situation based on SWOT methodology, needs assessment, intervention logic, selection of measures, target-setting, planning of actions, indicative allocation of resources and delivery mechanisms have to be established separately for each of the thematic sub-programmes introduced.

4.1.2 Strengths

Strengths identified in the programming area shall be listed here. They may be structured around all priorities. It should be clearly linked to the overall description of the programming area. Strengths should be correctly and clearly formulated and no contradiction with weaknesses, opportunities and threats should exist.

4.1.3 Weaknesses

Weaknesses identified in the programming area shall be listed here. They may be structured around all priorities. It should be clearly linked to the overall description of the programming area. Weaknesses should be correctly and clearly formulated and no contradiction with strengths, opportunities and threats should exist.

4.1.4 Opportunities

Opportunities identified in the programming area shall be listed here. They may be structured around all priorities. It should be clearly linked to the overall description of the programming area. Opportunities should be correctly and clearly formulated and no contradiction with strengths, weaknesses, and threats should exist.

4.1.5 Threats

Threats identified in the programming area shall be listed here. They may be structured around all priorities. It should be clearly linked to the overall description of the programming area. Threats should be correctly and clearly formulated and no contradiction with strength, weaknesses and opportunities should exist.

⁴ See point 20 of this document

4.1.6 Common context indicator table

In order to have a clear picture of the situation of the programming area quantitative information is needed. Context indicators reflecting the economic, social and environmental situation shall be included (e.g. GDP per capita, rate of unemployment, water quality, etc.). Data can be obtained from EU and national/regional sources. In case of lack of data estimation of existing data or relevant proxies can be used.

Indicators shall be grouped in three groups: socio-economical and rural, sectorial and environment/climate. The information required regarding each indicator are: name of the indicator, measurement unit, value, and year and, optionally, relevant comments regarding the indicator.

4.2 Identification of needs

Based on the evidence of the SWOT analysis the needs to be addressed in the geographical area covered by the program shall be identified. The needs should be logically interlinked to the SWOT so that it can be seen that the needs are sufficiently and properly justified.

All the priorities and FA, as well as the three cross-cutting objectives, shall be covered by the needs assessment. In case, there is no need identified for certain FA, it shall also be mentioned in this section. All the needs identified in the programming area shall be included, regardless whether they will be selected in the intervention logic.

The information that shall be included in this section is, for each of the needs identified, the title of the need, the priorities and FA covered, the cross cutting objectives covered and the description of the need.

The SFC will generate automatically a summary table of the needs.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STRATEGY

- Description of the strategy as referred to in article 8(1)(c) of Regulation (EU) xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

The strategy description (intervention logic) should justify the **choice, the combination and the prioritisation** of rural development measures in the light of the results of the SWOT analysis and the needs identified. It has to prioritise the various needs identified and justify the prioritisation. It is not obligatory for MS/region to programme interventions under all 6 priorities or all 18 focus areas: however, sound justification for excluding any priority/focus area from the RDP must be provided. In any case, at least 4 priorities shall be addressed by each programme. The strategy shall demonstrate that appropriate targets are set for each FA based on the common indicators and, where necessary, on programme specific indicators. The strategy should also cover financial instruments.

When a Member State submits a national programme and a set of regional programmes, the national programme may address fewer than four priorities. Member States and/or

regions may include other focus areas in their programmes in order to pursue one of the priorities if justified and measurable. The intervention logic at the basis of the strategy should provide an evidence based, systematic and reasoned description of the relation between individual actions/measures and the overall objectives of the intervention (see Annexes I and III for further explanation)⁵.

General elements that are to be taken into account in the description of the strategy are the following:

Multiple effects and synergies

The programming system should take account of the fact that a given measure can contribute to more than one priority at a time. The **multiple effects of interventions** on different focus areas and priorities should be appraised –as described in the Indicator Plan– in order to fully capture the achievements of RDP interventions. In working out their strategy, Member States should apply an outcome-oriented approach and capitalise to the greatest extent on **synergies** between and within measures to maximise their contribution to policy objectives. It is important that different measures, although each having their own specific objectives, work in a complementary manner, supporting the interventions of others, so that added-value is created and the sum is more than the individual parts.

Budgetary allocation

As regards the consistency of budgetary allocation with the intended policy outcomes, expenditures should be directed towards the needs and challenges identified: the objectives and/or sectors and territories that are more influential and/or hold a higher strategic value, and have been prioritized, should be weighted more highly in terms of resource allocation, while there should be consistency between the unit cost of actions envisaged and the proposed level of expenditure. The combination of measures by FA shall be programmed based on their capacity not only to respond to the specific elements emphasised in the diagnosis, but also to generate synergies. In this context, it is important to see the wider picture, taking into account other policy interventions and sources of support, particularly those from the CAP's Pillar I and other ESI funds.

Additional focus areas

MAs have the possibility to introduce additional focus areas under any of the priorities only if a sound justification is provided that a particular issue/area is not covered by any other focus area provided for in the Regulation and is of fundamental importance to achieve a MS/region policy objective under a given rural development priority. In particular, it should be explained how the specific operations envisaged under the additional focus area would bring forth better results than if they would be delivered under the existing areas of intervention. In this case, a separate, specific target will have to be established for the additional focus area. On the other hand, it is not possible to introduce additional priorities alongside those provided for in the Regulation. As for the standard focus areas, MS/regions have to describe, how the additional focus area fits into the intervention logic, and in particular indicate and justify the combination of measures supporting the additional FA.

⁵ The combinations of measures included under each focus area in the intervention logic diagrams is **neither prescriptive nor exhaustive**

Consistency and coherence

In developing the strategy, ‘horizontal’ consistency and coherence should always be ensured between what is foreseen under the RDP, and what is planned under other ESI funds programmes, policy instruments and strategies. Particular attention should be paid to interactions with the CAP's Pillar I and the strategy set out in the Partnership Agreement.

5.1 Justification of the needs selected

This section shall include an overall justification of the needs selected to be addressed by the RDP. This justification, backed on the SWOT and the needs assessment, shall also include the choice of objectives, priorities and FA. It must be emphasized again here that no measure is “priority-specific” - it is up to Member States/regions to decide which measures to use to serve a given priority. For the needs identified in section 4, which are will not be programmed, MS/regions may also explain and/or justify why they have not been selected.

5.2 Choice and combination of measures

For each of the FA under priorities P2 to P6 selected, the choice and combination of measures to address the need identified have to be explained and justified. As priorities and targets cannot be met through the use of one measure alone, the MA should set out a clear intervention logic illustrating how measures will work together and should establish the relevant combinations of measures in relation to each of the priorities and the focus areas in order to achieve the policy goals. The selection and combination of measures shall be based on sound intervention logic supported by the ex ante evaluation and the SWOT analysis/needs identification.

As regards P1, this priority should be supported by measures 1, 2 and 16⁶, which are programmed under P2 to P6. In SFC2014, MS/regions will only be asked to describe how those – and, if necessary other – measures also contributed to P1.

5.3 Cross cutting objectives

This section should describe the approach taken, towards the three cross-cutting objectives of innovation with a view to achieving the objectives of the Union priorities for rural development, including if relevant the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability; the environment, including the specific needs of Natura 2000 areas; and climate change mitigation and adaptation. This could be done, for instance, including a summary of all relevant measures and interventions across the different priorities towards the cross cutting objectives.

5.4 Summary table

Based on the combination of measures selected under each FA and the targets set in the indicator plan (section 11 of the RDP), SFC2014 will generate a summary table for the intervention logic.

⁶ Code number of measures as listed in Annex xxx

5.5 Advisory capacity

The last section of this chapter should describe what type of actions are envisaged to simplify the implementation of the programme, in terms of putting in place effective and efficient advisory capacity on the regulatory requirements and on actions related to innovation. It should be noted that the advisory capacity is not only embodied in human resources but also in the organisational capacities of the support systems to identify and to anticipate the demand, to tap sources of cutting-edge knowledge, and to gear the intervention to where it is most likely to generate added value.

The description should include a list of the specific actions to be conducted in relation to both elements: regulatory requirements and innovation. For instance, regarding regulatory requirements, training activities for the staff of the MA and the PA as well as communication actions towards potential beneficiaries of the policy should be included. As regards innovation, the actions envisaged to support the setting up of services to support innovation should be mentioned (e.g. a service devoted to support innovation within the rural network).

6 ASSESSMENT OF EX ANTE CONDITIONALITIES

- Assessment of the ex ante conditionalities as referred to in Article 8(1)(d) and annex V Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD] and Article 19 of Regulation xxx/2013 [CPR].

Ex ante conditionalities should be defined to ensure that the necessary prerequisites for an effective and efficient use of public money are in place in the programming area. To this end, general and specific ex ante conditionalities have been identified and the programme shall assess the fulfilment of applicable ones and, in the event that they are not fulfilled, the actions to be taken, the bodies responsible and the timetable for implementation of those actions.

The information to be included in this section is the following:

6.1 Identification and assessment

For each applicable general ex-ante conditionality and priority-linked ex-ante conditionality the following elements are to be described:

- The assessment of the fulfilment of the ex ante conditionality mentioning the elements that ensures it.
- A list of priorities/focus areas and measures to which the conditionality applies. An indicative list of priorities/focus areas and measures of particular relevance to each ex-ante conditionality is set out in annexes.
- A list of relevant criteria as well as an assessment of their fulfilment
- References to the strategies, legal acts or other relevant document, including references to relevant sections, articles documenting the fulfilment of a given criterion

6.2 Description of actions when ex ante conditionalities are not or only partly fulfilled

Where the applicable ex-ante conditionality is not completely fulfilled a description of the actions to be taken shall be included. The information provided should be consistent with the summary submitted in the Partnership Agreement and will consist on two separate tables, one for applicable general and one for applicable priority linked ex-ante conditionalities which are completely unfilled or partially fulfilled providing each the following information:

- Identification of the criteria that are not totally fulfilled
- Description of the actions to be taken for the fulfilment of each of those criteria,
- Deadlines (date) foreseen for these actions, and
- Bodies responsible for the fulfilment.

6.3 Additional information

Where necessary, Member states can provide explanations or additional information to complement the tables above.

7 DESCRIPTION OF THE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

- Description of the performance framework as referred to in Article 22 of Regulation (EU) nxxx/2013 [CPR].

The performance framework shall consist of a list of indicators setting out milestones and target for each of the priorities included in the RDP. Milestones shall be establish for the years 2018 and target for the year 2023. The indicators shall be based on common set of indicators. Milestones are to be set as a percentage of achievement of the targets.

Milestones and targets shall be realistic, achievable and relevant, capturing information on the progress of a priority. They have to be consistent with the nature of the priority, clear establish and objectively verifiable without imposing a disproportionate administrative burden.

[For priorities P2 to P6, MS/regions have to allocate the EAFRD amount corresponding to the performance reserve. Transfers from the Pillar 1 only are excluded in accordance with [CPR] Article 20. It is to be noted that the technical assistance shall be included into the calculation of the 6% amount of performance reserve.

For regionalised countries, SFC2014 will calculate the pro-rata distribution of the total national EAFRD performance reserve allocation in the partnership agreement to all national and regional programmes (using the total EAFRD contribution to each of the programme concerned). MS/regions can modify the performance reserve amount in each national and regional programme, but will be asked to provide a justification.

For priorities P2 to P6, the performance reserve will constitute between 5 and 7% of the allocation to each priority within a programme, checked against the indicative allocation of resources by focus area in the financial plan (section 10).]

8 DESCRIPTION OF EACH OF THE MEASURES SELECTED

- Description of each of the measures selected as referred to in Article 8(1)(e) of Regulation EU xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

The measures selected in chapter 5 to be included in the RDP shall be described in this section. The measure fiches and guidelines provided by the Commission contain useful information to fill this section.

8.1 General conditions

Description of the general conditions applied to more than one measure including, where relevant definition of rural area, baselines, cross-compliance, intended use of financial instruments, intended use of advances, common provisions for investments, etc. If relevant, a description of the planned use of financial instruments should be included here.

8.2 Description by measure

The common elements that should be contained in the description of each single measure included in the programme are outlined below.

8.2.1 *Legal basis*

Reference shall be made to the relevant articles and recitals which form the legal basis for the measure. Reference to Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD] is compulsory and, when necessary, reference to other regulation shall be made.

8.2.2 *General description of the measure including intervention logic and contribution to FA and cross-cutting objectives*

The description of the measures should be balanced and flexible neither too generic nor too specific, so that the targeted beneficiaries can actually be reached and the intended types of activities be triggered.

From the perspective of each FA, the combination of measures (allocation of resources) is described in the intervention logic – section 5 description of the strategy.

It shall be described, from the perspective of the measure, how it was designed to fit into the intervention logic. A description of the measure's contribution to the FA and to each cross-cutting objective (innovation, climate change and environment) shall be included. If the measure has secondary effects in other FA it should also be indicated. Such a qualitative approach for secondary effects will prevent problems of double-counting while, at the same time, show the multiple layers of policy results.

8.2.3 *Scope, level of support and other information (programmed by sub-measures)*

This section shall list and describe the types of operations that are to be programmed. When entering a new type of operation, SFC2014 will request identification of sub-measure(s), under which the type of operation is to be programmed. The sub-measure codes are provided in [IA RD] Annex I, Part IV. Information to be included in this section for each type of operation are:

- Title or reference of the operation: short title to be used in the SFC2014 table of content of the programme
- Description of the operation: scope of the operation/actions eligible for support
- Type of support: description how the support is to be provided (e.g. one payment, voucher system, financial instrument, etc.)
- Links to other legislation: if where relevant, reference to other legislation related to the measure.
- Identification of beneficiaries under the measure.
- Eligible cost: list of the cost that can be supported under the operation.
- Eligibility conditions: requirements that shall be met in order to be eligible to get support.
- Principles with regards to the setting of selection criteria: description of the rationale behind the establishment of selection criteria.
- Amounts and support rate: as referred to in Annex II of Regulation (EU)xxx/2013 [EAFRD]

8.2.4 *Verifiability and controllability of the measure*

A description of the risk in the implementation of the measure shall be included as well as the actions planned to mitigate the negative effects.

An overall assessment of the measure, taking into account the results of controls in the previous programming period, shall be included. This shall reveal that the measure met the requirements to be verifiable and controllable. Special attention shall be paid to avoid errors. The result of this analysis has to be indicated in a table.

8.2.5 *Methodology for the calculation of the amounts of support*

Where relevant, the methodology for the calculation of cost shall be included. The calculation shall be relevant, adequate and accurate and shall be established on the basis of a fair, equitable and verifiable method. It shall be done by a body independent from the authorities responsible for the implementation of the programme possessing the appropriate expertise to perform the calculation. A statement confirming the adequacy and accuracy of the calculation shall be included in the RDP. When necessary, additional information can be uploaded as annexes in SFC2014.

8.2.6 *Information specific to the measure*

Information specific to the measure, as described in [IA RD] Annex I, Part 1, section 8(h), shall be included here.

8.2.7 *Other important remarks*

Optionally, if there are other important remarks relevant to understand and implement the measure they can be included here.

9 EVALUATION PLAN

- Evaluation plan as referred to in Article 8(1)(g) and Article 83(1) of Regulation EU xxxx(2013) [EAFRD] and Article 56 of Regulation EU xxx [CPR]

The evaluation plan should be detailed enough to demonstrate that sufficient and appropriate activities are planned and appropriate evaluation capacity is ensured. The purpose of the evaluation plan is to improve the design and implementation of the RDP in terms of effectiveness (reach the objectives established), efficiency (make the best use of the resources), relevance (address the most important needs) and impact (contribution to improve the situation in the programming area). The elements that should be covered are listed below. More information is available in the Guidelines establishing and implementing the evaluation plan of 2014-2020 RDPs.

9.1 Objectives and Purpose

This sub-section should contain a statement of the objective and purpose of the evaluation plan, based on ensuring that sufficient and appropriate evaluation activities are undertaken, in particular to provide information needed for programme steering, for the AIRs in 2017 and 2019 and the ex-post evaluation, and to ensure that data needed for RDP evaluation is available.

9.2 Governance and Coordination

This sub-section should contain a brief description of the organisation of the monitoring and evaluation system for the RDP. It should identify the main bodies involved and their responsibilities. It should explain how coordination of evaluation activities with RDP implementation is organised. *It should also refer to the mechanisms for coordination with evaluation activities related to other ESIF programmes. It should describe the procedures for quality control of evaluation activities and results.*

9.3 Evaluation topics and activities

This sub-section should contain a description of the evaluation topics and activities anticipated for the programming period to support effective implementation and achievement of objectives, and reporting on programme achievements, including (but not limited to) that required to fulfil EU requirements. It should cover activities needed to ensure that the contribution to objectives of each of the RD priorities and any programme specific elements are adequately evaluated. This would include the assessment of result and impact indicator values and analysis of net effects, thematic issues (including sub-programmes), cross-cutting issues such as sustainable development and climate change, the National Rural Network, *and the use of technical assistance resources*. It should also mention particular activities which have been identified as needed to fulfil the requirements of the monitoring and evaluation system. For example, issues where further work on developing methodology is needed (this may be in relation to specific indicators, e.g. HNV), *or in order to develop adequate understanding of the current situation, drivers and appropriate policy responses, in relation to new policy areas* (e.g. innovation, short supply chains), *establishment of programme specific evaluation questions and fiches for programme-specific indicators*.

9.4 Data and information

This sub-section should contain information on data providers and flows, IT systems, and the interface between different systems, in particular the operations database, *AIR reporting requirements* and the provision of monitoring data for evaluation purposes. It should show how the data needed to carry out evaluation activities as required by the legal framework will be provided. It should outline the methods and sources to be used (e.g., IACS, monitoring data, surveys, external data e.g. FADN). It should identify data gaps, potential bottlenecks, and/or potential institutional issues related to obtaining the necessary data and propose solutions (with references to activities proposed in the previous sub-section if appropriate). It should outline processes established to ensure that necessary data is available at the appropriate time for conducting the planned evaluations. *Quality control procedures for reported data should be described.*

9.5 Timeline

This sub-section should contain the major milestones during the programming period (production of evaluation results required for the enhanced AIRs in 2017 and 2019, and the ex-post evaluation) and an outline of the timing needed in order to ensure that the necessary results are available on time (preparation and launching of major tenders, preparatory work needed on data preparation or methodology development prior to launching evaluations etc.).

9.6 Communication

This sub-section should describe the communication strategy adopted to disseminate the results of evaluation activities to the various target recipients (stakeholders, policymakers etc.). Information channels, and information needs for the different target groups should be identified. It should describe the mechanisms established to follow-up on the use of evaluation results.

9.7 Resources

This sub-section should describe the resources needed and foreseen to implement the plan, including administrative capacity, data, financial resources, IT needs. It should also describe the capacity building activities foreseen to ensure that the EP can be implemented properly. Consistency with section 15.6 – description of the use of technical assistance shall be ensured.

10 FINANCING PLAN

- Financing plan as referred to in Article 8(1)(i) and, for contribution rates Article 59
- Financing plan comprising:

The financing plan shall provide all the information about how the RDP is to be financed. It shall be structured in three tables providing the following information:

10.0 Contribution rates

Co-financing rates to be applied in line with [RD] Art 59.

If there are other allocations such as technical assistance or voluntary adjustments they shall be described here.

10.1 Table 1

Total EAFRD contribution breakdown by year and by type of region. The table shall also include additional financing – transfers from the Pillar 1, such as voluntary modulation, transfers in application of [DP] Art 7(2) and 14(1) or additional amounts under [RD] Art 59(4)(f).

[Amount to be set aside for the performance. In accordance with [HZR] Article [ex-30], the amounts set aside for the constitution of the performance reserve, cannot be used for payments before the performance review in 2019 and the consequent modification of this table.]

10.2 Table 2, divided as follows:

Table setting out a single EAFRD contribution rate by type of region in accordance with [RD] Article 59(3).

Table setting out specific EAFRD contribution rates – for types of operation with a specific EAFRD contribution rate – in accordance with [RD] Article 59(4). For measures 4 and 12 the table shall also indicate the total EU contribution reserved for operations falling within the scope of [RD] Article 59(6). However, for measure 4, the contribution reserved for those operations will be calculated automatically as it corresponds to the contribution of the measure to the priorities 4 and 5.

When a measure or a type of operation with different EAFRD contribution rate contributes to the financial instruments referred to in [CPR] Article 38(1)(b) (financial instruments set up at national or regional level), the table shall indicate separately the contribution rates for financial instruments and for other operations as well as an indicative EAFRD amount corresponding to the planned contribution to the financial instrument.

Table setting out an indicative contribution to the financial instruments and for grants, indicative allocation by focus area. The indicative allocation by focus area is to be used in case of is to be used within the context of the contribution of rural development programme to the thematic objectives and climate change objectives referred to in [CPR]

Art 14(1)(a)(iv)], of suspensions referred to in [CPR] Articles 19(5) and 22(6) and, when relevant, of the calculation of amounts to be reserved under [RD Art 59(6)].

Table setting out the EAFRD contribution rate and the total EU contribution for the technical assistance and for discontinued measures.

10.3 Table 3

For each sub-thematic programme a table listing the measures and the total EU contribution for the period 2014-2020 is to be included.

11 INDICATOR PLAN

- Indicator plan as referred to in Article 8(1)(i) of Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

The indicator plan quantifies the planned outputs and the planned expenditure for each focus area selected under the RDP breakdown by measures in relation to the targets established. The indicator plan shall be broken down into focus areas and measures comprising, for each of the Union priorities for rural development included in the programme, the indicators and the selected measures with planned outputs and planned expenditure, broken down between public and private

The indicator plan will have to be revised at the time of RDP modifications in order to reflect the change in budget allocation, target setting, planned outputs and anticipated multiple or secondary effects.

General elements that are to be taken into account in the description of the strategy are the following:

Priority 1

Priority 1 (Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation) is a horizontal priority that needs to be tackled separately. As Knowledge Transfer and Innovation (KT&I) is a cross-cutting theme, and because innovation is at the same time difficult to capture with an indicator and to anticipate, the indicator plan would provide a summary of the measures programmed across the other focus areas which are most relevant for KT&I (namely "Knowledge transfer and information actions" (Article 14), "Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services" (Article 15) and "Cooperation" (Article 35)). The targets for the Priority 1 focus areas would be based on the planned outputs (/expenditure) of these KT&I measures programmed under the other focus areas.

Measures addressing several environmental/climate objectives on the same hectares

Some environmental measures/sub-measures can be programmed to address more than one environmental issue on the same hectare (e.g. simultaneously water and soil qualities). In these cases, the hectares covered by such schemes/measures can be counted against more than one target.

For the **3 focus areas of Priority 4**, and **2 focus areas under Priority 5 (5d and 5e)**, individual targets would thus be set in terms of number of physical hectares on which an action is planned for biodiversity, water, soil, reducing nitrous oxide and emissions and carbon sequestration compared to the total number of hectares of agricultural land or forestry land, i.e. 3 targets for agricultural land and 3 targets for forestry land.

As on the same physical hectare, actions for more than 1 issue can be programmed, the target for each focus area is set independently and the number of hectares cannot be added up across the relevant focus areas. Of course, such an approach must not be confused with financial accounting, where spending must be unambiguously identified per type of measure and hectare, and which, therefore, must be kept separately.

In order to support the planning of outputs, the programme would contain a qualitative indication of the different environmental schemes and their use to achieve environmental objectives. During the life-time of the programme, the number of hectares per scheme would be monitored in order to allow for the **actual counting** of the number of hectares under each target.

It is to be noted that the targets should always be expressed in **physical hectares** (where 2 contracts overlap on one hectare, only 1 hectare should be counted in the value of the output or the target). However, the same hectare can be counted against the "biodiversity" target and the "water management" target simultaneously, as explained above.

The information to be included in this section is the following:

11.1 Overview by measure and focus area

A consolidated table detailing at the level of FA the quantified targets, the planned outputs and the planned total public expenditure of the measures selected in the FA.

11.2 Priorities 4 and 5

The main expected effects of intervention in P4 and 5 are to be described here through tables for agriculture and forestry showing the detailed calculation of the targets of both priorities. In case of P5, the FA more directly linked to climate change and mitigation "reducing green house gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture" and "fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry" shall be included.

The measure programed under one FA can also contribute to others. In order to capture this contribution the indicator should be complemented by another table showing, where relevant, the contribution of a measure programmed under a given focus area to other focus areas. These potential contributions of interventions to other FA would *not* have to be quantified (ex ante) in the programme, rather would be recorded by selecting a tick box for any additional cross-effect an intervention is expected to have.

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12 ADDITIONAL NATIONAL FINANCING

- Additional national financing per measure as referred to in Article 8(1)(k) and Article 82 of Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

For measures and operations falling within the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty, the additional national financing (total amount for the period 2014-2020) shall be included.

It shall also be indicated whether the types of operations are compliant with the criteria under the RD Regulation.

13 ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR STATE AID ASSESSMENT

- Elements needed for the appraisal under Competition provisions as referred to in Article 8(1)(l) and Article 81 of Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD]

For the measures and operations which fall outside the scope of Article 42 of the Treaty information regarding state aid shall be provided. The elements to be included in this section are, per measure, the title of the aid scheme and type (notification, block exemption or de minimis). Compatibility with state aid must be ensured over the entire cycle of the programme. The EAFRD contribution, national cofinancing and additional national financing total for the period 2014-2020 shall be included.

The State aid table shall be accompanied by a commitment from the Member State that any cases of application of the schemes enumerated in point B for which individual notifications are required under State aid rules or under conditions and commitments laid down in the respective State aid approval decision, will be notified individually pursuant to Article 88(3) of the Treaty. Implementation of the operations concerned can only start after notification.

For each aid scheme, MS/Regions shall indicate the total EU contribution, corresponding national cofinancing of the EU contribution, as well as the additional national financing.

14 INFORMATION ON COMPLEMENTARITY

- Information on the complementarity with measures financed by the other common agricultural policy instruments, through cohesion policy or by the EMFF.

This section shall contain the following elements:

14.1 Appraisal of and means for the complementarity with:

- activities, policies and priorities of the Union, in particular with the objectives of cohesion policy and those of the EMFF;
- measures financed by other common agricultural policy instruments or other instruments in the sectors receiving support from EAFRD measures;
- Where both national and regional RDPs are implemented on the same territory,

information on complementarity between the two RDPs is to be provided.

14.2 Information on the complementarity with other Union financial instruments.

Where relevant, information regarding the complementarity of the EAFRD support with other Union financial instruments shall be described.

15 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTING ARRANGEMENTS

– As referred to in Article 8(1)(m), Article 65(2) of Regulation EAFRD.

Further guidance is provided in the Commission Staff Working Document "The partnership principle in the implementation of the Common Strategic Framework Funds - elements for a European Code of Conduct on Partnership" – available at http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/working/strategic_framework/swd_2012_106_en.pdf

This section should contain the following elements:

15.1 Designation of all relevant authorities

The designation by the Member State of the Managing Authority, the paying agency and the certification body as referred to in EAFRD Article 65(2).

A summary description of the management and control structure of the programme (CPR, Art. 65.(2)), including arrangements to ensure effective, efficient and coordinated implementation of the ESI Funds (CPR, Art. 74(3)) In particular, the information provided in this section should allow for the assessment of the adequacy of human resources and administrative capacity for management of the programme.

The arrangements for the independent examination and resolution of complaints establishing the scope, rules and procedures of such arrangements (article 74(3) CPR).

15.2 Envisaged composition of the Monitoring Committee

In order to demonstrate that the composition of the MC is representative and balanced, information by type of stakeholder should be included. Additional information in relation to its work arrangements (e.g. whether it is foreseen to establish a Joint Committee for all ESI funds, or it will be fund-specific, etc.) should be included here.

15.3 Publicity arrangements for the programme

Description of the publicity arrangements making reference to the information and publicity strategy referred to in Article 13 of the [IA RD] which describes the information and publicity arrangements for the programme in more detail.

15.4 Coherence of measures Art. 20 and 35

Where activities are programmed under the local development strategies, the "Cooperation" measure referred to in Article 35 and the "Basic services and village renewal in rural areas" measure referred to in Article 20, the mechanisms to ensure

coherence should be described, including how synergies are exploited and potential overlaps avoided.

15.5 Technical assistance

Description of the intended use of technical assistance including activities related to the preparation, management, monitoring, evaluation, information and control of the programme and its implementation.

If other activities are supported through technical assistance (e.g. information and communication, networking, complaint resolution, control and audit), they have to be described here.

Technical assistance may also be used to support actions for the reduction of the administrative burden on beneficiaries, including electronic data exchange systems, and actions to reinforce the capacity of Member State authorities and beneficiaries to administer and use the EAFRD (CPR, Art. 59(1))

16 ACTIONS TAKEN TO INVOLVE PARTNERS

- Actions taken to involve partners as referred to in Art. 8(1)(n).

16.1 List of actions to involve partners

In order to ensure that citizens and stakeholders have been involved in the preparation of the RDP, a list of the actions conducted to involve partners shall be included. Information about the partners consulted, the subject of the corresponding consultation and the results of consultations shall be included..

The information provided shall demonstrate that all the relevant partners (e.g. competent regional, local authorities and other public authorities, the economic and social partners bodies representing civil society, non-governmental organisations including environmental organisations and bodies responsible for promoting equality between men and women) have been involved in the procedure.

It could also include information about the time given to comment and contribute to the programme preparation; description of the extent to which the views and advice received have been taken into account, and proper justification in case they have not been taken on board.

17 NATIONAL RURAL NETWORK ACTION PLAN

- Where applicable, the main elements of the national rural network (NRN) action plan as referred to in Article 8 and 54(1) of Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

This section should briefly describe:

- i. The procedure and timetable for establishing the national rural network, including the main elements of the action plan of the national rural network;
- ii. The planned organisational structure of the network and of the way organisations and administration, including partners, will be involved and how the networking activities will be facilitated.
- iii. A summary description of the main categories of activity to be undertaken by the NRN in accordance with the objectives of the programme.
- iv. The resources available for establishing and operating the NRN (budgetary allocation).

Additional requirements will be applicable to Member States with regional programmes submitting a separate programme for national rural networks. Further guidance will be provided by the European Network for Rural Development (ENRD).

18 EX ANTE ASSESSMENT OF VERIFIABILITY, CONTROLLABILITY AND ERROR RISK

- Ex ante assessment of verifiability and controllability as referred to in Article 62 of Regulation xxx/2013 [EAFRD].

The Managing Authority and the Paying Agency shall ensure the verifiability and controllability of the measures included in the RDP. The result of the joint assessment of the individual measures is summarized in a table. A joint statement by the Managing Authority and the Paying Agency on the verifiability and controllability of the measures supported under the RDP should be included.

Where the aid is granted on the basis of standard cost or additional cost and income foregone, information about the body responsible to perform the calculation or confirm the accuracy of the calculation, shall be included here. It shall be proved that this body is functionally independent from the authorities responsible for the programme implementation and also that it possesses the appropriate expertise to perform this task.

A statement by this functionally independent body confirming the adequacy and accuracy of the calculations of standard cost, additional cost and income foregone shall be included.

19 TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

In order to ensure a smooth transition between the 2007-2013 programming period to the 2014-2020 programming period, some arrangements are needed. In this section, a description of the transitional conditions by measure as well as an indicative carry-over table detailing the measures and the total EAFRD contribution for the period 2014-2020 shall be included.

20 THEMATIC SUB-PROGRAMMES

MS/regions may include one or more thematic sub-programmes in their RDP in order to better contribute to the union priorities for rural development. The inclusion of a TSP shall be justified in the SWOT analysis and the identification of needs⁷ and it shall be explained why the specific operations envisaged for the TSP would bring a better result than if they were implemented under the mainstream programme measures.

20.1 SWOT and identification of needs

20.1.1 *An analysis based on the SWOT methodology analysis containing the following sections:*

1. Overall description of the theme of the TSP using common and programme specific indicators as well as qualitative information.
2. Strengths identified in the programming area with regard to the theme of the sub-programme.
3. Weaknesses identified in the programming area with regard to the theme of the sub-programme.
4. Opportunities identified in the programming area with regard to the theme of the sub-programme.
5. Threats identified in the programming area with regard to the theme of the sub-programme.

20.1.2 *Need assessment*

In the light of the analysis conducted following the SWOT methodology, the needs to be addressed in the geographical area with regard to the theme of the TSP shall be identified. The needs should be logically interlinked to the SWOT so that it can be seen that they are properly justified. It shall include information on the three cross-cutting objectives: environment, climate change mitigation and adaptation, innovation.

20.1.3 *Description of the strategy.*

This section shall include a justification of the needs selected to be addressed by the RDP, the choice of objectives, priorities and focus areas based on the evidence of the SWOT analysis and the needs assessment.

The SFC will generate automatically a summary table or the intervention logic showing the priorities and FA selected for the RDP, the quantified targets, and the combinations of measures to be used to achieve them.

20.1.4 *Indicator plan.*

The indicator plan should include the planned outputs and planned expenditure for each of the FA selected broken down by measure. Public and private planned expenditure shall be mentioned separately.

⁷ See section 4 of this document.

ANNEX I: OVERVIEW OF MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC MEASURES

1. Knowledge transfer and information actions

- Definition of appropriate capacities for staff qualifications and regular training to carry out this task;
- Specification of the minimum qualifications of bodies providing knowledge transfer services and duration and content of farm and forest exchange schemes and visits.

2. Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services

- General principles to ensure appropriate resources in the form of regularly trained and qualified staff and advisory experience and reliability with respect to the field of advise. Identification of the elements that the advise will cover.

3. Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs

- Indication of eligible quality schemes for agricultural products, cotton or foodstuffs recognized at national level fulfilling the 4 specific criteria of [RD] Article 16(1)(b);
- Indication of eligible voluntary agricultural product certification schemes recognized by MS as meeting the Union best practice guidelines.

4. Investments in physical assets

- Definition of non productive investments;
- Definition of collective investments;
- Definition of integrated projects;
- Definition and identification of the eligible Natura 2000 and other eligible High Nature Value Areas;
- Description of the targeting of the support to farms in accordance with the SWOT carried out in relation to the priority referred to in Art. 5 (2)
- List of new requirements imposed by Union legislation addressed.;

6. Farm and business development

- Definition of a small farm scheme as referred to in [RD] Article 19(1)(a)(iii);
- Definition of upper and lower thresholds as foreseen in [RD] Article 19(4);
- Specific conditions for support for young farmers where not setting up as a sole head of the holding [DA RD] Article 2(1);
- Information on the application of the grace period [DA RD] Article 2(2);
- Summary of the requirements of the business plan;
- Use of the possibility to combine different measures through the business plan giving access of the young farmer to these measures;

- Domains of diversification covered.

7. Basic services and village reveal in rural areas

- Definition of small scale infrastructure;
- If appropriate, specific derogation for investments in broad band and renewable energy, so that also bigger scale infrastructure could be supported
- Definition of the scale for investment in broadband and renewable energy;
- Minimum standards for energy efficiency referred to in [DA RD] Article 13(c)
- Definition of thresholds referred to in [DA RD] Article 13(e)

8. Investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests

- Definition and justification of a certain size of holdings for which support will be conditional on the submission of a forest management plan or equivalent instrument.
- Description of an "equivalent instrument".

Afforestation and creation of woodlands

- Description of the environmental and climatic conditions of the areas in which afforestation is foreseen including hydrological conditions. Identification of species to be planted.
- Definition of the minimum environmental requirements referred to in [DA RD] Art. 6

Establishment of agro-forestry systems

- Specification of minimum and maximum number of trees to be planted per hectare and forest species admitted;
- Indication of environmental benefits of the supported systems.

Prevention and restoration of damage to forest fires and natural disasters and catastrophic events

- Definition of the list of species of organisms harmful to plants which may cause a disaster ("where relevant");
- Identification of forest areas classified as being at medium to high risk of forest fire according to the relevant forest protection plan;
- In case of preventive actions concerning pests and diseases, description of a relevant disaster occurrence, supported by scientific evidence.

Investments improving the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems

- Definition of types of eligible investment and their expected environmental outcome.

9. Setting up of producer groups

- Description of the official procedure for recognising the groups.

10. Agri-environment -climate

- Identification and definition of the baseline elements; this should include cross compliance requirements and standards and the definition of minimum requirements for fertilisers and plant protection products use; minimum requirements for fertilisers must include, inter alia, the Codes of Good Practice introduced under Directive 91/676/EEC for farms outside Nitrate Vulnerable Zones, and requirements concerning phosphorous pollution; minimum requirements for plant protection products use must include, inter alia, general principles for integrated pest management introduced under Directive 2009/128/EC, requirements to have a licence to use the products and meet training obligations, requirements on safe storage, the checking of application machinery and rules on pesticide use close to water and other sensitive sites, as established by national legislation;
- Identification and definition of mandatory requirements established by national legislation; this should include the definition of minimum requirements for fertilisers and plant protection products use;
- List of local breeds in danger of being lost to farming and for plant genetic resources under threat of genetic erosion.
- Description of the methodology and of the agronomic assumptions and parameters (including the description of the baseline requirements as stated in Article 28(3) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RDR] which are relevant for each particular type of commitment) used as reference point for the calculations justifying additional costs, income foregone resulting from the commitment made and level of the transaction costs; where relevant, this methodology shall take into account aid granted under Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [DPR], including payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment in order to exclude double funding; where appropriate, the conversion method used for other units in accordance with Article 9 of this Regulation.

11. Organic farming

- Identification and definition of the baseline elements;
- Identification and definition of mandatory requirements established by national legislation.
- Description of the methodology and of the agronomic assumptions and parameters (including the description of the baseline requirements as stated in Article 28(3) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RDR] which are relevant for each particular type of commitment) used as reference point for the calculations justifying additional costs, income foregone resulting from the commitment made and level of the transaction costs; where relevant, this methodology shall take into account aid granted under Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [DPR], including payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment in order to exclude double funding; where appropriate, the conversion method used for other units in accordance with Article 9 of this Regulation.

12. Natura 2000 and WFD payments

- Identification and definition of the baseline elements;
- Identification of the restrictions/disadvantages based on which payments can be granted and indication of compulsory practices;
- For WFD: definition of major changes in type of land use and existence of the programmes of measures of the river basin management plans;
- The areas designated to implement Directives 79/409/EEC, 2009/147/EC and 92/43/EEC and the obligations for farmers resulting from the corresponding national/regional management provisions.

- The description of the methodology and the agronomic assumptions (including the description of the baseline requirements as stated in Article 30(3) for Directives 92/43/EEC and 2009/147/EC and in Article 30(4) for Directive 2000/60/EC of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RDR]) used as reference point for the calculations justifying additional costs and income foregone resulting from the disadvantages in the areas concerned related to the implementation of Directives 92/43/EEC, 2009/147/EC and 2000/60/EC; where relevant, this methodology shall take into account payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment granted under Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [DPR], in order to exclude double funding.

13. Payments of areas facing natural and other specific constraints

- Definition of threshold level of area per holding on the basis of which MS calculates degressivity of payments.

Designation of areas facing natural and other specific constraints

- Description of the local unit-level applied for the designation of the areas.
- Description of the application of the method defined in Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RD] for the delimitation of the three categories for areas referred to in Article 32(1) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RD] including the description and results of the fine-tuning process for areas facing natural and other specific constraints other than mountain areas.

14. Animal welfare

- Definition and identification of the national and the EU requirements corresponding to the mandatory standards established pursuant to Chapter I of Title VI of reg. (EC) No HR/2012.
- The description of the methodology and of the agronomic/zoo-technical assumptions and parameters (including the description of the baseline requirements as stated in Article 33(2) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RDR] which are relevant for each particular type of commitment) used as reference point for the calculations justifying additional costs, income foregone resulting from the commitment made.

15. Forest-environmental and climate services and forest conservation

- Definition and justification of a certain size of holdings for which support will be conditional on the submission of a forest management plan or equivalent instrument.
- Description of an "equivalent instrument".
- Identification of relevant mandatory requirements established by the national forestry act or other relevant national legislation.
- The description of the methodology and of the assumptions and parameters (including the description of the baseline requirements as stated in Article 34(3) of Regulation (EU) No .../2013 [RDR] which are relevant for each particular type of commitment) used as reference point for the calculations justifying additional costs, income foregone resulting from the commitment made in accordance with Article 9 of this Regulation.

16. Co-operation

- Specification of the characteristics of pilot projects, clusters, networks, short supply chains and local markets.

17. Risk management

- Description of mechanisms to ensure that no overcompensation takes place.

Crop, animal, and plant insurance

- Description of conditions for contracts to be eligible for support, to include at least:
 - a) particular risks insured against;
 - b) particular economic losses covered;
 - c) the premium paid, excluding taxes.
- Rules to be used for establishing the calculation of the destruction of the average annual production of a farmer.

Mutual funds for animal and plant diseases and environmental incidents

- Principles for funding arrangements and definition of the rules for the constitution and management of the mutual funds (for granting of compensation payments to farmers), to include in particular:
 - a) the terms and conditions for financing the mutual fund;
 - b) the outbreaks of adverse climatic events, animal or plant disease, pest infestation or environmental incidents which may give rise to compensation to be paid to farmers, including geographical scope where appropriate;
 - c) the criteria for assessing whether a given event shall give rise to the payment of compensation to farmers;
 - d) the methods for calculating of the additional costs which constitute economic losses;
 - e) the calculation of the administrative costs;
 - f) rules to be used for establishing the calculation of the destruction of the average annual production of a farmer;
 - g) any limits to the costs that are eligible for a financial contribution;
 - h) a procedure for the accreditation of a given mutual fund under national law;
 - i) procedural rules; and
 - j) the compliance and clearance audits that the mutual fund shall be subjected to following its accreditation.
- Where the source of the financial compensation to be paid by the mutual fund is a commercial loan, minimum and maximum duration of the commercial loan.

Income stabilisation tool

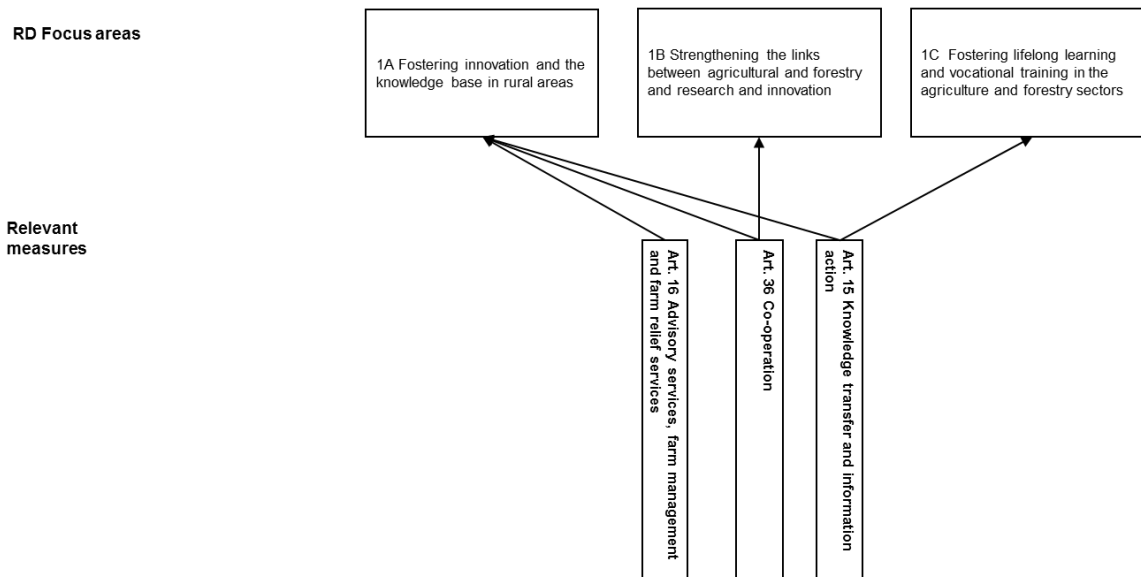
- Definition of the rules for the constitution and management of the mutual funds (for granting of compensation payments to farmers), to include in particular:
 - a) the conditions for financing the mutual fund;
 - b) the calculation of the administrative costs;
 - c) rules to be used for establishing the calculation of income drop;
 - d) any limits to the costs that are eligible for a financial contribution;
 - e) a procedure for the accreditation of a given mutual fund under national law;
 - f) procedural rules; and
 - g) the compliance and clearance audits that the mutual fund shall be subjected to following its accreditation.
- Where the source of the financial compensation to be paid by the mutual fund is a commercial loan, minimum and maximum duration of the commercial loan.

18. CLLD (LEADER)

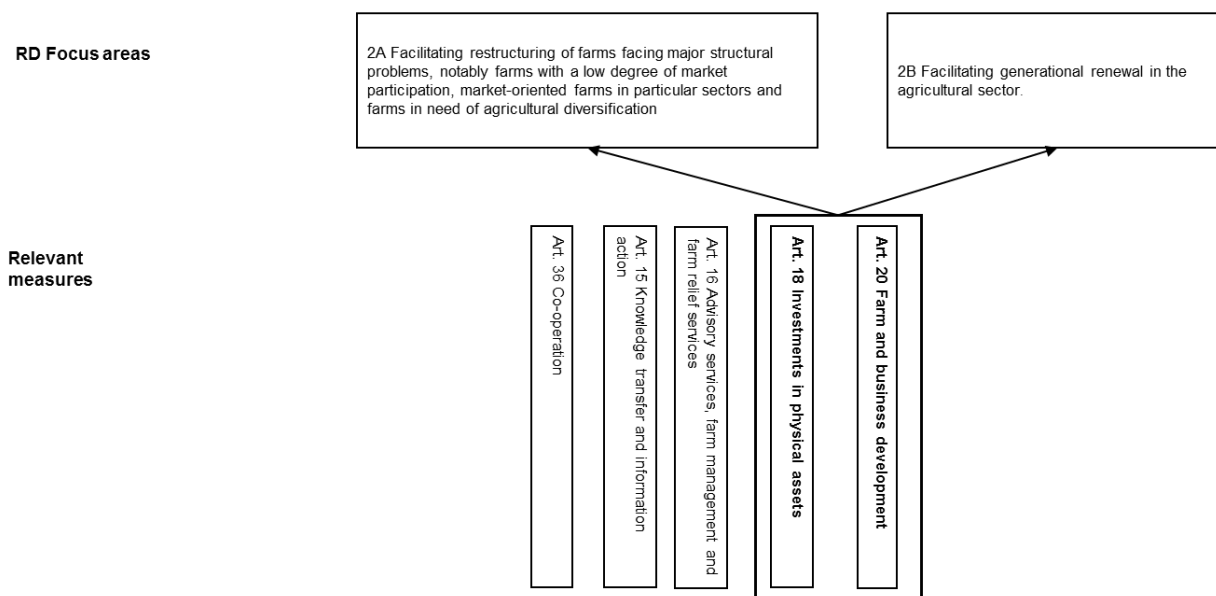
- Description of the obligatory CLLD elements of which the LEADER measure is composed: i.e. preparatory support; implementation of operations under the CLLD strategy; preparation and implementation of co-operation activities of the LAG; running costs; and animation referred to in [CPR] Article 35(1);
- Description of the use of the LEADER start-up-kit referred to [RD] Article 43 as specific type of preparatory support (if use is made);
- As regards LEADER cooperation in [RD] Article 44 : Description of the establishment of a system of ongoing application for co-operation projects in cases where co-operation projects are not selected by the LAGs;
- The procedure and timetable to select the local development strategies (to the extent it is not described in the Partnership Agreement for CLLD as a whole);
- Justification for selection of geographical areas for local development strategy implementation whose population falls outside the limits set out in [CPR] Article 33(6) (10.000 -150.000 inhabitants), if not provided in the Partnership Agreement;
- Co-ordination with the other ESI-Funds as regards CLLD, including possible solution applied with regard to the use of the lead fund option (to the extent it is not described in the Partnership Agreement for CLLD as a whole), and any global complementarities between the ESI-Funds in financing the preparatory support;
- Possibilities of paying advances (if use is made);
- Clear definition of the tasks of the managing authority, the Paying Agency and the local action groups under LEADER as regards to the application of eligibility and selection criteria and the project selection procedure.
- Description of co-ordination mechanisms foreseen and complementarities ensured with operations supported under other rural development measures especially as regards: investments in non-agricultural activities and business start-up aid under [RD] Article 19; investments under [RD] Article 20; and co-operation approaches under [RD] Article 35, in particular implementation of local development strategies by public-private partnerships;

ANNEX II: EXAMPLES OF INTERVENTION LOGIC BY PRIORITY

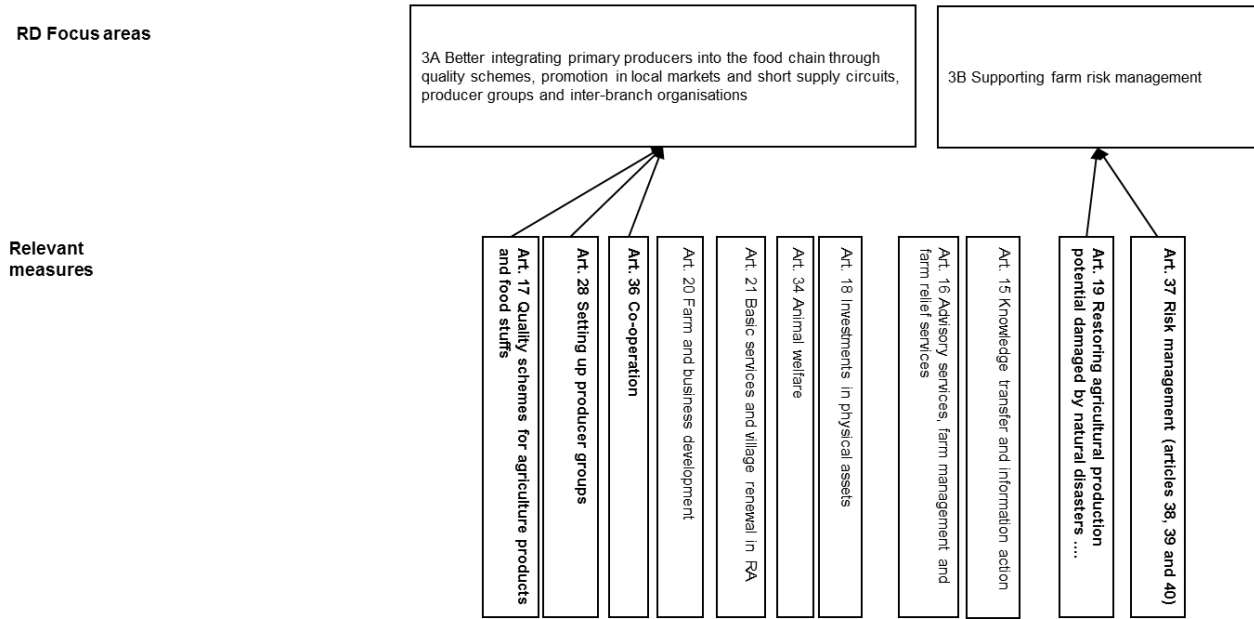
1. Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas



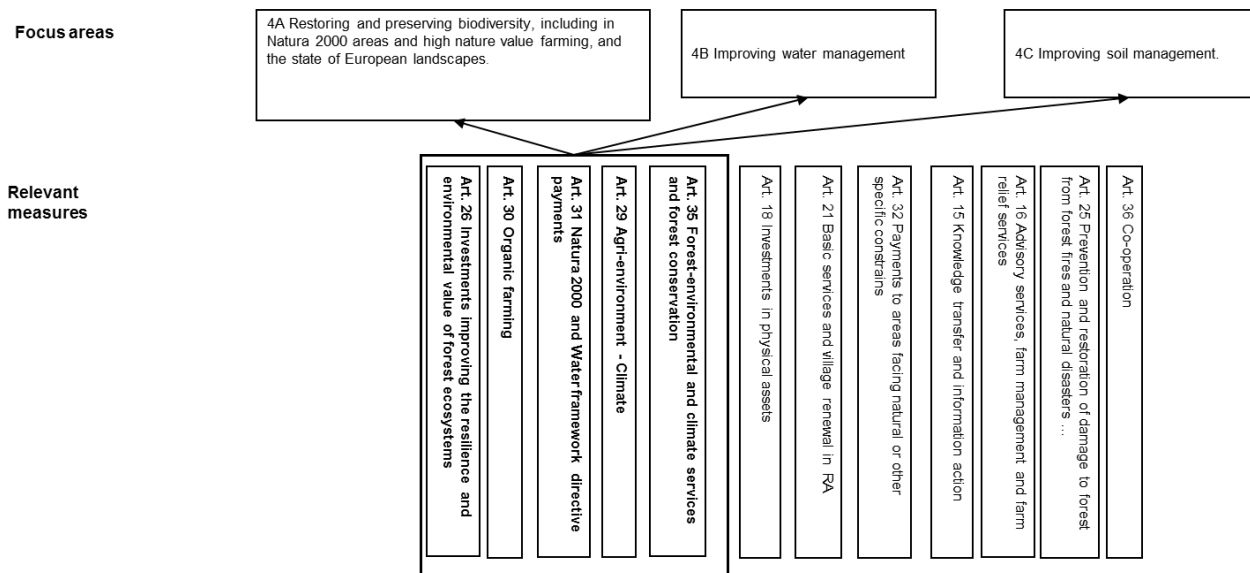
2. Enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability



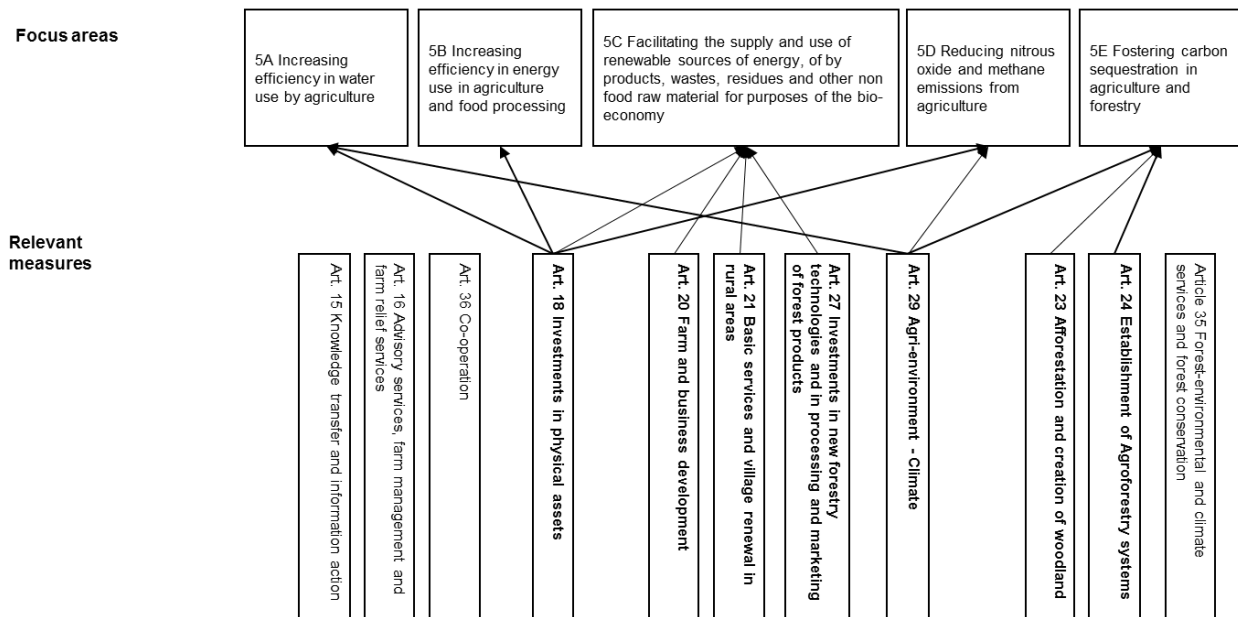
3. Promoting food chain organisation and risk management in agriculture



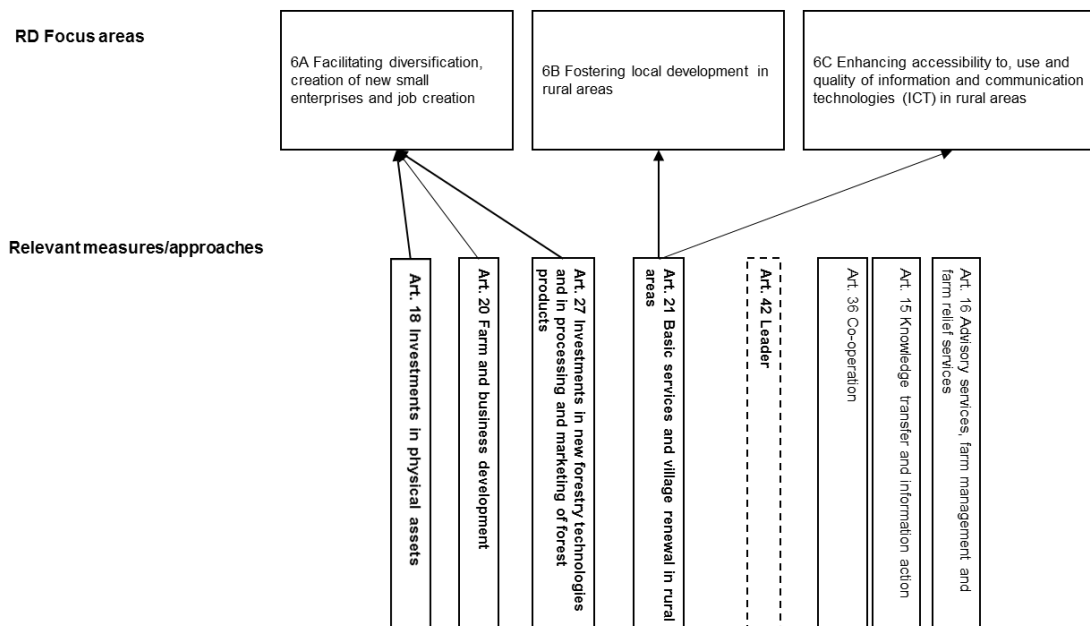
4. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry



5. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors



6. Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas



ANNEX III: ELEMENTS OF PROGRAMMING AND TARGET SETTING

Indicator plan tables

Article 9 of the draft regulation on support for rural development for 2014-2020 describes the content of the future Rural Development Programmes (RDPs).

In particular, on the basis of a "SWOT" analysis (using notably common context indicators) and needs assessment, Managing Authorities will set out a strategy in their programme oriented towards the achievement of the Union Priorities for rural development, and set targets for their specific objectives, at the level of the "focus areas" of the priorities.

These targets will be based on common indicators (one target indicator for each focus area).

The Indicator Plan

To show how the targets set for 2023⁸ (in relation to the priorities and the focus areas selected in function of the "SWOT" analysis and the needs assessment) will be achieved, Managing Authorities will first plan the measures and financial means to be used for each focus area and provide the basic elements of calculation of each target.

This will be set out in the Indicator Plan. It is a set of tables by focus area, comprising the targets for 2023 and the planned outputs and planned expenditure, for each rural development measure selected in relation to a corresponding focus area. As a measure can be programmed under different focus areas, the indicator plan would show (and quantify) the specific share of the measure programmed for a given focus area (planned outputs, planned expenditure). Annex 1 explains the build up of the Indicator Plan tables and provides the specificities for each of the priorities.

From the focus area tables, a consolidated table with planned outputs and planned expenditure by measure can be generated automatically. The total planned expenditure by measure can be checked against the financial plan for consistency (see Annex 1 - Table 2).

As such, the indicator plan provides the planned distribution of resources (expenditure / physical outputs) by measure and by focus area, and in relation to the targets for 2023. Physical outputs and expenditure are only counted once in this plan (except for Priority 1, which is an aggregate of outputs and/or expenditure from the other focus areas, see Annex 1).

To be noted:

⁸ In programming terms the period to cover is 2014-2020. With the n+3 rule, implementation can continue until the end of 2023, final date to achieve the targets. In the case of targets P4, FA 5A, 5D and 5E when multi-annual area based measures are concerned (measures 10 (28), 11 (29), 15(34), 12 (30) and 8 (21 (8.1/2 and 8.3/4)) target will be set on the basis of areas paid in 2021 (areas claimed in principle in 2020).

- The target indicators: a specific effort has been made to use simplified target indicators which can be more easily quantified at programme level, and more easily monitored. In most cases, targets can be calculated from the planned outputs of measures in the Indicator Plan, putting them in context with statistics / context indicators. See the definitions of target indicators in the target indicator fiches.
- The output indicators: only the main output indicators will be in the Indicator Plan (no breakdown by gender, by type of beneficiary, or by type of project which is not meaningful to plan in detail or which is not necessary for the establishment of the targets).

Anticipation of contributions to other focus areas

At programming level, the indicator plan will be accompanied by another table showing indicatively how certain RD measures/sub-measures programmed under a given focus area are expected to make a contribution to other focus areas. This table (see for an example Annex 2 – Table 3) will provide a programme specific overview of expected synergies between focus areas, i.e. the potential contribution of a measure planned under a specific focus area to another focus area.

General requirements

Additional national financing and State Aid

Article 82 Additional National Financing and Article 81 State Aid are to be included in the Indicator Plan for the measures with the top ups, i.e. taken into account for target setting, planned outputs and planned expenditure.

Transfer from 1st pillar

1st pillar transfers reinforcing certain measures are to be programmed and included in the Indicator Plan, i.e. taken into account for target setting, planned outputs and planned expenditure.

On-going commitments from the previous period:

Ongoing commitments made during the 2007-2013 programming period and supported through 2014-2020 EAFRD and commitments made in 2014 (before the approval of the new RDP) based on the 2007-2013 rules and paid through 2014-2020 EAFRD are included in the Indicator Plan, i.e. taken into account for target setting, planned outputs and planned expenditure.

Sub-programme

A separate Indicator Plan has to be filled in based on the specific sub-programme SWOT and needs assessment. This indicator plan will follow the exact same structure (by FA, common targets set by FA and planned output/expenditure). The main Indicator Plan will not include the specific sub-programme Indicator Plan. In SFC 2014 a consolidated IP will be generated aggregating main IP and sub-programme IP.

Additional Focus Areas

If an additional focus area is programmed, a RDP specific target should be defined and quantified. The planned output and expenditure by measures using the common indicators should also be quantified as for the other FA.

Financial instruments (FI)

In the Indicator Plan, expenditure and outputs for a FI are programmed under the relevant measure, (e.g. investment measures 4 (17), 6 (19), 7 (20), 8 (21(8.7)), 16 (35) and 19 (42)). If both grants and FI are implemented in the same measure and FA, no distinction is requested.

For the total public expenditure, the total amount of public contribution (EAFRD and national counterpart) to be paid to the financial instrument fund (loan, guarantee, equity/quasi-equity or other funds) is programmed (codes IV. 16.1.4 + 16.2.1)⁹.

For the planned outputs, as the FI will be implemented through investment measures, the relevant output indicators are:

- Expected Nr of operations supported (measures 4 (17), 7 (20), 8 (21(8.7)) and 19 (42)): it will correspond to Nr of loan contracts signed with final recipient (code V. 17.)+ Nr of final recipients supported by guarantees (V. 18.7) + Nr of equity or quasi-equity investments made (code V. 19.5) + nr of other financial product instruments made to final recipient (code V. 20.5)
- Nr of beneficiaries supported (measures 6 (19) and 4 (17(4.1 only))): it will correspond to: Nr of final recipients supported by loans (code V. 17.) + Nr of final recipients supported by guarantees (code V. 18.) + Nr of final recipient supported by equity or quasi-equity investments (code V. 19.6) + Nr of final recipients supported by other financial product (code V. 20.6)

⁹ See Fiche 4B Monitoring of Financial Instruments and provision of monitoring information to the Commission

If FI is foreseen under the measure 16 (35) cooperation, no planned outputs are set, only planned total public expenditure

Planned Total investment should not be set for operations supported through FI.

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ANNEX IV: DRAFT INDICATOR PLAN

The indicator plan is a set of tables accompanying the strategy of the RDP, quantifying the targets for the period 2014-2020, as well as the main planned outputs and the planned expenditure for each focus area selected under the RDP.

As a measure can be programmed under different focus areas, the indicator plan shows (and quantifies) the specific share of the measure programmed for a given focus area (planned outputs, planned expenditure).

As such, the indicator plan provides the **planned distribution of resources (expenditure / physical outputs) by measure and by focus area**, and in relation to the targets for 2020.

* * *

The tables presented in this Draft Indicator Plan contain relevant combinations of measures per focus area, but Managing Authorities can adapt these combinations in function of their specific situation and identified needs (by taking out some of the measures and/or adding others from the RD toolkit).

Table 1 provides an overview of the most relevant measures/submeasures which can be programmed for each focus area. Where a measure (part of measure) counts for the target of a focus area, this is indicated specifically. This table can be used as a first guide when preparing the indicator plan and selecting the measures by focus area.

Table 2 can be generated automatically from the completed indicator plan tables. It provides an overview of the planned output and planned expenditure by measure and by focus area and allows to check the total (public) expenditure by measure against the financial plan.

PRIORITY 1: "Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture, forestry and rural areas"

Priority 1 is a specific case.

As Knowledge Transfer and Innovation (KT&I) is a cross-cutting theme, and because innovation is at the same time difficult to capture in an indicator and difficult to anticipate, the indicator plan would provide a summary of the measures programmed across the other focus areas which are most relevant for KT&I (namely "Knowledge transfer and information actions" 1 (14), "Advisory services, farm management and farm relief services" 2 (15) and "Cooperation" 16 (35). The targets for the priority 1 focus areas would be based on the planned outputs/(expenditure) of these KT&I measures for the other priorities.

1) Focus area 1A

1A Fostering innovation, cooperation, and the development of the knowledge base in rural areas			
target	% of Total public expenditure		
	2020		
	#DIV/0!		
	total RDP planned public		
planned output 2014-2020			
1 (14)	Total public expenditure € (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		0
2 (15)	Total public expenditure € (2.1 to 2.3)		0
16 (35)	Total public expenditure € (16.1 to 16.9)		0

The target indicator for focus area 1A is the share of the public expenditure of the programme dedicated to the KT&I measures (programmed through the other focus areas).

2) Focus area 1B

1B Strengthening the links between agriculture, food production and forestry and research and innovation, including for the purpose of improved environmental management and performance		
target	Nr of cooperation operations planned under the cooperation measure (groups, networks/clusters, pilot projects...)	
	2020	
	0	
planned output 2014-2020		
16 (35)	Nr of EIP operational groups to be supported (establishment and operation) (16.1)	
	Nr of other cooperation operations (groups, networks/clusters, pilot projects...) (16.2 to 16.9)	

The indicator plan would show how many cooperation projects are expected (under the programme), and in particular, how many operational groups are targeted to be financed through the cooperation measure.

3) Focus area 1C

1C Fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in the agriculture and forestry sectors		
<i>data generated from the aggregation of the indicator plan of priorities 2 to 6</i>		
target	Nr of participants to trainings	
	2020	
	0	
planned output 2014-2020		
1 (14)	Nr of participants to trainings (1.1)	0

The targeted number of participants in trainings can illustrate the effort towards this focus area. The total is an aggregation of the planned trainings for the different focus areas of the programme.

PRIORITY 2: "Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forest"

1) Focus area 2A

2A Improving the economic performance of all farms and facilitating farm restructuring and modernisation, notably with a view to increase market participation and orientation as well as agricultural diversification		
Target	% of agriculture holdings with RDP support for investment in restructuring or modernisation	
	Nr	%
farm holding receiving support for investment by 2020	0	0.00%
Total Nr of holdings (base year)	150170	
planned output 2014-2020		
Measures		
4 (17)	Nr of holdings supported for investment in agricultural holdings (4.1)	
	Total public expenditure for investments in infrastructure (4.3)	
	Total investment € (public + private)	
	Total public expenditure €	
6 (19)	Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving start up aid development small farms (6.3)	
	Total investment € (public + private)	
	total public expenditure €	
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings
		Total public for training/skills
	Total public expenditure € (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)	
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)	
	Total public expenditure € (2.1 to 2.3)	
16 (35)	Total public expenditure €	

Under this focus area, many measures / sub-measures could be programmed (see also Table 1 (page 11)).

The target is based on the number of holdings to receive investment support for restructuring (measure Investment in physical assets 4 (17), compared to the total number of farms of the RDP. The farm investment (sub)measure is considered to be a key measure in the package of measures relevant for restructuring.

2) Focus area 2B

2B Facilitating entry of adequately skilled farmers into the agricultural sector and in particular generational renewal			
Target	% of agriculture holdings with RDP supported business development plan/investment for young farmers		
	Nr	%	
farm holdings supported by 2020	0	0.00%	
Total Nbr. of holdings (base year)	150170		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures			
6 (19)	Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving	start up aid young farmers (6.1)	
		support for investments in non-agric activities in rural areas (6.4)	
		transfer payment (6.5)	
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
4 (17)	Nr of holdings supported for investment in agricultural holdings (support to the business plan of young farmers) (4.1)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

The target is based on the key (sub)measure for young farmers (YF) needing support to set up their holding (business development 6 (19), start up aid YF 6.1) compared to the total number of (existing) agricultural holdings.

In case business development 6 (19) 'start up aid YF' 6.1 is not programmed as the key measure under this Focus Area (based on the RDP strategy): farm holdings (y) supported under the measure physical investment 4 (17) is used in the calculation of the target (only if measure 6 (19) is not programmed to avoid double counting).

PRIORITY 3: "Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture"

1) Focus area 3A

3A Improving competitiveness of primary producers by better integrating them into the agri-food chain through quality schemes, adding value to agricultural products, promotion in local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and inter-branch organisations			
target	% of agricultural holdings supported under quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups/organisations		
		Nr	%
	Nbr of holdings supported by 2020	0	0.00%
	Total nb of holdings (base year)	150170	
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures			
3 (16)	Nr of holdings supported (3.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (3.1, 3.2)		
9 (27)	Nr of oprtaions supported (producer groups set up)		
	Nr of holdings participating in producer groups supported		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
16 (35)	Nr of agricultural holdings participating in cooperation/local promotion among supply chain actors (16.4)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
4 (17)	Nr of operations supported for investment (e.g. in agricultural holdings, in processing and marketing of ag. products) (4.1 and 4.2)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
6 (19)	Nr of beneficiaries receiving start up aid/support for investment in non-agric activities in rural areas (6.2 and 6.4)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	total public expenditure (€)		
7 (20)	Nr of operations supported for investments of small scale infrastructure, including investments in renewable energy and energy saving (7.2)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
14 (33)	Nr of beneficiaries		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
		Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)	
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		

This focus area has 3 components. The target indicator is built on the basis of 3 key outputs related to these 3 components, i.e. the number of holdings of farmers participating in quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups compared to the total number of holdings. Note that in the measures relevant for integrating primary producers into the food chain, animal welfare has been included.

2) Focus area 3B

3B Supporting farm risk prevention and management			
target	% of agricultural holdings participating in risk management schemes		
		Nr	%
	Nbr of holdings supported by 2020	0	0.00%
	Total Nbr. of holdings (base year)	150170	
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures			
17 (36)	Nr of farm holdings supported for premium for insurance (17.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.1)		
	Nr of farm holdings participating in mutual funds (17.2)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.2)		
	Nr of farm holdings participating to income stabilisation tool (17.3)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.3)		
5 (18)	Nr of beneficiaries for preventive actions (5.1)	farm holdings	
		public entitites	
	Total public expenditure (€) (5.1 to 5.2)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

As for focus area 3A, the target would embrace 4 key outputs, i.e. the number of farms participating in the risk management schemes and farms undertaking preventive actions.

PRIORITY 4: "Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry"

For the 3 focus areas of priority 4, individual targets would be set in terms of number of physical hectares on which an action for biodiversity, water and soil is planned compared to the total number of ha of agricultural land or forestry land, i.e. 3 targets for agricultural land and 3 targets for forestry land. As on the same physical hectare, actions for more than 1 issue can be planned, the target for each focus area is set independently and the number of hectares cannot be added up across the 3 focus areas.

Of the key relevant measures for this priority, some have a dedicated nature (e.g. N2000 for biodiversity), others such as agri-environment-climate, afforestation of agricultural land, establishment of agro-forestry systems and organic farming can be used to address more than one issue. Therefore, the interventions would not be programmed specifically for each focus area, but globally at the level of Priority 4. However, a distinction is proposed between the measures and targets for agricultural land, and the measures and targets for forestry land.

In order to support the planning of outputs for biodiversity, water management and soil management (and others for Priority 5), the programme would contain a qualitative indication of the different environmental schemes and their use to achieve environmental objectives (see table A1 as an example for the area-based agricultural measures and Table A2 for forest areas). During the life-time of the programme, the number of hectares per scheme would be monitored and allow the counting of the number of hectares for each target.

It is to be noted that the targets (and the outputs per measure) should always be expressed in physical hectares (where 2 contracts overlap on one hectare, only 1 ha should be counted in the value of the output or the target). However, the same hectare can be counted against the "biodiversity" target and the "water management" target, as explained above.

Table A1 - Support table to show how environmental measures/schemes are programmed to achieve one (or more)								
				Addressing as main issue(s)				
				Priority 4			Priority 5	
	Category of scheme	Total expenditure	Nr of physical Hectares by measure or scheme	Biodiversity	Water management	Soil management	reducing GHG and ammonia emissions	carbon sequestration
1- Agri-environment-climate 10 (28)								
Scheme 1:....	Please select one category							
Scheme 2:....	Please select one category							
Scheme 3:....	Please select one category							
...	Please select one category							
...	Please select one category							
...	Please select one category							
...	Please select one category							
...	Please select one category							
Scheme 15:	Please select one category							
...	...							
...								
2- Organic farming 11 (29)								
Conversion (11.1)								
maintenance (11.2)								
3- Natura 2000 and Water framework directive payments 12 (30)								
Natura 2000 (agri land) (12.1)								
Water Framework Directive (12.3)								
4- Afforestation and agro-forestry 8 (21)								
Establishment of afforested land (8.1)								
Establishment of agro-forestry systems (8.3)								


Table A2 - Support table to show how environmental measures/schemes are programmed to achieve one (or more) environment/climate targets on the same					
			Addressing as main issue(s)		
			Priority 4		
			Biodivers ity	Water manage ment	Soil manage ment
1- Forest environmental and climate services and forest conservation 15 (34)	ha	Total public expenditure (€)			
Scheme 1					
Scheme 2					
Scheme 3					
...					
...					
...					
...					
2- Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments 11 (29)					
Natura 2000 (forest land)					
3- Investments in forest area development 8 (21)					
Investments improving resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems (8.6)					

Priority 4: Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry								
4 A Restoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, and in areas facing natural or other specific constraints, and high nature value farming, as well as the state of European landscapes			4 B Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management			4 C Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management		
target	% of agricultural land under management contracts contributing to biodiversity (ha)		target	% of agricultural land under management contracts improving water management (ha)		target	% of agricultural land under management contracts improving soil management and or preventing soil erosion (ha)	
	Ha	%		Ha	%		Ha	%
Physical Total area by 2020	a	#VALUE!	Physical Total area by 2020	b	#VALUE!	Physical Total area by 2020	c	#VALUE!
total agricultural land (base year)	2878170							
Planned output 2014-2020 for priority 4								
Measures								
10 (28)	Area (ha) under agri-environment-climate (10.1)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)	
	Public expenditure for genetic resources conservation (10.1.1)							
	Total public expenditure (€) (10.1.1)							
11 (29)	Area (ha) conversion to organic farming (11.1)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)	
	maintainance of organic farming (11.2)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)	
	Total public expenditure (€)							
12 (30)	Area (ha) NATURA 2000 AG land (12.1)						(contributing to a)	
	WFD (12.3)						(contribute to b)	
	Total public expenditure (€)							
8 (21)	Area (ha) to be afforested (establishment - 8.1)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.1 + 8.2)							
	Area (ha) to be established in agro-forestry systems (8.3)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)	
	Total public expenditure (€)(8.3 + 8.4)							
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)							
	Nr of participants in trainings							
	Total public for training/skills							
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)							
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)							
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)							
4 (17)	Nr of operations of support for non productive investment (4.4)							
	Total investment € (public + private)							
	Total public expenditure (€)							
7 (20)	Nr of operations support for drawing up of village development and N2000/HNV area management plans (7.1)							
	Total public expenditure (€)							
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)							
13 (31)	Area (ha) mountain areas (13.1)							
	other areas with significant NC (13.2)							
	areas with specific constraints (13.3)							
	Total public expenditure (€)							

Priority 4: Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry									
4A Restoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, and in areas facing natural or other specific constraints, and high nature value farming, as well as the state of European landscapes			4 B Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management				4 C Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management		
target	%of forest area under management contributing to biodiversity (ha)		target	%of forest area under management improving water management (ha)		target	%of forest area under management improving soil management and/or preventing soil erosion (ha)		
	Ha	%		Ha	%		Ha	%	
Physical Total area by 2020	a	#VALUE!	Physical Total area by 2020	b	#VALUE!	Physical Total area by 2020	c	#VALUE!	
total forestry area (base year)	3991000								
Planned output 2014-2020 for priority 4									
Measures									
15 (34)	Areas under forest environment contract (15.1)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)		
	Public expenditure for genetic resources actions (15.2)								
	Total public expenditure (€)								
12 (30)	Area (ha)	NAT URA 2000 forestry (12.2)				(contributing to a)			
	Total public expenditure (€)								
8 (21)	Nr of operations (investments improving resilience and value of forest ecosystems) (8.6)								
	Areas concerned by investments improving resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems (8.6)						(contributing to a, b and/or c)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.6)								
	Nr of beneficiaries for preventive actions (8.5)								
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.5)								
7 (20)	Nr of projects	support for drawing up of village development and N2000/HNV area management plans (7.1)							
	Total public expenditure (€)								
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings							
		Total public for training/skills							
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)								
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)								
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)								
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)								


PRIORITY 5: "Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors"

1) Focus area 5A

5A Increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture			
target	% of irrigated land switching to more efficient water use (through investments supported by RDP)		
	Ha	%	
Total area by 2020	0	0%	
total irrigated land (base year)	26480		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures 			
4 (17)	Nr of operations supported for investment (4.1, 4.3)		
	Area (ha) concerned by investments for saving water (e.g. more efficient irrigation systems...)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
10 (28)	Area (ha) (e.g. reduction of irrigated land)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		


For the focus area 5A, the target would take into account the hectares concerned by investments in irrigation systems (to make these systems more efficient, using the measure 4 (17)), and the hectares dedicated specifically to the reduction of irrigated land under the AEC measure 10 (28)).

2) Focus area 5B

5B Increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing			
target	Total investment in energy savings and efficiency (€)		
	2020		
	0		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures 			
4 (17)	Nr of operations supported for investment (in agricultural holdings, in processing and marketing of ag. products) (4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
7 (20)	Nr of operations supported for investments of small scale infrastructure, including investments in renewable energy and energy saving (7.2)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		


For the focus area 5B, the main measure would be the investment measure 4 (17) but also the investment in small scale infrastructure for energy savings 7 (20). The target would be expressed in the volume of investment specifically dedicated to energy saving and efficiency.

3) Focus area 5C

5C Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by products, wastes, residues and other non food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy			
target	total investment in renewable energy production (€)		
	2020		
	0		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures 			
4 (17)	Nr of operations supported for investment (4.1, 4.3)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
7 (20)	Nr of operations supported for investments of small scale infrastructure, incl. investments in renewable energy and energy saving (7.2)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
6 (19)	Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving start up aid/support for investment in non-agric activities in rural areas (6.2 and 6.4)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Nr of operations		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
8 (21)	Nr of operations for investments in forestry technology and primary processing/marketing (8.7)		
	Total investment € (public + private) (8.7)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.7)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€)(trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€)(2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

Four measures would be most relevant for that focus area: the investment measure 4 (17), the basic services measure 7 (20), the business development measure 6 (19) and the investment in forestry technologies and primary processing/marketing 8 (21 (8.7)). The target would also be expressed as the expected total investment specifically dedicated to the production of renewable energy.

4) Focus area 5D

5D Reducing green house gas and ammonia emissions from agriculture					
% of LU concerned by investments in livestock management in view of reducing GHG and/or ammonia emissions			% of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of GHG and/or ammonia emissions		
Total LU concerned by investment	0	0.00%	Total physical area by 2020	b	#VALUE!
total LU (base year)	2517170		total agricultural land (base year)	2878170	
planned output 2014-2020					
Measures 					
4 (17)	Nr of operations supported for investment (e.g. manure storage, manure treatment) (4.1, 4.4 and 4.3)				
	LU concerned by investment in livestock management in view of reducing GHG and ammonia emissions				
	Total investment € (public + private)				
	Total public expenditure (€)				
10 (28)	Area (ha) (e.g. green cover, catch crop, reduced fertilisation, extensification...)				b*
	Total public expenditure (€)				
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings			
		Total public for training/skills			
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)				
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)				
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)				
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)				

For the focus area 5D, 2 types of interventions would be particularly relevant: investments in manure storage and treatment 4 (17), and area-based interventions such as green cover, catch crop, reduced fertilisation, extensification etc. (through the AEC measure – 10 (28)).

To illustrate these 2 types of interventions, 2 targets are proposed for that focus area: one expressed in livestock units concerned by the investments, and one expressed in hectares concerned by the land management practices.

To be noted:

- **TARGET LEVEL:** For this second target (% of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of N₂O and methane emissions), some hectares programmed under the priority 4 can also count (in the value of "b"). This is in the case where an AEC scheme is designed to jointly contribute to priority 4 environmental objective(s) and focus area 5D objective (see table A1 above, under Priority 4 section).
- **PLANNED OUTPUT LEVEL:** The number of hectares indicated for the agri-environment-climate measure ("b*") in this focus area are the hectares specifically dedicated to the reduction of nitrous oxide and methane emissions. They do not include the hectares programmed under priority 4 which are jointly designed to reduce emissions, i.e. $b^* \leq b$ (block programming).
- In so far the AEC measure is block programmed for priority 4 and 5D also the knowledge transfer measures (article 15 and 16) could be block programmed.


5) Focus area 5E

Both forest area and agricultural land can count for this target.

(see table next page)


To be noted:

- **TARGET LEVEL:** For the agricultural land, some hectares programmed under the priority 4 can also count (in the value of "a", "b" and "c" in the target). This is in the case where a scheme is designed to jointly contribute to priority 4 environmental objective(s) and focus area 5E objective (see table A1 above, under Priority 4 section).
- **PLANNED OUTPUT LEVEL:** The number of hectares indicated for the agri-environment-climate measure ("c*") or afforestation/agro-forestry systems ("a*" and "b*") in this focus area are the hectares specifically dedicated to carbon sequestration on agricultural land. They do not include the hectares programmed under priority 4 which are jointly designed to foster carbon sequestration, i.e. $c^* \leq c$ (block programming).
- In so far the AEC measure is block programmed for priority 4 and 5E also the knowledge transfer measures 1 (14) and 2 (15) could be block programmed.

5e Fostering carbon conservation and sequestration in agriculture and forestry			
target	% of agricultural and forest land under management to foster carbon sequestration/conservation		
	Ha	%	
Total Physical area by 2020	a+b+c	#VALUE!	
total agricultural and forest land area (base year)	6869170		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures 			
8 (21)	Area (ha) to be afforested (establishment - 8.1)		a*
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.1 + 8.2)		
	Area (ha) to be established in agro-forestry systems (8.3)		b*
	Total public expenditure (€)(8.3 + 8.4)		
	Nr of operations (investments improving resilience and value of forest ecosystems) (8.6)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.6)		
10 (28)	Area (ha) under agri-environment-climate for carbon sequestration		c*
	Total public expenditure (€)		
15 (34)	Areas under forest environment contracts (15.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
4 (17)	Nr of operations of support for non productive investment (4.4)		
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

PRIORITY 6: "Promoting social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas."

1) Focus area 6A

6A Facilitating diversification, creation and development of small enterprises and job creation			
Target	Nr of jobs created through supported projects		
	2020		
	(Nr of jobs created through supported operations a, b, c)		
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures 			
4 (17)	Nr. of beneficiaries of support for investment (in processing and marketing of ag. products) (4.2)		a
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
6 (19)	Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving start up aid/support for investment in non-agric activities in rural areas (6.2 and 6.4)		b
	Total investment € (public + private)		
	Total public expenditure (€)		
8 (21)	Nr of operations for investments in forestry technology and primary processing/marketing (8.7)		c
	Total investment € (public + private) (8.7)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.7)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€)(trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

For this focus area, the target indicator is the number of jobs created through the projects supported under the most relevant measures/sub-measures (investment in processing and marketing of agricultural products 4 (17 (4.2)); start up aid or support for investment in non-agricultural activities in rural areas 6 (19 (6.2 and 6.4)), investment in new forestry technologies and in processing and marketing of forest products 8 (21 (8.7)).

2) Focus area 6B

6B Fostering local development in rural areas					
target	% rural population covered by local development strategies			% of rural population benefiting from new or improved services / infrastructures	
		Nr.	%	2020	
	rural pop. covered by 2020	0	0.00%	Net population	#VALUE!
	Total rural pop. (base year)	5509050		e	
	Nr of jobs created (2014-2020)				
	(nr of jobs created through supported operations d)				
planned output 2014-2020					
Measure					
7 (20)	Nr of operations	support for drawing up of village development and N2000/HNV area management plans (7.1)			
		support for investments in small scale infrastructure, incl renewable energy infrastructure (7.2)			
		support for investments in local basic services for the rural population (7.4)			
		support for investments in recreational/tourist infrastructure (7.5)			
		support for studies/investments in rural cultural and natural heritage, incl HNV sites (7.6)			
		support for investments in relocation of activities for environmental/quality of life reasons (7.7)			
	Population benefiting from improved services/infrastructures (7.1; 7.2; 7.4; 7.5.;7.6; 7.7)				contributes to e
	Total public expenditure (€)				
19 (42)	Number of LAGs selected				
	Population covered by LAG				
	Total public expenditure (€)	support for preparation of LDS (19.1)			
		support for implementation of operations under the LDS (19.3)			(contributes to d)
		preparatory technical support for cooperation (19.4)			
		support for inter-territorial cooperation (projects) (19.5)			
		support for transnational cooperation (projects) (19.6)			
		support for animation of the LDS (19.8)			
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings			
		Total public for training/skills			
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)				
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)				
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)				
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)				

Two instruments are identified as most relevant for local development:

- the basic services measure 7 (20),
- LEADER.

Three targets are foreseen for this focus area:

- the % of rural population covered by local development strategies (as a way to target the areas and their proportion of the total rural areas to implement Community-Led Local Development); of course this target is to be achieved in the first years of the programme when the selection of LAGs is completed;
- La% di popolazione rurale coperta da strategie di sviluppo locale (come un modo per indirizzare le aree e la loro percentuale del totale dei territori rurali per attuare iniziative di sviluppo locale), naturalmente questo obiettivo deve essere raggiunto nei primi anni del programma quando la selezione dei GAL è completa
- The % of rural population benefiting from new or improved services / infrastructures: this target would be estimated from the size of the population in the area covered by the improved service/infrastructure from the measure basic services (municipality, group of municipalities benefiting from the service/infrastructure).
- L'% della popolazione rurale che beneficia di nuovi o migliori servizi / infrastrutture: questo obiettivo sarebbe stimato dalla dimensione della popolazione nella zona coperta dal miglioramento di servizi / infrastrutture da i servizi di base (comune, gruppo di comuni che beneficiano del servizio / infrastruttura)
- the jobs created through Leader projects (operations under the Local Development strategy). This does not count potential jobs created under the Leader cooperation projects, or jobs created at the LAG secretariat.
- I posti di lavoro creati attraverso progetti Leader (operazioni nell'ambito della strategia di sviluppo locale). Questo **non conta** i potenziali posti di lavoro creati nell'ambito dei progetti di cooperazione Leader, o posti di lavoro creati presso la segreteria GAL.

To be noted:

Although Leader projects can contribute to different focus areas, LEADER would be entirely programmed under the focus area 6B to respect its bottom-up nature. However Leader projects would be monitored by themes during the course of implementation of the local development strategy.

3) Focus area 6C

6C Enhancing accessibility to, use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas			
target	% of rural population benefiting from new or improved IT infrastructures		
	2020		
	Total rural pop. (base year)	Net population	target
	5509050	a	#VALUE!
planned output 2014-2020			
Measures			
7 (20)	Nr of operations for investments in broadband infrastructure and access to broadband, incl e-government services (7.3)		
	Population benefiting from new or improved IT infrastructures (e.g. broadband internet)		contributes to a
	Total public expenditure (€)		
1 (14)	training/skills acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	
		Total public for training/skills	
	Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)		
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		
	Total public expenditure (€) (2.1 to 2.3)		
16 (35)	Total public expenditure (€)		

The most relevant instrument for this focus area is the part of the measure basic services 7 (20) which concerns broadband infrastructure, including its creation, improvement and expansion, passive broadband infrastructure and provision of access to broadband and public e-government solutions.

The target is expressed as the % of rural population covered by these improved services / infrastructures (population of the municipalities or groups of municipalities serviced).

[illegible]

Rural Development toolkit 2014-2020					P1			P2		P3		P4			P5					P6		
Measures		code	sub-measures		1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c
art 20	basic services and village renewal in rural areas	7																				
		7.1	support for drawing up and updating of plans for the development of municipalities and villages and N2000/HNV area management plans																			
		7.2	support for investments in the creation, improvement or expansion of all types of small scale infrastructure, including investments in renewable energy and energy saving																			
		7.3	support for investments in broadband infrastructure																			
		7.4	support for investments in the setting-up, improvement or expansion of local basic services for the rural population																			
		7.5	support for investments for public use in recreational infrastructure, tourist information and small scale tourism infrastructure																			
		7.6	support for studies/investments associated with the maintenance, restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages, rural landscapes and high nature value sites																			
		7.7	support for investments targeting the relocation of activities and conversion of buildings or other facilities located inside or close to rural settlements, with a view to improving the quality of life or increasing the environmental performance of the settlement																			
art 21	investments in forest area development and viability of forests	8																				
	(art. 21.1.a and art 22)	8.1	support for afforestation/creation of woodland establishment cost																			
	(art. 21.1.a and art 22)	8.2	support for afforestation/creation of woodland maintenance/income foregone premium per ha																			
	(art. 21.1.b and art 23)	8.3	support for establishment of agro-forestry systems cost																			
	(art. 21.1.b and art 23)	8.4	support for maintenance of agro-forestry systems																			
	(art. 21.1.c and art 24)	8.5	support for prevention and restoration of damage to forests from forest fires and natural disasters																			
	(art. 21.1.d and art 25)	8.6	support for) investments improving the resilience and environmental value as well as the mitigation potential of forest ecosystems																			
	(art. 21.1.e and art 26)	8.7	support for investments in forestry technologies and in processing, mobilising and marketing of forest products																			
art 27	setting up of producer groups and organisations	9.1	setting up of producer groups and organisations in the agriculture and forestry sectors																			
art 28	agri-environment-climate	10																				
		10.1	payment for agri-environment-climate commitments																			
		10.2	support to conservation of genetic resources in agriculture																			
art 29	organic farming	11																				
		11.1	payment to convert to organic farming practices and methods																			
		11.2	payment to maintain organic farming practices and methods																			
art 30	Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments	12																				
		12.1	compensation payment for Natura 2000 agricultural areas																			
		12.2	compensation payment for Natura 2000 forest areas																			
		12.3	compensation payment for agricultural areas included in river basin management plans																			

Rural Development toolkit 2014-2020				P1			P2		P3		P4			P5					P6		
Measures	code	sub-measures		1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c
art 31	payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints	13																			
		13.1	compensation payment in mountain areas																		
		13.2	compensation payment for other areas affected by specific constraints																		
		13.3	compensation payment per ha of UAA in areas with specific constraints																		
art 33	animal welfare	14	payment for animal welfare																		
art 34	Forest environment / climate services / forest conservation	15																			
		15.1	payment for forest environment commitments																		
		15.2	support to conservation of forest genetic resources																		
art 35	cooperation	16																			
		16.1	support for the establishment and operation of operational groups of the EIP for agricultural productivity and sustainability																		
		16.2	support for pilot projects																		
			support for the development of new products, practices, processes and technologies																		
		16.3	(other) co-operation among small operators in organising joint work processes and sharing facilities and resources, and for developing/marketing tourism																		
		16.4	support for horizontal and vertical co-operation among supply chain actors for the establishment and development of short supply chains and local markets																		
			support for promotion activities in a local context relating to the development of short supply chains and local markets																		
		16.5	support for joint action undertaken with a view to mitigating or adapting to climate change																		
			support for joint approaches to environmental projects and ongoing environmental practices																		
		16.6	support for cooperation among supply chain actors for sustainable provision of biomass for use in food and energy production and industrial processes																		
		16.7	support for non-CLLD local development strategies																		
		16.8	support for drawing up of forest management plans or equivalent instruments																		
		16.9	support for diversification of farming activities into activities concerning health care, social integration, community-supported agriculture and education about the environment and food																		
art 36	risk management (art. 36.1.a and art 37)	17.1	financial contribution to crop, animal and plant insurance premium																		
	risk management (art. 38.1.b and art 38)	17.2	financial contribution to mutual funds																		
	risk management (art. 36.1.c and art 39)	17.3	an income stabilisation tool, in the form of financial contributions to mutual funds																		
art. 40	Financing of complementary national direct payments for Croatia	18	Financing of complementary national direct payments for Croatia																		

Rural Development toolkit 2014-2020					P1			P2		P3		P4			P5					P6		
Instruments		code	sub-measures		1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c
art 32 (CPR) RD (42-44)	support from CSF Funds for local development (CLLD)	19																				
	preparatory support		19.1	support for preparation of LDS																		
	art. 43 RD		19.2	LEADER start-up kit																		
			19.3	support for implementation of operations under the LDS																		
	LEADER cooperation activities		19.4	preparatory technical support for cooperation																		
			19.5	support for inter-territorial cooperation (projects)																		
			19.6	support for transnational cooperation (projects)																		
	running costs and animation		19.7	support for running costs of the LDS																		
			19.8	upport for animation of the LDS																		
art 52 (CPR)	technical assistance Member States	20																				
			20.1	support for preparation and implementation of the programme																		
	national rural network	20.2	support for set up and running of the NRN																			

ANNEX VI: OVERVIEW OF THE PLANNED OUTPUT AND PLANNED EXPENDITURE BY MEASURE AND BY FOCUS AREA (TO BE GENERATED AUTOMATICALLY ON THE BASIS OF THE RDP INTERVENTION LOGIC)

			2014-2020															Total	
			P2		P3		P4			P5					P6				
			2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c		
1 (14)	Training/skill acquisition (1.1)	Nr of participants in trainings	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total public for training/skills	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total public expenditure (€) (trainings, farm exchanges, demonstration) (1.1 to 1.3)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 (15)	Nr of beneficiaries advised (2.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure € (2.1 to 2.3)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3 (16)	Nr of holdings supported (3.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (3.1, 3.2)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4 (17)	Total investment € (public + private)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5 (18)	Nr of beneficiaries for preventive actions		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6 (19)	Total investment € (public + private)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 (20)	Nr of operations		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 (21)	Total public expenditure (€) (8.1 and 8.2)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.3 and 8.4)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.5)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.6)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.7)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (8.8)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9 (27)	Nr of operations supported		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10 (28)	Area (ha) under agri-environment-climate (10.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Net physical area (10.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (10.1 + 10.2)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11 (29)	Area (ha)	conversion (11.1)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		maintenance (11.2)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total public expenditure (€)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12 (30)	Area (ha)	NATURA 2000 agriculture (12.1)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		NATURA 2000 forestry (12.2)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		WFD (12.3)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Total public expenditure (€)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	13 (31)	Area (ha)	mountain areas (13.1)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
others areas facing natural constraints (13.2)			0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
others areas affected by specific constraints (13.3)			0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total public expenditure (€)			0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14 (33)	Nr of beneficiaries		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15(34)	Area (ha) (15.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (15.1 to 15.2)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16 (35)	Nr of farms participating in cooperation/local promotion among				0														
	Nr of operational group																		
	Total public expenditure (€)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17 (36)	Total public expenditure (€) (17.1)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.2)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.3)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total public expenditure (€) (17.4)		0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19 (42-44)	Number of LAGs selected															0			
	Population covered by LAG															0			
	Total public expenditure (€)	support for preparation of LDS (19.1)															0		
		support for start-up kit (19.2)															0		
		support for implementation of operations under the LDS (19.3)															0		
		preparatory technical support for cooperation (19.4)																	
		support for inter-territorial cooperation (projects) (19.5)																	
		support for transnational cooperation (projects) (19.6)															0		0
		support for running costs of the LDS (19.7)																	
		support for animation of the LDS (19.8)															0		0

ANNEX VII: IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO OTHER FOCUS AREAS (DRAFT)

A table is proposed to capture (qualitatively) the contributions of some interventions to other objectives than the ones they are programmed for (table 3).

At programming level, table 3 below (based on a fictive example) would show the anticipated contributions of RD measures/sub-measures programmed under a given focus area to other focus areas. These potential contributions of interventions to other focus areas would *not* have to be quantified (ex ante) in the programme, but simply "ticked".

( in Table 3).

Example 1: Natura 2000 payments are used in areas where biodiversity is an important issue, and thus are programmed under Priority 4 and the hectares covered count for the biodiversity target; these payments can however also be considered beneficial to water quality and soils, even though they are not specifically designed to address these issues. In this case, a contribution of Natura 2000 payments to the focus area 4B and 4C can be indicated.

Example 2: (some of the) investment projects programmed for the restructuring of farms (2A) could have an effect on efficiency in water use (5A), on energy efficiency (5B), or on the use of renewable sources of energy (5C), depending on the business plan underlying the application.

Table 3 – Contributions to other Focus Areas (example based on generic intervention)

FA from IP	Codification of measures		P1			P2		P3		P4			P5					P6		
	Measure	code	1a	1b	1c	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	4c	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	6a	6b	6c
2A	art 14 knowledge transfer and information actions	1	√	√	√	P														
	art 15 advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	2				P														
	art 17 investments in physical assets	4				P														
	art 19 farm and business development	6				P														
	art 35 cooperation	16				P														
2B	art 14 knowledge transfer and information actions	1					P													
	art 15 advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	2					P													
	art 17 investments in physical assets	4					P													
	art 19 farm and business development	6					P													
	art 35 cooperation	16					P													
3A	art 14 knowledge transfer and information actions	1						P												
	art 15 advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	2						P												
	art 16 quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs	3						P												
	art 17 investments in physical assets	4						P												
	art 19 farm and business development	6						P												
	art 20 basic services and village renewal in rural areas	7						P												
	art 27 setting up of producer groups and organisations	9						P												
	art 33 animal welfare	14						P												
3B	art 35 cooperation	16						P												
	art 14 knowledge transfer and information actions	1							P											
	art 15 advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	2							P											
	art 18 restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introduction of appropriate prevention	5							P											
	art 35 cooperation	16							P											
4 AGRI	art 36 risk management	17							P											
	art 14 knowledge transfer and information actions	1									P									
	art 15 advisory services, farm management and farm relief services	2									P									
	art 17 investments in physical assets	4									P									
	art 20 basic services and village renewal in rural areas	7									P									
	art 21 investments in forest area development and improvement of the viability of forests	8									P									
	art 29 organic farming	11									P									
	art 30 Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive payments	12									P									
	art 31 payments to areas facing natural or other specific constraints	13									P									
	art 35 cooperation	16									P									