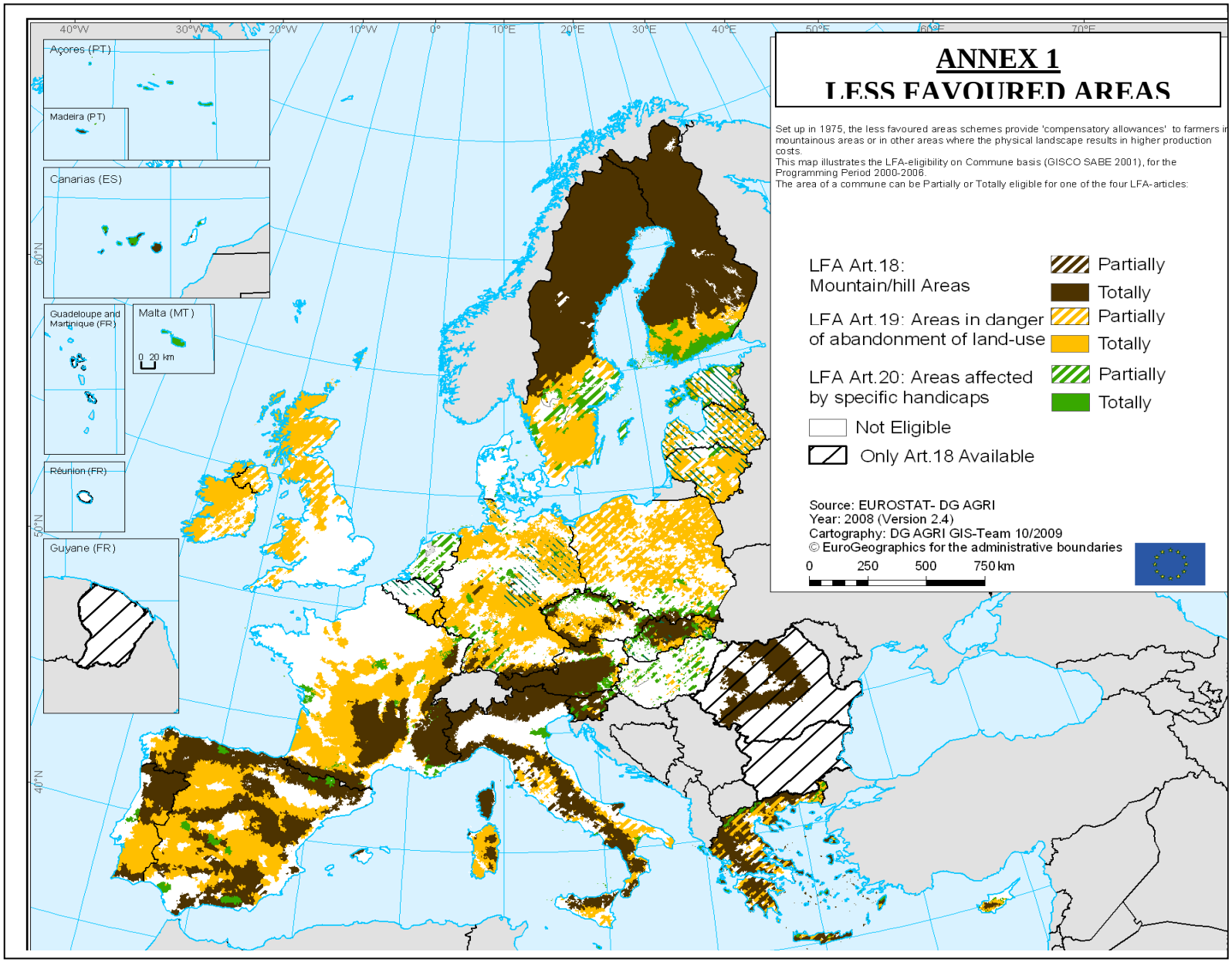
EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Brussels, 16.12.2009
SEC(2009) 1724 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT
(Part 2)

PEAK PERFORMANCE

New Insights into Mountain Farming in the European Union


ANNEX 1
LESS FAVOURED AREAS
Set up in 1975, the less favoured areas schemes provide 'compensatory allowances' to farmers in mountainous areas or in other areas where the physical landscape results in higher production costs.
This map illustrates the LFA-eligibility on Commune basis (GISCO SABE 2001), for the Programming Period 2000-2006.
The area of a commune can be Partially or Totally eligible for one of the four LFA-articles:
LFA Art.18: Mountain/hill Areas
Partially
Totally
LFA Art.19: Areas in danger of abandonment of land-use
Partially
Totally
LFA Art.20: Areas affected by specific handicaps
Partially
Totally
Not Eligible
Only Art.18 Available
Source: EUROSTAT- DG AGRI
Year: 2008 (Version 2.4)
Cartography: DG AGRI GIS-Team 10/2009
© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries
0 250 500 750 km
Açores (PT)
Madeira (PT)
Canarias (ES)
Guadeloupe and Martinique (FR)
Malta (MT)
0 20 km
Réunion (FR)
Guyane (FR)
40°W
30°W
20°W
10°W
0°
10°E
20°E
30°E
40°E
50°E
60°E
70°E
60°N
50°N
40°N

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ANNEX 2

MAIN FEATURES OF THE AGRICULTURE IN MOUNTAINOUS LESS FAVOURED AREAS

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1. IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTAINOUS LESS FAVOURED AREAS (tables 1 and 2)

According to 2007 Farm Structure Survey of Eurostat,[1] Mountainous Less Favoured Areas of EU-27 accounted for (graph 1a):

- 18% of the agricultural holdings (41% with non-mountainous areas),
- 15% of the utilised agricultural area (51% with non-mountainous areas),
- 18% of the agricultural labour force (44% with non-mountainous areas),
- 12% of the agricultural economic potential[2] (38% with mountainous areas).

When comparing EU-15 and EU-12 for these aspects (graphs 1b and 1c), it appears that the distributions are different, revealing a higher importance of mountainous LFA in EU-15. It should be noticed however that the approximately equal presence of non-mountainous LFA leads to a higher share of LFA (mountainous or not) in old Member States.

It should also be reminded that EU-15 concentrates 60% of the farms, 82% of the UAA and 93% of the economic potential of mountainous LFA, these shares being 53%, 78% and 86% when considering non-mountainous LFA.

Table 1: Main structural statistics according to Less Favoured Areas – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

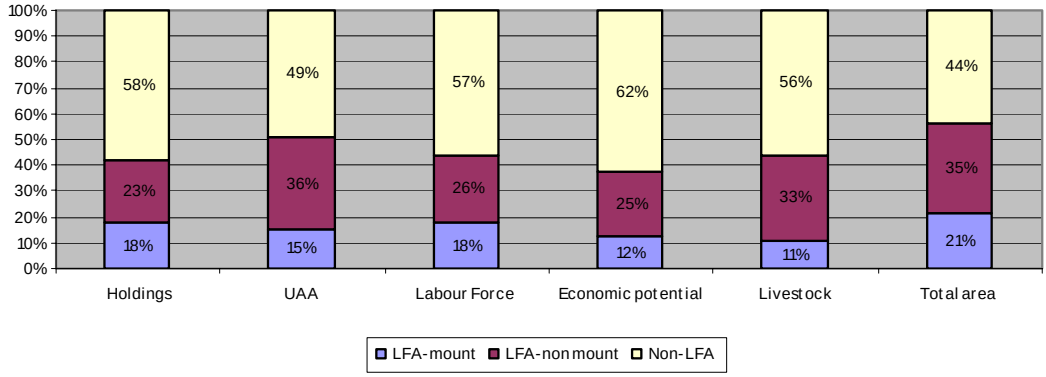
		Total	LFA-Mountainous		LFA-non-mountainous areas		Not-LFA	
			value	% of total	value	% of total	value	% of total
Holdings (Mio)	EU-27	13.680	2.490	18%	3.213	23%	7.977	58%
	EU-15	5.642	1.506	27%	1.510	27%	2.626	47%
	EU-12	8.038	0.984	12%	1.703	21%	5.351	67%
UAA (Mio ha)	EU-27	172.364	26.56	15%	61.885	36%	83.91	49%
	EU-15	124.425	21.78	18%	47.068	38%	55.56	45%
	EU-12	47.939	4.773	10%	14.817	31%	28.34	59%
Labour force (Mio Annual Work Units)	EU-27	11.665	2.049	18%	3.025	26%	6.592	57%
	EU-15	5.643	1.343	24%	1.481	26%	2.819	50%
	EU-12	6.022	0.706	12%	1.544	26%	3.773	63%
Economic potential (Bio euro)	EU-27	153.983	18.96	12%	39.232	25%	95.78	62%
	EU-15	134.410	17.59	13%	32.799	24%	84.02	63%
	EU-12	19.572	1.373	7%	6.433	33%	11.76	60%
Livestock (Mio livestock units)	EU-27	135.832	15.09	11%	44.284	33%	76.45	56%
	EU-15	109.536	12.65	12%	35.253	32%	61.62	56%
	EU-12	26.297	2.437	9%	9.031	34%	14.82	56%
Total area (1000 ha)	EU-27	215.253	45.71	21%	74.634	35%	94.90	44%
	EU-15	155.623	37.97	24%	56.332	36%	61.32	39%
	EU-12	59.630	7.740	13%	18.302	31%	33.58	56%

[1] Community Farm Structure Surveys do not cover entirely the less favoured areas, either because very small farms are below the threshold of the survey in some Member States or because it corresponds to common land not managed directly by individual farms.

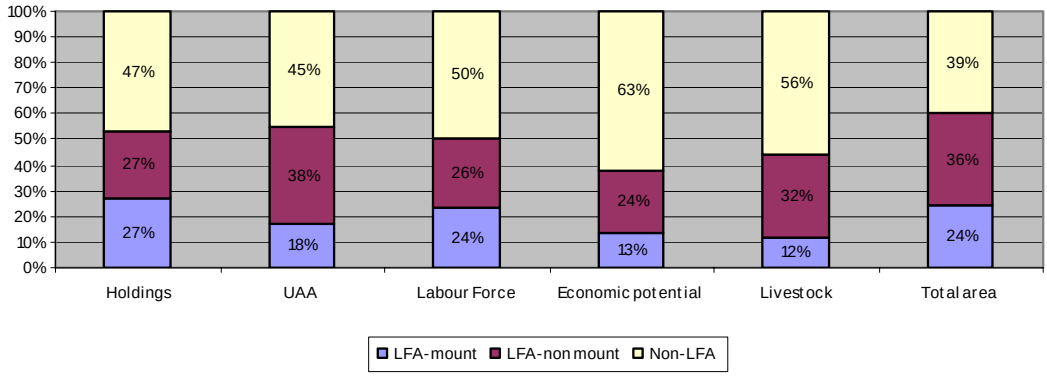
[2] Economic potential is measured in euros Standard Gross Margins (SGM).

Graph 1: Importance of mountainous less favoured areas – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

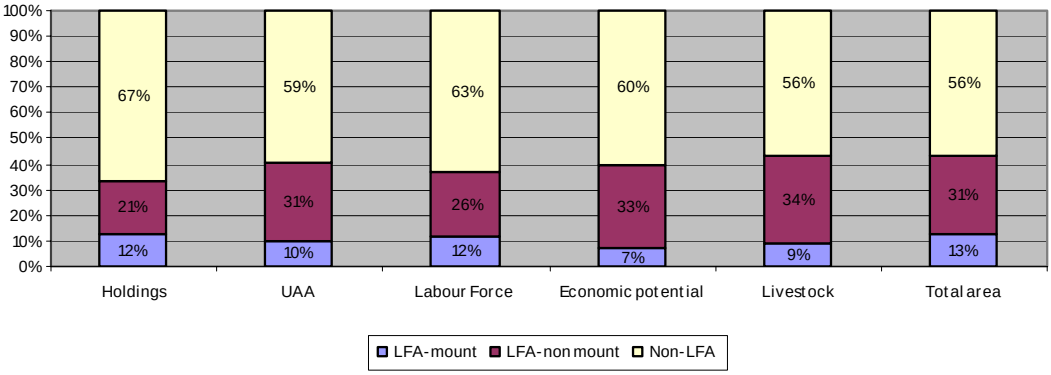
a) EU-27



b) EU-15



c) EU-12



Fifteen Member States[3] are covered by mountains but the importance of these areas varies from clearly dominant (more than 50% of farms and UAA in Finland, Slovenia and Austria)

[3] See footnote of table 2.

to very marginal -less than 5% of farms and UAA in Germany and Poland (table 2 and graph 2)

Graph 2: Importance of mountainous less favoured areas at Member States level – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

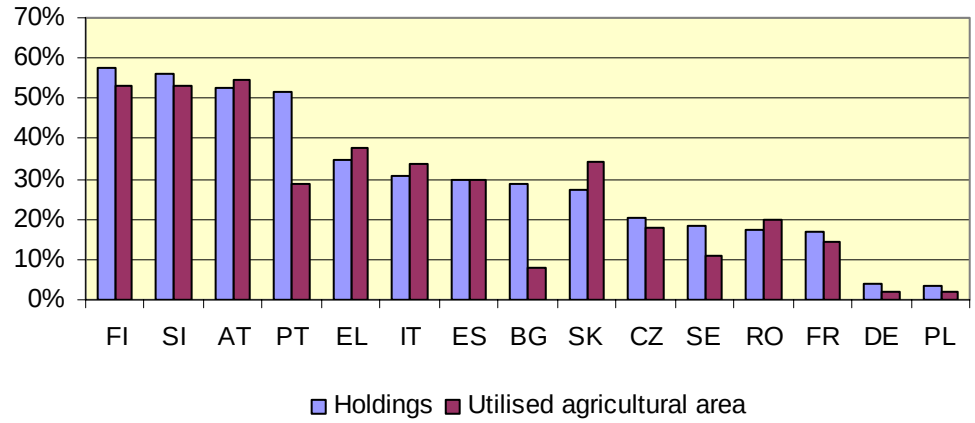


Table 2: Importance of mountainous less favoured areas at Member States level – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

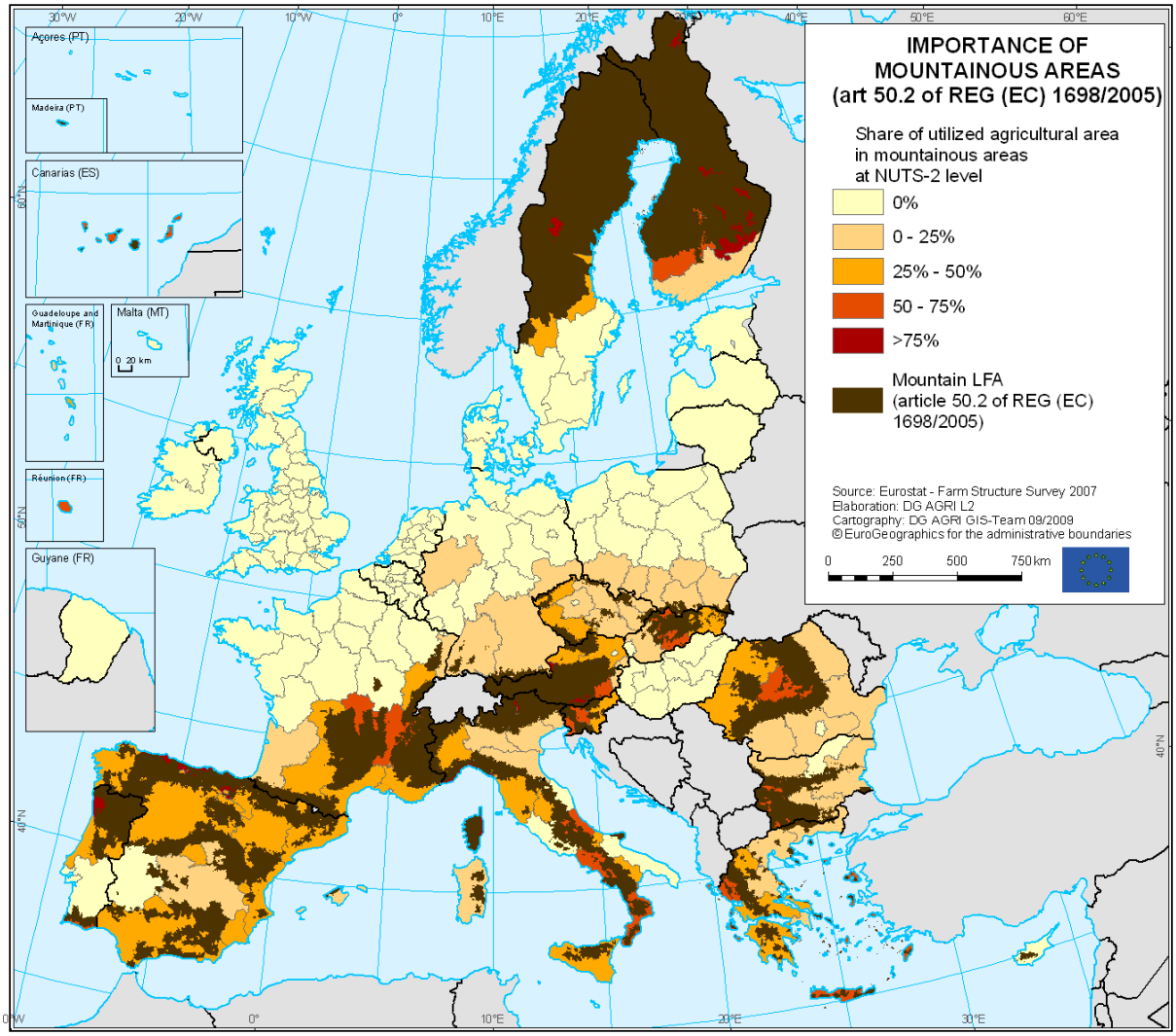
	Agricultural	Utilised	Labour force	Economic	Livestock	Total area
BE						
BG	29%	8%	25%	16%	22%	22%
CZ	20%	18%	16%	12%	17%	13%
DK						
DE	4%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%
EE						
IE						
EL	35%	38%	38%	32%	47%	39%
ES	30%	30%	28%	22%	24%	36%
FR	17%	15%	15%	8%	14%	15%
IT	31%	34%	32%	23%	21%	42%
CY*	*	*	*	*	*	*
LV						
LT						
LU						
HU						
MT						
NL						
AT	**53%**	**55%**	**51%**	**33%**	**45%**	**71%**
PL	3%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%
PT	**52%**	**29%**	**51%**	**30%**	**19%**	**33%**
RO	18%	20%	19%	15%	20%	23%
SI	**56%**	**53%**	**55%**	**47%**	**45%**	**63%**
SK	27%	34%	34%	24%	31%	57%
FI**	**57%**	**53%**	**59%**	**58%**	**61%**	**62%**
SE**	18%	11%	15%	7%	10%	23%
UK						

*: mountainous areas are also defined according to regulation 1258/99 in Malta, but this information is not recorded in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat.

**: in Finland and Sweden Nordic zones are assimilated to mountainous areas due to low growing period.

Mountains cover entirely or almost entirely some regions (Valle d'Aosta, Bolzano/Bozen, Trento, Tirol, Pohjois-Suomi, Mellersta Norrland, Övre Norrland, Madeira) and are present from the North to the South and from the East to the West of the Union (map 1).

Map 1: Importance of mountainous less favoured areas – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



According to Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat there is no evidence that the structural adjustment of agriculture between 1995 and 2007 was systematically stronger in mountainous LFA than in "LFA-non mountainous" and "not LFA"[4] (table 3). In just one Member State (SE), the decrease of the number of farms was the highest in mountainous LFA. As for UAA, the total surface fell slightly from 1995 to 2007 (-2%) mainly due to the reduction in "not LFA". The total surface of UAA in mountainous areas, by contrast, remained stable over the whole period.

[4] Due to methodological changes in the Farm Structure Survey in IT, FI and UK between 1995 and 2007 and the absence of information for DE in 1995, the comparison for the EU aggregate has been made without these 4 Member States, therefore EU-11. In the case of mountainous areas, this analysis is limited to 6 countries: EL, ES, FR, AT, PT and SE.

Table 3: Total rate of change of the number of agricultural holdings and of the utilised agricultural area according to Less Favoured Areas for Member States of EU-11 – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 1995 and 2007.

	Holdings				Utilised Agricultural Area			
	Total	**LFA-mountainous areas**	**LFA- non mountainous**	**Not LFA**	**Total**	**LFA-mountainous areas**	**LFA- non mountainous**	**Not LFA**
BE	-32%		-39%	-31%	1%		4%	1%
DK	-35%			-35%	-2%			-2%
IE	-16%		-15%	-19%	-4%		0%	-13%
GR	7%	4%	18%	4%	14%	15%	33%	-3%
ES	-18%	-23%	-26%	-2%	-1%	0%	-5%	4%
FR	-31%	-23%	-17%	-38%	-3%	5%	16%	-13%
LU	-28%		-28%		3%		3%	
NL	-32%			-32%	-4%			-4%
AT	-25%	-19%	-25%	-34%	-7%	-11%	5%	-4%
PT	-39%	-35%	-37%	-46%	-12%	-13%	-6%	-28%
SE	-18%	-23%	-15%	-19%	2%	1%	4%	1%
EU-11	**-19%**	**-18%**	**-17%**	**-21%**	**-2%**	**0%**	**3%**	**-7%**

2. FARM CHARACTERISTICS IN MOUNTAINOUS LESS FAVOURED AREAS (table 4)

When comparing average farm characteristics in mountainous LFA areas with those in "not LFA", as reported by 2007 Farm Structure Surveys, it appears clearly that (graph 3):

- The average physical size in mountainous LFA is 2% higher than Not-LFA but 68% lower than that from "LFA-non Mountainous";
- This higher size aims to compensate an average lower productivity (9% higher than "LFA-non Mountainous" but 40% lower than that from "non LFA" areas);
- As a result, the average economic size of the farms, reflecting their potential gross value added, is the lowest for mountainous LFA (39% lower than "LFA-non Mountainous" and "non LFA").
- As the average labour force per farm does not vary significantly according to the type of areas (around 1 labour force unit per holding), the apparent average potential gross value added per labour force unit is lower in mountainous LFA (28% lower than "LFA-non mountainous" and 40% lower than "non LFA").

This general feature of farms having a higher physical size in mountainous areas compared to non LFA in order to compensate a lower productivity per ha is found in half of the Member States with mountains (EL, ES, IT, PT, RO and SK); by contrast, in BG the productivity and the physical size is higher in mountainous areas than in non-LFA. In the remaining countries, (CZ, DE, FR, AT, PL, SI, SE), both physical size and productivity are lower in mountainous areas[5].

[5] In Finland, there is no "non LFA". When comparing with "LFA-non mountainous", physical size in LFA mountainous is lower, but the potential economic productivity per hectare is higher, mainly due to higher subsidies, but also maybe due to the choice of products with higher value added per hectare (milk in comparison with crops).

Graph 3: Characteristics of average farm according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007 – all farms = 100%

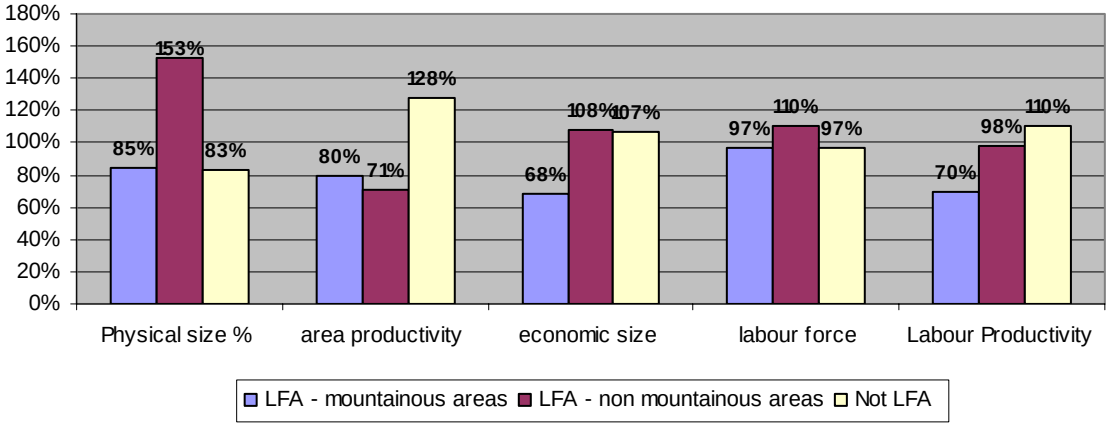


Table 4: Characteristics of average farm according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

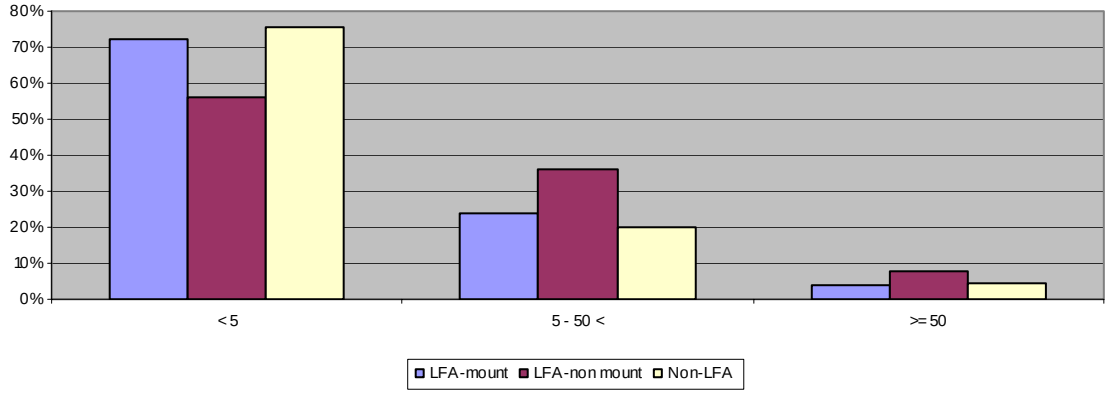
	Total	LFA- mountainous areas		LFA- non-mountainous		Not LFA	
		value	% of total	value	% of total	value	% of total
physical size (ha UAA)	13	11	85%	19	153%	11	83%
area productivity (SGM in euros / ha UAA)	1 072	857	80%	761	71%	1 370	128%
economic size (SGM in euros)	13 507	9 141	68%	14 651	108%	14 409	107%
labour force (AWU)	1	1	97%	1	110%	1	97%
potential gross value added per labour force unit (SGM in euros / AWU)	15 840	11 106	70%	15 564	98%	17 438	110%

The proportion of small farms in terms of area is higher in mountainous LFA than in non-mountainous LFA and approximately the same than in "non-LFA" (graphs 4 to 6).

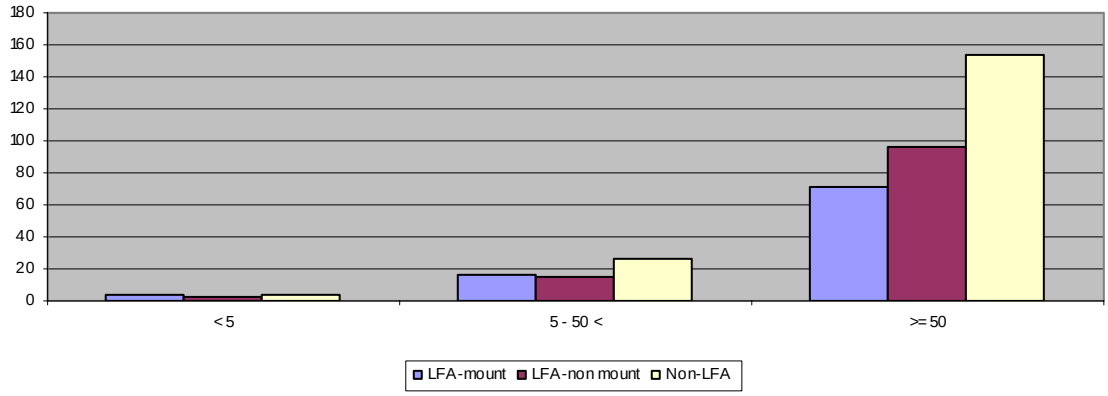
Between 1995 and 2007, the structural development in mountainous LFA has been roughly the same than in non-mountainous LFA and slightly better than in non-LFA: the average physical size has increased by 23% in mountainous-LFA (against 24% in non-mountainous LFA and 17% in non-LFA) and the area productivity grew by 38% (against 42% in non-mountainous LFA and 26% in non-LFA) (graph 7)[6].

[6] Due to methodological changes in the Farm Structure Survey in IT, FI and UK between 1995 and 2007 and the absence of information for DE in 1995, the comparison has been made without these 4 Member States.

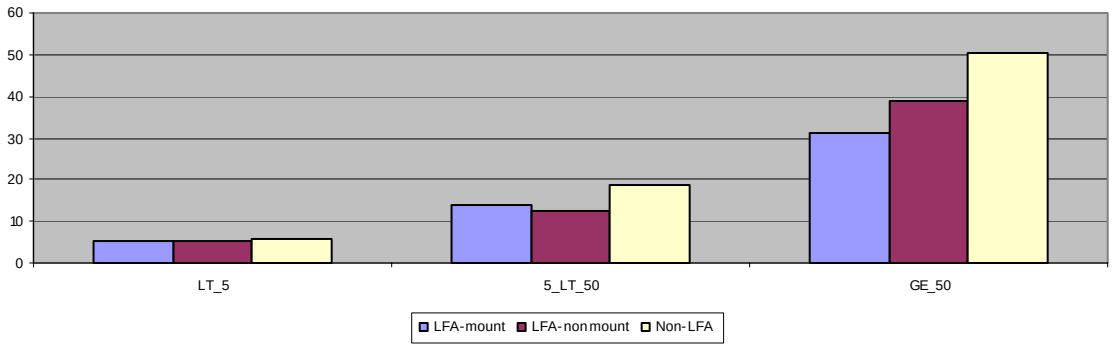
Graph 4: Distribution of agricultural holdings by size of UAA according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



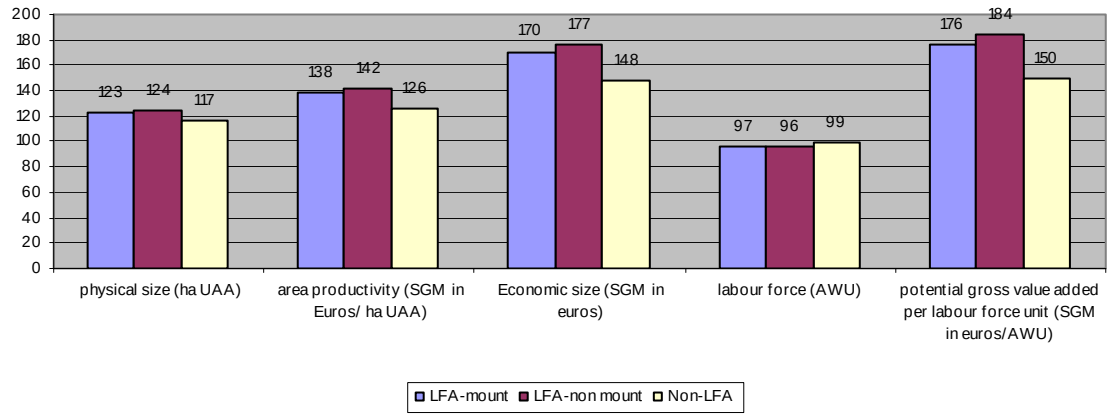
Graph 5: Potential gross value added (SGM in thousand euros) of agricultural holdings by size of UAA according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



Graph 6: Apparent potential gross value added per labour force unit (SGM in thousand euros/ AWU) in agricultural holdings by size of UAA according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



Graph 7: Development of the characteristics of average farm according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-11" (EU-15 without DE, IT, FI and UK) – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007 – 1995 = 100



3. MAIN USES OF LAND IN MOUNTAINOUS LESS FAVOURED AREAS (table 5)

When natural conditions become more difficult, arable crops are often replaced by permanent grassland and meadows or by permanent crops. Therefore arable land in mountainous LFA of EU-27 represents only 32% of the UAA, small figure compared with 54% in "LFA-non-mountainous" and 75% in "not LFA" (graph 8). As for the comparison EU-15 and EU-12, the proportion of arable land is the same for both groups of countries, but the share of permanent crops is larger in the former than in the latter (11% compared to 2%) and the opposite for permanent grassland and meadows (56% in EU-15 and 69% in EU-12).

It should also be noticed that an increasing share of the total area of farms is devoted to non agricultural production (forestry, natural areas, unused, etc) progressing with the less favoured character: 12% in non LFA and 42% mountainous LFA (table 5)

Graph 8: UAA pattern according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

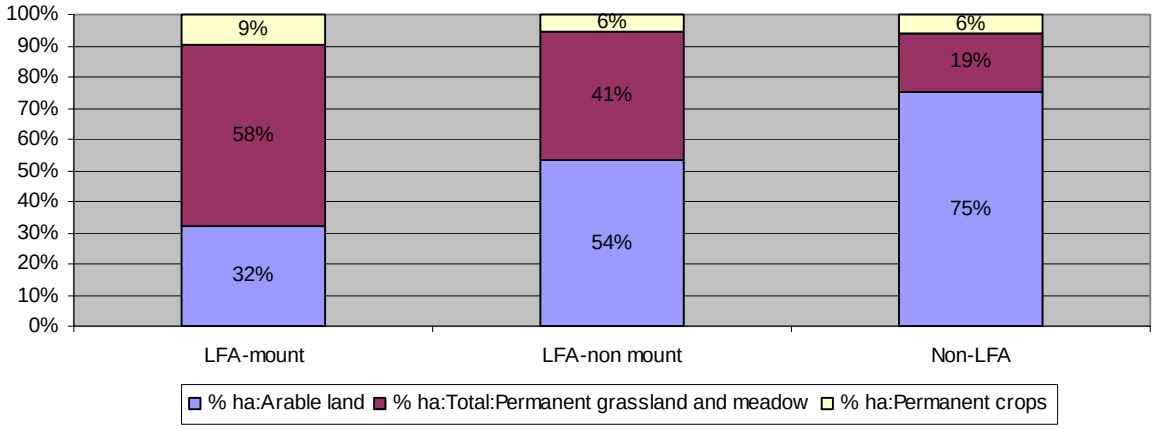


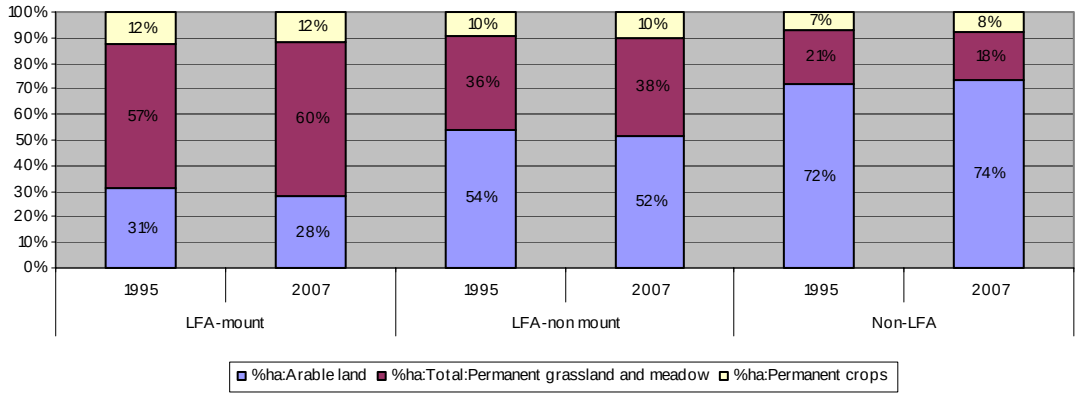
Table 5: Land use pattern according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

	Total		LFA-Mountainous areas		LFA-non mountainous		Non-LFA	
	value	%	value	%	value	%	value	%
UAA (Mio ha)	172.364	100%	26.561	100%	61.885	100%	83.918	100%
Arable land	104.275	60%	8.468	32%	33.113	54%	62.695	75%
Permanent grassland	56.751	33%	15.519	58%	25.245	41%	15.987	19%
Permanent crops	10.946	6%	2.510	9%	3.453	6%	4.982	6%
Total area (Mio ha)	215.253	100%	45.710	100%	74.634	100%	94.909	100%
Other than agriculture	42.889	20%	19.149	42%	12.748	17%	10.992	12%

The dominant share of permanent pastures in mountainous areas is observed at regional level in most Member States with some exceptions. In only four countries, arable crops cover the majority of the UAA in mountainous regions. It occurs in Finland and Sweden where animal feeding usually does not come from meadows but from some arable crops used for the production of forage which grow in a very short period of time, in Bulgaria and most Italian regions except the Alps and Sardinia.

Between 1995 and 2007 the share of permanent pastures improved and the share of arable crops decreased in mountainous and non-mountainous LFA, while the opposite evolution occurred in "not LFA" (graph 9)[7].

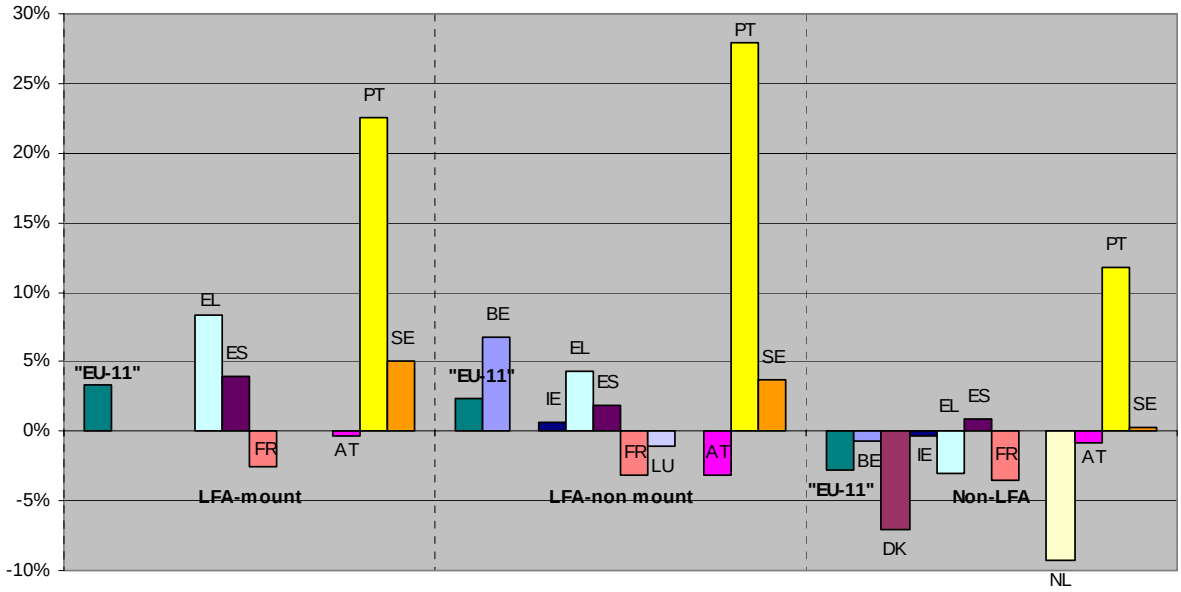
Graph 9: Development of UAA pattern according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-11" (EU-15 without DE, IT, FI and UK) – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 1995 and 2007



However, this global picture hides different developments in land use in some Member States: the share of permanent pastures decreased slightly in mountainous LFAs in France and Austria and increased in Greece, Spain, Sweden and particularly in Portugal (graph 10).

[7] Due to methodological changes in the Farm Structure Survey in IT, FI and UK between 1995 and 2007 and the absence of information for DE in 1995, the comparison has been made without these 4 Member States. The comparison for mountainous areas is therefore reduced to 6 countries (EL, ES, FR, AT, PT and SE)

Graph 10: Difference between 1995 and 2007 of the share of permanent pastures in UAA according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-11" (EU-15 without DE, IT, FI and UK) - Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys.



Only 9% of the total UAA agricultural area in LFA-Mountainous is devoted to permanent crops (see table 5). EU-15 holds nearly the totality of this surface, more in concrete 97%, this percentage being 90% for LFA-non mountainous and 84% for Not-LFA (table 6).

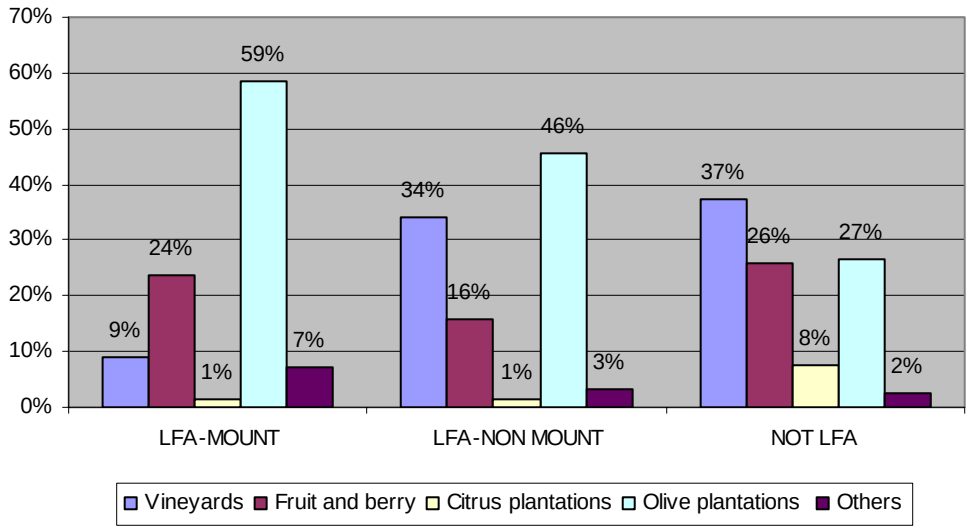
Table 6: Main permanent crops according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-27", "EU-15" and "EU-12" - Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

		Total		LFA- mountainous areas		LFA- non-mountainous		Not LFA	
		Value	% EU-27	Value	% EU-27	Value	% EU-27	Value	% EU-27
Vineyards	EU-27	3 412 400	100%	228 080	100%	1 181 980	100%	1 863 180	100%
	EU-15	3 058 880	90%	213 310	94%	1 088 330	92%	1 618 130	87%
	EU-12	353 520	10%	14 770	6%	93 650	8%	245 050	13%
Fruit and berry	EU-27	2 492 210	100%	596 730	100%	539 890	100%	1 293 830	100%
	EU-15	1 777 570	71%	539 110	90%	382 610	71%	808 920	63%
	EU-12	714 640	29%	57 620	10%	157 280	29%	484 910	37%
Citrus plantations	EU-27	479 380	100%	33 870	100%	48 500	100%	379 270	100%
	EU-15	475 240	99%	33 870	100%	48 500	100%	375 130	99%
	EU-12	4 140	1%	-	0%	-	0%	4 140	1%
Olive plantations	EU-27	4 376 770	100%	1 469 420	100%	1 576 610	100%	1 323 780	100%
	EU-15	4 364 530	100%	1 469 420	100%	1 576 610	100%	1 312 140	99%
	EU-12	12 240	0%	-	0%	-	0%	11 640	1%
Others	EU-27	185 250	100%	182 200	100%	106 070	100%	121 830	100%
	EU-15	139 760	75%	179 990	99%	76 870	72%	92 250	76%
	EU-12	45 490	25%	2 210	1%	29 200	28%	29 580	24%
Total permanent crops	EU-27	10 946 010	100%	2 510 300	100%	3 453 050	100%	4 981 890	100%
	EU-15	9 815 980	90%	2 435 700	97%	3 172 920	92%	4 206 570	84%
	EU-12	1 130 030	10%	74 600	3%	280 130	8%	775 320	16%

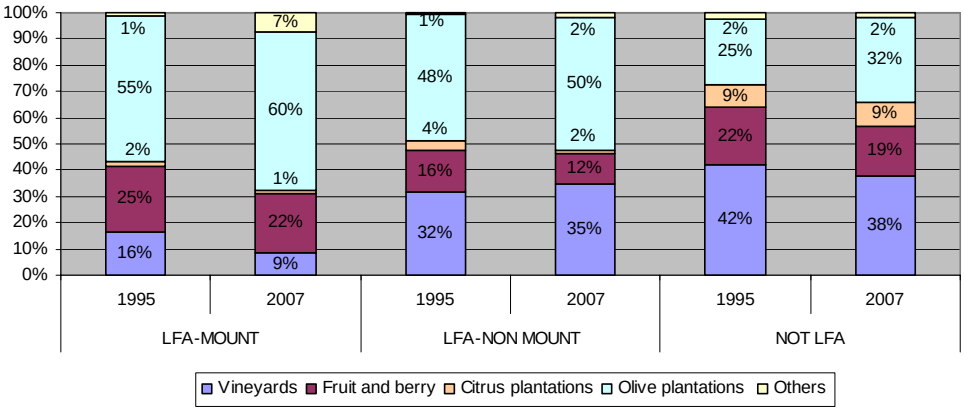
Olive trees and fruits and berries are the main permanent crops in LFA-mountainous in EU-27, reaching 59% and 24% respectively (graph 11). Globally, due to the weights of Greece and Spain, the importance of olive trees increases as the conditions worsen (46% in "LFA-non mountainous" and 27% in "not LFA"), but in Italy and Portugal the share of olive trees in permanent crops is higher in LFA-non mountainous.
The share of fruits and berries is the highest in mountainous areas of 7 member states (BG, CZ, PL, RO, SK, FI and SE). For 11 out of the 14 Member States with mountains, the share of fruits and berries is higher in LFA-Mountainous than in not-LFA , whereas in EL, AT and SI the opposite situation is found leading to an intermediate figure at EU level (16% in "LFA-non mountainous" and 26% in "not LFA").

While the total surface and the importance of olive trees in EU-14 has grown during the last years, the area used for the production of fruits and berries has decreased over the same period of time (graph 12)[8].

Graph 11: Main permanent crops according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



Graph 12: 1995-2007 development of main permanent crops according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-14" (EU-15 without Germany) - Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys.



[8] Due to methodological changes in the Farm Structure Survey in IT, FI and UK between 1995 and 2007 and the absence of information for DE in 1995, the comparison has been made without these 4 Member States. The comparison for mountainous areas is therefore reduced to 6 countries (EL, ES, FR, AT, PT and SE).

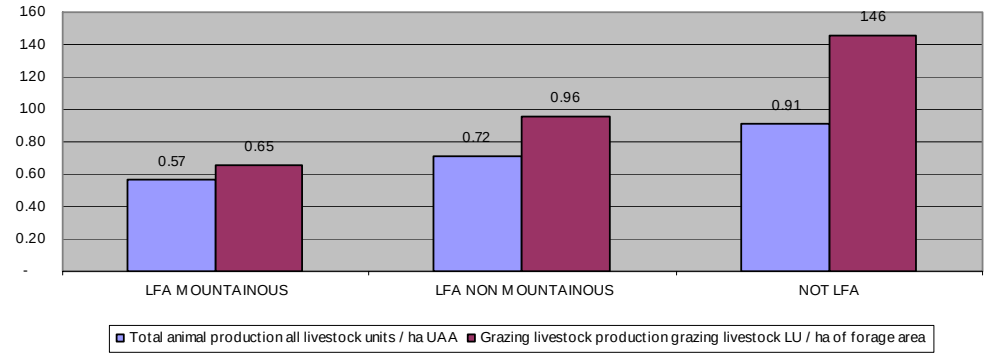
Regarding vineyards, its presence increases as the conditions become more favourable: it represents 9% of the area of permanent crops in LFA mountainous and 34% and 37% for "LFA non-mountainous" and "Non-LFA" respectively. Moreover, its total surface has fallen from 1995 to 2007[9].

The area of citrus plantations is quite small (2% of permanent crops), increasing its share when the conditions improve. Finally, the total surface devoted to this crop has dropped.

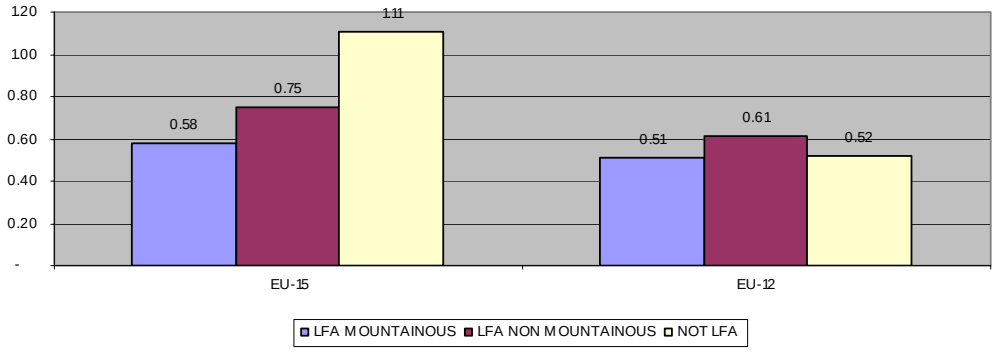
4. INTENSITY OF FARMING IN MOUNTAINOUS LESS FAVOURED AREAS (tables 7 to 8)

Livestock stocking density is lower in "mountainous LFA"[10] than in the other type of areas (graph 13), especially for the stocking density of grazing livestock[11] and for EU-15 where 80% of the animals are raised (graph 14). The density decreases less when considering all animal production, for all type of regions in EU-12 being equally low.

Graph 13: Livestock stocking density for total animal production and for grazing livestock production according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



Graph 14: Livestock stocking density for all animal production according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-15 and EU-12 – Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007



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9 To highlight the limited importance of vineyards in mountainous areas, we can take the examples Slovenia of France. Despite the shares of vineyards in the permanent crops area of LFA mountainous in Slovenia and France reach 61% and 50% respectively, the corresponding shares of the total utilised agricultural areas are not much than 3% and 1% respectively.

10 Grazing livestock covers cattle, sheep and goats. Forage area corresponds to permanent grassland (pastures and meadows) and forage crops area (temporary grass, grass & maize silage, etc).

11 The decrease of the stocking density of grazing livestock with less favourable conditions is observed in all Member States of EU-27.

Table 7: Livestock stocking density for total animal production and for grazing livestock production according to Less Favoured Areas in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 2007

		Total	LFA- mount	LFA- non-mount	Not LFA
EU27	Total animal production all livestock units / ha of UAA	0.79	0.57	0.72	0.91
	Grazing livestock production grazing livestock LU / ha of forage area	1.05	0.65	0.96	1.46
EU15	Total animal production all livestock units / ha of UAA	0.88	0.58	0.75	1.11
	Grazing livestock production grazing livestock LU / ha of forage area	1.11	0.68	0.97	1.64
EU12	Total animal production all livestock units / ha of UAA	0.55	0.51	0.61	0.52
	Grazing livestock production grazing livestock LU / ha of forage area	0.85	0.54	0.89	0.98

Between 1995 and 2007 for EU-11[12], the livestock stocking density for all animal production remained stable in all types of areas whereas the stocking density of grazing livestock decreased significantly in "not LFA". (graph 15).

Graph 15: 1995-2007 development of livestock stocking density according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-11" (EU-15 without DE, IT, FI & UK) - Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys.

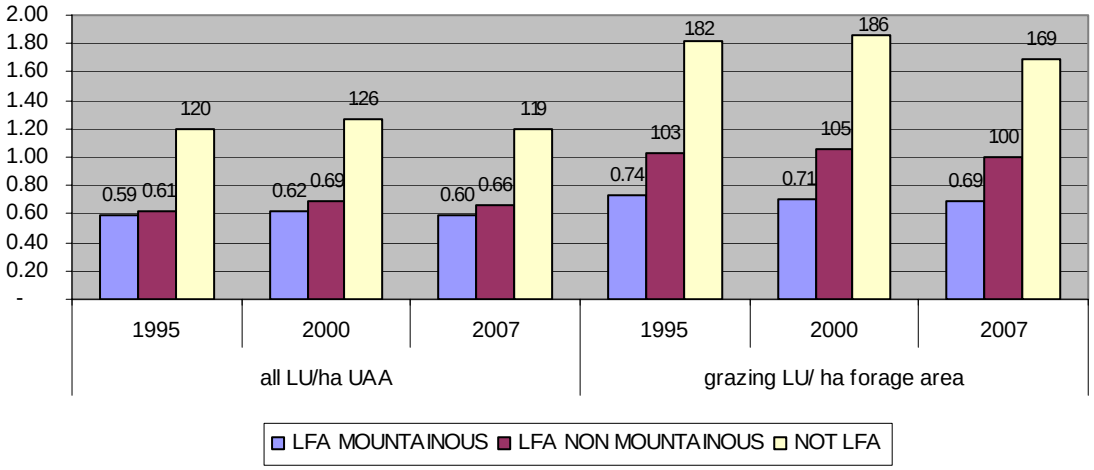


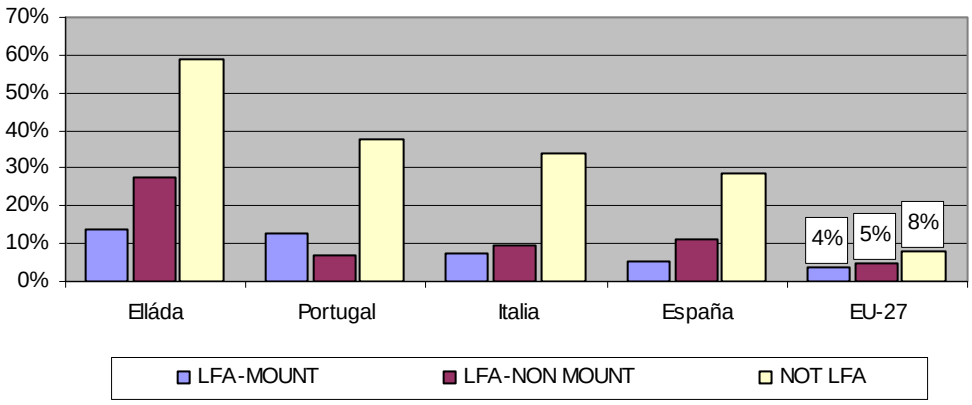
Table 8: Livestock stocking density for total animal production and for grazing livestock production according to Less Favoured Areas in "EU-11" (EU-15 without DE, IT, FI & UK) – 1995 to 2007

		Total	LFA- mountainous areas	LFA- non-mountainous	Not LFA
Total animal production all livestock units / ha of UAA	1995	0.87	0.59	0.61	1.20
	2000	0.91	0.62	0.69	1.26
	2007	0.87	0.60	0.66	1.19
Grazing livestock production grazing livestock LU / ha of forage area	1995	1.21	0.74	1.03	1.82
	2000	1.18	0.61	1.05	1.86
	2007	1.11	0.69	1.00	1.69

[12] Due to methodological changes in the Farm Structure Survey in IT, FI and UK between 1995 and 2007 and the absence of information for DE in 1995, the comparison has been made without these 4 Member States. For mountainous areas is therefore reduced to 6 countries (EL, ES, FR, AT, PT and SE).

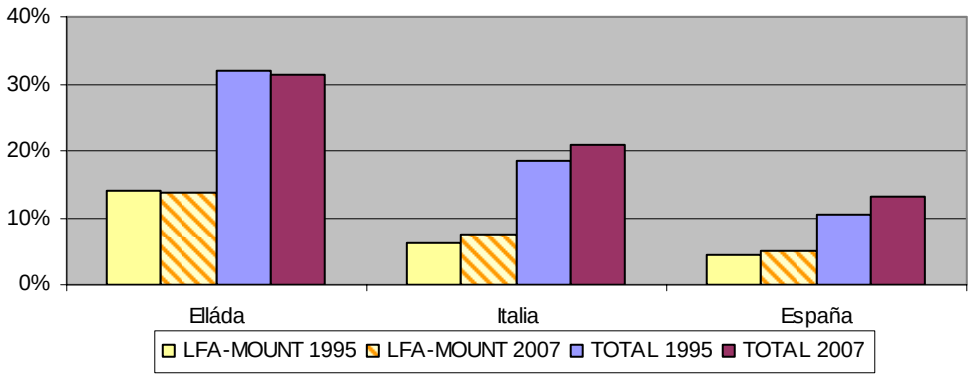
At EU level, only 5% of the utilised agricultural area is irrigated at least once a year, and this proportion decrease to 4% for mountainous LFA (graph 16). The pattern is identical for Member States where irrigation is more common, with the exception of Portugal due to the importance of irrigation in the mountainous island of Madeira (79% of the UAA).

Graph 16: Percentage of the utilised agricultural area irrigated at least once a year in EU-27 and selected Member States - Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007.

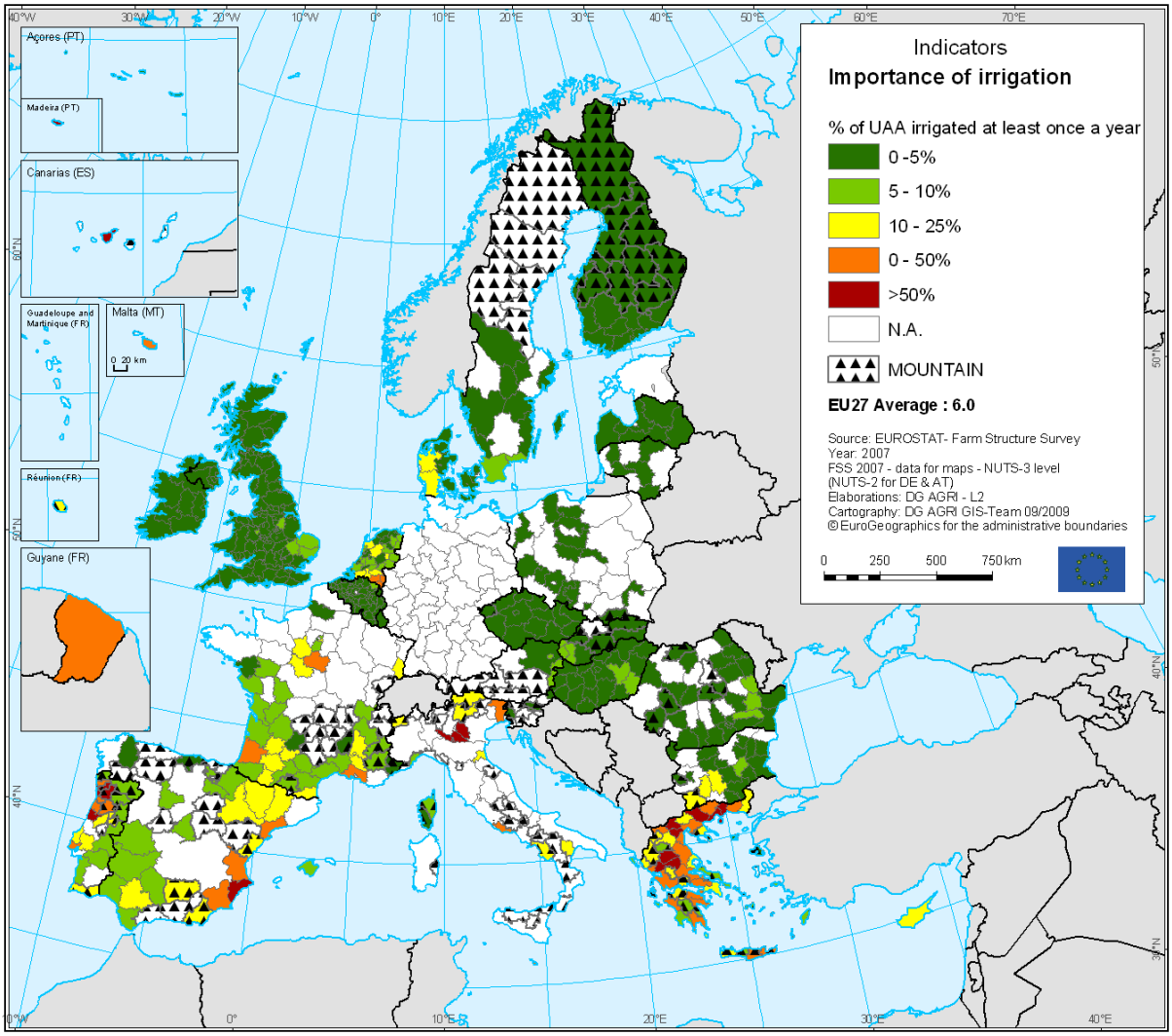


Due to limited data availability it is difficult to monitor the development of the irrigation. While the situation seems rather stable in Greece between 1995 and 2007, the share of irrigated area increased slightly in Italy and Spain between 1995 and 2007 (+3 percentage points) and in a more limited manner in mountainous LFA (+1 percentage points) (graph 17).

Graph 17: Change of the percentage of the utilised agricultural area irrigated at least once a year in selected Member States of the EU- Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 1995 and 2007.



Map 3: Importance of irrigation for agriculture in EU-27 – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 2007



5. OTHER GAINFUL ACTIVITIES OF FARMERS AND DIVERSIFICATION OF FARMS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

(tables 9 to 13)

At EU-27 level more than one third of farm managers[13] in mountainous areas have another gainful activity (called pluriactivity) that can be a diversification of the holding or an activity not related to the farm that can take place on the farm or outside the farm. There is however a large variability between Member States, as this frequency ranges from 81% in Slovenia (and 73% in Sweden) to 20% in Greece (and 22% in Portugal). It can also be noticed that this phenomenon is more frequent in the mountainous areas than in other type of regions in 9 out of 16 countries.

[13] This information is only collected for sole holder managers ("family" farms) and therefore does not cover group-holdings and holdings operating with a status of companies.

Table 9: Share of managers of "family farms" with another gainful activity in EU-27 - Eurostat Farm Structure Survey 2007

	Total	LFA- mountainous areas	LFA- non-mountainous	Not LFA
BE	16%		18%	16%
BG	37%	**42%**	39%	34%
CZ	46%	**48%**	46%	46%
DK	48%			48%
DE	48%	**58%**	52%	43%
EE	44%		44%	43%
IE	47%		49%	42%
EL	23%	20%	22%	27%
ES	32%	31%	31%	35%
FR	25%	25%	25%	25%
IT	28%	29%	30%	27%
CY	50%			50%
LV	40%			40%
LT	32%		30%	34%
LU	19%		19%	
HU	38%		37%	38%
MT	47%		47%	
NL	28%			28%
AT	38%	**41%**	38%	32%
PL	40%	**43%**	38%	40%
PT	25%	22%	28%	28%
RO	36%	**41%**	33%	36%
SI	78%	**81%**	77%	72%
SK	44%	44%	44%	45%
FI	43%	41%	45%	
SE	71%	**73%**	72%	69%
UK	42%		40%	43%
EU-27	**35%**	**35%**	**36%**	**35%**

At regional level, the highest frequencies are observed in the Slovenian regions (more than 80%), in Baden Wurttemberg (76%) and in the Northern regions of Sweden (between 70% and 75%) while the lowest frequencies (less than 15%) are found in the Italian regions of Molise (11%) and Piemonte, in the Greek regions of Ipeiros and Dythiki Ellada, Bourgogne and Limousin for France and in the Spanish region of Asturias

The development of the percentage of family farm managers with another gainful activity over the medium-term shows so various patterns that it is difficult to raise any meaningful conclusions (table 10). The development in mountainous areas is quite similar to the general trend, except in Spain (the increase of the share is more important in mountainous areas), in Sweden (less important in mountainous areas), in France (the share decreases in mountainous areas remaining stable for the other type of regions) and in Portugal (the decrease of the share is less important in mountainous areas).

Table 10: 1990-2007 development of the shares of managers of "family farms" with another gainful activity in the EU – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys.

	% in 1990		% in 1995		% in 2007		change share 90-07		change share 95-07	
	LFA-mountain. areas	Total	LFA-mountain. areas	Total	LFA-mountain. areas	Total	LFA-mountain. areas	Total	LFA-mountain. areas	Total
BE		34%		15%		16%		-19%		1%
BG					42%	37%				
CZ					48%	46%				
DK		33%		32%		48%		-1%		16%
DE					58%	48%				
EE						44%				
IE		26%		34%		47%		7%		13%
EL	23%	26%	23%	26%	20%	23%	-1%	0%	-2%	-2%
ES	32%	34%	24%	28%	31%	32%	-7%	-6%	7%	4%
FR	27%	24%	29%	25%	25%	25%	2%	1%	-4%	1%
IT	29%	30%	25%	25%	29%	28%	-4%	-5%	4%	3%
CY						50%				
LV						40%				
LT						32%				
LU		18%		17%		19%		-1%		1%
HU						38%				
MT						47%				
NL				24%		28%				4%
AT			42%	40%	41%	38%			-1%	-2%
PL					43%	40%				
PT	30%	36%	28%	33%	22%	25%	-3%	-3%	-5%	-8%
RO					41%	36%				
SI					81%	78%				
SK					44%	44%				
FI			50%	50%	41%	43%			-9%	-8%
SE			60%	54%	73%	71%			13%	16%
UK		30%		28%		42%		-1%		14%
Total*	29%	30%	27%	28%	28%	30%	-2%	-3%	1%	2%
Total**	29%	30%	25%	26%	26%	29%	-4%	-4%	1%	2%

*: EC-15 without DE
**: EC-12 without DE & NL

The diversification of the economic activity of agricultural holdings[14] is less frequent than the existence of another gainful economic activity (eventually not related to the farm). Whereas 35% of farms in mountainous as in the other type of regions developed "other gainful activity" which envisages both diversification and pluriactivity, only 10% of farms in mountainous as in other types of areas carry out a diversification activity (table 11). In mountainous regions of Bulgaria, Greece and Spain it is very marginal (less than 5%), but in Germany, France, Finland, Austria, nd Sweden is more common (greater than 20%). In Germany, France, Austria, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia, the diversification occurs more frequently in mountainous areas than in other.

[14] For the information on diversification, all holdings are covered (i.e. it is not limited to "family" farms as it is for the existence of other gainful activity).

Table 11: Share of agricultural holdings with a diversification of the economic activity in EU-27 - Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 2007

	Not LFA	LFA- non-	LFA- mountainous	Total
BE	4%	4%		4%
BG	2%	2%	2%	2%
CZ	15%	10%	11%	12%
DK	23%			23%
DE	23%	20%	31%	22%
EE	8%	8%		8%
IE	7%	5%		5%
EL	1%	1%	2%	1%
ES	2%	5%	3%	4%
FR	24%	22%	27%	24%
IT	5%	9%	8%	6%
CY	7%			7%
LV	9%			9%
LT	1%	1%		1%
LU		17%		17%
HU	5%	6%		5%
MT		4%		4%
NL	18%			18%
AT	19%	18%	24%	22%
PL	5%	5%	9% *	5%
PT	10%	4%	8%	7%
RO	16%	16%	15%	16%
SI	3%	3%	5%	4%
SK	4%	4%	5%	5%
FI		29%	27%	28%
SE	25%	23%	21%	23%
UK	27%	15%		23%
EU-27	10%	9%	10%	10%

*: only indicative information: to be used with care.

Between 2000 and 2007, the share of holdings with diversification activities has increased (up to 16 percentage points) in some Member States such as Denmark, The Netherlands and Sweden, but there are no significant differences between mountainous and other areas (table 12).

Table 12: 2000-2007 development of the share of agricultural holdings with a diversification of the economic activity – Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys.

	change of shares 2000-2007	
	LFA- mountain. areas	Total
BE		1%
BG		
CZ		
DK		12%
DE		
EE		
IE		2%
EL	0%	0%
ES		
FR	1%	1%
IT	-1%	-2%
CY		
LV		-1%
LT		
LU		9%
HU		0%
MT		
NL		16%
AT	5%	5%
PL		
PT	-1%	-1%
RO		
SI		0%
SK		1%

FI	6%	6%
SE	16%	16%
UK		4%
Total*	0%	0%

*: EC-15 without DE & NL

Due to data availability, it is difficult to assess properly the type of diversification occurring in mountainous areas (table 13).

Table 13: Occurrence of main diversification activities of agricultural holdings in EU-27 - Eurostat Farm Structure Surveys 20007

	Tourism		Processing of farm products		Contractual work		Wood processing	
	LFA-mountainous areas	Total	LFA-mountainous areas	Total	LFA-mountainous areas	Total	LFA-mountainous areas	Total
AT	48%	34%	34%	44%	26%	27%	10%	8%
BG	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73%	0%	0%
CZ	27%	14%	4%	21%	20%	14%	19%	10%
DE	53%	18%	21%	34%	20%	20%	6%	3%
EL	0%	0%	61%	51%	25%	41%	0%	0%
ES	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%
FI	6%	6%	3%	2%	47%	48%	0%	2%
FR	19%	13%	37%	37%	11%	19%	8%	4%
IT	0%	16%	79%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PL	0%	9%	0%	3%	0%	29%	0%	0%
PT	0%	0%	81%	78%	0%	5%	0%	0%
RO	0%	0%	87%	91%	9%	5%	4%	1%
SE	0%	23%	0%	10%	48%	50%	0%	8%
SI	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	22%	0%	0%
SK	10%	6%	16%	14%	24%	26%	9%	5%
UK		44%		6%		35%		4%

However, it seems that there are large differences among Member States:

- The processing of farm products, that is globally the most common diversification activity, arrives in first position in Romania, Portugal, Greece and France, due probably to the importance of vineyards and olive trees in the 3 last countries,
- Farm tourism is more important in Germany, Austria and Czech Republic,
- Performing contractual work is the first diversification domain in Sweden, Finland and Slovakia.
- It should be noticed that farm tourism and wood processing are more frequent in mountainous areas than in other regions in most member states.

6. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY IN MOUTAINOUS REGIONS[15] (tables 14 to 20)

The relative importance of mountainous areas greatly differs between countries as it is shown in table 14. On the one hand, the shares of surface, population, GVA and employment in Poland, Czech Republic and Germany are quite low, from 2% to 4%. On the other hand, these same ratios for Austria, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland are considerably higher. For instance, the surface covered by mountains ranges from 61% in Slovakia to 79% in Finland. As for the other three points -population, GVA and employment- both Slovenia and Slovakia hold relatively high percentages. By contrast Nordic countries present a much lower population density and this fact affects the weight in economic terms.

Table 14: Importance of mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU - Eurostat - 2005

	Surface	Population	Gross Value Added	Employment
BG	8%	6%	5%	5%
CZ	4%	3%	2%	3%
DE	4%	3%	2%	2%
GR	37%	20%	17%	20%
ES	33%	24%	22%	22%
FR	16%	13%	13%	13%
IT	31%	22%	19%	20%
AT	69%	48%	45%	47%
PL	2%	2%	1%	2%
PT	41%	35%	27%	35%
RO	16%	11%	10%	10%
SI	70%	71%	76%	73%
SK	61%	51%	38%	46%
FI	79%	37%	30%	33%
SE	59%	13%	12%	12%

Rural character is more pronounced in mountainous regions than in not mountainous regions, as more than 90% of surface, three quarters of the population and of the employment and two thirds of the gross value added take place in predominantly rural or intermediate regions (graph 18). However, in some Member States (ES, FR, IT and PT), there are mountainous regions with a predominantly urban character that represents more than 40% of the economy of the mountainous regions.

[15] As a reminder, since this analysis focuses mainly on agriculture, NUTS 3 are considered as "mountainous" when more than 50% of their utilised agricultural area is located in mountain areas according to article 50.2 of REG (EC) 1698/2005

Graph 18: Importance of rural areas in not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU - Eurostat – 2005

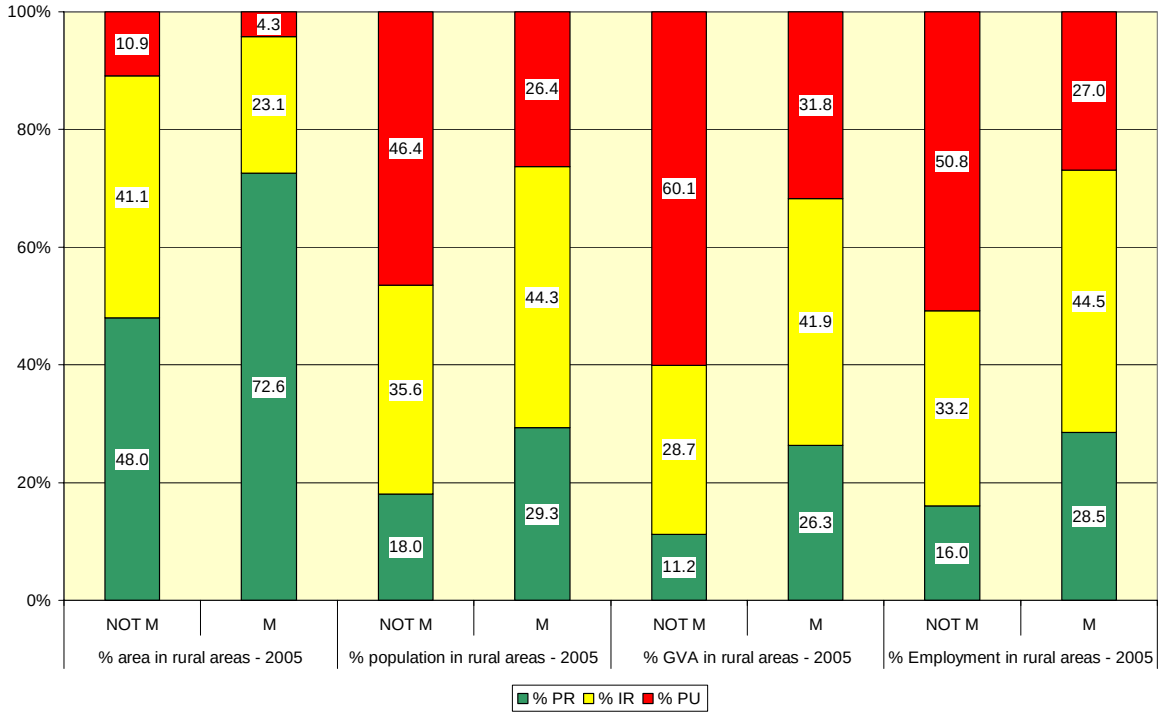


Table 15: Importance of rural areas in mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU - Eurostat - 2005

	% area in rural areas				% population in rural areas				% GVA in rural areas				% Employment in rural areas			
	% PR	% IR	% PU		% PR	% IR	% PU		% PR	% IR	% PU		% PR	% IR	% PU	
BG		100.0				100.0				100.0				100.0		
CZ		100.0				100.0				100.0				100.0		
DE	27.8	66.5	5.7		18.0	71.3	10.7		17.4	71.6	11.0		17.8	71.4	10.8	
GR	69.9	30.1			54.5	45.5			55.1	44.9			52.3	47.7		
ES	38.8	50.5	10.7		14.4	46.6	39.1		11.7	45.7	42.6		12.7	46.5	40.8	
FR	57.7	32.3	10.0		21.8	36.6	41.6		17.8	36.6	45.5		20.9	37.5	41.6	
IT	32.8	51.2	16.0		13.0	48.4	38.6		12.5	44.1	43.4		12.7	46.5	40.8	
AT	75.2	23.6	1.2		50.1	42.9	6.9		44.3	48.1	7.5		45.8	47.5	6.8	
PL	100.0				100.0			*	100.0				100.0			
PT	63.1	25.9	11.0		27.6	33.1	39.3		24.5	31.8	43.7		29.0	31.1	39.9	
RO	67.0	33.0			56.5	43.5			49.1	50.9			51.4	48.6		
SI	57.4	42.6			40.3	59.7			32.8	67.2			37.0	63.0		
SK	31.8	68.2			23.9	76.1			23.1	76.9			23.3	76.7		
FI	100.0				100.0				100.0				100.0			
SE	100.0				100.0				100.0				100.0			
TOTAL	72.6	23.1	4.3		29.3	44.3	26.4		26.3	41.9	31.8		28.5	44.5	27.0	

*: 2006

The service sector remains as the most important for the economy and this also applies in mountainous regions, even if primary and secondary sectors are slightly more important (graph 19). At EU level and for 2006, primary sector produced 2.7% of the value added (1.7 % in non mountainous regions) ranging from 1.2% in Germany to 15% in Bulgaria and provided 7.9% of the employment (6.1% in non mountainous regions) from around 1% in

countries like Germany, Austria, Finland or Sweden to 20% in Romania and Portugal or 38% in Poland.

Graph 19: Structure of the economy (gross value added) and of the employment by branch in not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU - Eurostat - 2006

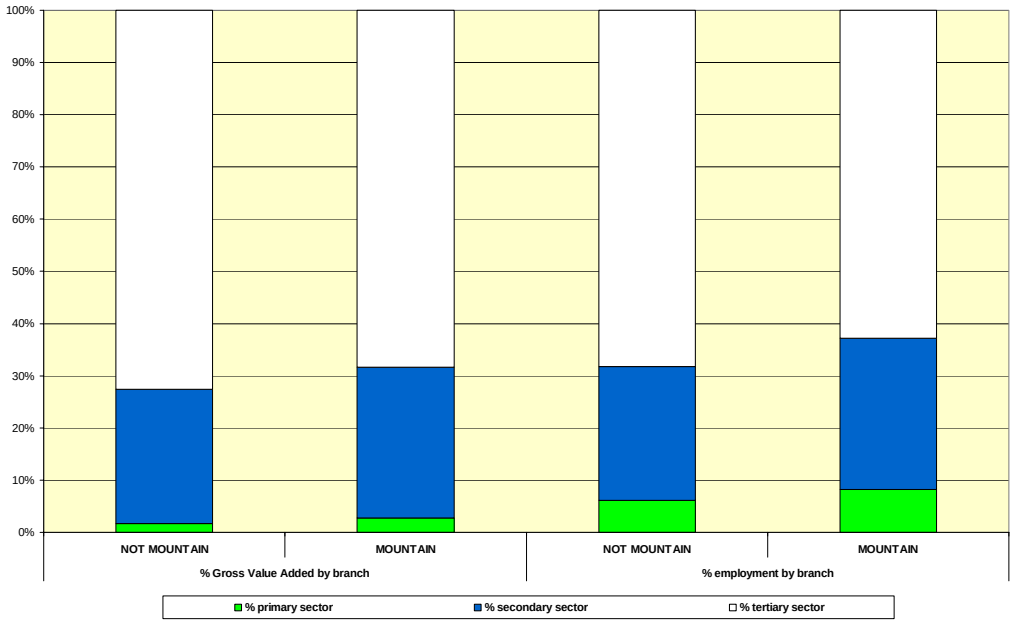


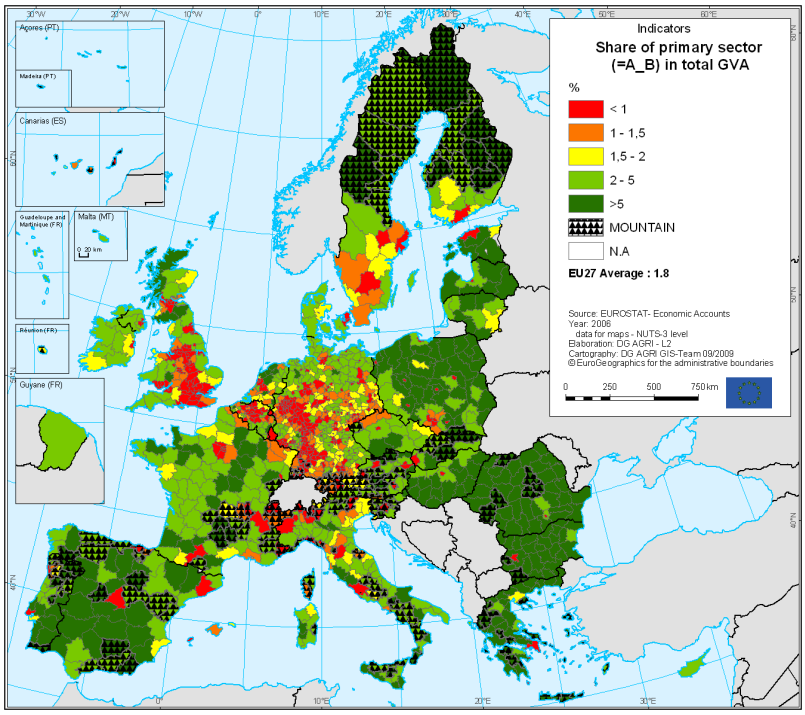
Table 16: Structure of the economy (gross value added) and of the employment by branch in mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU - Eurostat – 2006

	% Gross Value Added by branch			% employment by branch		
	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector
BG	14.7%	39.4%	45.9%	17.2%	40.0%	42.8%
CZ	2.7%	39.3%	57.9%	2.8%	40.5%	56.8%
DE	1.2%	36.5%	62.3%	3.7%	33.0%	63.3%
GR	6.8%	23.3%	69.9%	15.8%	18.9%	65.3%
ES	3.3%	31.7%	65.0%	6.4%	29.8%	63.8%
FR	1.5%	22.4%	76.2%	3.6%	22.9%	73.4%
IT	2.5%	25.7%	71.9%	5.1%	28.0%	67.0%
AT	2.0%	34.8%	63.2%	8.2%	26.3%	65.6%
PL	5.6%	24.2%	70.2%	38.0%	20.6%	41.4%
PT	3.7%	30.5%	65.8%	19.6%	36.5%	43.9%
RO	10.8%	37.9%	51.3%	21.6%	38.9%	39.5%
SI	1.9%	33.2%	64.9%	8.4%	34.4%	57.3%
SK	4.4%	41.5%	54.1%	4.5%	38.5%	57.0%
FI	5.4%	34.5%	60.1%	9.3%	26.7%	64.0%
SE	3.7%	33.3%	62.9%	3.3%	23.2%	73.5%
TOTA	2.8%	28.9%	68.3%	8.2%	29.0%	62.8%

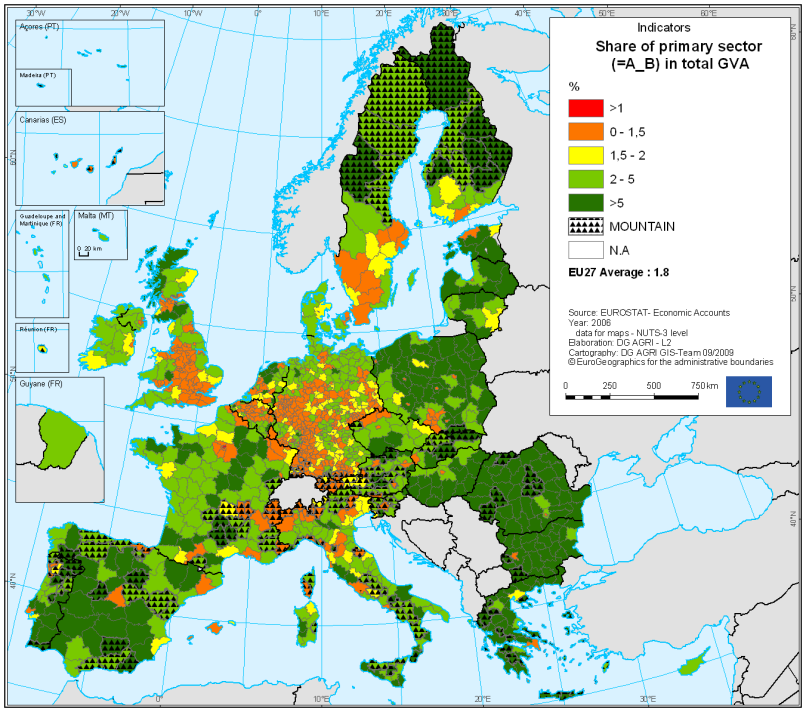
The importance of the primary sector is however more pronounced in several mountainous regions. In terms of value added it concerns mainly Romania (Covasna, Caras-Severin Harghita, Maramures) and Greece (Lasithi, Fokida, Kastoria, Thesprotia, Lesvos), but also Bulgaria (Blagoevgrad, Pernik) and Spain (Soria, Almería). In these regions the share of the value added stands between 10% and 20%. (See Map 4)

In terms of employment, the share of the primary sector ranged between 25% and 50% in many mountainous regions of Portugal (Pinhal Interior Sul, Alto Trás-os-Montes, Beira Interior Norte, Douro, Dâo-Lafões, Cova da Beira, Serra da Estrela, Minho-Lima), Greece (Grevena, Lefkada, Thesprotia, Lasithi) butalso in Poland (Nowosadecki) and in Romania (Maramures, Covasna). (See Map 5)

Map 4: % of GVA in primary sector at NUTS-3 level (A_B)



Map 5: % of employment in primary sector at NUTS-3 level (A_B)



As in other regions, the relative share of the primary sector in the economy is decreasing over time (graph 20). In most Member States, this reduction smoothed for mountainous regions, but in some others (Spain, Portugal, Slovakia, Finland and Sweden), the weight of the primary sector has diminished more in mountainous regions than in not mountainous regions between 2001 and 2006 (table 16) meaning that the diversification of the economy of mountainous regions takes place as in other regions and sometimes even at a more rapid pace.

Graph 20: 2001-2006 change of the share of the primary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

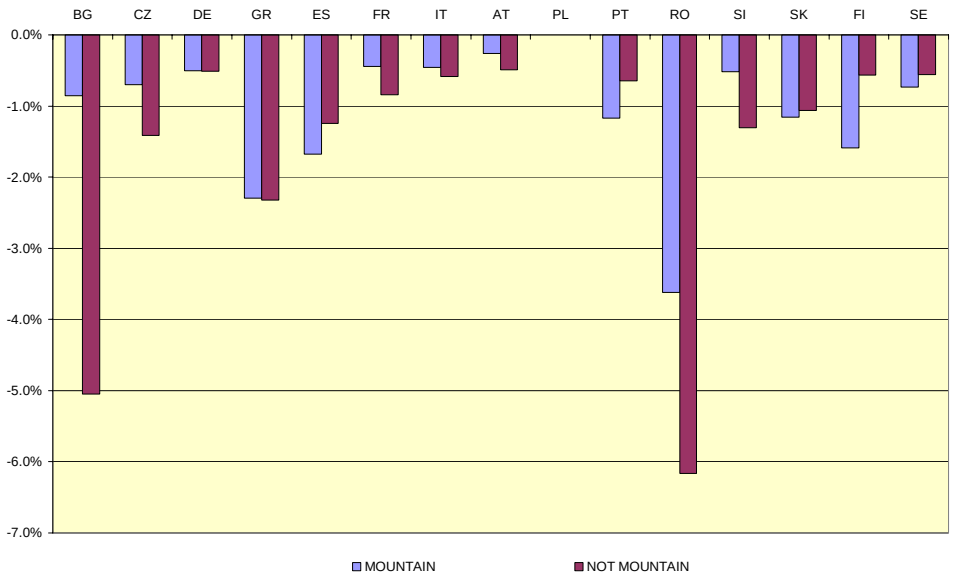
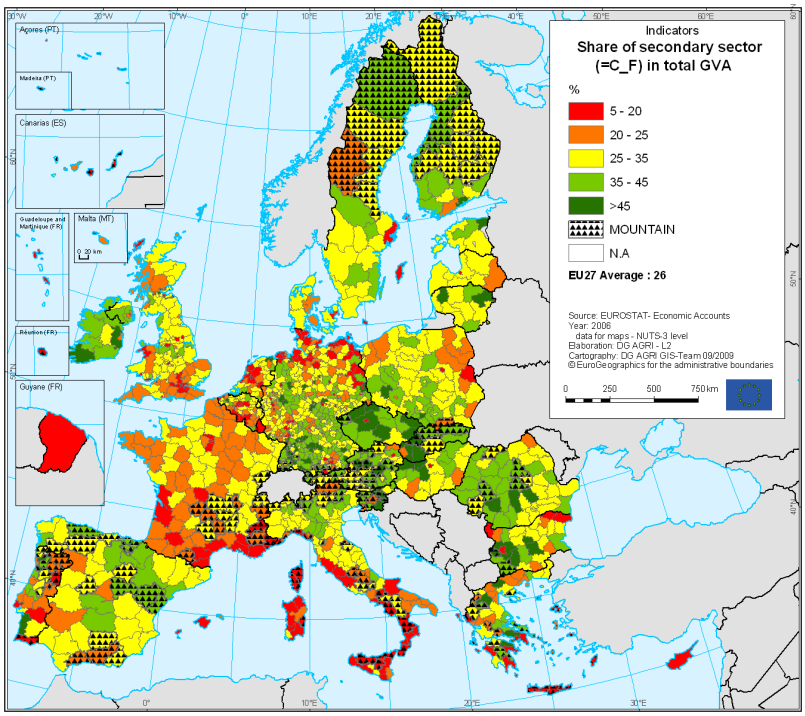


Table 17: 2001-2006 change of the share of the primary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

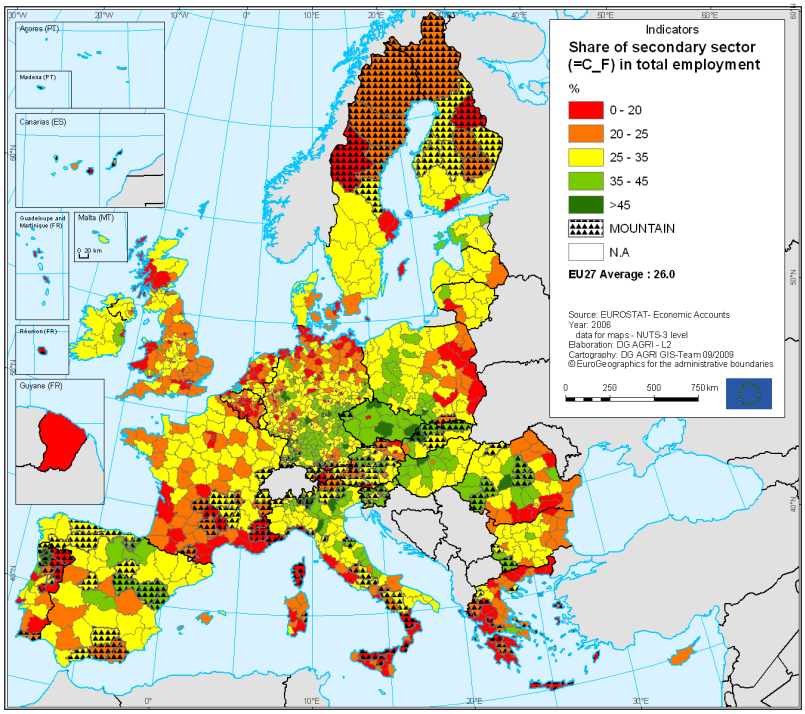
	Mountainous regions	Not mountainous regions	Total
BG	-0.9%	-5.1%	-4.9%
CZ	-0.7%	-1.4%	-1.4%
DE	-0.5%	-0.5%	-0.5%
GR	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.3%
ES	-1.7%	-1.2%	-1.3%
FR	-0.4%	-0.8%	-0.8%
IT	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%
AT	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.4%
PL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PT	-1.2%	-0.6%	-0.8%
RO	-3.6%	-6.2%	-5.9%
SI	-0.5%	-1.3%	-0.7%
SK	-1.2%	-1.1%	-1.1%
FI	-1.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%
SE	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.6%
TOTAL	**-0.7%**	**-0.6%**	**-0.6%**

The weight of the industrial sector of mountainous areas ranges from 23% in Greece and more than 40% in Slovakia. Secondary sector is on average more important in mountainous areas than in the other type of regions and this is accomplished in all the countries with the only exceptions of Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Poland. In Bulgaria, Germany, Austria and Sweden, the difference between the share of industry in non-mountainous and mountainous areas is quite large, in some cases more than 8 percentage points in favour of the latter. In several mountainous regions in Europe the weight of the industry is well above 40% i.e.: Trenciasky Kraj in Slovakia, Brasov and Huneodara in Romania and several regions of Slovenia (see table 20 in annex).

Map 5: % of GVA in secondary sector at NUTS-3 level (C_F)



Map 6: % of employment in secondary sector at NUTS-3 level (C_F)



The evolution of the secondary sector is more irregular. In some countries like Germany, France, Portugal and Slovenia the weight of industry fell from 2001 to 2006, this decrease being more pronounced in the case of mountainous areas. On the other extreme, Bulgaria, Spain and especially Slovakia experienced a positive evolution. In these three cases, the growth of the mountainous areas was larger than that from non-mountainous, this difference being quite wide for Bulgaria. As for the remaining countries (Czech Republic, Greece, Austria, Romania, Finland and Sweden), mountainous and non-mountainous areas have evolved in a different way: the importance of industry in mountainous areas of Greece, Austria, Finland and Sweden increased, decreasing for non-mountainous; Czech Republic and Romania, by contrast, saw a sharp reduction in the weight of industry in mountainous areas, increasing for the other regions.

The mountainous regions of Greece presented marked contrasts: on the one hand, the weight of industry has considerably increased in Grevena, Chios or Kastoria and, on the other hand, this rate fell in Thespotria. The Bulgarian region of Pernik, Lalkirk in United Kingdom, the Spanish regions of Almeria and Granada and the Finnish area of Keski-Pohjanmaa also presented important rates of growth as well as all the regions of Slovakia. On the contrary, the weight of industry fell in Portugal especially in the areas of Ave, Cova da Beira, Minho-Lima and Entre Douro e Vanga.

Graph 21: 2001-2006 change of the share of the secondary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

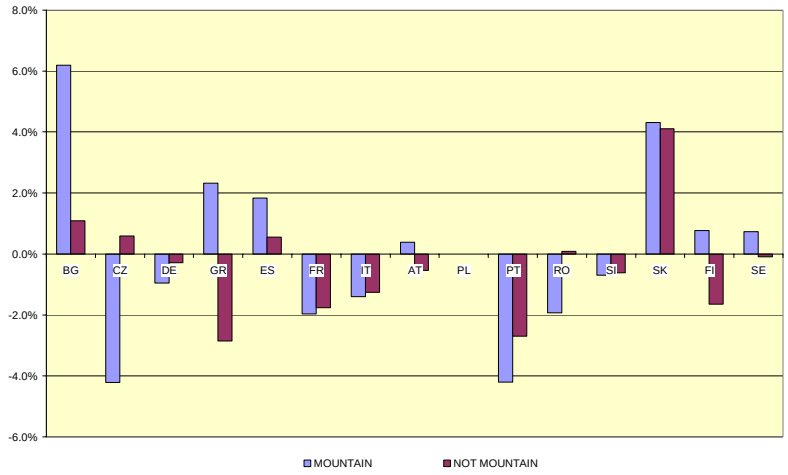
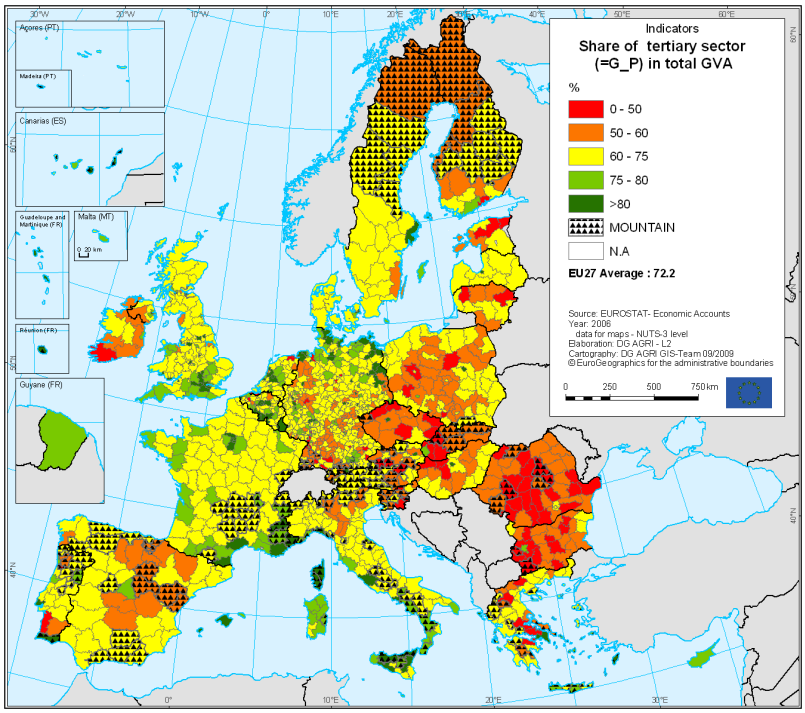


Table 18: 2001-2006 change of the share of the secondary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

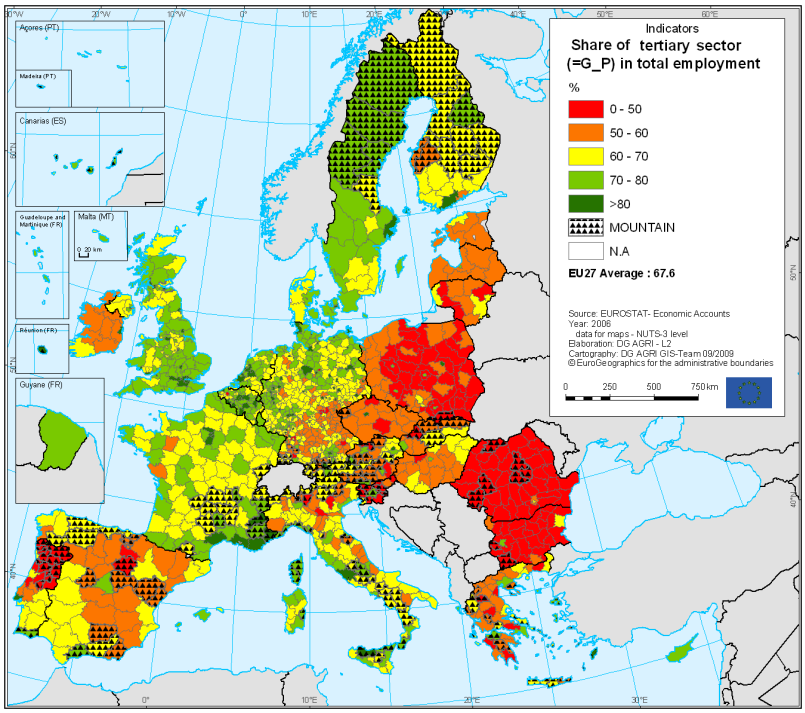
	Mountainous regions	Not mountainous regions	Total
BG	6.2%	1.1%	1.3%
CZ	-4.2%	0.6%	0.5%
DE	-0.9%	-0.3%	-0.3%
GR	2.3%	-2.9%	-2.0%
ES	1.8%	0.5%	0.8%
FR	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.8%
IT	-1.4%	-1.3%	-1.3%
AT	0.4%	-0.5%	-0.1%
PL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PT	-4.2%	-2.7%	-3.0%
RO	-1.9%	0.1%	-0.1%
SI	-0.7%	-0.6%	-0.7%
SK	4.3%	4.1%	4.1%
FI	0.8%	-1.6%	-0.9%
SE	0.7%	-0.1%	0.0%
TOTAL	-0.4%	-1.0%	-1.0%

The weight of the tertiary sector is on average lower in mountainous areas than in non-mountainous with the only exceptions of Italy, Poland and Slovenia. The share of this sector in mountainous areas is 68% whereas in other regions is 73%. Services sector ranges from 46% in BG, country which presents an important secondary sector especially in mountainous regions, and IT (72%). It is precisely in Bulgaria where the greatest difference between mountainous and non-mountainous regions is found, a total of 15 percentage points, but also there are important differences in Germany, Austria or Sweden. The presence of the tertiary sector is over 70% in most mountainous regions of Italy , several from Greece and France, the Canary Islands of Spain (see table 20 in annex).

Map 6: % of GVA in tertiary sector at NUTS-3 level (G_P)



Map 6: % of employment in tertiary sector at NUTS-3 level (G_P)



The evolution of the tertiary sector is positive in almost all the countries and types of regions with the only exceptions of the mountainous areas in Bulgaria, Greece and Austria and the case of Slovakia. Regarding Bulgaria, this drastic fall is due to Pernik, one of the only two mountainous regions of this country, which suffered an important reduction in the relative importance of the tertiary sector and this is almost the same that the increment in the weight of the industrial activity. This fact also happens in some mountainous regions in Greece like those of Grevena or Chios. In general, a relative increment of the secondary sector and reduction in the weight of the tertiary sector also occurs in Slovakia in both mountainous and non-mountainous areas.

The relative weight of the tertiary sector has increased in the mountainous areas of Czech Republic, Portugal and Romania. In countries like France, Italy, Slovenia and Finland the relative weight of the service sector improved but less than in non-mountainous regions. The situation in mountainous areas of Germany is slightly different since the relative increment of the services sector, despite small, was greater than that from the non-mountainous areas.

Graph 22: 2001-2006 change of the share of the tertiary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

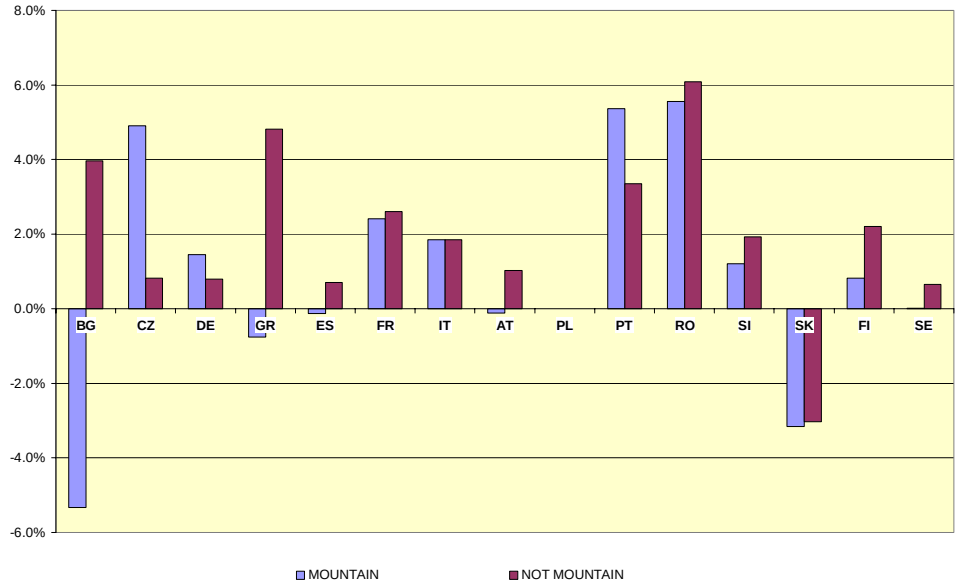


Table 19: 2001-2006 change of the share of the tertiary sector in the economy (gross value added) of not mountainous and mountainous regions (NUTS 3) of the EU – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts

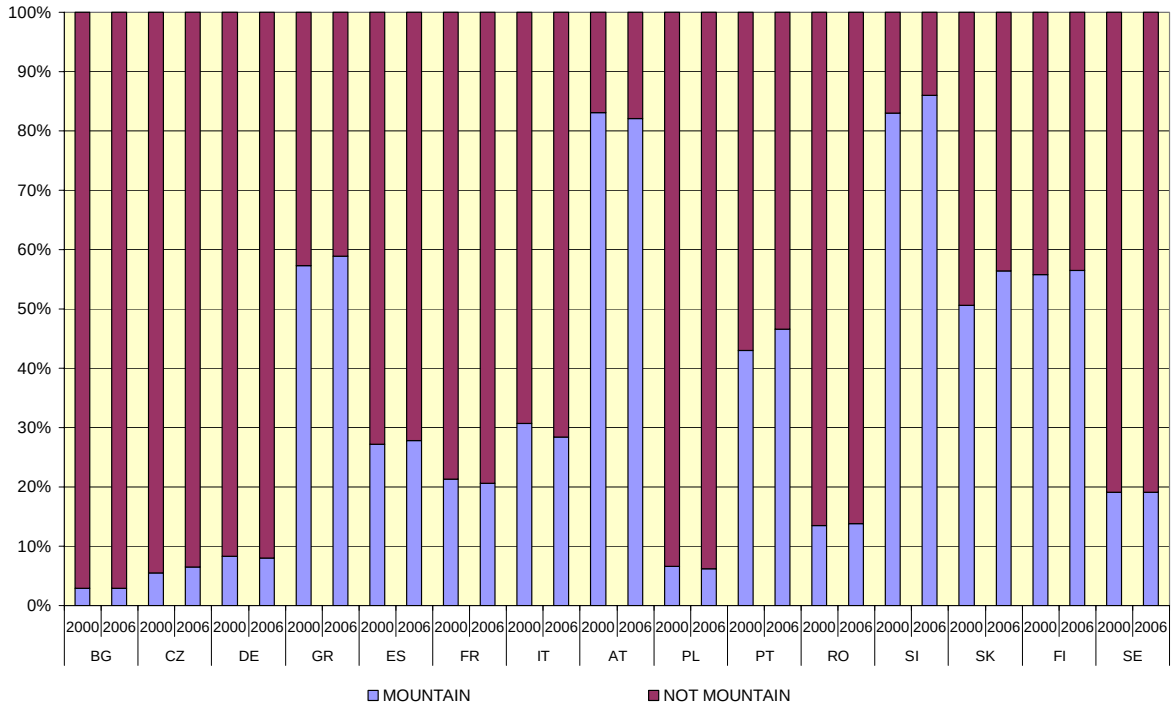
	Mountainous regions	Not mountainous regions	Total
BG	-5.3%	4.0%	2.4%
CZ	4.9%	0.8%	0.9%
DE	1.4%	0.8%	0.8%
GR	-0.8%	4.8%	3.9%
ES	-0.1%	0.7%	0.5%
FR	2.4%	2.6%	2.6%
IT	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%
AT	-0.1%	1.0%	-0.2%
PL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
PT	5.4%	3.4%	3.8%
RO	5.6%	6.1%	6.0%
SI	1.2%	1.9%	2.2%
SK	-3.2%	-3.0%	-2.9%
FI	0.8%	2.2%	1.8%
SE	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
UK		3.1%	3.1%
TOTAL	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%

In some countries like Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany or Poland the percentage of the mountainous area represents 8%, 4% , 4% and 2% respectively, the relative importance of

tourism measured in number of beds being small. In the others (Greece, Austria and Slovenia) the percentages are much higher. For the first one, the total mountainous surface makes up 33% of the territory and 60% of beds and it is also observed an upward trend during the last years. As for Austria, 70% of the territory corresponds to mountainous areas and more than 80% of beds are found there, this percentage having decreased over the last years. Finally Slovenia, where 70% of territory is considered as mountainous, also have experienced an increment in its relative importance as tourism provider; in concrete, in 2006 around 85% of the offer of beds were in mountainous regions.

As for the other countries, there are no important differences between 2000 and 2006. In some countries like Spain, Portugal and Romania the relative importance in number of beds have grown whereas for other countries like France or Italy have slightly decreased. Despite 59% of the surface from Sweden correspond to mountainous areas[16], only 5% and 18% of the total number of beds are placed in dwellings from these areas.

Graph 23: Tourism in rural areas, % beds in mountainous and non mountainous regions 2000 and 2006 – Eurostat Regional Accounts [17]



[16] Just to remind that Scotland is considered as mountainous in the case of United Kingdom and for Sweden and Finland the northern lands.

[17] The data presented above corresponds to the capacity of collective tourist accommodation in number of bed places in hotels and similar establishments, tourist campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodation. The information provided for several regions is partially available.

ANNEX

Table 20a: Structure of the economy (% of Gross Value Added by branch) in mountainous and not mountainous regions – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts – 2006

	MOUNTAIN			NOT MOUNTAIN		
	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector
BE				1%	24%	75%
BG	15%	39%	46%	8%	31%	61%
CZ	3%	39%	58%	3%	38%	59%
DK				2%	23%	76%
DE	1%	36%	62%	1%	29%	70%
EE				3%	30%	67%
IE				2%	34%	64%
GR	7%	23%	70%	3%	20%	76%
ES	3%	32%	65%	3%	29%	68%
FR	1%	22%	76%	2%	20%	77%
IT	2%	26%	72%	2%	27%	71%
CY				2%	19%	79%
LV				4%	22%	75%
LT				4%	33%	63%
LU				0%	15%	84%
HU				4%	30%	66%
MT				3%	22%	75%
NL				2%	24%	74%
AT	2%	35%	63%	1%	26%	72%
PL	6%	24%	70%	4%	30%	66%
PT	4%	30%	66%	3%	22%	75%
RO	11%	38%	51%	9%	36%	55%
SI	2%	33%	65%	4%	38%	58%
SK	4%	41%	54%	3%	37%	60%
FI	5%	34%	60%	1%	32%	67%
SE	4%	33%	63%	1%	27%	72%
UK				1%	22%	77%
TOTAL	2.8%	28.9%	68.3%	1.7%	25.7%	72.6%

Table 20b: Structure of the employment (% of employment by branch) in mountainous and not mountainous regions – Eurostat Regional Economic Accounts – 2006

	MOUNTAIN			NOT MOUNTAIN		
	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector	% primary sector	% secondary sector	% tertiary sector
BE				2%	21%	77%
BG	17%	40%	43%	22%	26%	52%
CZ	3%	40%	57%	4%	38%	58%
DK				3%	21%	76%
DE	4%	33%	63%	2%	26%	72%
EE				5%	33%	61%
IE				6%	28%	66%
GR	16%	19%	65%	12%	20%	68%
ES	6%	30%	64%	5%	29%	66%
FR	4%	23%	73%	4%	22%	75%
IT	5%	28%	67%	4%	29%	67%
CY				5%	20%	75%
LV				12%	26%	62%
LT				14%	29%	57%
LU				2%	28%	70%
HU				5%	32%	63%
MT				3%	26%	71%
NL				3%	21%	76%
AT	8%	26%	66%	6%	21%	72%
PL	38%	21%	41%	17%	29%	54%
PT	20%	37%	44%	8%	25%	67%
RO	22%	39%	39%	35%	29%	37%
SI	8%	34%	57%	14%	37%	48%
SK	4%	39%	57%	4%	30%	66%
FI	9%	27%	64%	3%	25%	72%
SE	3%	23%	74%	2%	23%	75%
UK	3%	26%	72%	1%	22%	77%
TOTAL	8.2%	29%	62.8%	6.1%	25.7%	68.2%

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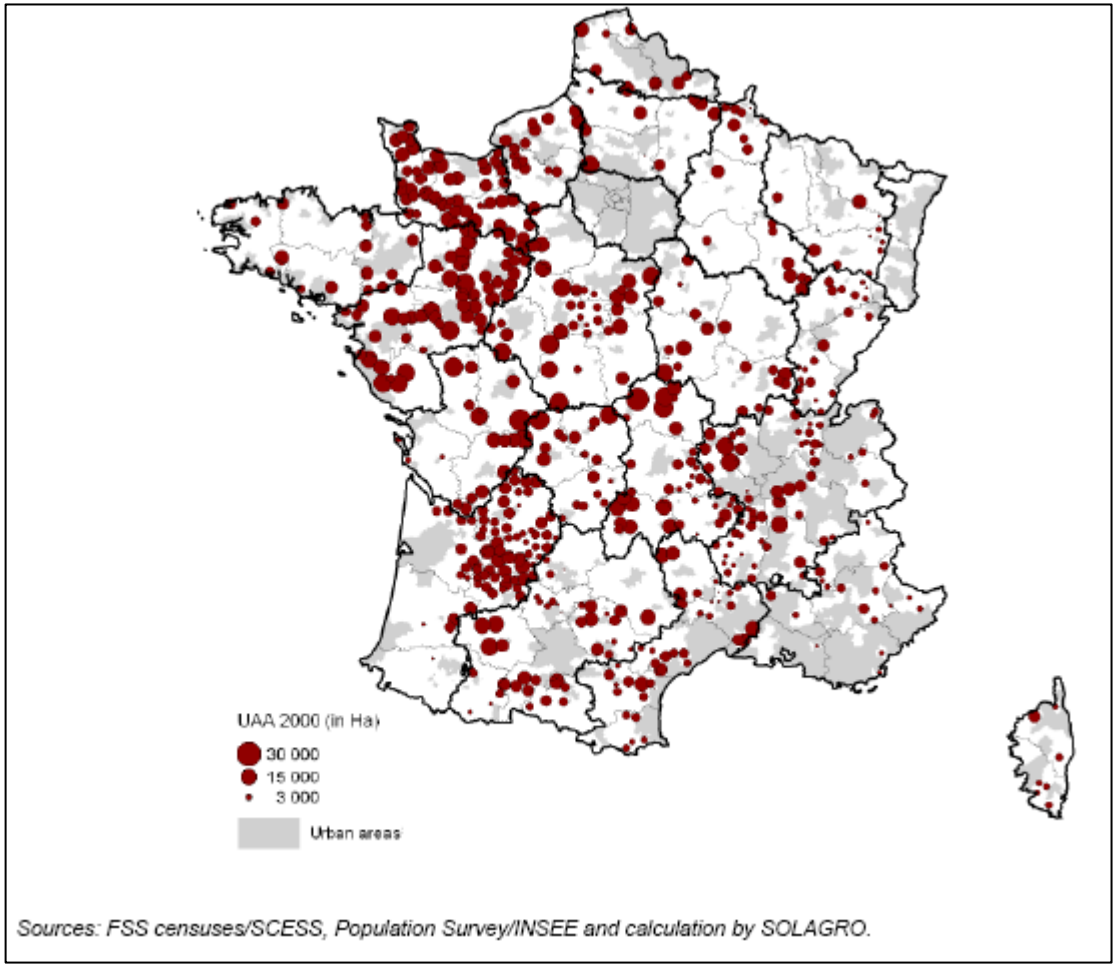
New Insights into Mountain Farming in the European Union

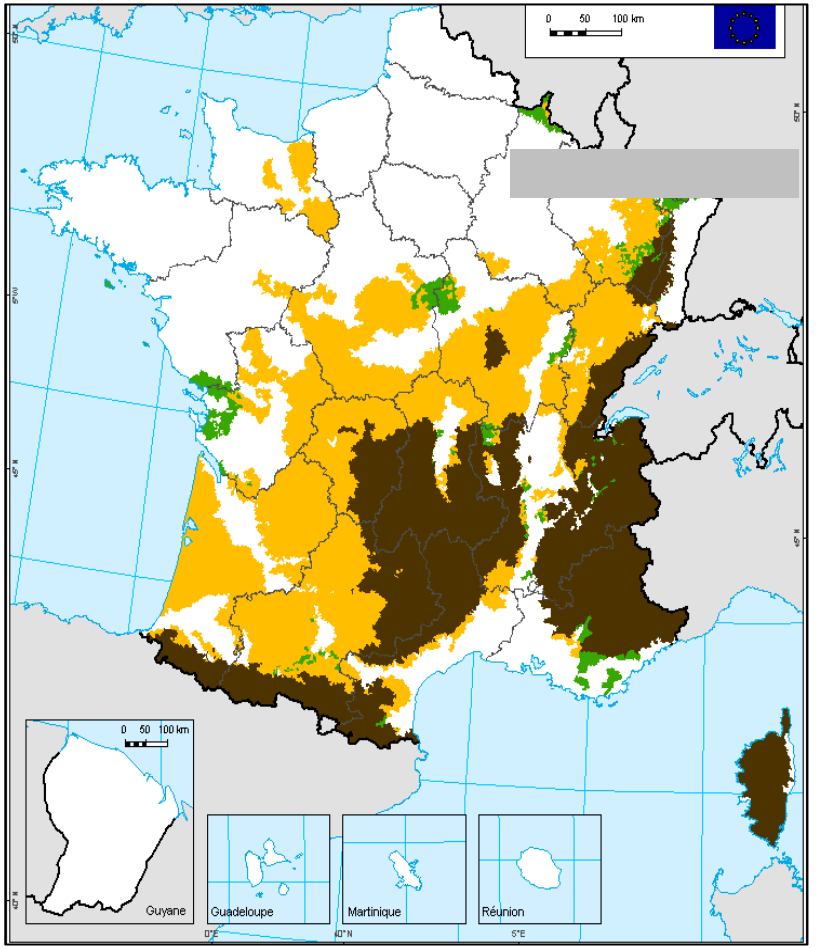
ANNEX 3. Areas most at risk of farmland abandonment in Spain, France and Poland (JRC study 2008)

The JRC study "Analysis of Farmland Abandonment and the Extent and Location of Agricultural Areas that are actually Abandoned or are in Risk to be Abandoned", published in October 2008, has shown with three case studies that the areas most at risk of farmland abandonment are non mountainous.

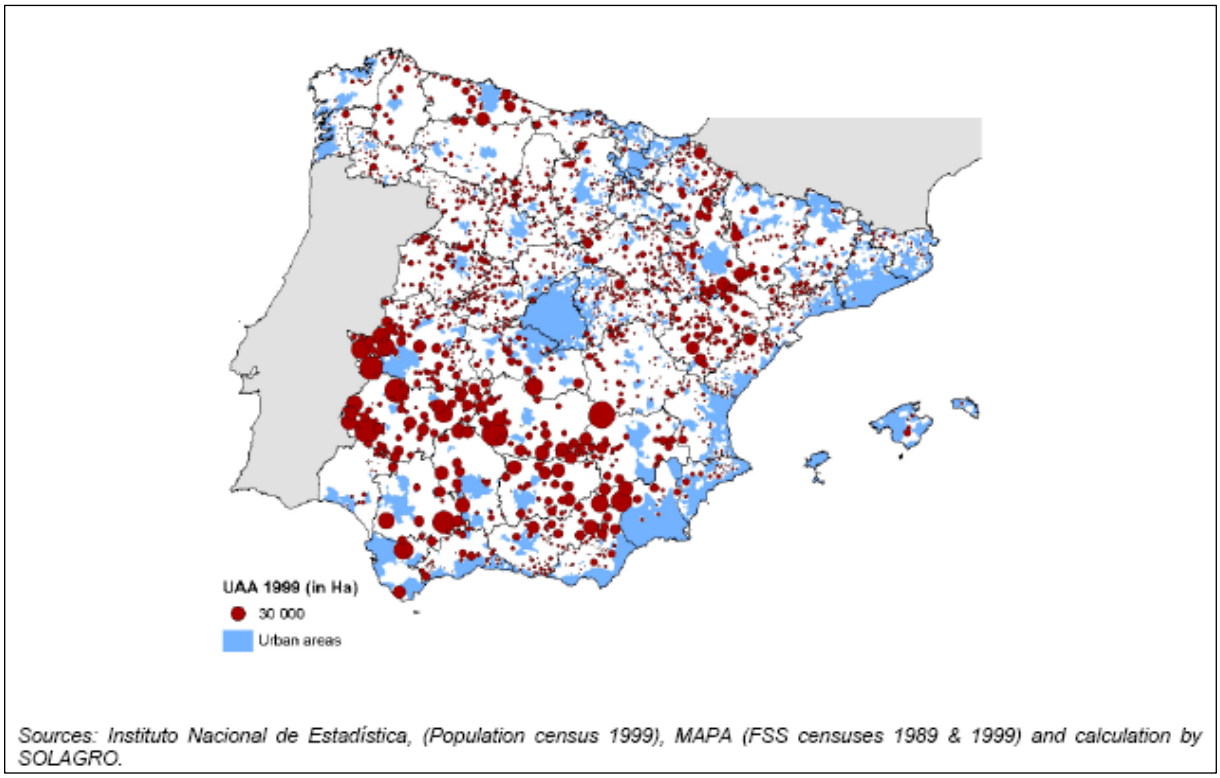
Map: Utilised Agricultural Area at risk of Farmland abandonment in France



Map: LFA in France (Mountain areas in brown)

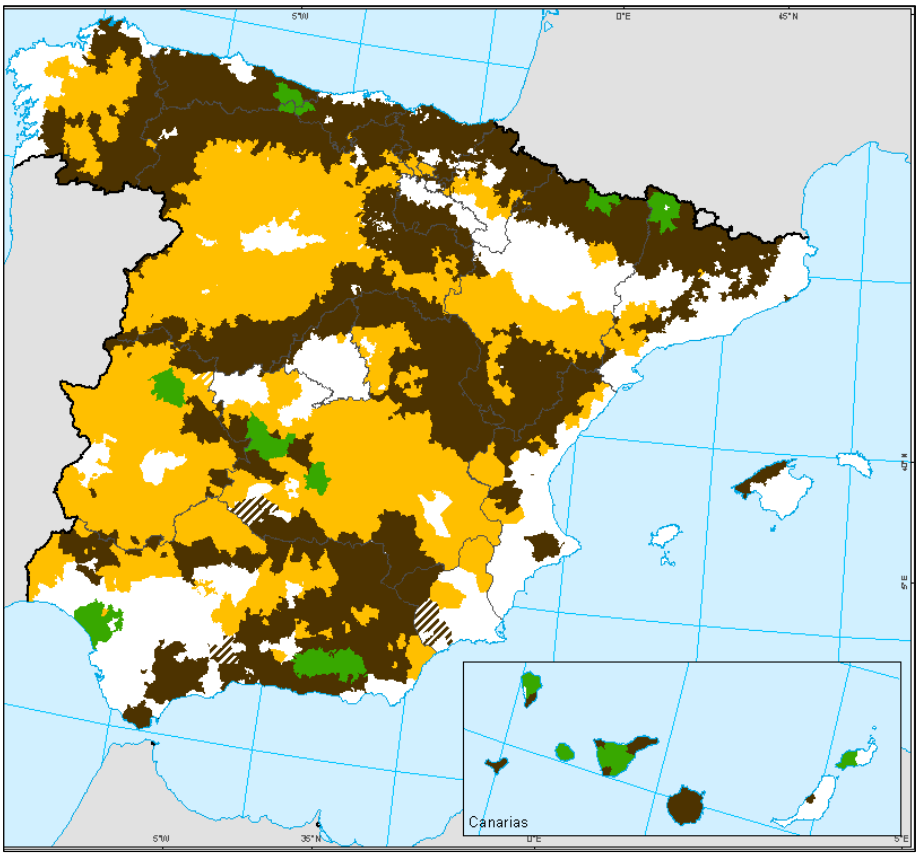


Map: Utilised Agricultural Area at risk of Farmland abandonment in Spain

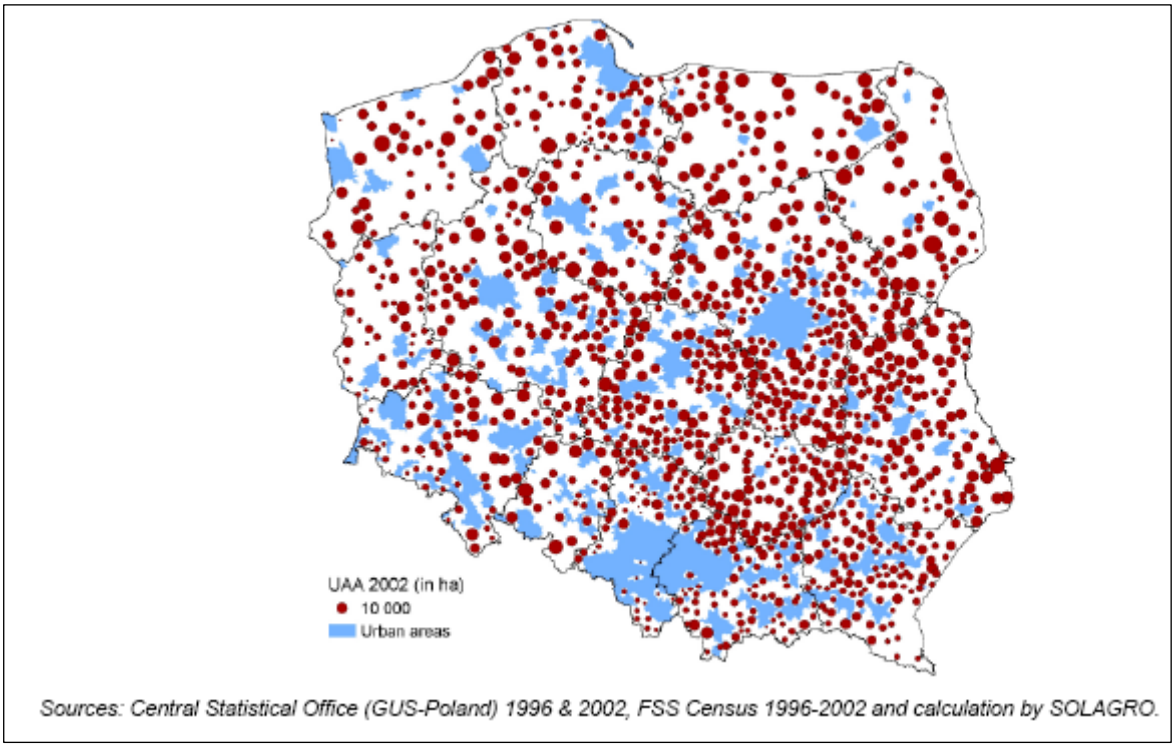


Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, (Population census 1999), MAPA (FSS censuses 1989 & 1999) and calculation by SOLAGRO.

Map: LFA in Spain (Mountain areas in brown)

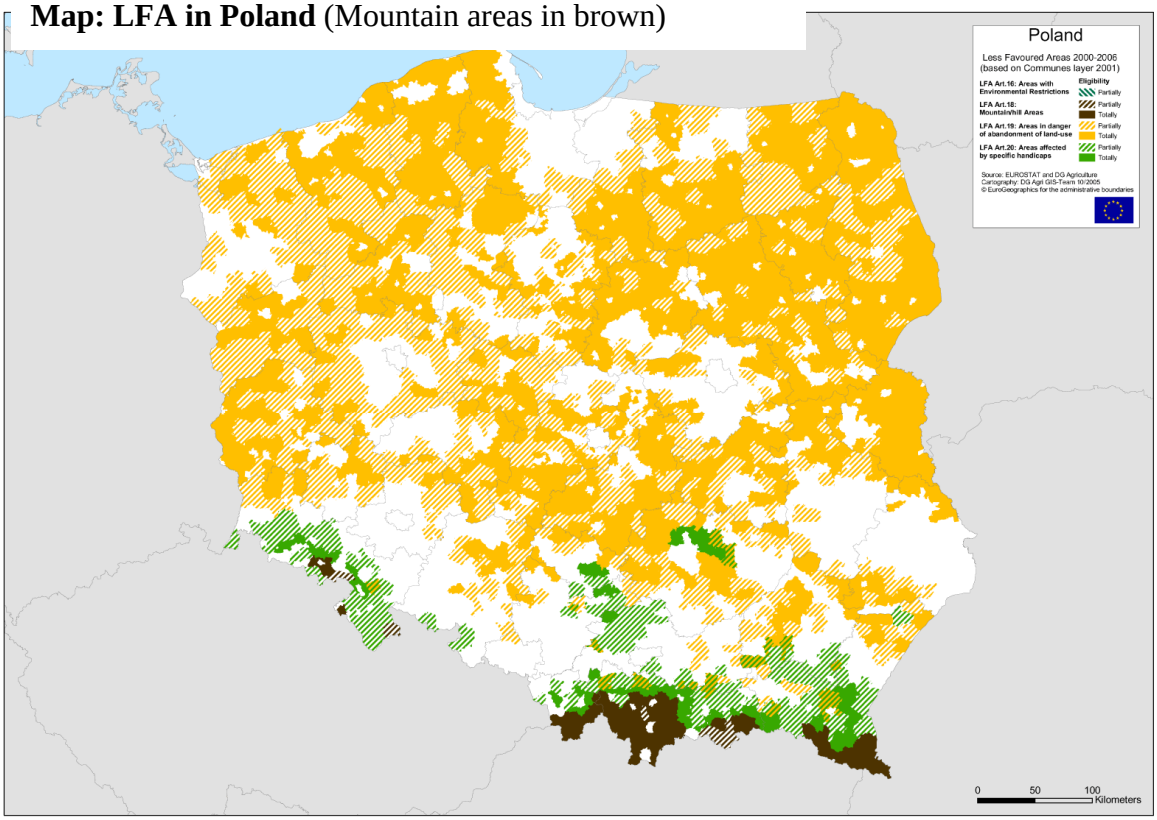


Map: Utilised Agricultural Area at risk of Farmland abandonment in Poland



Sources: Central Statistical Office (GUS-Poland) 1996 & 2002, FSS Census 1996-2002 and calculation by SOLAGRO.

Map: LFA in Poland (Mountain areas in brown)



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PEAK PERFORMANCE

New Insights into Mountain Farming in the European Union

ANNEX 4

Examples of PDO-PGI products from mountain areas

1. ABONDANCE PDO (CHEESE)

Abondance cheese PDO – with a geographical mountain area characterized by rich grassland in a quite exceptional climate with high rainfall and by the cheesemaking traditions developed by the local monks over ten centuries ago. It is produced in the mountainous area of Haute Savoie (France). There are about 60 producers of the cheese and another 15 processors in the defined region[1]. About 100 farms supply milk for the production of the Abondance cheese.

2. ALLGÄUER BERGKÄSE PDO (CHEESE)

Allgäuer Bergkäse – PDO cheese coming from the geographical mountain area of southwest Germany: Landkreise Lindau (Bodensee), Oberallgäu, Ostallgäu, Unterallgäu, Ravensburg and Bodenseekreis; Städte Kaufbeuren, Kempten and Memmingen. Bergkäse means simply mountain cheese. It is made by small producers in the Allgäuer Alps at an altitude between 900m and 1800m. In the Landkreise Ostallgäu over 80% of all agricultural holdings (in 2006 there were about 3000 holdings) have milk cows for the production of milk from which the cheese is then processed.

3. BARÈGES GAVARNIE PDO (MEAT)

Bareges Gavarnie PDO – sheep meat from the geographical area of the Pyrenees mountains (Hautes-Pyrénées, France). All stages of production have to take place in the defined geographical zone. The altitude in the zone is comprised between 600 m and 3.298 m. There are about 3500 inhabitants in the area, of which many are involved in the production / processing of the PDO sheep meet Bareges Gavarnie[2].

4. JAMÓN DE HUELVA PDO (MEAT)

Jamón de Huelva – PDO has a production area comprising some parts of the Autonomous Communities of Andalusia and Extremadura (Spain), while processing takes place in the north of the Huelva province. The pigs must be slaughtered in the production area, i.e. in one of the 31 municipalities in Sierra de Huelva. The number of livestock farms registered in 2008 producing Jamón de Huelva was 467, the number of slaughterhouses accounted for 24, while the drying rooms were 43. The market / economic value of the protected and certified products is estimated at 22 mio €[3].

5. STELVIO PDO (CHEESE)

STELVIO or STILFSER – PDO cheese made in the geographical area of the province of Bolzano (Italy). The quality and specific characteristics of this cheese stem mainly from the type of vegetation found in high mountain areas, which is the animals' staple diet, and from the specific method of production. Stelvio-Stilfser cheese has retained over time the

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[1] http://www.fromageabondance.fr/pages_fr/abondance/chiffres.php

[2] http://www.aoc-bareges-gavarnie.fr/

[3] http://www.jamondehuelva.com/secciones.php?seccion=f_gama_productos&foto=jamon&idioma=ingles

specific traits shaped by the Alpine environment in the Stelvio-Stilfser mountain park, where the bulk of production takes place (at an altitude of between 500 and 2 000 metres)[4]. The climate conditions and the soils of the Alto-Adige Alpine area influence the nature of the feedstuff given to cattle and of the cheese produced.

6. TIROLER ALMKÄSE PDO (CHEESE)

Tiroler Almkäse/Tiroler Alpkäse – PDO cheese is produced in the Austrian Land of Tyrol (North and East Tyrol) exclusively from milk from cows grazed on alpine pastures in the Land. In the Tyrol uplands to the west of Innsbruck, the cheese is traditionally known as Alpkäse, while in the Tyrol lowlands as Almkäse. Holdings on the Tyrol alpine pastures are independent cattle and dairy production units; they are either included in the land register of the Government of the Land of Tyrol or registered and recognised by the market regulation body Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA). Pastures used for the production of Almkäse lie up to an altitude of around 2 500 m above sea-level.

[4] http://www.formaggio.it/italiaDOP/stelvioE.htm

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PEAK PERFORMANCE

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ANNEX 5

Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008[1]

The following charts provide an indication of the average aid amounts received by beneficiaries in 2007 under the first and the second pillar of the CAP. They are based on the Clearance Audit Trail System database (CATS). These figures allow distinguishing the following three types of beneficiaries:

a) CAP beneficiaries who received mountain LFA payments.
b) CAP beneficiaries who received non-mountain LFA payments.
c) CAP beneficiaries not receiving any LFA payments.

Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.

Identification of the used budget codes

The statistics are based on the information provided under following budget codes:

- 0503: EAGF direct aids
- 05040501 211: EAFRD, Natural handicap payments to farmers in mountain areas
- 05040501 212: EAFRD, Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas
- 05040501: EAFRD, all other measures except 133, 142, 321 and 431.
- 05040400: Expenditure on "Transitional rural development instruments" has not been taken into account.

Limitations and workaround

In an attempt to illustrate the effect on the average aid to producers receiving payments under measures 211 and 212, following problems had to be considered:

Some member states use "intermediate entities" for paying out aid for certain rural development measures. Consequently, these "big" beneficiaries (sometimes financial institutions or local authorities) disturb a correct view on the data and do not permit the calculation of averages. Averages are also function of the different characteristics of the population: Germany has e.g. more medium sized and large producers than Poland and Romania; not all of them are spread evenly in areas with handicaps.

In order to show the impact of payments under measures 211 and/or 212, farmers were allocated to a size class of aid that is determined on the basis of the direct aid level of the beneficiary[2]. This stratification enables a comparison of beneficiaries with a similar sized basic activity. Moreover, specific co-operatives, financial institutions or local authorities that act as intermediate entities and that do not have a proper farming activity, were excluded because these do not receive direct aid (budget code 0503).

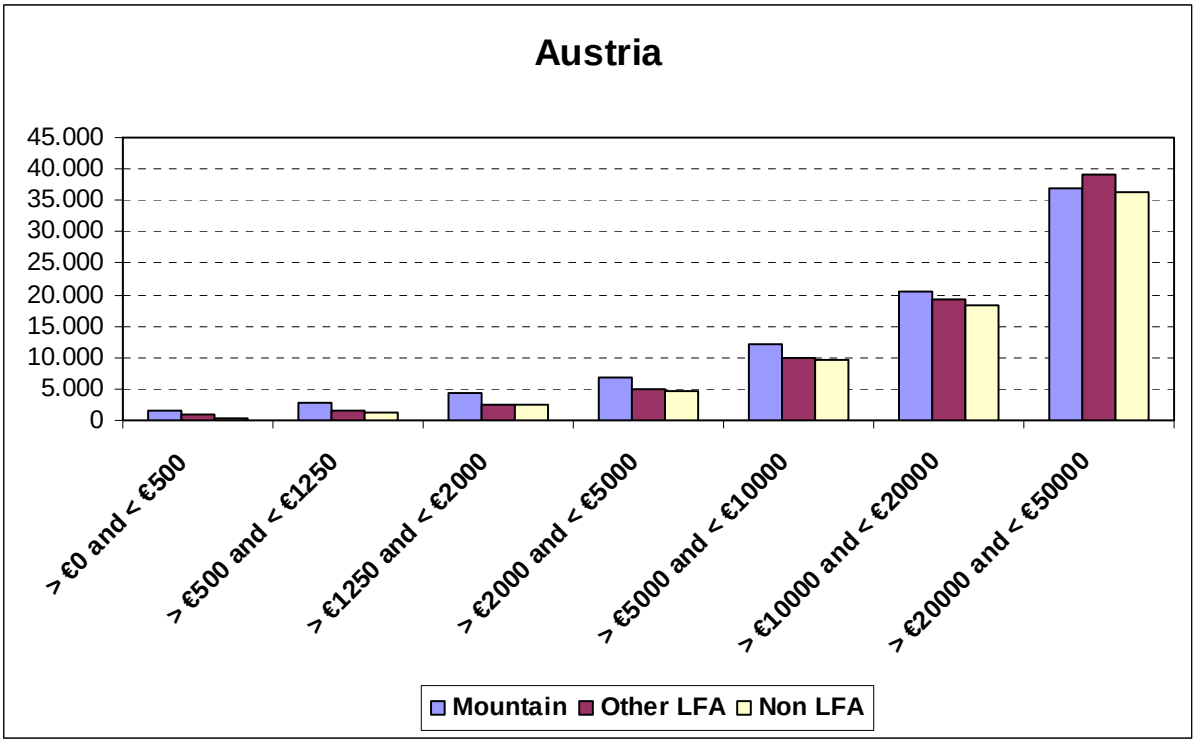
Romania and Sweden are not included since they did not declare mountain LFA payments for the financial year 2008.

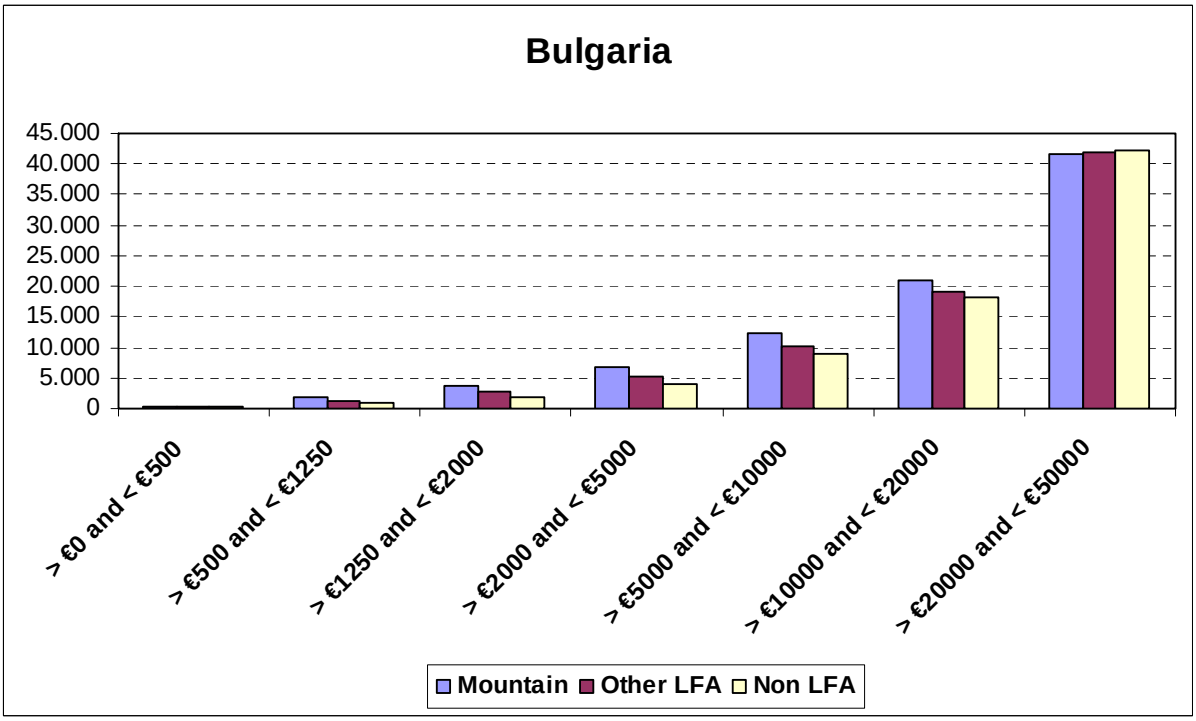
[1] EAGGF financial year 2008 starts on 16/10/2007 and ends 15/10/2008.

[2] DG AGRI publishes on an annual basis indicative figures on the distribution of aids paid according to Council Regulation (EC) 1782/2003

Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008 (CATS data).

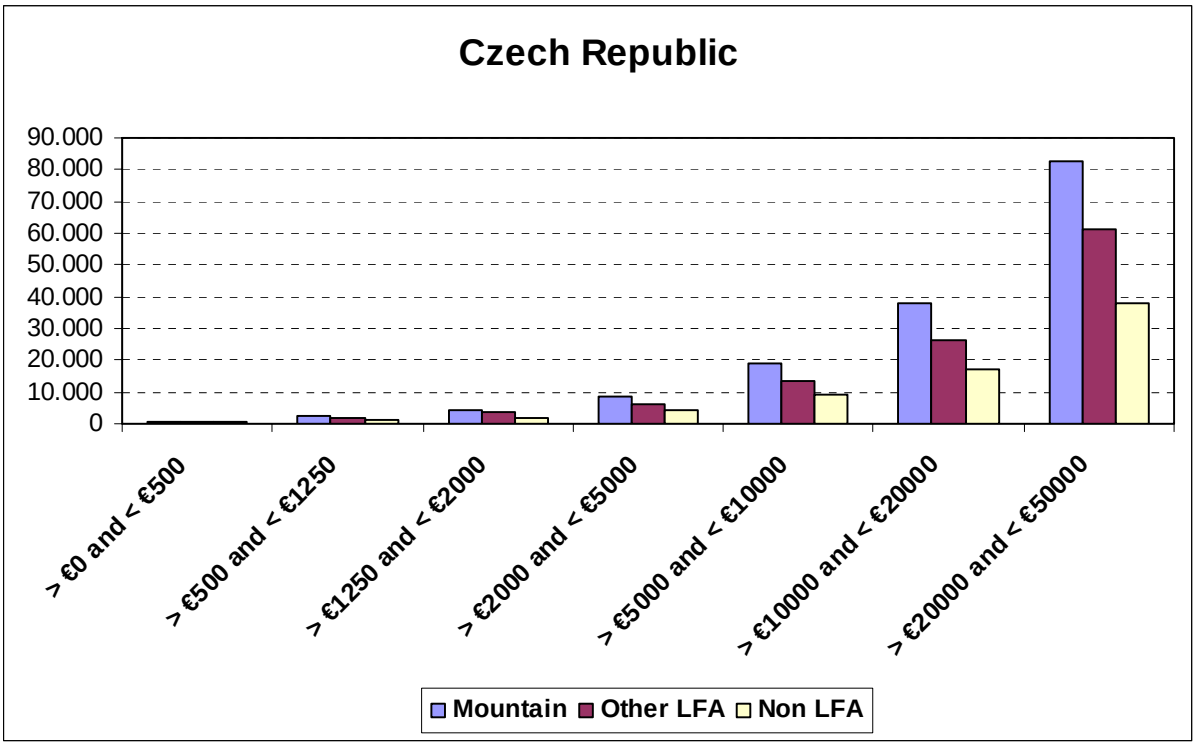
Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.

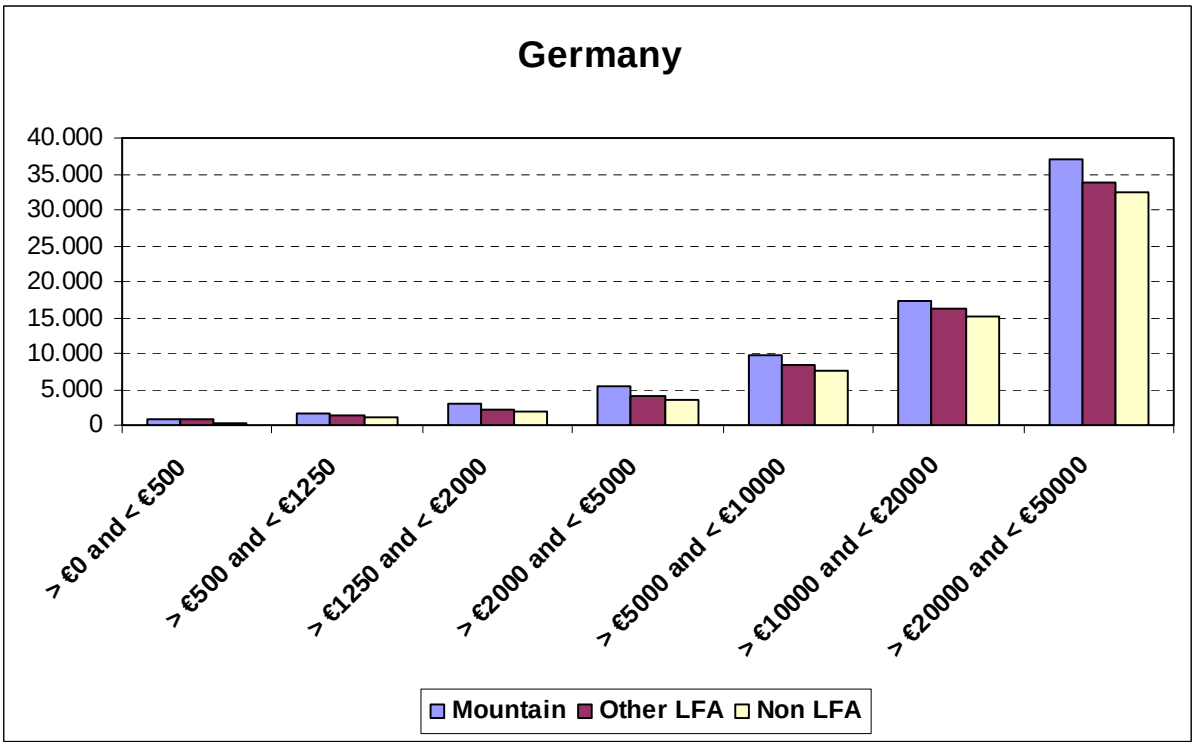




Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008 (CATS data).

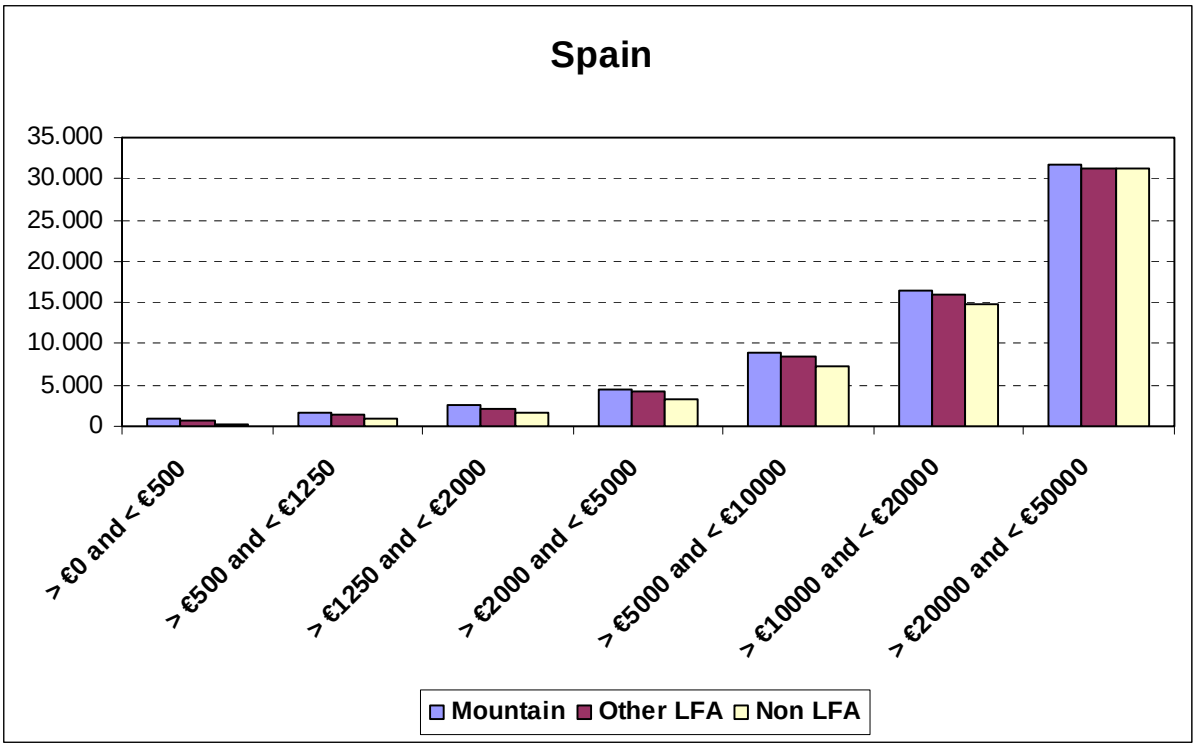
Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.

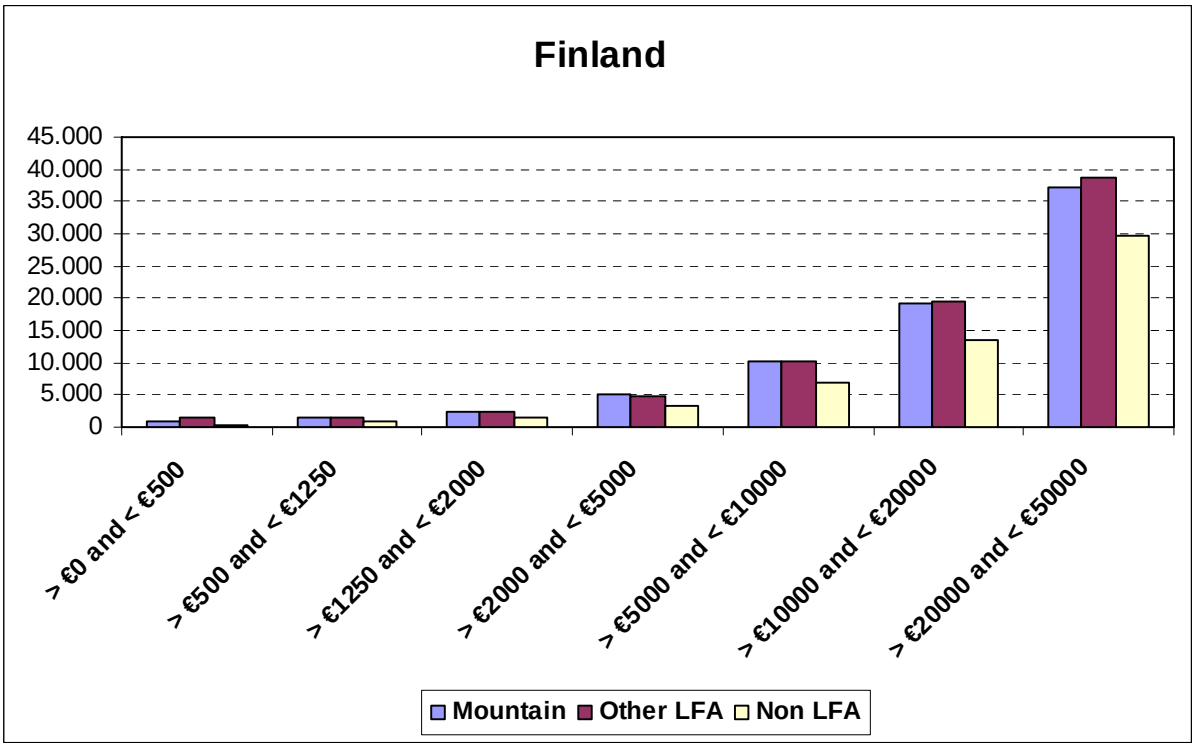




Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008 (CATS data).

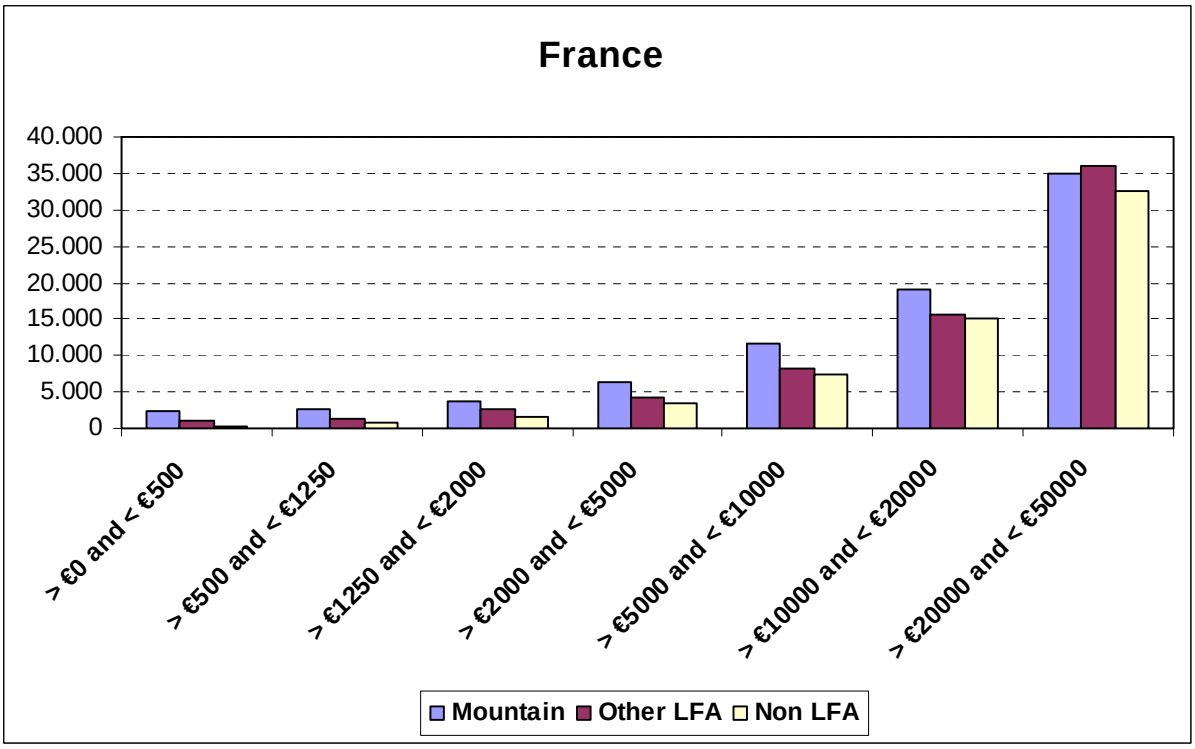
Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.

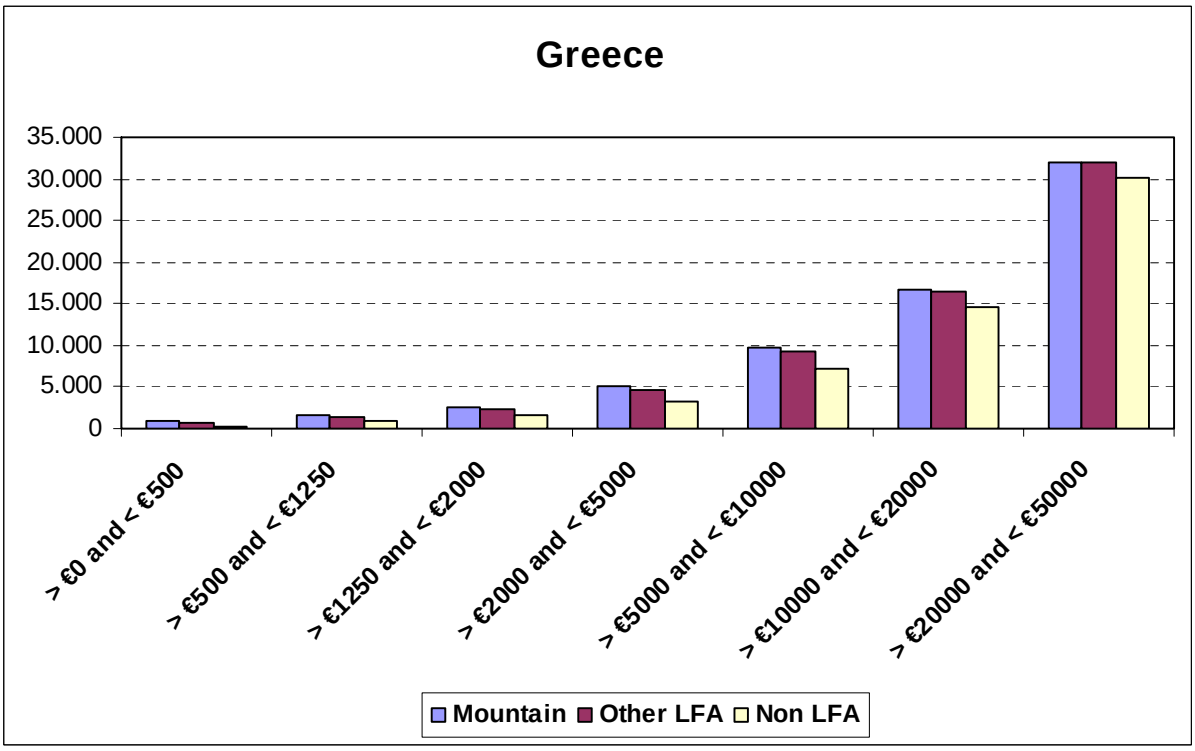




Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008 (CATS data).

Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.





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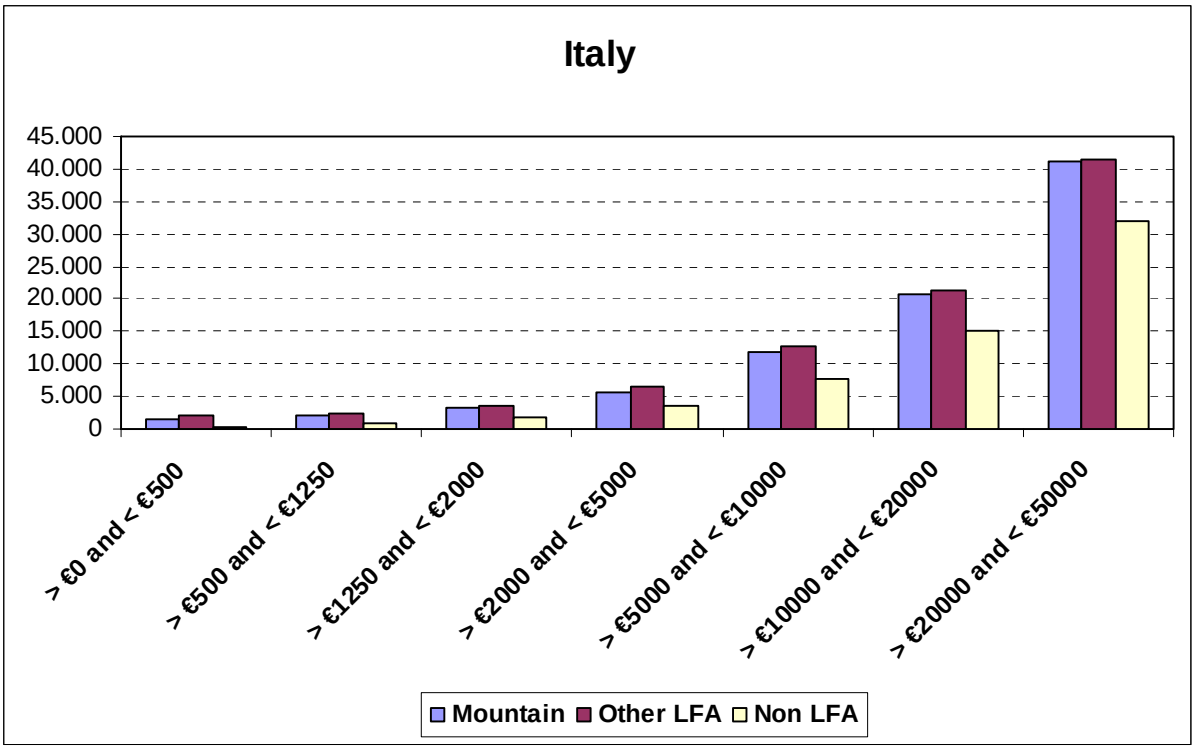
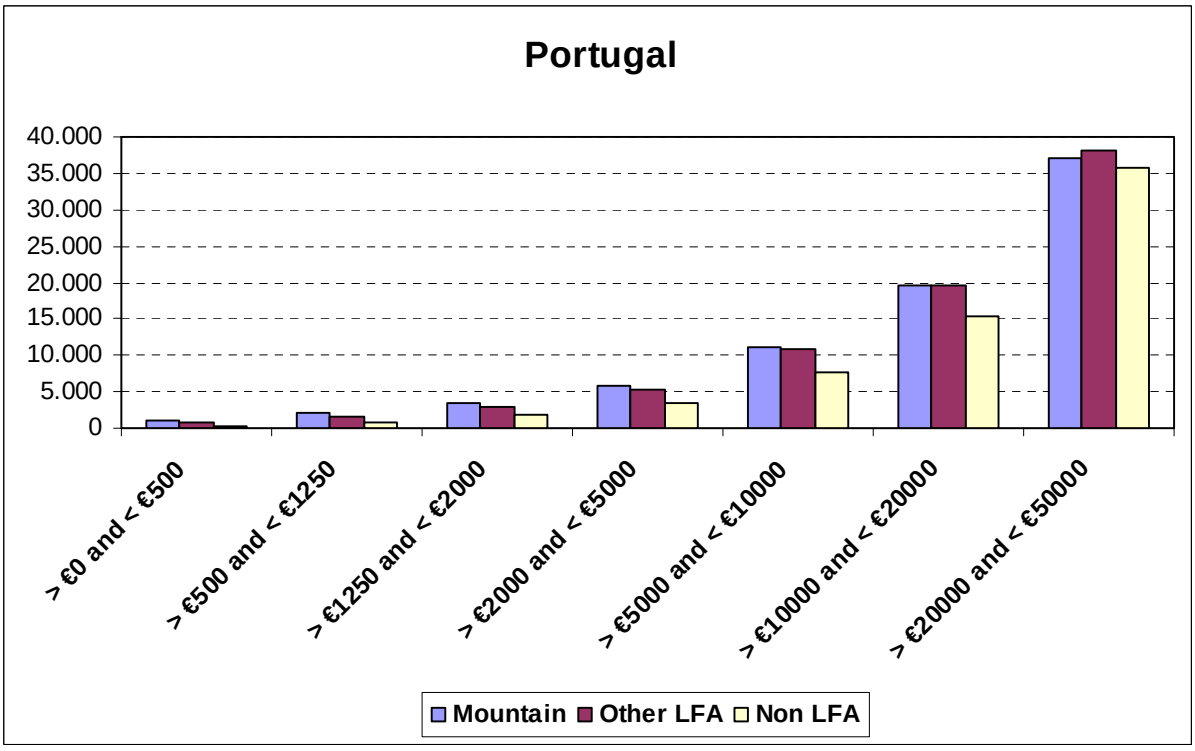
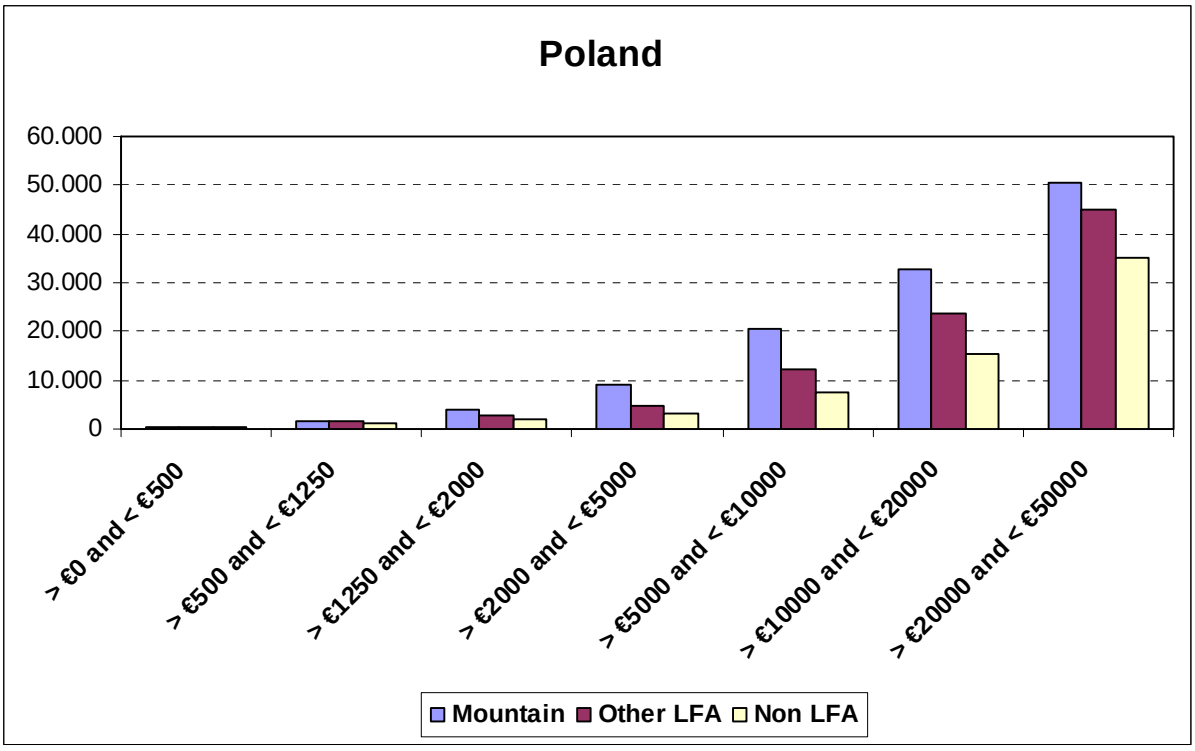
Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.

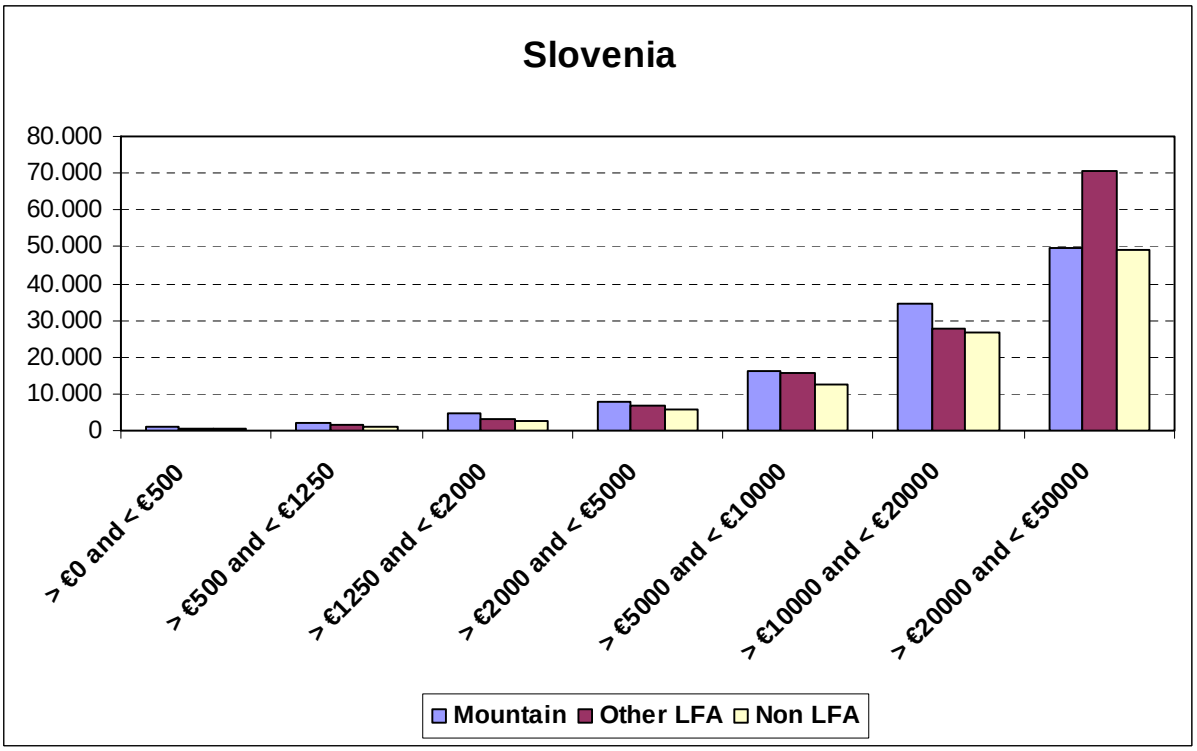




Average payments received by CAP beneficiaries in financial year 2008 (CATS data).

Beneficiaries are grouped according to the amount received under the Single Payment Scheme/Single Area Payment Scheme.





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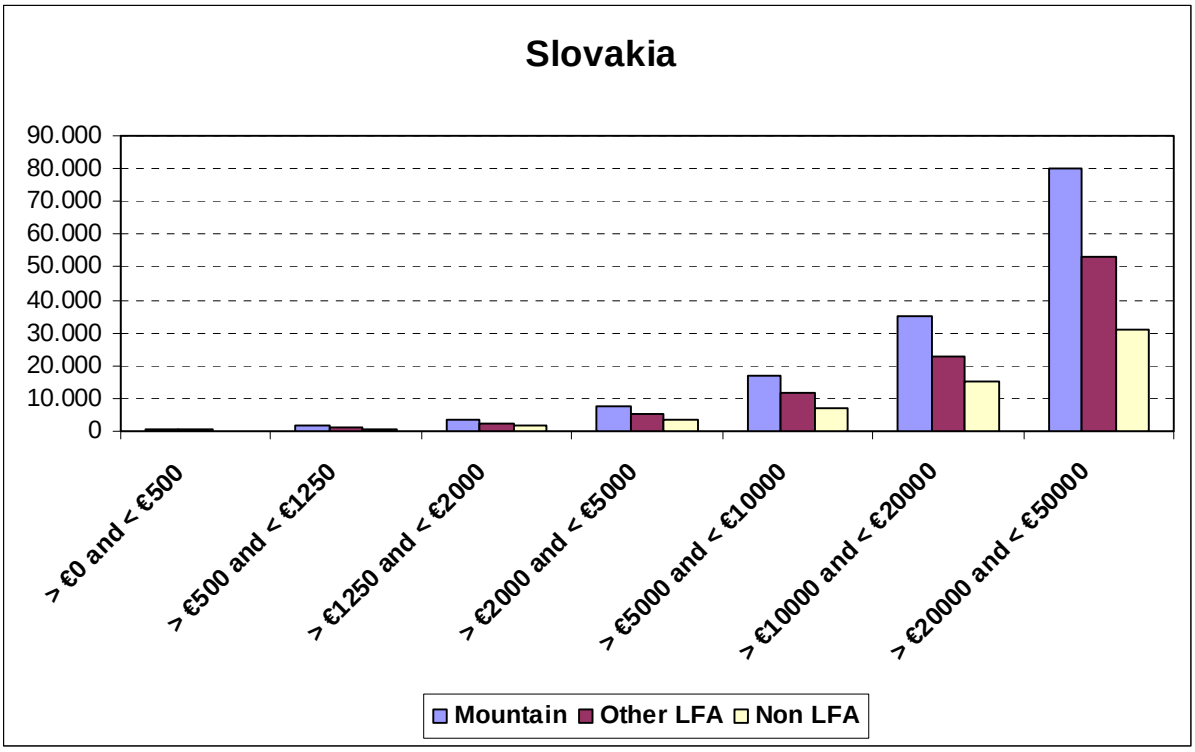

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(Part 7)

PEAK PERFORMANCE

New Insights into Mountain Farming in the European Union

ANNEX 6

Screening of National Strategy Plans and of Rural Development Programmes 2007-2013

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1 Introduction and overview of the screening approach and methodology

This paper provides a summary of the results of the screening exercise conducted by the European Network for Rural Development Contact Point. The main purpose of the screening exercise was to provide more detailed information on the situation of mountain areas in various Member States and to provide an overview of the different possibilities, under the EAFRD, available to mountain areas and an assessment of how they have been used by different Member States (MS).

The selection of the countries and regions to be included in the screening exercise was made in accordance with Article 18 of EC Regulation 1257/99 which defines mountain areas as *'characterised by a considerable limitation of the possibilities for using the land and an appreciable increase in the cost of working it due: to the existence, because of altitude, of very difficult climatic conditions, the effect of which is substantially to shorten the growing season; or at a lower altitude, to the presence over the greater part of the area in question of slopes too steep for the use of machinery or requiring the use of very expensive special equipment, or; to a combination of these two factors, where the handicap resulting from each taken separately is less acute but the combination of the two gives rise to an equivalent handicap. In addition, areas north of the 62nd Parallel and certain adjacent areas shall be treated in the same way as mountain areas'.*

In consequence, the screening exercise undertaken by the ENRD Contact Point (CP) was agreed to cover 16 National Strategic Plans (NSP's) and 60 Rural Development Programmes (RDP's). The CP identified a team of regional technical experts to undertake the analysis for specific countries. Selection of experts was based primarily upon their knowledge of rural development programmes, knowledge and experience of the specific country, language and regions to be screened.

In parallel, monitoring data on the 2000-2006 funding period relevant to mountain areas was also analysed and these results were also presented, as a separate technical annex.

2 Summary of main findings from the screening of NSP's and RDP's

2.1 The National Strategy Plans (NSP's)

The NSPs of the sixteen Member States with delimited mountain LFAs plus the UK (where no mountainous LFA are designated but were reviewed.

Overall consistency / strength of links between the NSPs and RDPs: The screening results reveal a high correlation between the NSP and RDP's in four Member States (i.e. clear identification of the problems/constraints addressed and link with relevant RD measures); A medium level of correlation in

seven Member States (i.e. identification of some problems/constraints which are addressed /linked with selection of some relevant RD measures) and a low level of correlation in six Member States (i.e. identification of some problems/constraints but weaker link with selection of RD measures). Six NSPs limit their analysis to the identification of the main problems in mountain areas; A further six NSPs elaborate on certain problems and identify some potential opportunities in mountain areas; And only in two NSPs is there a clear recognition of many of the problems/challenges, the potential opportunities and the linked policy responses/ interventions.

Explicit references to mountain areas: 14 of the 16 NSP's contain explicit references to mountain areas and/or farms and their challenges, mainly related to the economic, social, infrastructure and environmental challenges in mountainous rural areas. Common issues highlighted in most NSP's include the general demographic decline in mountain areas; remoteness and accessibility problems; degradation of land and landscapes (erosion and deforestation); Lack of farm competitiveness and scale issues; and the overall trends and diversity of mountain areas.

Indirect references to mountain areas: Indirect references to issues affecting mountain areas and how these may be addressed are included in all 16 NSPs. These issues tend to focus upon: Strategic priorities and /or actions to assist disadvantaged/handicapped areas; actions to counter the depopulation of remote or peripheral (mountain) areas; improving the economic, social and economic opportunities in (mountain) areas; protecting the biodiversity; enhancing the rural heritage; and promotion of more integrated rural and territorial development. The main body of the results from the NSP screenings are summarized in Annex 1.

2.2 The Rural Development Plans (RDP's)

The following main results have been found through the screening exercise on 60 RDP's:

2.2.1. Summary of main LFA measure (211)

Of the 60 RDPs screened (in 16 MS), 49 apply measure 211, 11 apply a combination of measure 211 and 212.

When applying measure 211 (or measures 211 and 212 jointly), RDPs have set out a variety of eligibility criteria that the potential beneficiary has to meet in order to be entitled to support through the measure. The analysis has identifies four types of criteria most commonly used by RDPs to define eligibility, namely: Altitude; Slope, Combination of altitude & slope; and Agricultural holding size[1] (usually expressed in UAA hectares). A number of RDPs have also introduced additional criteria, varying from Livestock Units (LU)/hectare density limits to the location and use of the land (type of cultivations).

Holding size criteria has been applied in 92% of RDPs (56). The general trend followed by the RDPs is to combine holding size criteria with altitude/ slope criteria, with varying degrees of complexity. The

[1] After revision of the fiches, it is clear that in the majority of the case, it seems to be no difference in the way in which 'agricultural holding size' and 'UAA' criteria have been considered The distinction between the two criteria is often ambiguous and there is no sufficient evidence about what the difference consists in (no further explanation provided in the fiches). In addition, a lot of fiches

sophistication of the criteria tends to be directly linked to country and regional objectives and funding allocations, which guide targeting of support to either broader or more focused groups of potential beneficiaries in mountain areas. Generally, the greater the complexity, the more targeting that can be achieved, with the underlying aim of channelling support to the beneficiaries most in need in disadvantaged/handicapped areas.

The same approach appears to hold true for defining payment levels, which also vary considerably between RDPs, subject to certain specific criteria. The analysis indicates that most RDPs use one or more of four main criteria to define payments, namely: (i) Livestock unit (LU) density per hectare (i.e. following an environmental safeguard approach); (ii) The type of farming and/or the type of cultivation; (iii) The size of the holding in terms of Ha of UAA; (iv) The location of the holding. The area size criteria appears to be the most frequently applied (used in 45 RDPs), often implemented together with criteria related to the type of farming/cultivation (37 RDPs). The majority of RDPs apply a system based on multiple criteria. In some cases these criteria are weighted using a scoring system, to define different levels of support.

The range of the first per ha payment criteria (the minimum holding size eligible) also varies enormously between RDPs, from a minimum holding dimension of 0,5 - 3 ha up to 50 ha. Accordingly, the payment level is also variable, ranging from 150 €/ha in many parts of Italy, up to as high as 750 €/ha in Madeira, Portugal. The payment levels are in all cases digressive (i.e. the larger the holding size, the smaller the payment/Ha).

2.2.2 Other measures explicitly addressing the needs of mountain areas

Measure 214 appears to have the highest connection with mountain farming having been targeted to it in 35 RDPs.

Axis 1 measures are generally the most related to mountain areas. Several measures (122, 125, 114, 123) have a connection with mountain areas at least in 14 -17 RDPs; Measure 121 – modernisation of agricultural holdings (27 RDPs) and Measure 112 – setting up of young farmers (21 RDPs) are the two measures most frequently targeting mountain areas after measure 214.

Apart from measure 214, Axis 2 shows a relevant connection with the topic principally concerning forestry measures (221- first afforestation of agricultural land, 226 – restoring forestry potential and prevention actions, 223 – first afforestation of non-agricultural land).

Among Axis 3 measures, the highest connection with mountain farming is particularly evident for measure 311 –diversification into non-agricultural activities (19 RDPs). Axis 4 measures were, in most cases, generically indicated as addressing mountain issues but without any further reference to specific measures/actions. This is due to specific priority criteria in selecting or targeting LAG and their actions in LFA areas (explicitly or *de facto* including mountain areas).

considered the LU/ha density criterion under the 'agricultural holding size" instead of under 'other criteria', which misleads the assessment of the choice of the criterion.

MS vary in terms of the number of explicitly targeted measures to mountain areas. In terms of number of measures identified, Italy and Spain (on average) show the highest number of measures (7) followed by Portugal (6).

Measure 214: Agri-environment payments

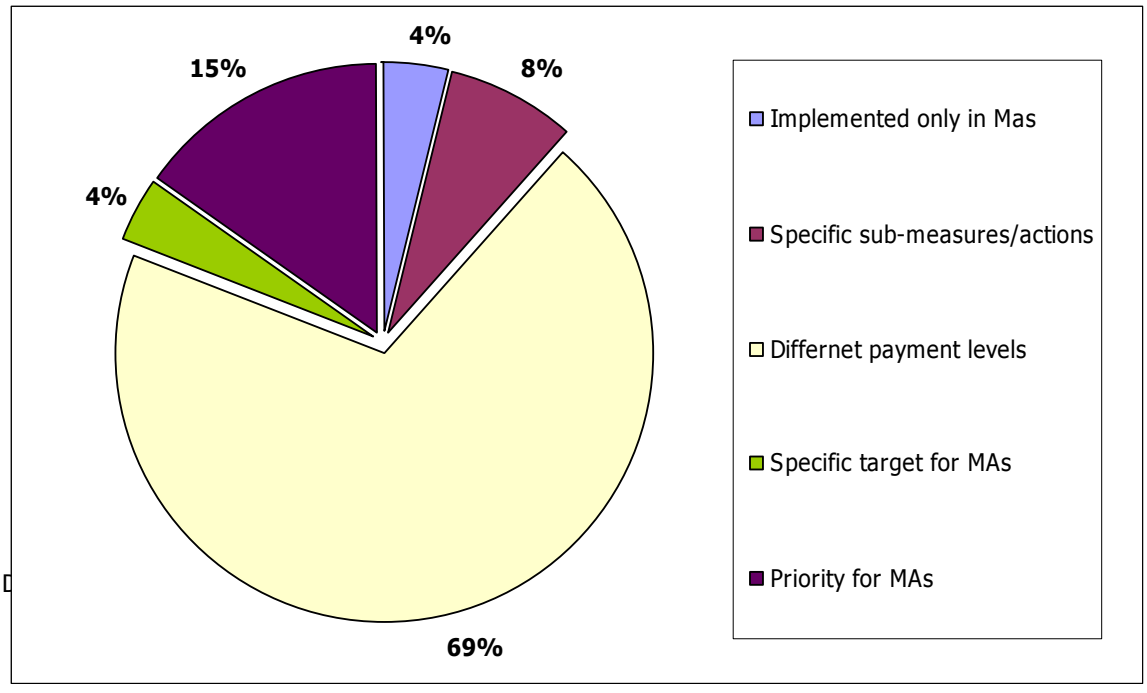
Measure 214 is the most frequently used amongst the other measures explicitly addressing the needs of mountain areas. According to the results of the screening it is included in this capacity in 35 (57%) of the RDPs. The analysis reveals a highly varied approach in the use of eligibility criteria in the RDPs. Five main types emerge, all of which have tended to be used with equal frequency, namely: (i) Environmental sensitive areas, which include Nature 2000 and vulnerable areas; (ii) Specific crops, when the measure has been applied to support a particular kind of crop (for example rye, wheat, barley) including endangered local crops; (iii) Animal species at risk, targeted at preserving native species (iv) Mountain pasture; wetlands, grasslands and meadows and specific holdings, for example those located in environmental sensitive areas; and, (v) Organic farming and environmentally friendly practices.

Some RDPs apply only single eligibility criteria for use of the measure, whilst others have opted for a more complex framework, using multiple criteria. The most frequent type of target beneficiary is farmers (identified in 54 RDPs, including agricultural entrepreneurs, land owners, livestock breeders etc).

Measure 121: Modernisation of agricultural holdings

In 27 RDPs (4 MS in total: FR, IT, ES, CZ) this measure is explicitly linked with mountain areas and mountain farming activities. 15% of the RDPs indicate specific priority for mountain farmers/holding, including also specific priorities for sectors that are relevant and/or exclusive to mountain areas. In practical terms this usually translates in a higher level of payment granted to these subjects.

The application of differentiated payment criteria and levels is applied by the majority of the RDPs (69%) which explicitly set different payment criteria and level according to the location of the holdings (e.g.: LFA/non LFA areas). These different payment parameters include different min/max eligible amounts, % of total investment supported, etc. In a few cases, the measure is completely implemented in mountain areas (e.g. IT-Trento).The levels of payment (expressed in terms of % of total eligible investment cost) vary between RDPs, ranging from 45% to 75%. Usually the percentages applied for mountain area holdings are 5 to 10% points higher compared to the percentages in non-mountainous areas.



Measure 112: Setting up of young farmers

In 21 RDPs this measure is explicitly linked to mountain farming areas. The majority of the RDPs (14 out of 21) set different payment levels depending on farm location, where the support for farms in mountain areas (and other LFA areas as well) is higher than the reference payment level (on average, +10%). When this mechanism is not applied, RDPs indicate that consideration should be given to giving priority to young farmers setting up in mountain areas in the selection of the applications (in particular, this applies in several Spanish RDP).

Measure 311: Diversification into non-agricultural activities

This measure is directly linked to the support of mountain areas in 19 RDPs (among which 16 Italian RDPs, FR-Reunion, Navarra and Cataluña for Spain). In practically all cases, the link is provided by an explicit targeting to mountain areas or areas where mountains are relevant such as disadvantaged areas and LFA that suffer of depopulation.

This targeting action has been translated to ensuring a priority for the actions to be carried out in these areas or even more through an exclusive application of the measure. This means that either farmers on other areas are excluded for the support, or the farmers in mountain areas are given priority during the selection of the projects.

From the economic support point of view, in those cases in which priority is given to mountain areas, farmers (or farmers' family members) can receive a higher % of total investment expenditures supported (e.g. 50% in LFA areas against the 40% in other areas or 45% in disadvantaged areas against the 35%). When the measure is exclusively applied in mountain areas the support percentage varies from 30% to 75% according to different factors such as area, type of farmer (e.g. young farmer), type of project.

2.2.3 Other measures which could apply to mountain areas

The analysis undertaken on 62 RDPs indicates that many other RDP measures are considered to have a relevant role in supporting mountain areas even if no explicit reference is made about mountain farming in the RDPs. 30 measures considered relevant to mountain areas have been identified at least once in the analysed RDPs, with measure 214 being identified in 40 RDPs. Other measures of Axis 2 considered to be of particular relevance are measure 216 and the forestry-related measures 226 and 227[2].

The importance of the forestry sector is confirmed by the high frequency of measure 122 as being relevant to mountain areas in Axis 1. In this axis the other most relevant measures are the ones related to investments (121 and 123) together with the measure on cooperation for the development of new product, processes and technologies. Among Axis 3 measures, measure 313 is relevant in mountain areas in many RDPs, followed by measures 311.

In certain MS, for example, Romania, Italy, Sweden 6 or 7 different measures have been identified as being of relevance to mountain areas, 5 in Spain and France.

2 Where a measure does not have any sub-measure, it can explicitly make reference to mountain areas or not.
However, where a measure has several discrete sub-measures, one or more sub-measures may make explicit reference to mountain areas and other sub-measures may also apply to mountain aeres. Thus, Measure 214 explicitly mentioned mountain areas in 35 RDPs and implicitly in 40 RDPs.

The main body of the results from the RDP screenings are summarized in Annex 2.

2.3 Italian and Spanish National Summaries

2.3.1 Italian national summary results

Over 54% of Italy is defined as mountain areas, clustered into three main zones, namely: the Alps in the North; the Apennine in the Centre; and several internal mountains in the regions of Southern Italy. The Italian NSP highlights some of the major problems affecting these mountain areas. In particular, it cites:

- The lack of adequate strategic forestry planning and management;
- The strong fragmentation of property in mountain areas;
- The increased abandonment of mountain areas and of mountain farming/pastoral activities, that leads to a spontaneous return to nature/forest landscape patterns, with diminishing biodiversity values;
- The high soil vulnerability and fire risk of many mountain areas.

In order to address these issues, the NSP proposes certain interventions mainly focused on maintaining farming activities in LFAs, preservation of biodiversity (particularly high value agro-forestry systems) and restoration of natural habitats. However, when comparing the NSP with the twenty-one RDPs it is clear that the NSP does not provide a sufficiently elaborated framework for addressing the problems of mountain areas/farming in Italy. And indeed none of the RDPs (with the exception of those classified entirely as mountainous) provide a strategic analysis or integrated programme for such areas. However, in broad terms, the content of the large majority of the RDPs addresses the key issues highlighted by the NSP, trying to avoid/reduce the abandonment of mountain areas and of mountain farming, and the lack of adequate/proper strategic forestry planning and management. This has been achieved predominantly through funding of Measure 211. Almost all the Italian RDPs have used Measure 211 as a major tool for addressing mountain farming/issues, with fairly similar eligibility and payment criteria, apart from the Regions entirely classified as mountainous that adopted a more sophisticated approach for both aspects (e.g. adopting a complex more payment formula, allowing them to take into account a wider range of factors).

However, the analysis of the funding of Measure 211 and of the other measures directly addressing mountain farming shows relevant differences between regions/areas. The budget allocated to Measure 211 varies from 0,7% in Puglia to 21,9% in Valle d'Aosta and Trento, while the RDP budget spent on all the relevant measures varies from 4,8% (Sicilia) to 89,5% (Trento). Northern regions (Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Trento, Bolzano, Aosta) devoted far larger resources to mountain-related measures, whereas most other Regions allocated only minor amounts to this sector (both in terms of funds spent on Measure 211 and on all other mountain-relevant measures), non-withstanding the high presence of mountain areas in their territory.

The RDPs approach to solving the problems highlighted by the Italian NSP is usually two-sided, namely: (i) Support for diversification-oriented measures, namely Measure 311 (Diversification into non-agricultural activities), used in 17 RDPs; Measure 313 (Incentives for Tourism activities), used in 12 RDPs; Measure 321 (Basic services for rural economy and population), used in 11 RDPs; Measure 323

(Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage), used in 11 RDPs; and (ii) Support for Forestry-improvement, namely Measure 125 (Infrastructures linked to the development of farm and forestry) used in 10 RDPs; Measure 121 (Modernisation of agricultural holdings); Measure 214 (Agri-Environment payments); and Measure 226 (Restoration of forestry potential and preventive interventions). Other measures that indirectly or potentially address mountain farming/issues include: Measure 122 (Economic Exploitation of forestry); Measure 123 (Increase in the added value of farm and forestry produce); Measure 124 (Cooperation for the development of new products / processes); Measure 216 (Non-productive investments); Measure 221 (First afforestation of agricultural land); & Measure 227 (Support to non-productive investments in forestry areas).

2.3.2 Spanish national summary results

Spain is a country well known for its wide plains but it also includes a significant portion of mountain areas (42,6 % according to Eurostat, 2000), mainly located along its Northern borders (Pais Basco, Asturias, Cantabria). In overall terms, the RDPs appear to be highly consistent with the NSP framework developed for Spain. The NSP highlights a wide range of challenges in mountain areas including demographic change; land abandonment; soil erosion; remoteness/accessibility; lack of competitiveness; risk of fire and deforestation. It also highlights certain opportunities that exist in certain mountain areas including protection of landscapes and traditional animal husbandry. It also elaborates the proposed policy responses, including the need to support handicapped/disadvantaged areas, ensure environmental protection and sustainability and protection of forests. Significantly, it specifically stresses the importance of two measures in support of mountain areas, namely Measure 112 (Setting up of young farmers) and Measure 114 (Use of advisory services by farmers and forest holders). For both of these measures the main eligibility criteria is defined as the location in handicapped/disadvantaged areas. This detailed strategic framework appears to have been transferred into most RDP frameworks. However, when analysing individual measures, and their relative weight of funding within RDPs, a more complex picture emerges.

Concerning the implementation of Measure 211, all regions adopted a mixed approach, in terms of eligibility criteria, based on a wide number of factors, often applying a rather sophisticated formula, aimed at promoting improved targeting to those most in need of such support. This approach partially explains why the funding allocations for this measure are relatively low in all the RDPs (compared to some other MS – e.g. Italy), varying from 0,8 (Andalucia) to 13,% of overall budget (Cantabria), with the highest levels usually found in regions with higher presence of mountain territory.
The higher use of other measures, usually horizontal (e.g. 214, 112, 121, 114, 221) which on average, exceed the relative amount of designated mountain areas in each region, appear to reflect a broader strategic approach adopted by Spain that seeks to support mountain areas primarily through investment in modernising of existing farming/forestry practices, rather than promoting rural/farm diversification towards other income sources (e.g. tourism). This approach appears to offer a marked contrast in the approach adopted by other Mediterranean countries (e.g. Italy) which have tended to favour farm/rural diversification.

The actual use, impact and overall effectiveness of supporting mountain areas through the use of such measures is not fully clear, based on the current desk based research, requiring more detailed analysis to understand the relative merits of this approach over other strategies.

2.4 Monitoring data summary

EAGGF Guarantee section monitoring data for EU-25 for the years 2002-2006 was analysed in order to understand the importance and nature of the support to mountain areas during this previous programming period. As EAGGF Guidance data are not considered, only the information provided for early retirement, LFA, areas with environmental restrictions, agri-environment and animal welfare and afforestation of agricultural land measures are complete. The MS with mountain areas considered in the analysis[3] are AT, BG, CZ, CY, DE, GR, ES, FI[4], FR, IT, PL, PT, RO, SK, SL, and SE.

The analysis reveals that just under 30% of total EAGGF Guarantee expenditure, approximately €1.3 bn p.a., was allocated to mountain LFA areas in EU-25. The share allocated to mountain areas in the new MS was lower than in EU-15. In those MS with designated mountain areas, on average 33% of EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure was allocated to those areas. In absolute terms FR and IT spent the most in mountain areas (annual expenditure averaging €460 and €360 million respectively), followed by FI, ES and AT. AT and SL allocated over two thirds of public expenditure to mountain areas.

Over half of the EAGGF Guarantee expenditure to mountain areas was channeled through the LFA and agri-environment and animal welfare measures. Excluding the LFA measure, the following measures had the largest proportion of their expenditure allocated to mountain areas: (i) Other forestry measures (43%); (ii) Setting-up of young farmers (30%); (iii) Investments in agricultural holdings (26%); (iv) Agri-environment and animal welfare (24%).

A comparison of average expenditure per approved application between non LFA areas and mountain areas shows different results according to the measure being considered. For investment and Art 33 measures, expenditure per application is typically higher in non-LFA areas. In particular, the average 'investment in agricultural holdings' applications were 42% higher in non-LFA measures, than in mountain areas. Conversely, investments in the forestry sector were 49% higher in mountain areas.

[3] Selected as per the definition given in Reg. (EC) 1257/99 Art.16 -20)
[4] Finland presents specific areas that are assimilated to 'mountain areas'.

National Strategic Plans (NSPs) Screening Results

Scope: The NSPs of the 16 MS with delimited mountain LFAs were reviewed.

Overall consistency / strength of links between the NSPs and RDPs: The screening results reveal a high correlation between the NSP and RDP's in 4 Member States (i.e. clear identification of the problems/constraints addressed and link with relevant RD measures); A medium correlation in 7 Member States ((i.e. identification of some problems/constraints which are addressed /linked with selection of some relevant RD measures) and a low correlation in 6 Member States (i.e. identification of some problems/constraints but weaker link with selection of RD measures).

Explicit references to mountain areas: 14 of the 16 NSP's contain explicit references to mountain areas, mainly related to the economic, social, infrastructure and environmental challenges in rural areas. Common issues highlighted in most NSP's include the general demographic decline in mountain areas; remoteness and accessibility problems; degradation of land and landscapes (erosion and deforestation); Lack of farm competitiveness and scale issues; and the overall trends and diversity of mountain areas.

Indirect references to mountain areas: Indirect references are included in all 16 NSPs. References of significance in mountain areas tend to focus upon: Strategic priorities and /or actions to assist disadvantaged/handicapped areas; counter the depopulation of mountain areas; improving the economic, social and economic opportunities in mountain areas; protecting the biodiversity; enhancing the rural heritage; and promotion of more integrated rural and territorial development. The main results from the NSP screening are summarized in the following two tables:

Table 1: Screening of mountain farming in NSPs 2007-2013	
Screening questions	**Narrative summary of screening results for 15 NSPs**
1.1 Does the NSP contain any explicit reference to mountain areas/mountain farming?	14 NSP's make direct reference to mountain areas/farming 2 NSPs make no direct reference to mountain areas/farming (i.e. Poland & Finland) For those NSPs that make direct reference to mountain areas, they can be grouped as follows, based on the nature of their direct references:
Group 1	NSPs which highlight only the main problems in mountain areas (6): Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany and Sweden.
Group 2	NSPs that highlight both the positive and negative dynamics of mountain areas/ farms (6): Greece, Italy, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Group 3	NSPs that highlight both the positive and negative dynamics of mountain areas/farms and provide indications of the policy responses to be developed (2): France and Portugal.
1st most frequently referenced negative issues/problems	12 NSPs cite 'demographic changes and land abandonment' as one of the most significant problem to be addressed in mountain areas.
2nd most frequently referenced negative issues/problems	11 NSPs cite 'remoteness' and 'accessibility' as significant problems to be addressed in mountain areas.
3rd most frequently referenced negative issues / problems	8 NSPs cite 'soil erosion' as a significant problem to be addressed in mountain areas.
4th most frequently referenced negative issues / problems	7 NSPs cite 'farm scale/lack of competitiveness' as a significant problem to be addressed in mountain areas.
5th most frequently referenced negative issues / problems	5 NSPs cite 'deforestation' as a significant problem to be addressed in mountain areas.
6th most frequently referenced negative issues / problems	2 NSPs cite 'dependence upon public funding' as a significant problem to be addressed in mountain areas.
1st most frequently referenced positive issues / opportunity	10 NSPs cite 'protection of landscapes' as a significant opportunity to be addressed in mountain areas.
2nd most frequently referenced positive issues / opportunity	8 NSPs cite 'tourism' and/or 'agro-tourism' as a significant opportunity to be addressed in mountain areas.
3rd most frequently referenced positive issue /opportunity	7 NSPs cite 'diversification' as a significant opportunity to be addressed in mountain areas.
4th most frequently referenced positive issue /opportunity	5 NSPs cite 'livestock' and/or 'animal husbandry' as a significant opportunity to be addressed in mountain areas.
5th most frequently referenced positive issue /opportunity	2 NSPs cite 'protection of unique habitats' as a significant opportunity to be addressed in mountain areas.

1.2 Are there (other) elements in the NSP which could be particularly relevant for mountain areas?	All NSP's screened with the exception of Poland, make references to particular aspects in their strategy that could be of relevance to mountain areas/ farms. Indirect / implicit references of particular relevance to mountain areas / farming cited in the screened NSPs include:
Element 1	***Support to Less favored / disadvantaged / handicapped areas:*** References in 15 NSPs. Highlighting the problems and needs linked to accessibility, productive capacity of the land and scale of farming etc.
Element 2	***Environmental protection/Biodiversity:*** References in 11 NSPs. Including the need to promote sustainable use and access to resources in mountain areas; protection against over use and damage through tourism; protection of biodiversity; protection against soil erosion; fire protection etc.
Element 3	***Quality of life:*** References in 4 NSPs. Including the need to improve access to remote rural areas (particularly in mountain areas); improved access to services (health, education) in mountain areas;
Element 4	***Animal husbandry:*** References in 1 NSP. Including the opportunity to promote certain livestock (reindeer in Sweden) and certain breeds in mountain areas/farms.
Element 5	***Tourism:*** References in 4 NSPs. Citing the need to promote the tourist potential of certain regions with natural advantages (e.g. skiing, climbing, hiking, rafting etc).

Table 2: NSP screening results by MS

No	Member state	Explicit reference	Explicit references to mountain farming/ mountain areas			Most frequently referenced negative issues/ problems						Most frequently mentioned positive issues/ opportunities					Indirect references to mountain farming / issues of particular relevance to mountain areas							
	Member state	Yes/ No	A: Reference to problems / issues	B: Referenece to problems/ issues and opportunities	C: Referenece to problems/ issues and opportunities and policy responses	Demographic change / land abandonment	Soil erosion	Remoteness / accessibility	Farm scale / lack of competitiveness	Deforestation	Dependence on public funding	Tourism / Agro-tourism	Protection of landscapes	Diversification	Animal husbandry / livestock	Additional issues / opportunities	Indirect reference / relevant issues	Support to LF / disadvantaged/ handicapped areas	Environmental Protection	Quality of life	Animal husbandry	Tourism	Other areas	Link of NSP with RDP's (low/medium/high)
1	Austria	Yes	1			1		1	1			1	1	1	1		Yes	1	1		1			Medium
2	Bulgaria	Yes	1				1										Yes	1						Medium
3	Cyprus	Yes	1			1		1									Yes	1						Low
4	Czech Rep	Yes	1			1	1	1	1			1	1	1			Yes	1				1		Low
5	France	Yes			1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		Yes	1	1	1		1		High
6	Germany	Yes	1			1						1	1			1	Yes	1	1					Low
7	Greece	Yes		1		1	1	1				1	1	1			Yes	1						Medium
8	Italy	Yes		1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		Yes	1	1					Medium
9	Poland	No															No							Low
10	Portugal	Yes			1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1			Yes	1	1	1		1		High
11	Romania	Yes		1		1		1				1	1			1	Yes	1	1			1		High
12	Slovakia	Yes		1		1	1	1				1	1	1			Yes	1					1	Medium
13	Slovenia	Yes		1			1	1	1	1			1		1		Yes	1	1	1				Low
14	Spain	Yes		1						1			1		1		Yes	1	1					High
15	Sweden	Yes	1							1		1			1		Yes	1	1	1				Medium
16	Finland	No				1	1			1							Yes	1	1					Low
Total		14	6	6	2	12	8	11	7	5	2	8	10	7	5	2	16	15	11	4	1	4	1	

Rural Development Plans (RDPs) Screening Results

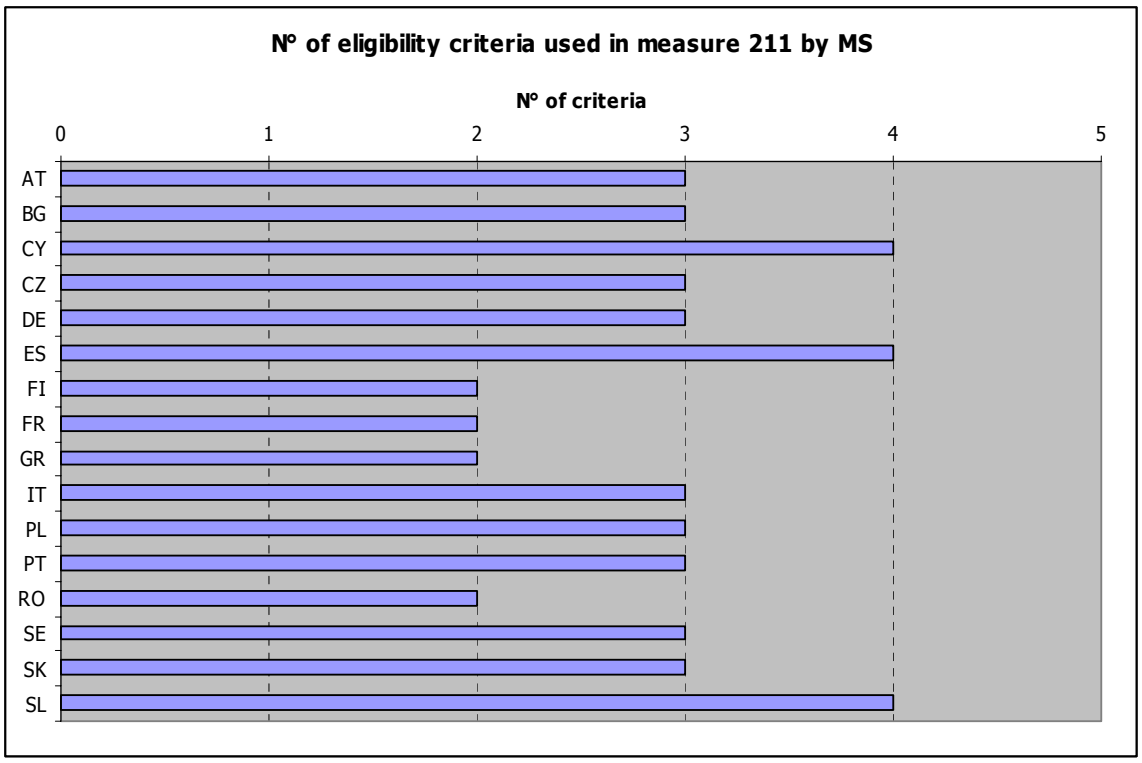
1. Summary of LFA measure

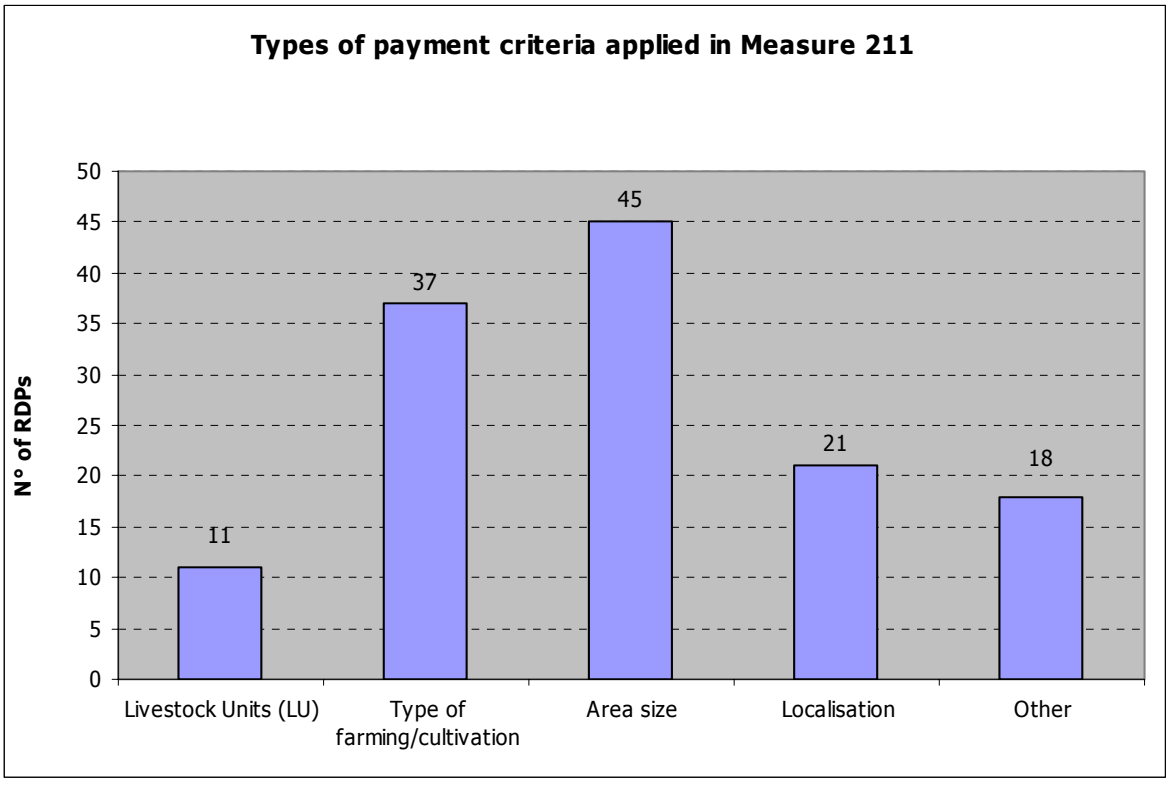
The following elaborations are based on the analysis undertaken for 61 RDPs (17 MS). 49 RDPs apply Measure 211, while 11 RDPs (CY, CZ, ES-Murcia, ES-Asturias, PL, PT-Continente, PT-Madeira, SE, SL, SK, FI-Continental) apply measure 211 and measure 212 together.

The holding size criteria has been applied in most RDPs (56), thus becoming the most common mechanism to improve targeting of the measure support. The general trend followed by the RDPs is to establish holding size criteria, combined with altitude/ slope criteria, with varying degrees of complexity. The sophistication of the criteria tends to be directly linked to country and regional objectives and funding allocations, which will guide targeting of support to either broader or more focused groups of potential beneficiaries in mountain areas.

MS	Measure(s) applied	N° of criteria
ES	211	4
SL	211 + 212	4
CY	211 + 212	4
SK	211 + 212	3
SE	211 + 212	3
PT	211 + 212	3
PL	211 + 212	3
DE	211	3
CZ	211 + 212	3
BG	211	3
AT	211	3
IT	211	3
RO	211	2
GR	211	2
FR	211	2
FI	211 + 212	2

NB: Two Spanish RDPs applied measures 211 and 212 jointly,

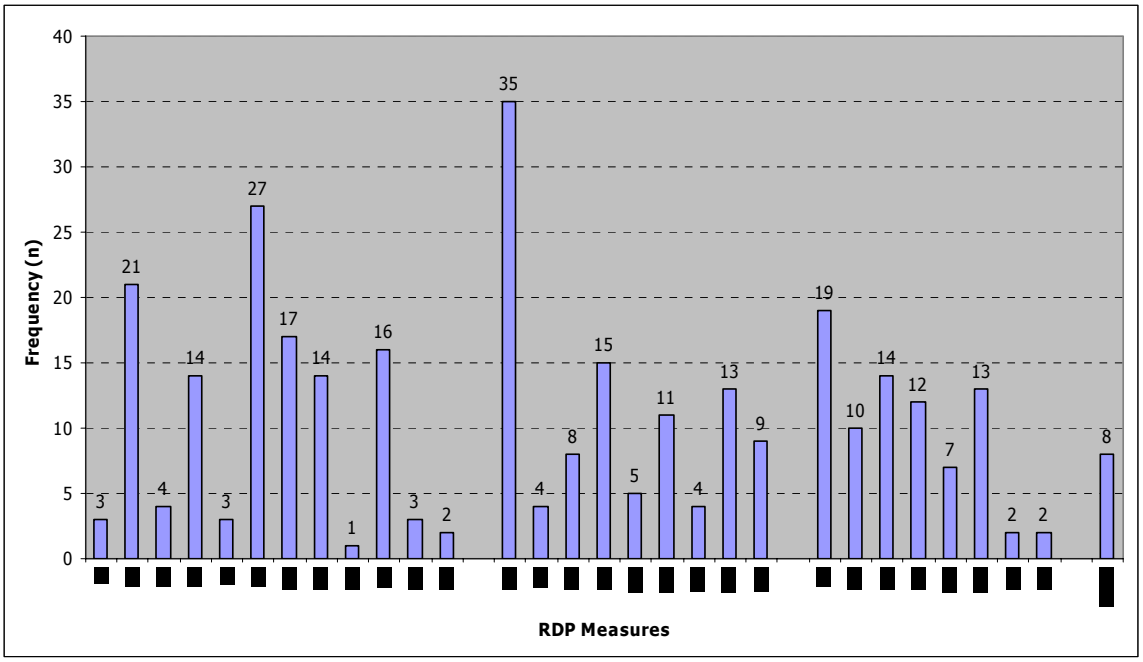

N° of eligibility criteria used in measure 211 by MS
N° of criteria
0
1
2
3
4
5
AT
BG
CY
CZ
DE
ES
FI
FR
GR
IT
PL
PT
RO
SE
SK
SL


Types of payment criteria applied in Measure 211
N° of RDPs
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
11
37
45
21
18
Livestock Units (LU)
Type of farming/cultivation
Area size
Localisation
Other

2. Other measures explicitly addressing the needs of mountain areas/mountain farming

The following analysis is based on the data provided in 61 RDPs fiches (16 MS) excluding UK-Scotland (specific information on the Scottish RDP is provided separately, if relevant).

RDP measures (other than measure 211) explicitly addressing mountain areas



A consistent number of measures across the 61 examined RDPs provide specific references to the support of mountain areas/mountain farming. Not all of them show the same importance if we consider the frequency with which they have been chosen to tackle specific mountain issues.

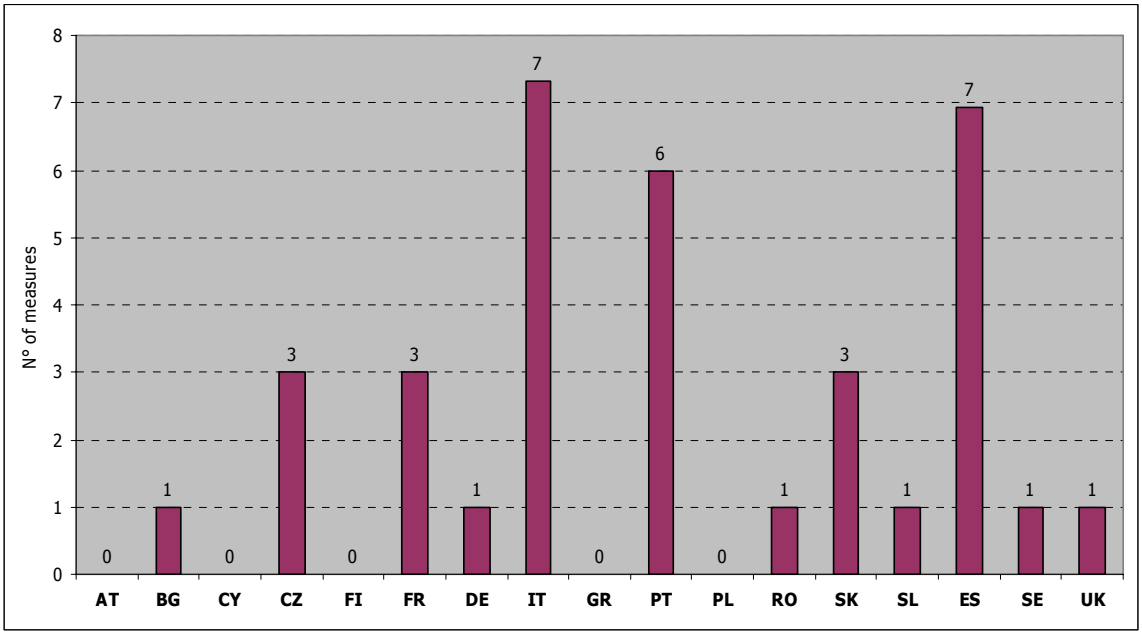
Measure 214 appears to have the highest connection with mountain farming having been targeted to it in 35 RDPs (in UK-Scotland, the measure also shows a connection with the regional specific LFA areas). Apart from this measure, Axis 2 shows a relevant connection with the topic principally concerning forestry measures (221- first afforestation of agricultural land, 226 – restoring forestry potential and prevention actions, 223 – first afforestation of non-agricultural land).

Axis 1 measures are generally the most related to mountain areas. Several measures (122, 125, 114, 123) have a connection with mountain areas at least in 14 -17 RDPs; Measure 121 – modernisation of agricultural holdings (27 RDPs) and Measure 112 – setting up of young farmers (21 RDPs) are the two measures most frequently targeting mountain areas after measure 214.

Among Axis 3 measures, the highest connection with mountain farming is particularly evident for measure 311 –diversification into non-agricultural activities (19 RDPs). Axis 4 measures were, in most of the cases, generically indicated as addressing mountain issues but without any further reference to specific measures/actions. This is due to specific priority criteria in selecting or targeting LAG and their actions in LFA areas (explicitly or *de facto* including mountain areas).

MS vary in terms of the number of explicitly targeted measures to mountain areas. In terms of number of measures identified, Italy and Spain (on average) show the highest number of measures (7) followed by Portugal (6).

Average number of measures explicitly addressing mountain areas by MS



NB: five Spanish RDPs and one French RDP mention also 'Axis 4 ' measures in general (not counted in the chart). For MS with regionalised RDPs, the average number of measures is considered

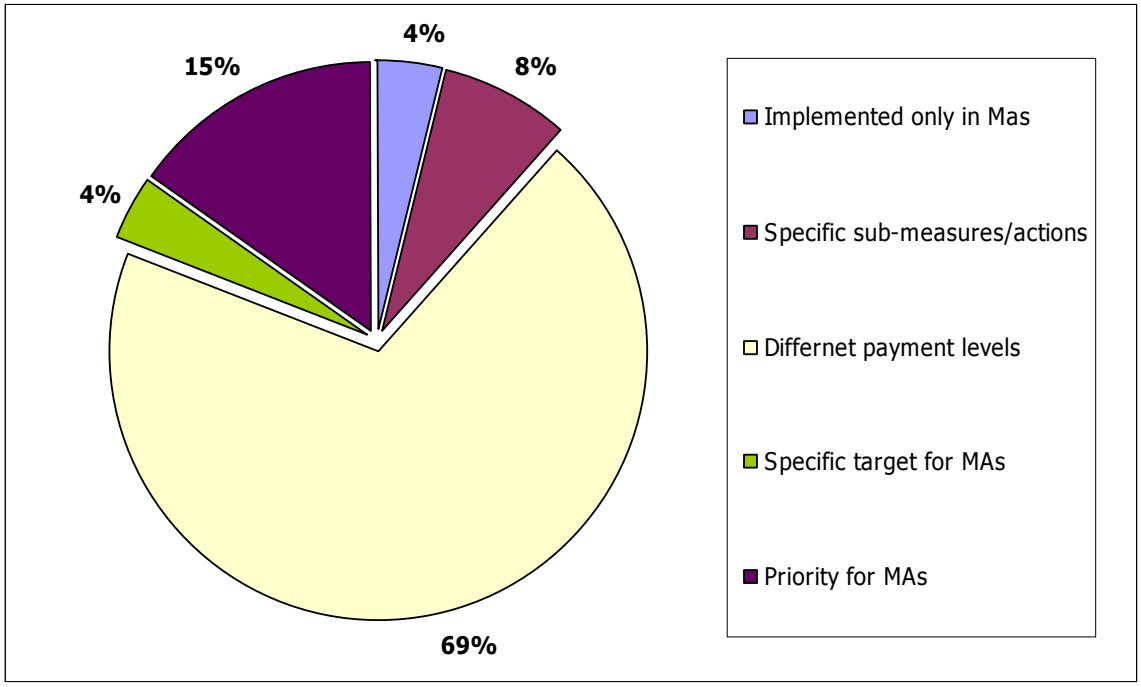
Axis 1 investment measures 121, 122 and 112

The objective of measure 121 (modernisation of agricultural holdings) is to increase the competitiveness of the agricultural sector through productivity of physical capital. The support is given through tangible and intangible investments in agricultural holdings.

The analysis shows that in 27 RDPs (4 MS in total: FR, IT, ES, CZ) this measure is explicitly linked with mountain areas and mountain farming activities. The references made to mountain areas can be generally grouped as presented in the chart below.

15% of the RDPs indicate specific priority for mountain farmers/holding, including also specific priorities for sectors that are relevant and/or exclusive to mountain areas. In practical terms this usually translates in a higher level of payment granted to these subjects.

The application of differentiated payment criteria and levels is applied by the majority of the RDPs (69%) which explicitly set different payment criteria and level according to the location of the holdings (e.g.: LFA/non LFA areas). These different payment parameters include different min/max eligible amounts, % of total investment supported, etc. The majority of the Spanish RDPs, for example, have adopted a similar approach in defining the support intensity by increasing of a 10% the rate of support to the investments (in general up to the 60% of the eligible cost). Outside Spain, also CZ and FR-Hexagone apply the same criterion.



Other direct applicability to mountain areas is due to the presence of specific sub-measures/actions that are targeted to typical mountain farming systems or cultivations. In Corse, for example, three specific actions are implemented within the measures that aim to:

A. support immaterial and material investments for creation or modernisation of farm buildings, with increased aid level in mountain area;

B. support the installation or rehabilitation of important perennial cultures for mountain areas (forage cultivation, chestnut, olive, and other traditional fruit tree orchards, .etc.);

C. support the modernisation of equipment, which is essential for farms in mountain areas most being in backwardness with regard to equipments.

In the Italian province of Bolzano, action 'B' of measure 121 is specifically targeted to support building of shelters/frames to protect agricultural machinery in mountain areas.

In a few cases, the measure is completely implemented in mountain areas (e.g.: IT-Trento) or it presents a not better identified 'target for beneficiaries in MAs' which is related to a specific output indicator.

The levels of payment (expressed in terms of % of total eligible investment cost) vary between RDPs, ranging from 45% to 75%. As mentioned already, usually these percentages applied for mountain area holdings are 5 to 10% points higher compared to the percentages in non-mountainous areas.

The two main criteria identified for measure 121 are also the most used for Measure 122 (Improvement of the economic values of forests) the aim of which is to support the diversification of the forestry production and the marketing of the forestry products while maintaining sustainable management practices.

The measure explicitly address mountain areas in 17 RDPs (in FR, IT, ES) and in 8 of them higher levels of support are granted to forestry in mountain LFA. In Corse, for example, the measure shows to provide a very important support for the development of mountain areas, where forestry is in backwardness. The support is conditioned to the respect of established rules, plans and good practices at regional level according to the national law for the forests (public and private). In the majority of the other cases, which practically refers to several Italian RDPs, the intervention is circumscribed in rural areas where the presence of mountains is relevant (areas C and D according to the national classification). This approach in the Italian case is confirmed by some explicit statement in the measure objective about the improvement of MAs conditions and their economic development.

The intensity of the support given to the forestry investments in LFA areas is generally 10% higher then the reference level (on average, 60% of eligible expenditure against the 40-50% in non-LFA areas).

The same condition usually applies also to measure 112 (setting up of young farmers) where the majority of the RDPs (14 out of 21) have set different payment levels depending on farm location where the support for farms in mountain areas (and other LFA areas as well) is higher than the reference payment level (on average, +10%). When this mechanism is not applied, RDPs have at least to consider to give priority to young farmers setting up in mountain areas in the selection of the applications (in particular, this applies to several Spanish RDP).

Measure 125: Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry

Measure 125 aims to improve the infrastructure related to the development of the agricultural and forestry sector in order to enhance their competitiveness. The actions supported range from the improvement of access to farm and forest lands to water management and energy supply.

From the analysis of the 16 RDPs (4 MS in total: IT, PT, RO, ES) that explicitly or *de facto* target the measure at mountain areas, it is clear that there is a priority to restructure and develop the physical potential of disadvantaged areas; in several cases this is confirmed by a statement of specific operational objectives within the measure description. In the majority of the cases the Measure, specific sub-measures or even single specific actions (e.g. creation of water points in mountains in Italy-Marche, development of collective systems of irrigated plots in Portugal-Madeira, action for drought prevention in Italy-Bolzano) show targeting on these types of areas, among which mountain areas are relevant.

The link with mountain areas can be established through delimitation of the intervention (often referred to the national classification of rural areas, as in the case of the Italian RDPs), by giving priority to interventions in mountain areas or to specific sectors - as forestry – that are relevant in mountain areas.

Even more explicitly, some RDPs (in Spain in particular) have clearly defined different levels of support (both in terms of intensity/% of supported expenditure and expenditure limits) that ensure a higher intervention for mountain areas also with some differences according, for example, to the size of the municipality. In general, the range of support in terms of % of supported expenditure varies between 30% and 100%.

Measure 214: Agri-environment payments

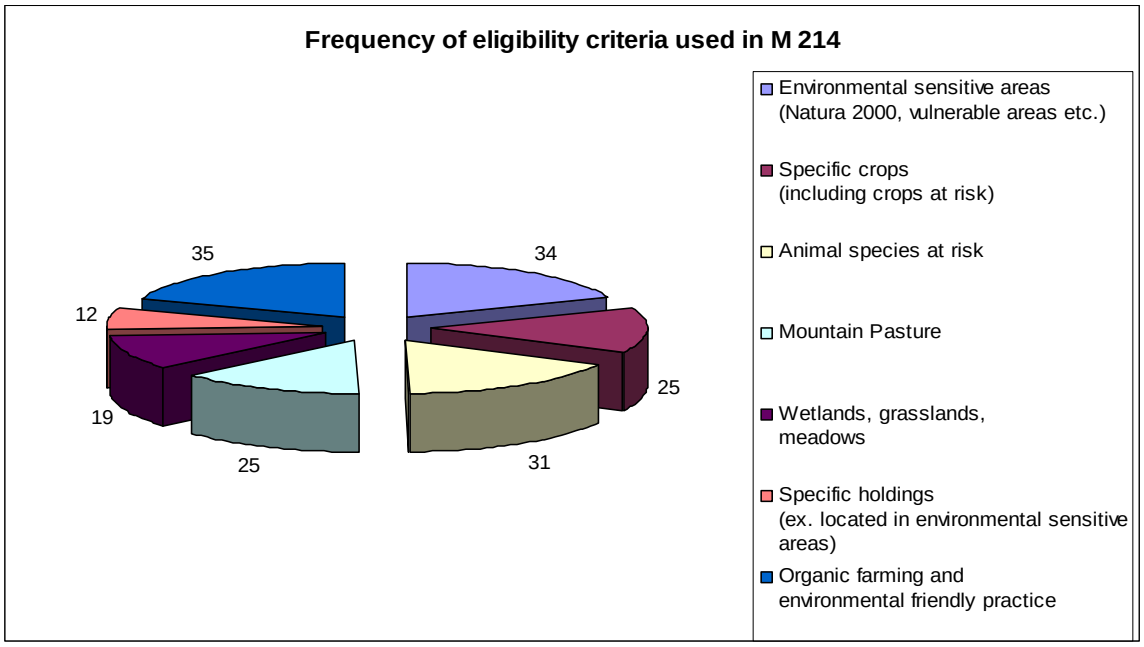
Measure 214 aims at implementing Axis 2 objectives such as biodiversity preservation, quantitative and qualitative conservation of water resources, increase of biomass production and of environmentally friendly practices. Moreover, Measure 214 is complementary to measures of Axis 1, aimed at encouraging the use of organic and integrated agricultural production systems.

Measure 214 is the most frequently used among the other measures explicitly addressing the needs of mountain areas. According to the results of the screening it is included in 35 RDPs[5].

When reviewing the applied measure eligibility criteria, type of intervention, aid level and type of beneficiaries, the analysis reveals a highly varied approach adopted by Member States. As far as eligibility criteria are concerned, 5 main types emerge, namely: (i) Environmental sensitive areas, which include Nature 2000 and vulnerable areas; (ii) Specific crops, when the measure has been applied to support a particular kind of crop (e.g. rye, wheat, barley) including endangered local crops; (iii) Animal species at risk, targeted at preserving native species (e.g. for Spain-Navarra bovines Betiz y Casta Navarra and others); (iv) Mountain pasture; wetlands, grasslands and meadows and specific holdings, for example those located in environmental sensitive areas; and, (v) Organic farming and environmentally friendly practices.

The analysis below shows a degree of variety in the eligibility criteria used for Measure 214. Overall the frequency of use of the five main eligibility criteria defined above is proportionately quite equal, with slightly less frequent use of criteria for specific holdings (used in 12 RDPs) and wetlands, grasslands, meadows (used in 19 RDPs). Moreover, the Member States RDPs exhibit quite a mixed approach in the choice of the eligibility criteria in countries such as: Czech Republic, France – Reunion, Germany – NW, Italia –Piemonte, Portugal – Madeira, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain – Baleares – Navarra – Pais Vasco opting for a simple approach using just 1 main eligibility criteria. Whereas for RDPs in countries such as: France – Hexagone, Italia – Emilia Romagna – Friuli Venezia Giulia – Trento, Spain – Andalucia – Catalunya – Murcia, and UK – Scotland, more complex frameworks were established, opting for the use of 5 eligibility criteria.

[5] In Sweden, the *Mountain Pasture* criterion "is included as one of 9 land types for the first specific action. As well as contributing to the halt in biodiversity loss by 2010, a further aim is to maintain the biodiversity and cultural values at 230 mountain holdings". (Sweden RDP fiche).
In France Hexagone, the *Environmental sensitive areas (Natura 2000, vulnerable areas etc.)* criterion is selected because "Many environmentally sensitive areas (permanent grasslands, high nature value farmlands, particular habitats, …) subject to measure 214 are located in mountain areas" (France – Hexagone RDP fiche).



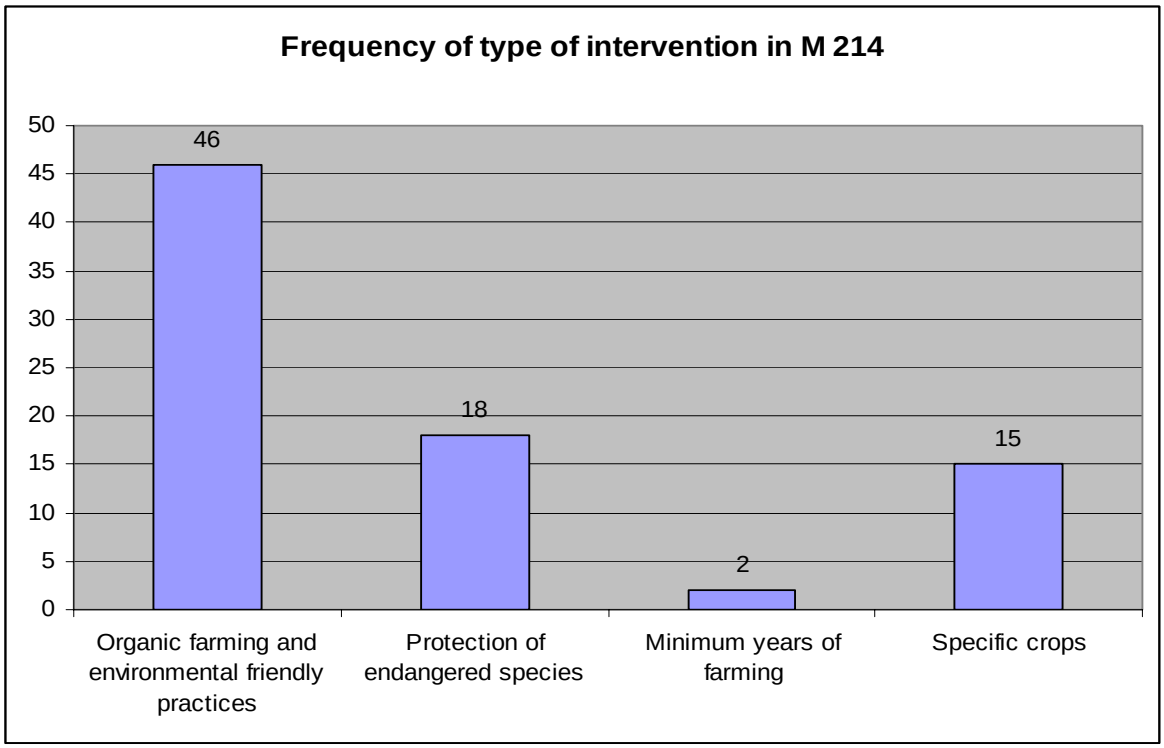
By analysing the type of intervention and the aid level, Organic farming and environmental friendly practices is the most frequent intervention (in 46 RDPs), followed by Protection of endangered species (in 18 RDPs) and Specific crops (in 15 RDPs), whilst the minimum years of farming is used only in 2 RDPs (Italia – Bolzano and Emilia Romagna). The different types of direct payment related to Measure 214 can be grouped as follows: according to eligibility criteria (France Hexagon does it for stocking density); according to crop/livestock units/other land use (e.g. Basilicata maximum € 450/ha for vineyards); according to mountain pastures with and without herdsman (Slovenia); for mountain cut meadows (Slovakia 128.88 EUR/ha). The table below provides three examples of specific payment levels for mountain beneficiaries in Italy – Veneto and Bolzano, and in Germany – Bavaria. Payment levels in general are variable ranging from under €100/ha to over €300/ha.

Examples of specific payment levels for mountain beneficiaries – Measure 214

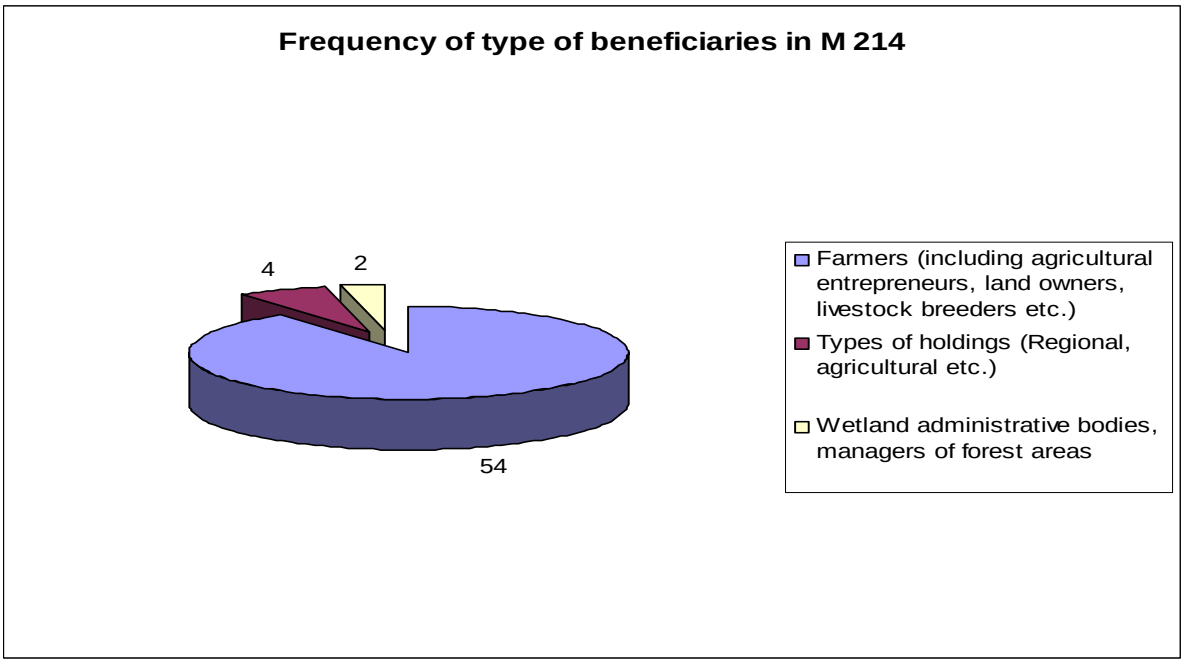
Italia – Veneto	Italia – Bolzano	Germany – Bavaria
Action 1 - Maintenance of stable meadows in non-vulnerable areas (incl. mountains): In mountain areas: EUR 217/ha.	The amount of aid must be EUR 360/ha for mountain meadows.	Ensure a proper management of grazing in the mountain, supervision by regular staff: 1. Per ha light meadow 90 euro/ha. 2. Per meadow/alps at least 675 euro. 3. Per herdsman max. 2750 euro.
Action 2 - Maintenance of stable meadows in vulnerable areas (incl. mountains): In mountain areas: EUR 171/ha.		Supervision without regular staff: 1. Per ha light meadow 45 euro7ha 2. Per meadow/alpen at

		least 335 euro - max. 1375 euro.
Action 3 - Maintenance of pastures and meadow-pastures in mountain areas: In mountain areas: EUR 85/ha 2/3 of financial resources are dedicated to mountain areas.		

The analysis shows that the most frequent type of beneficiary is 'Farmers' (in 54 RDPs), which includes agricultural entrepreneurs, land owners, livestock breeders, bee breeders etc. The other two types of beneficiary are: types of holdings (regional, agricultural etc.), wetland administrative bodies and managers of forest areas. France - Hexagon applies Measure 214 to all the 3 types of beneficiaries, Italia - Emilia Romagna to farmers and holdings, Portugal - Mainland to farmers and wetland administrative bodies, managers of forest areas, while all the other MS apply the measure to only 1 type of beneficiary, namely farmers.



Certain nuances can been seen when looking more closely at some specific examples for certain RDPs. For example in Portugal (Madeira) they have introduced specific eligibility criteria for conservation of typical kinds of stone walls; In Spain (Andalusia) the RDP placed emphasis on chestnut tree management; And in Scotland they have specific requirements for promoting Muirburn and Heather production.



Axis 2 forestry measures 221 and 226

The main aim of measure 226 (restoring forestry potential and introducing preventionactions) and measure 221 (first afforestation of agricultural land), is to contribute to Axis 2 objetives thourgh the protection of the environement, the prevention of natural hazards, the preservation of the environmental and economic role of forests.

13 RDPs (4 MS: FR, IT, Pt, SK) have specifically targeted measure 226 or specific sub-measures/actions at mountain areas or at areas in which mountains assume a relevant role or, in general, at disadvantaged areas. The way in which the link with these areas is provided can be represented by a delimitation of the national/regional territory in which the measure can be applied (territorial targeting, often referring to the national classification for rural areas, e.g. Italian RDPs) or through a priority of the interventions. This criteria has been applied also in measure 221, but in a lower extent (3 RDPs out of 15).

In a few cases, the link with mountain areas is weaker. In one case, for example, 'mountain authorities' are listed among the potential beneficiaries of the measures (no further detail is given) while in another RDP (IT-Toscana), the measure description generically highlights the need of 'preventing landslide nearby mountain creeks'.

Among the beneficiaries who can have access to the measure land owners (also in association), local authorities and public bodies are considered. In general the public support rate for the measure is set at 100% of the expenditures, but in the majority of cases this percentage can be reached only by public bodies or authorities while the support rate for privates is usually lower (70%-80%).

For measure 221, the approach followed in the most of the cases (9 RDPs) has been to guarantee higher level of support to MAs/LFA with an average increase of 10% of the basic rate of support (usually 70-80%).

Measure 311: Diversification into non-agricultural activities

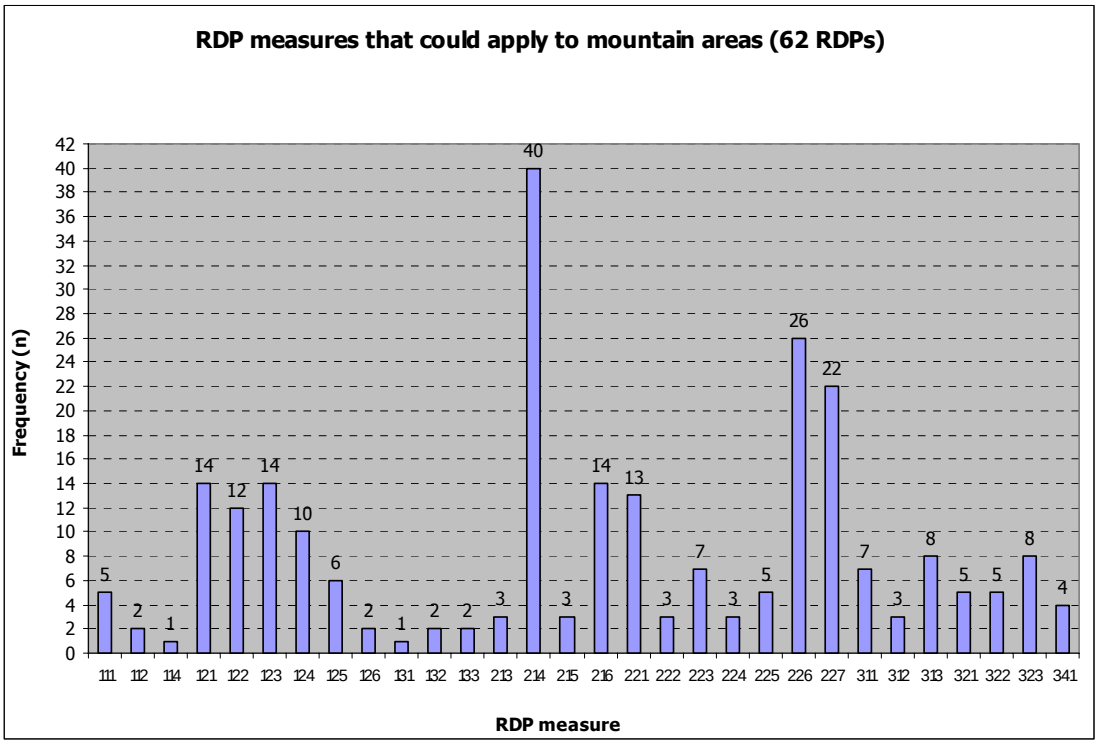
Measure 311 and more in general measures under Axis 3 should contribute to the main priority of the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas in non-agricultural activities and services. Measure 311 foresees support to members linked to farm holding who diversify in non-agricultural activities.

In this context the analysis shows that among the Axis 3 measures, measure 311 has been directly linked to the support of mountain areas in 19 RDPs (among which 16 Italian RDPs, FR-Reunion, Navarra and Cataluña for Spain). In practically all cases, this link is provided by an explicit targeting to mountain areas or areas where mountains are relevant such as disadvantaged areas and LFA that suffer of depopulation.

This targeting action has been translated to ensuring a priority for the actions to be carried out in these areas or even more through an exclusive application of the measure. This means that either farmers on other areas are excluded for the support, or the farmers in mountain areas are given priority during the selection of the projects.

From the economic support point of view, in those cases in which priority is given to mountain areas, farmers (or farmers' family members) can receive a higher % of total investment expenditures supported (e.g. 50% in LFA areas against the 40% in other areas or 45% in disadvantaged areas against the 35%).
When the measure is exclusively applied in mountain areas the support percentage varies from 30% to 75% according to different factors as area, type of farmer (e.g. young farmer), type of project (simple/integrated project).

3. Other measures which could apply to mountain areas (no explicit reference in the RDPs)



The analysis undertaken on 62 RDPs indicates that several RDP measures are considered to have a relevant role in supporting mountain areas even if no explicit reference is made about mountain farming in the RDPs.

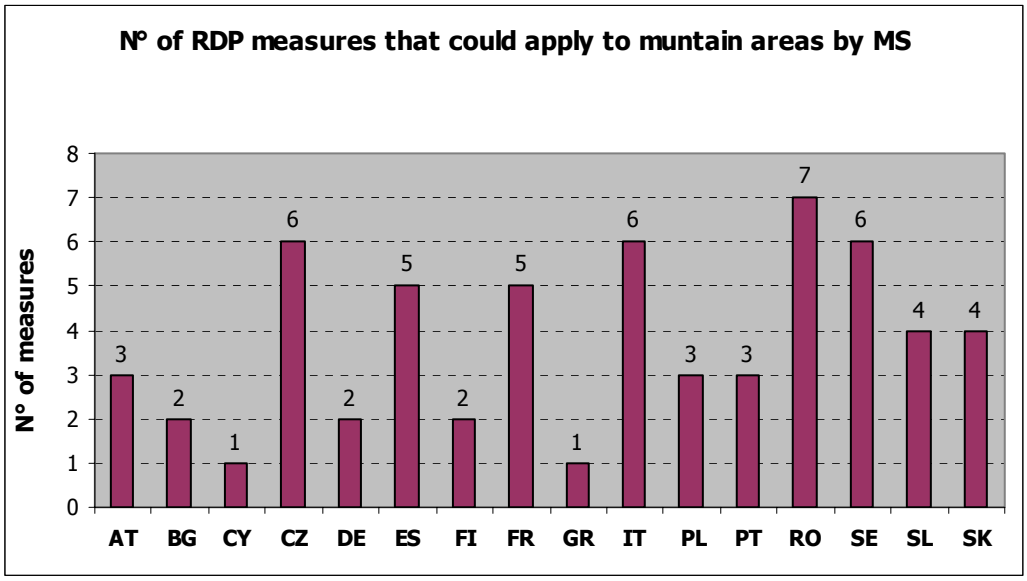
30 measures potentially relevant to mountain areas have been identified at least once in the analysed RDPs, with measure 214 being identified in 40 different RDPs[6]. Other measures of Axis 2 have considered to have a particularly relevance are measure 216 and the forestry-related measures 226 and 227[7].

[6] In Finland – Mainland, the *Organic farming and environmentally friendly practices* criterion is considered linked to MF because "Land in mountain areas are likely to be highly suited to extensive organic production systems". (Finland – Mainland RDP fiche).
In France – Corse, *Specific crops (including crops at risk)* is selected because "except citrus fruits, most eligible endangered traditional plant species and local varieties (chestnut, olive, fig, grapes, onions, aromatic plants) are characteristic of mountain farming systems in Corsica"; *Animal species at risk* because "most eligible endangered traditional animal species (donkey, horse, cattle, goat, pig, bee), are characteristic of mountain livestock breeding systems in Corsica"; *Wetlands, grasslands and meadows* because "extensive use of grasslands is common to the whole mountain area". (France – Corse RDP fiche).

[7]Where a measure does not have any sub-measure, it can explicitly make reference to mountain areas or not, i.e. be included in the analysis of section 2 or section 3. However, where a measure has several discrete sub-measures, one or more sub-measures may make explicit reference to mountain areas and other sub-measures may not do so but may also apply to mountain areas. Thus, such measure may be included in the analyses of both section 2 and section 3. For examples, Measure 214 is explicitly applied to mountain areas in 35 RDPs and implicitly in 40 RDPs.

The importance of the forestry sector is confirmed by the high frequency of measure 122 in Axis 1. In this axis the other most relevant measures are the ones related to investments (121 and 123) together with the measure on cooperation for the development of new product, processes and technologies. Among Axis 3 measures, measure 313 on encouragement of tourism activities is considered to have relevance in mountain areas in the largest number of RDPs, followed by measures 311 – diversification of agricultural activities and 323 – conservation and upgrading of cultural heritage.

In 11 out of the 16 MS considered in the analysis, at least one measure that could be relevant for mountain areas has been identified even if no specific reference is made in the related RDPs. In certain MS, for example, Romania, Italy, Sweden 6/7 different measures have been identified, 5 in Spain and France indicating that in these countries a further analysis could be undertaken in order to establish an eventual link between a strategy for mountain areas and the potential support given by the implementation of the RDPs measures identified[8].



NB: for the MS with regionalised programmes (ES, IT, FR, FL, PT) an average number of measures has been considered.

[8]For the RDPs that refer to regions entirely classified as 'mountain areas', each measure can potentially be appplied (i.e. be relevant) for mountain areas. These cases (as, for example, FR-Corse or IT-Trento) are not interested by the analysis related to Qn 2.3 of the RDP fiches.

Overview of 2002-2006 monitoring data

1. Introduction and limitations of the analysis

The analysis below is based on monitoring data provided for the years 2002 to 2006 and referring to the EU-25 Member States (i.e. excluding Romania and Bulgaria). The data that relates to the 2000-2006 programming period for Rural Development Policy are partially uncompleted since the operations financed under the EAGGF – Guidance section are not considered. In this regard, only the information provided for measures d, e.1, e.2, f and h (accompanying measures) is complete since these measures are funded solely under the EAGGF – Guarantee section.

2000-2006 RDP Measures

Code	Title	Reg. (EC) 1257/99
a	investments in agricultural holdings	Art. 4-7
b	setting-up of young farmers	Art. 8
c	Training	Art. 9
d	early retirement	Art. 10-12
e.1	less-favoured areas	Art. 13-20
e.2	areas with environmental restrictions	Art. 13-20
f	agri-environment and animal welfare	Art. 22-24
g	improving processing and marketing of agricultural products	Art. 25-28
h	afforestation of agricultural land (establishment costs)	Art. 31
i	other forestry measures (i.1&i.2)	Art. 30, 32
j to w	promoting the adaptation and development of rural areas	Art. 33

When referred to in the charts and tables, 'MS with mountain areas' are specified as follows.

MS with areas designated as Mountain Areas
(According to definition given in Reg. (EC) 1257/99 Art.16 -20)

For EU-15: Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Spain (ES), Finland[9] (FI), France (FR), Italy (IT), Austria (AT), Portugal (PT), Sweden (SE).

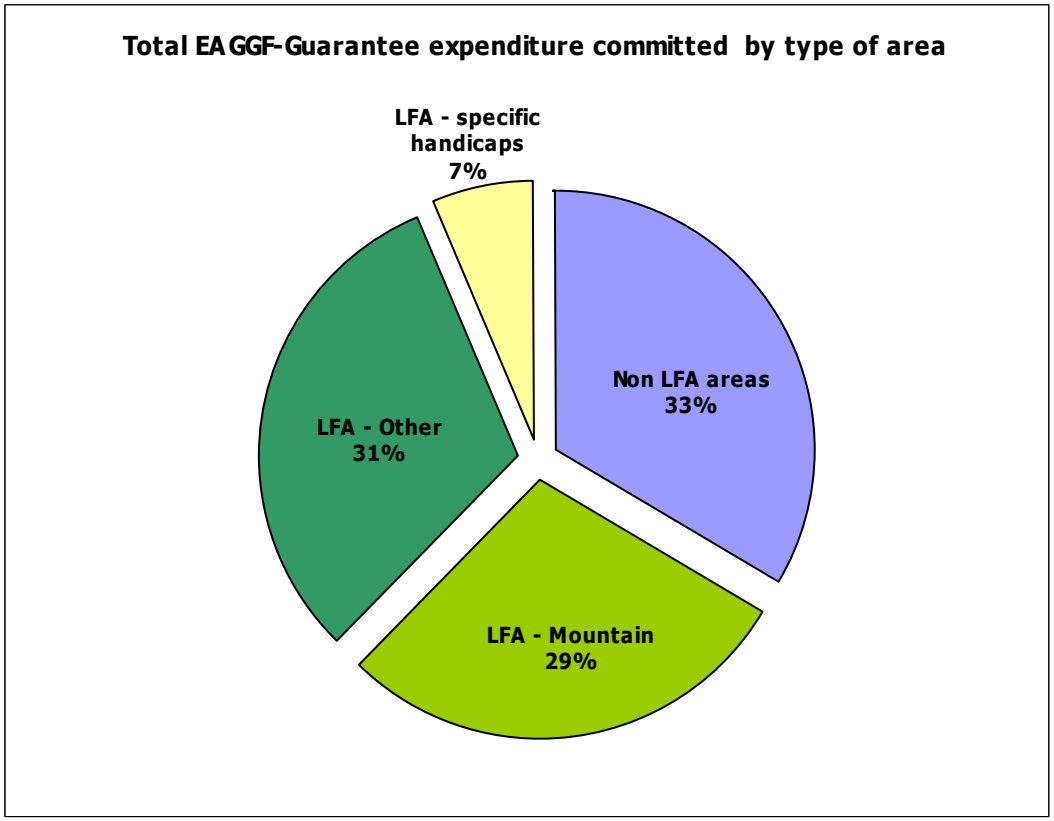
For EU-10: Bulgaria (BG) Czech Republic (CZ), Cyprus (CY), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SL), Slovakia (SK), Poland (PL)

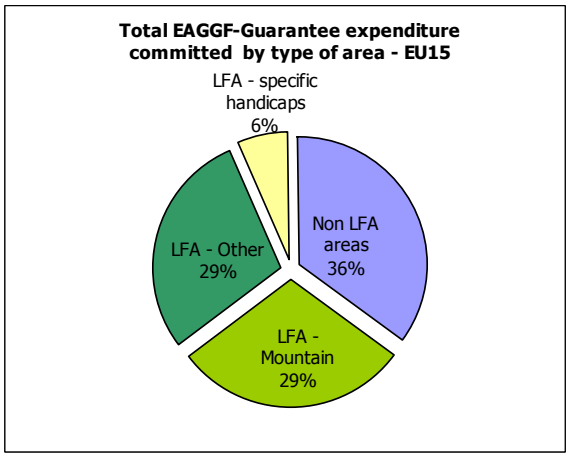
(Bulgaria and Romania are not considered in the analysis)

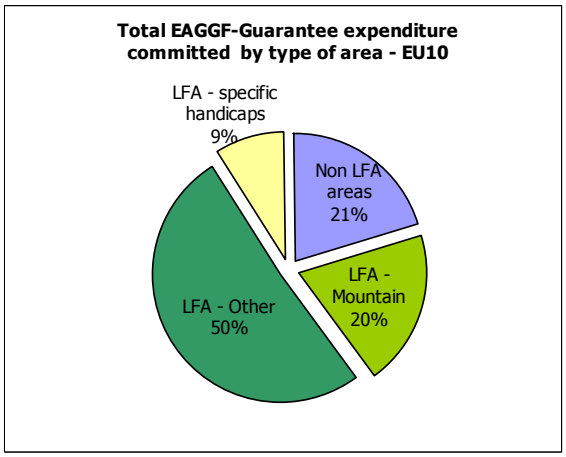
[9] Finland presents specific areas that are assimilated to 'mountain areas'.

2. EAGGF expenditure allocated to mountain areas

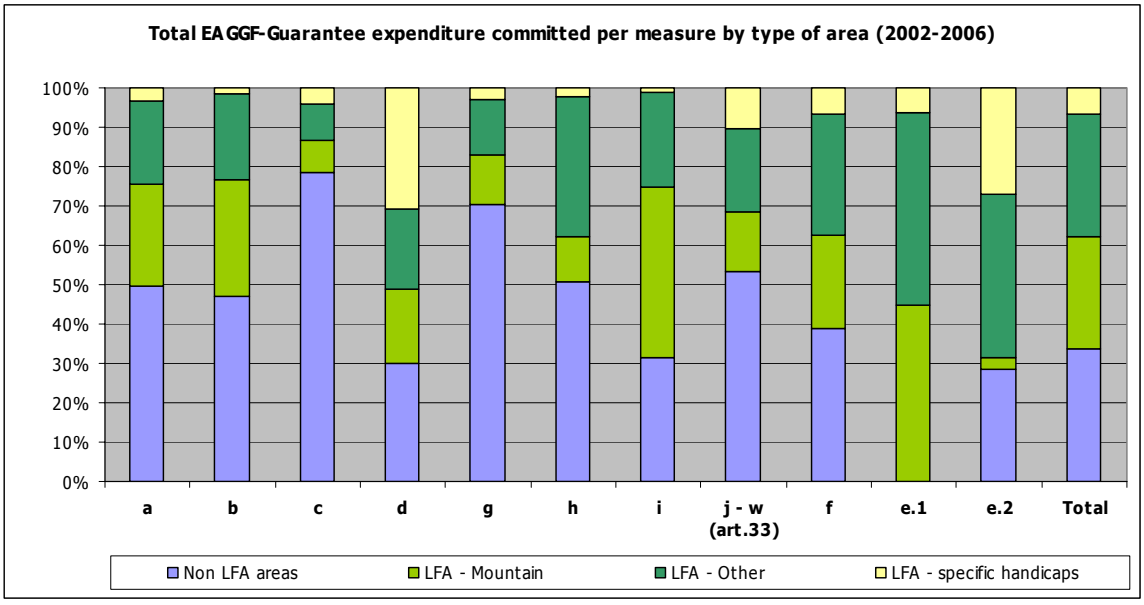
To provide an overview of the allocation of the public expenditure committed to the Mountain areas (according to the definition given by Articles 16 to 20 of the Reg (CE). n° 1257/99) the 2002-2006 monitoring data have been aggregated for all the MS (EU15 + EU10).



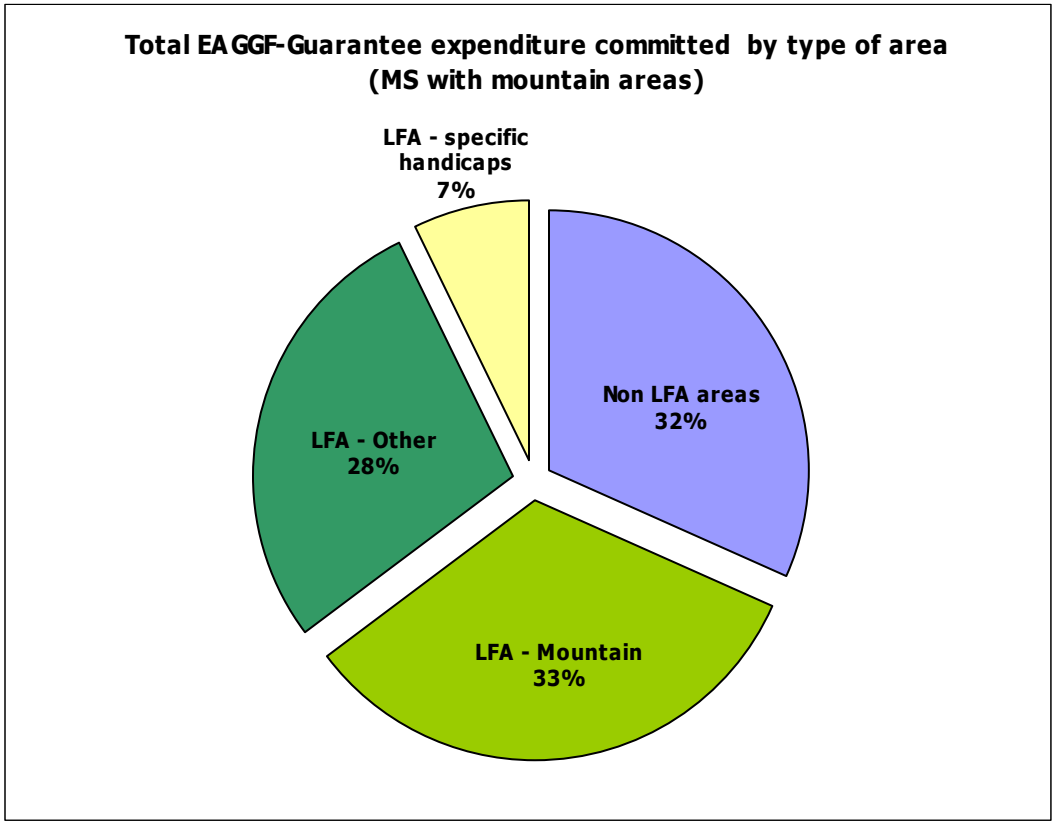


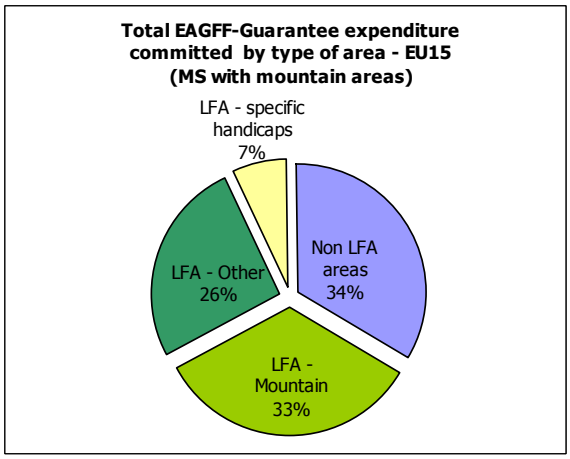


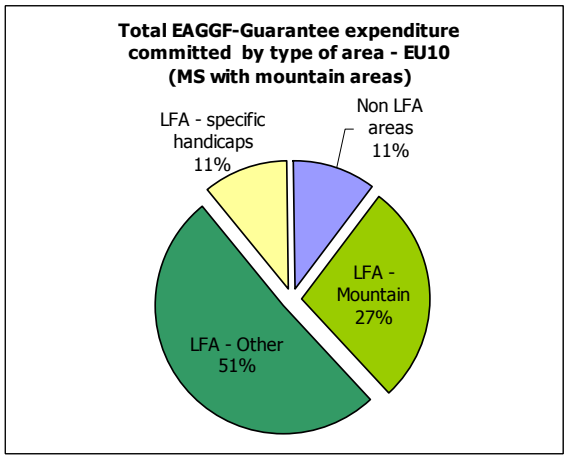
- The share of the of the total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure allocated to LFA areas in the EU 25 during the past programming period is 67%, of which the 43% (29% of the total) has been allocated to mountain areas.
- The share allocated to mountain areas in the new Member states (2004-2006 data) is lower than in the EU15 (20%) but the LFA areas share of the overall expenditure is 79%.
- The break-down by measure shows that, apart from measure e.1 dedicated to LFA, Measure (i) – *other forestry measures* allocate the biggest share of public expenditure to mountain areas (43%), followed by Measure (b) – *setting-up of young farmers* (30%), Measure (a) – *investments in agricultural holdings* (26%) and Measure (f) – *agri-environment and animal welfare* (24%).

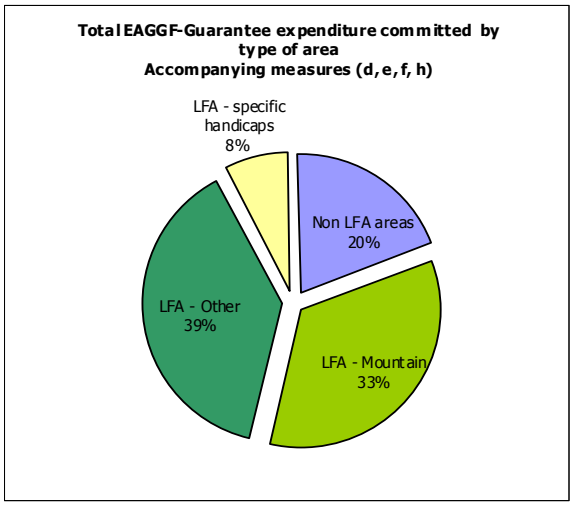


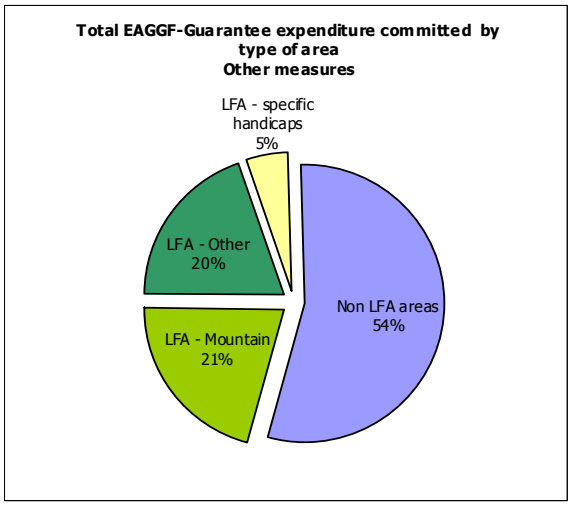
- The weight of the expenditure allocated to the LFA areas in general and that allocated to Mountain areas does not change significantly when taking in consideration only the MS with designated mountain areas.

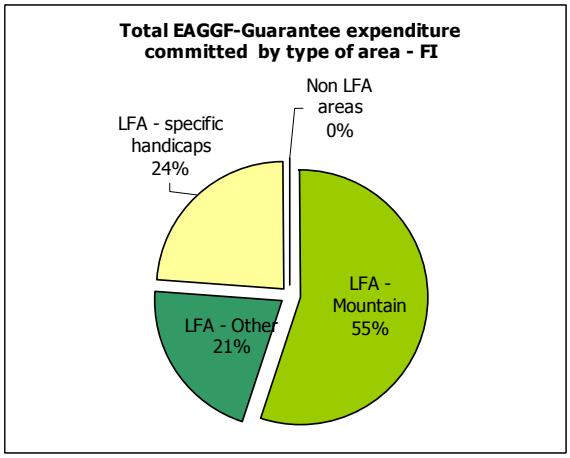

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area (MS with mountain areas)
LFA - specific handicaps 7%
Non LFA areas 32%
LFA - Other 28%
LFA - Mountain 33%

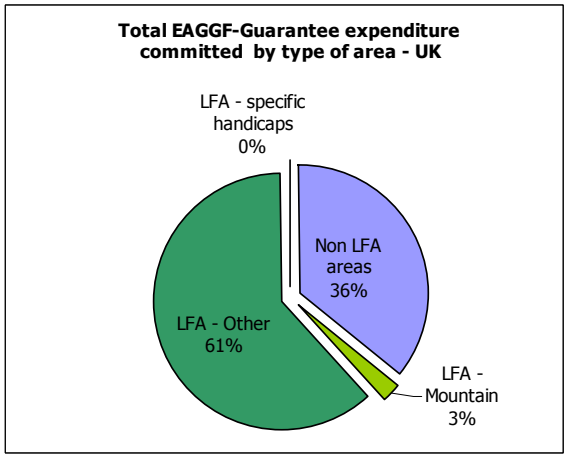

Total EAGFF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area - EU15 (MS with mountain areas)
LFA - specific handicaps 7%
Non LFA areas 34%
LFA - Other 26%
LFA - Mountain 33%

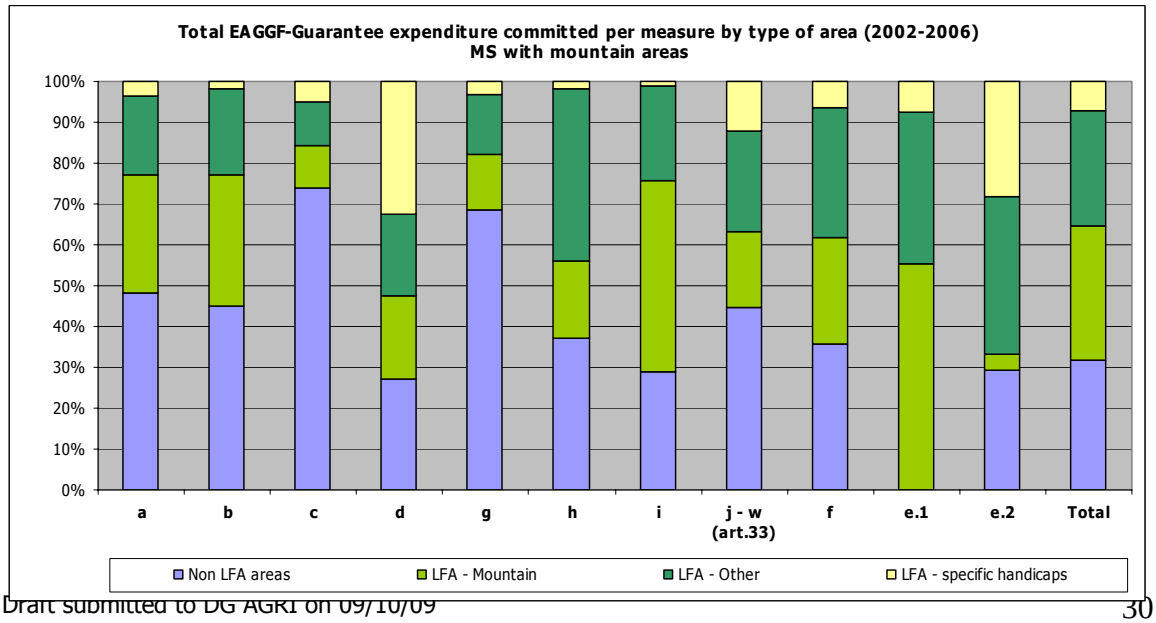

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area - EU10 (MS with mountain areas)
LFA - specific handicaps 11%
Non LFA areas 11%
LFA - Mountain 27%
LFA - Other 51%

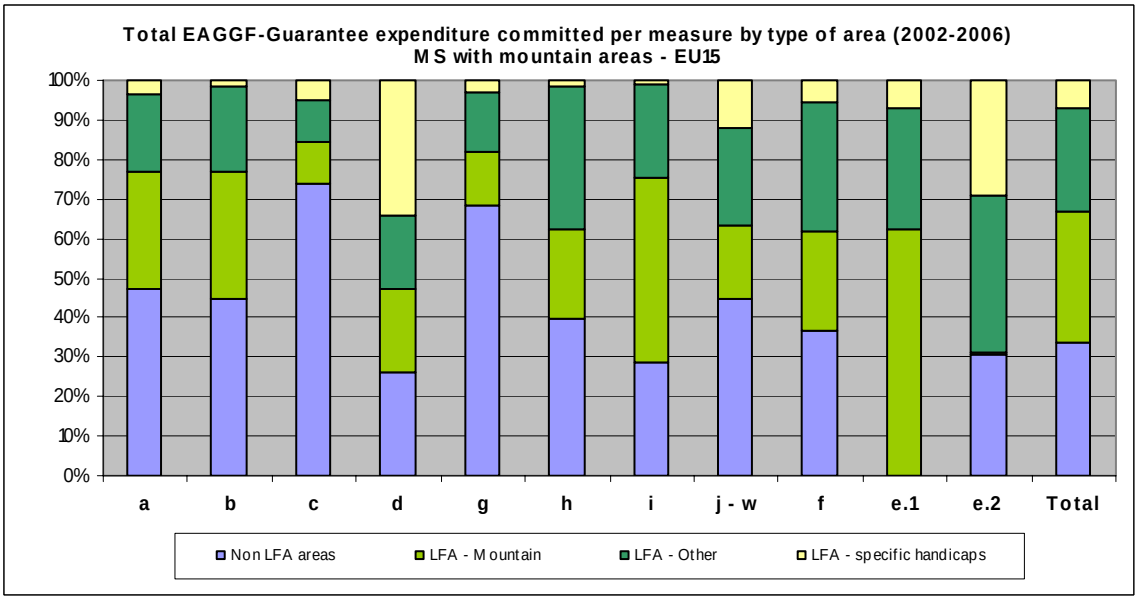

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area
Accompanying measures (d, e, f, h)
LFA - specific handicaps 8%
Non LFA areas 20%
LFA - Other 39%
LFA - Mountain 33%

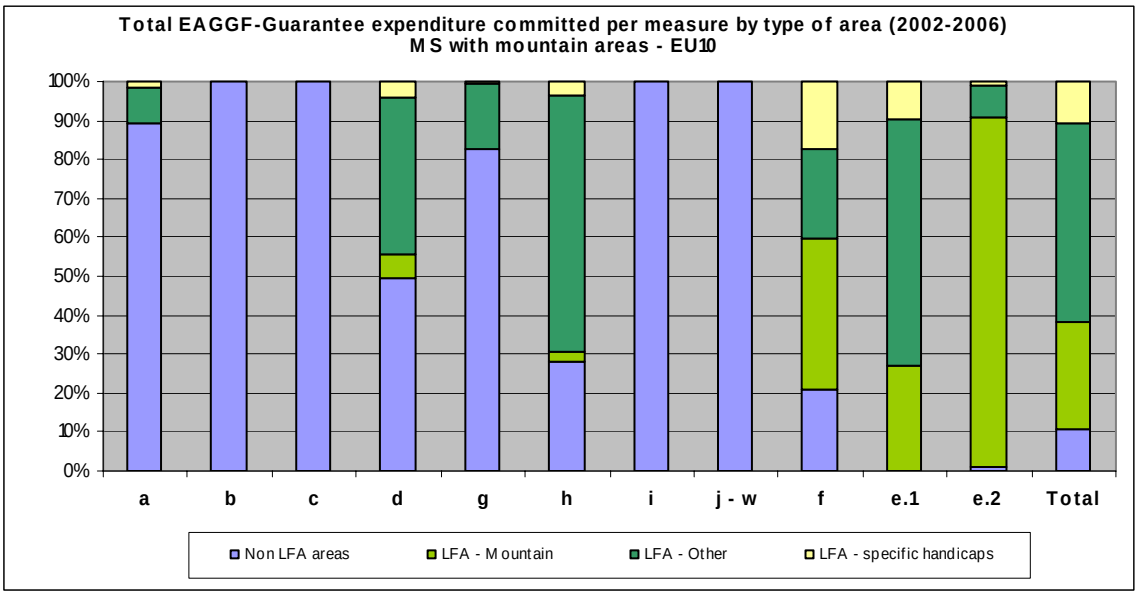

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area
Other measures
LFA - specific handicaps 5%
LFA - Other 20%
Non LFA areas 54%
LFA - Mountain 21%


Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area - FI
Non LFA areas 0%
LFA - specific handicaps 24%
LFA - Mountain 55%
LFA - Other 21%

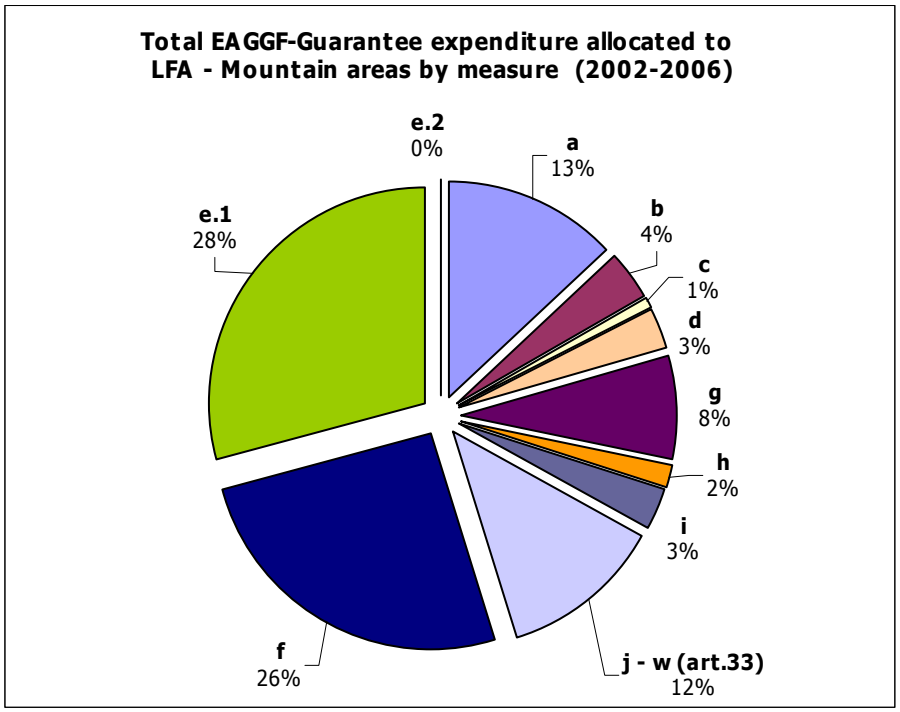

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed by type of area - UK
LFA - specific handicaps 0%
Non LFA areas 36%
LFA - Other 61%
LFA - Mountain 3%


Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed per measure by type of area (2002-2006)
MS with mountain areas
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
a
b
c
d
g
h
i
j - w (art.33)
f
e.1
e.2
Total
Non LFA areas
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
LFA - specific handicaps

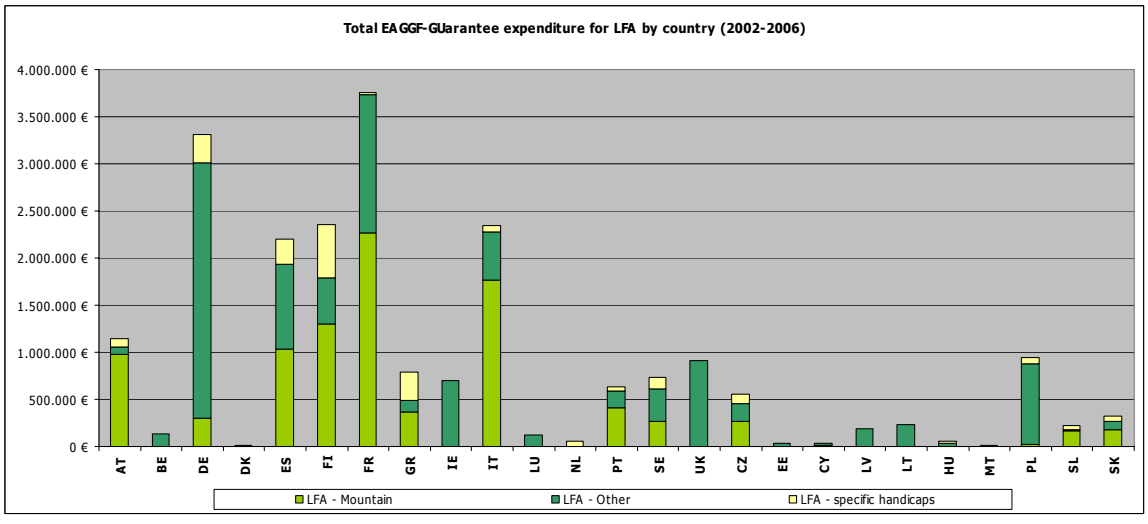

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed per measure by type of area (2002-2006)
MS with mountain areas - EU15
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
a
b
c
d
g
h
i
j - w
f
e.1
e.2
Total
Non LFA areas
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
LFA - specific handicaps

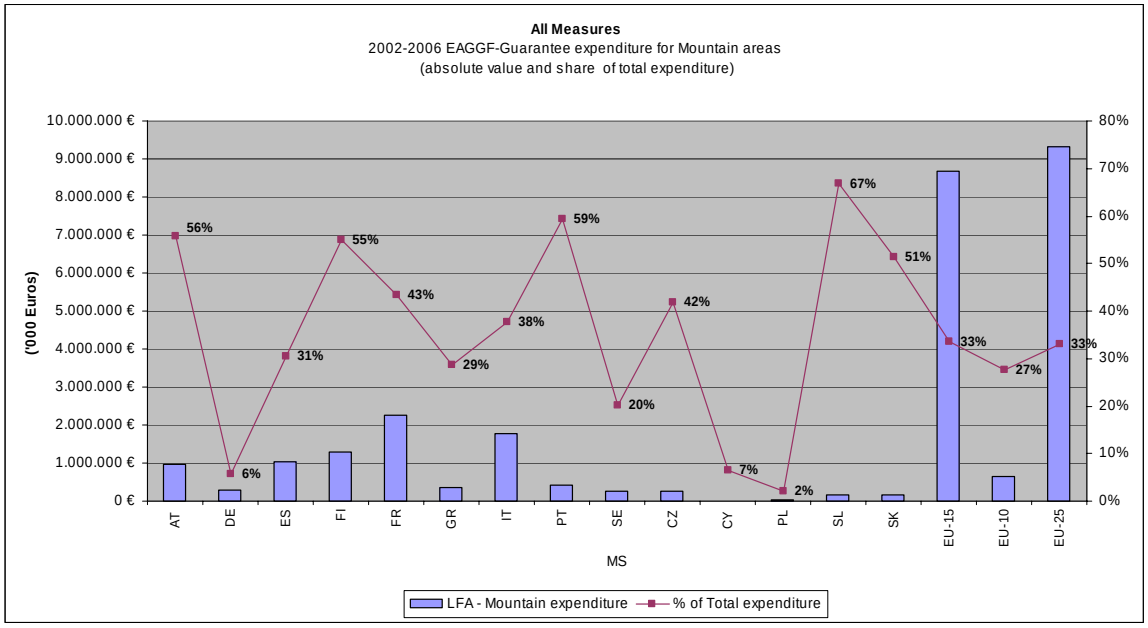

Total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed per measure by type of area (2002-2006)
MS with mountain areas - EU10
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
a
b
c
d
g
h
i
j - w
f
e.1
e.2
Total
Non LFA areas
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
LFA - specific handicaps

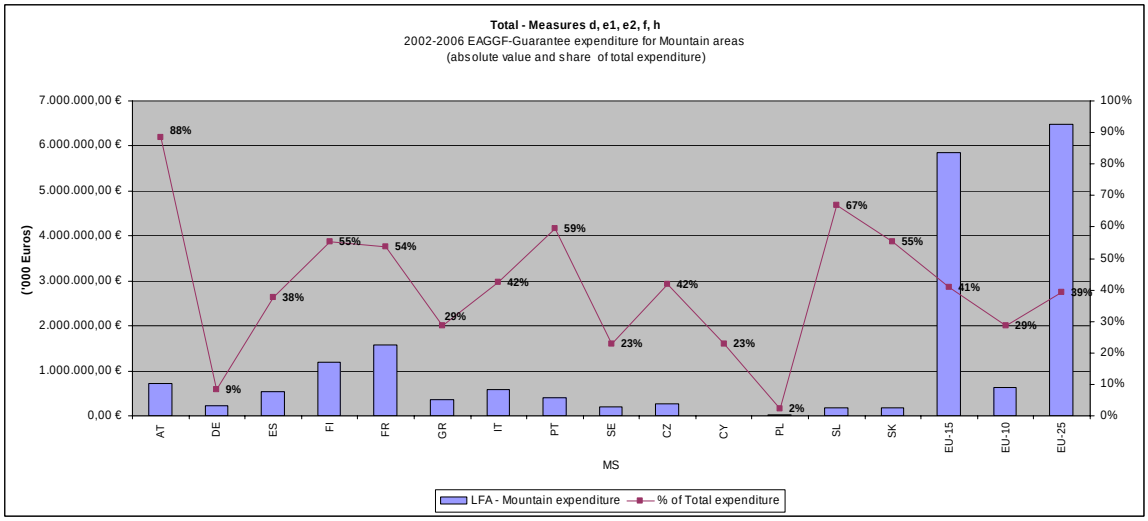
- The total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure committed to mountain areas by measure shows that more of the half of public expenditure (54%) has been channelled through measures (e.1) and (f).
- However, measure (a) together with the measures under former Article 33 (j to w) contributes a further 25% of the expenditure allocated to mountain areas.



2. MS expenditure in Mountain areas

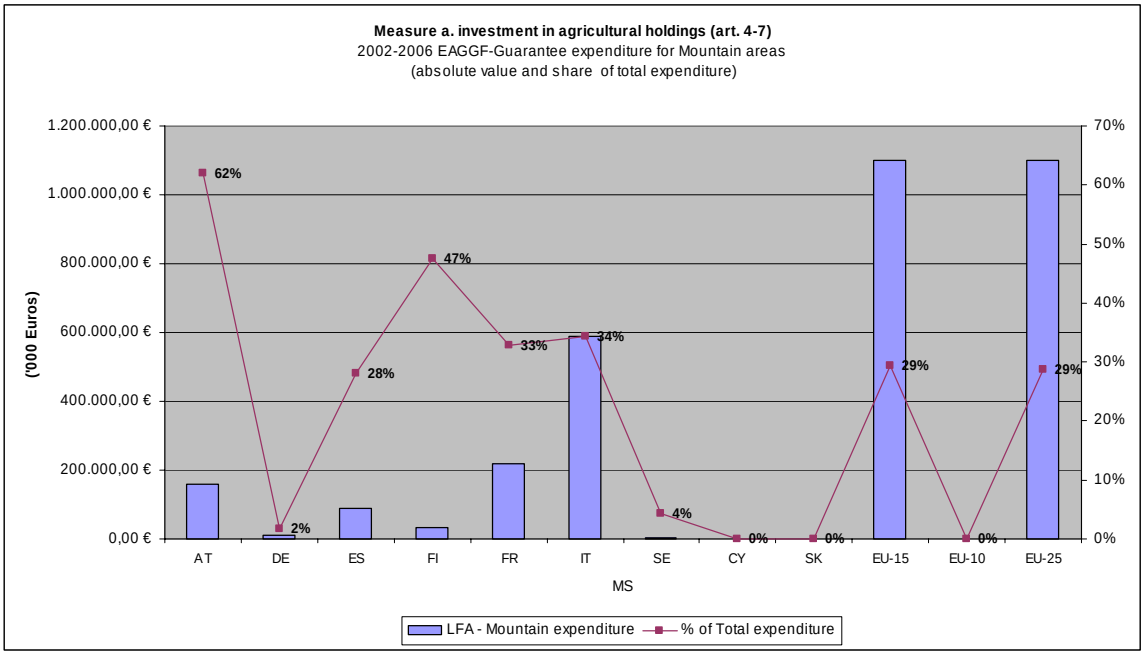


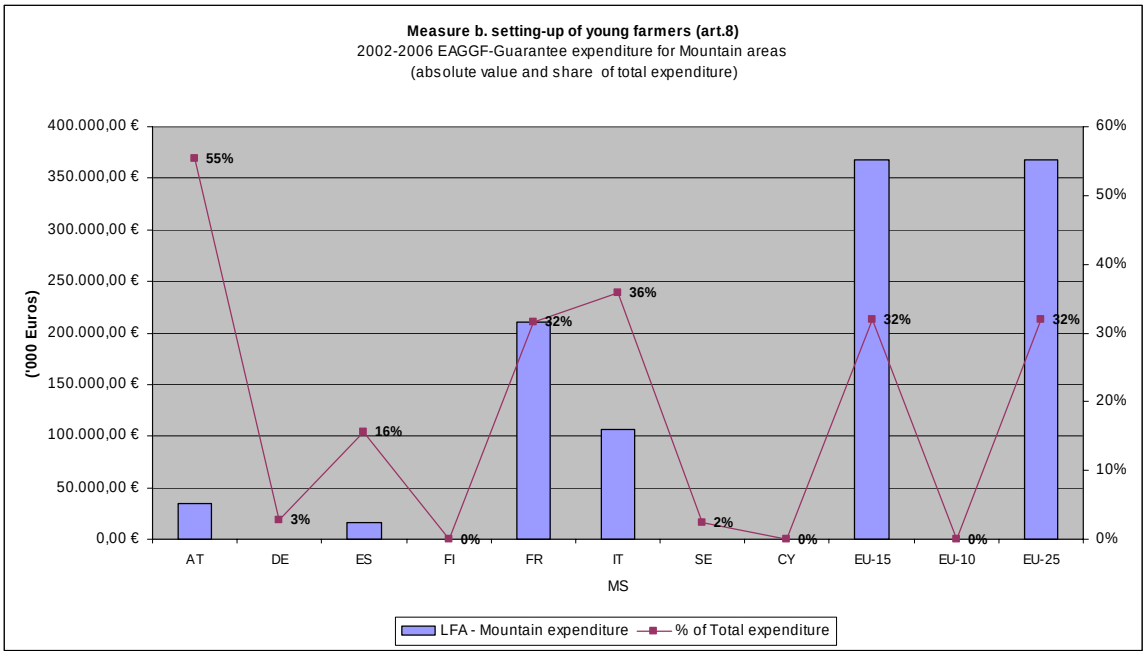

All Measures
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

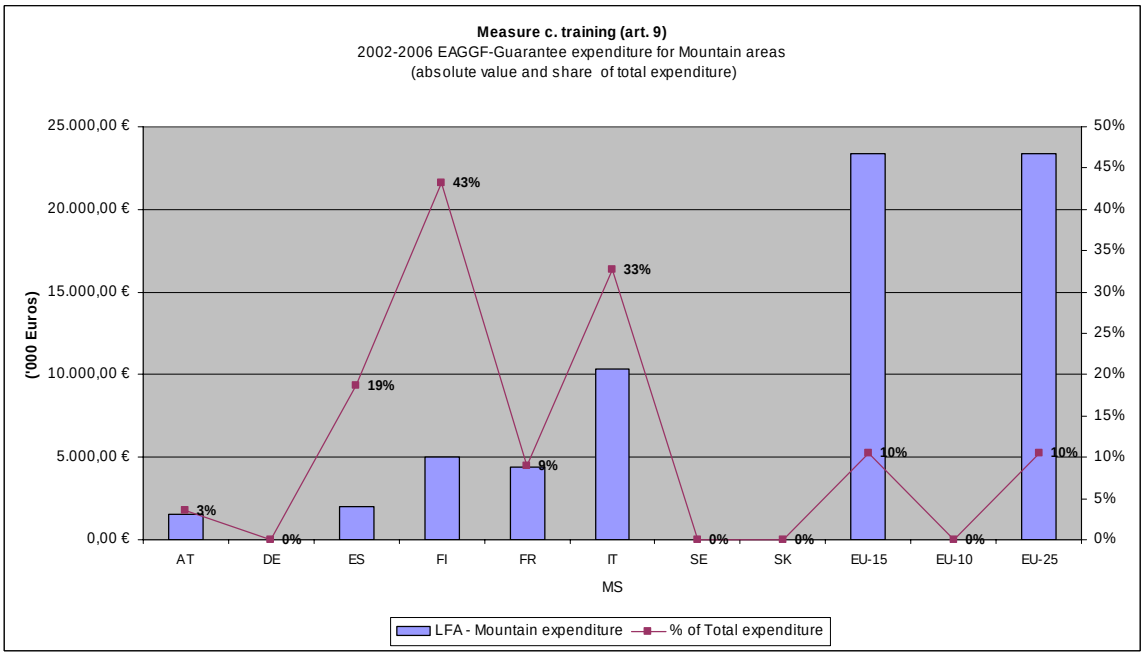

Total - Measures d, e1, e2, f, h
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

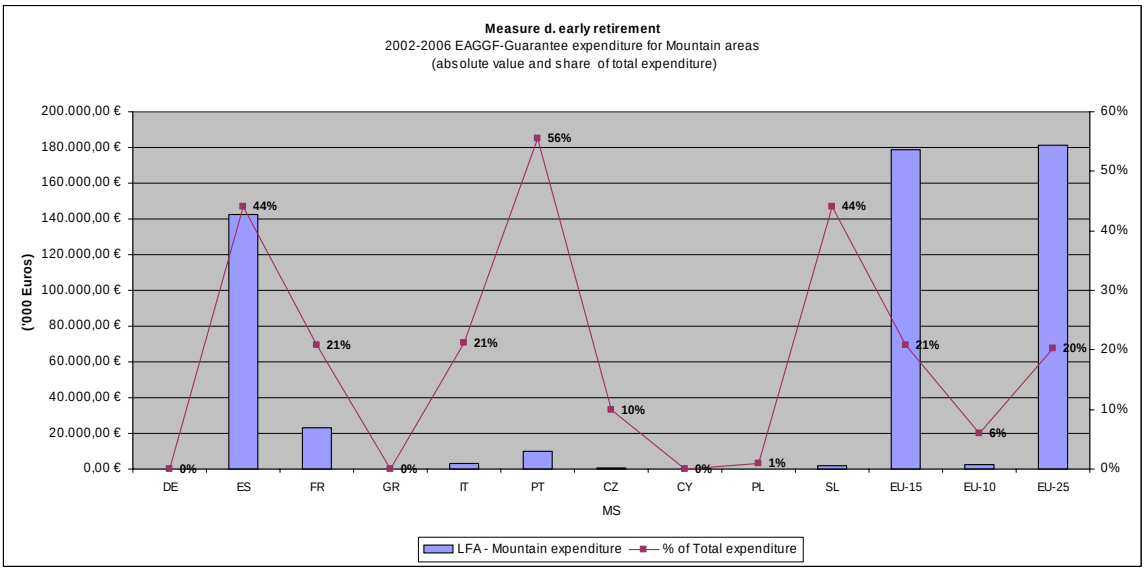
- Considering all the measures, in absolute values, FR (2,3 billions EUR) and IT (1,8 billions EUR), have spent the most on Mountain areas, followed by FI, ES and AT.
- SL shows the highest share of total public expenditure allocated to mountain areas (67%) following by SK, FI, AT and PT whose shares range from 50% to 60%;
- On average, 33% of the EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure in the EU25 has been allocated to mountain areas.
- When measures d, e1, e2, f and h are considered, AT shows the highest share of total EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for mountain areas (88%).
- Among the new Member states, SL and SK also have a high share (67% and 55% respectively).

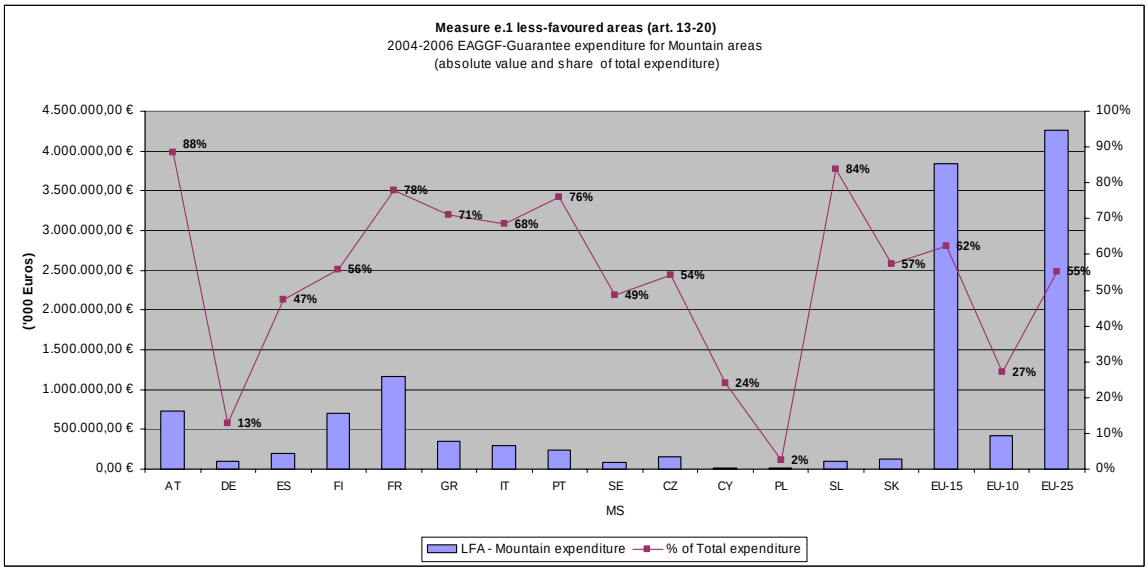
The following charts provide further details regarding specific measures (only MS where the measures are implemented are considered).

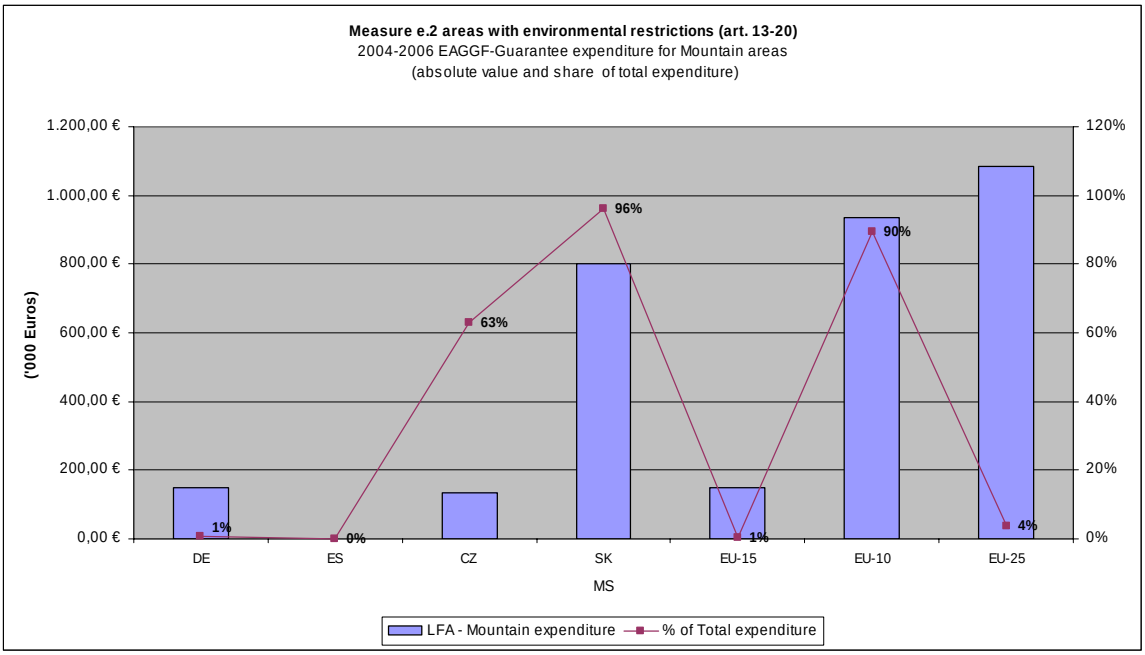


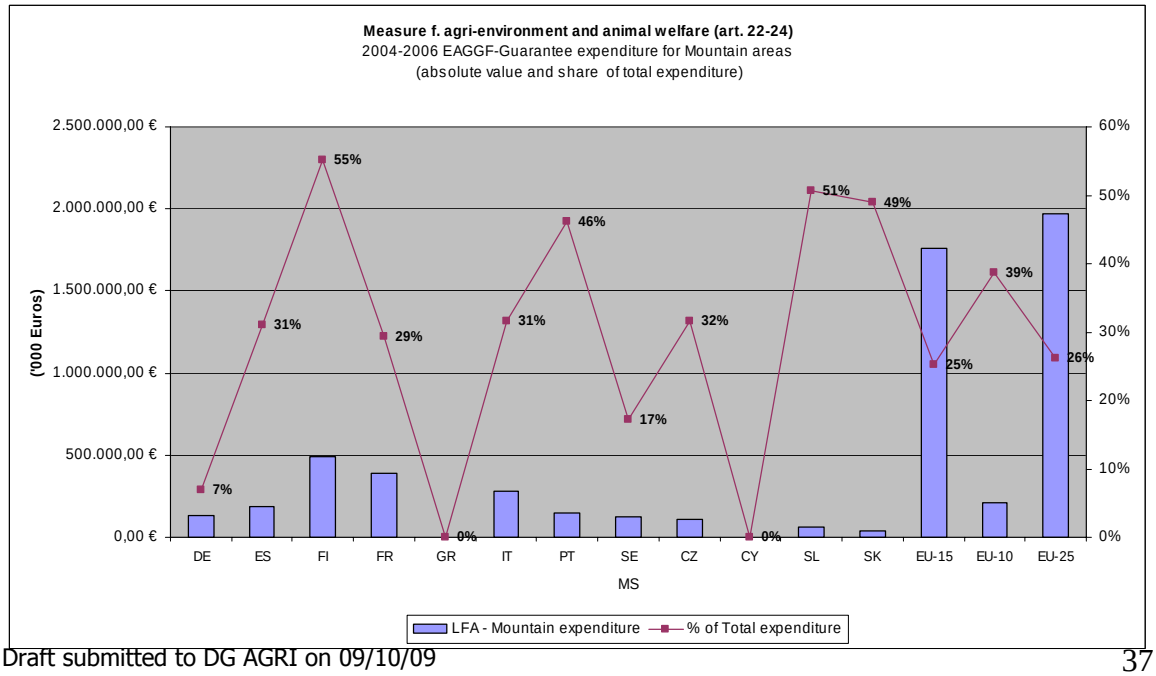

Measure b. setting-up of young farmers (art.8)
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
400.000,00 €
350.000,00 €
300.000,00 €
250.000,00 €
200.000,00 €
150.000,00 €
100.000,00 €
50.000,00 €
0,00 €
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
55%
3%
16%
0%
32%
36%
2%
0%
32%
0%
32%
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
SE
CY
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

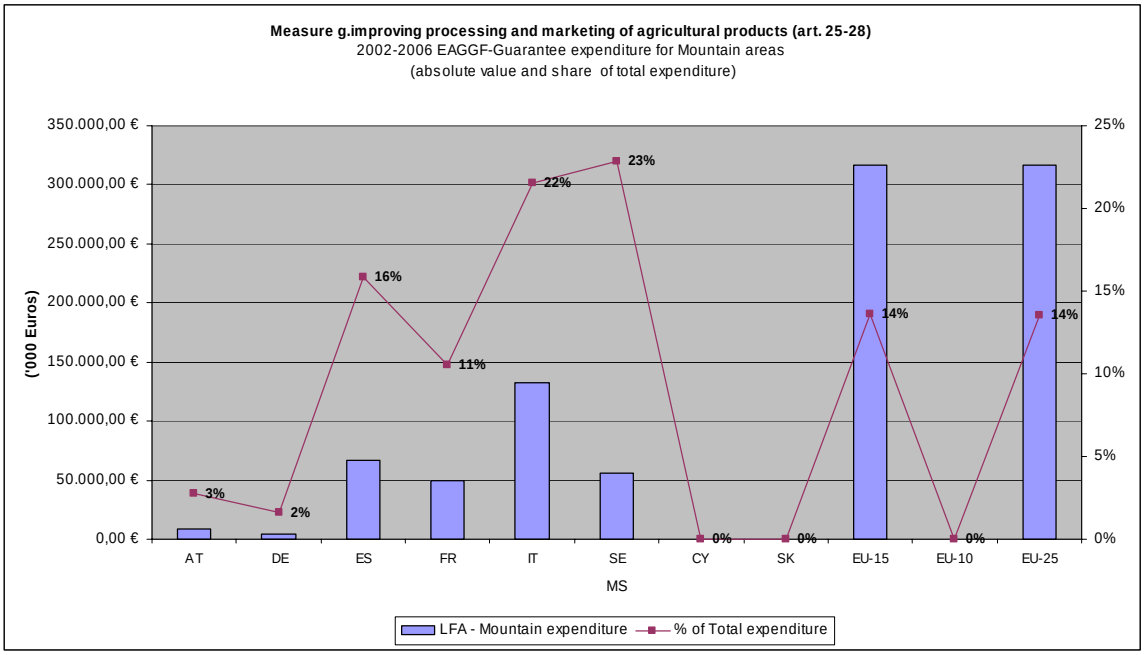

Measure c. training (art. 9)
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
25.000,00 €
20.000,00 €
15.000,00 €
10.000,00 €
5.000,00 €
0,00 €
50%
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
3%
0%
19%
43%
9%
33%
0%
0%
10%
0%
10%
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
SE
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

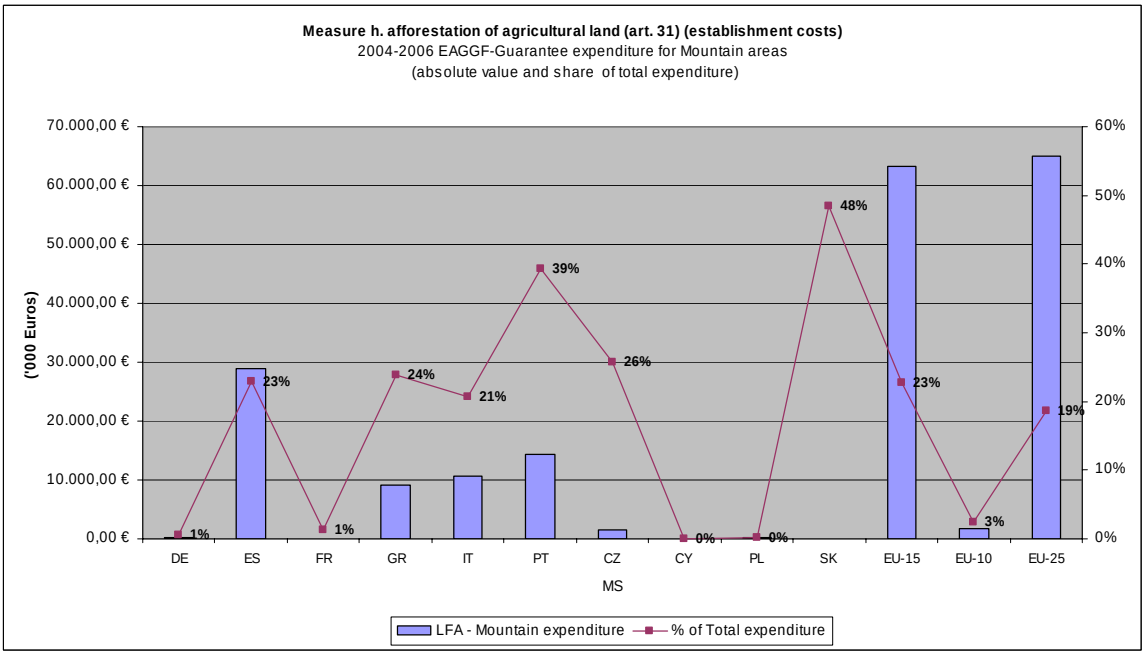

Measure d. early retirement
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
200.000,00 €
180.000,00 €
160.000,00 €
140.000,00 €
120.000,00 €
100.000,00 €
80.000,00 €
60.000,00 €
40.000,00 €
20.000,00 €
0,00 €
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
0%
44%
21%
0%
21%
56%
10%
0%
1%
44%
21%
6%
20%
DE
ES
FR
GR
IT
PT
CZ
CY
PL
SL
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

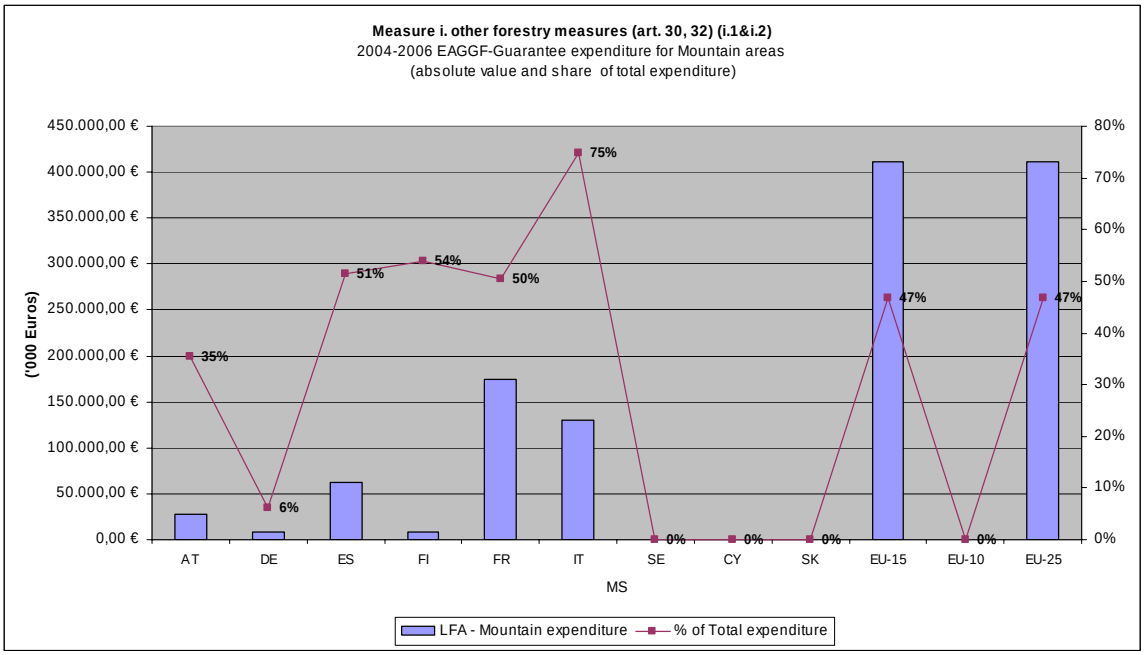

Measure e.1 less-favoured areas (art. 13-20)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
4.500.000,00 €
4.000.000,00 €
3.500.000,00 €
3.000.000,00 €
2.500.000,00 €
2.000.000,00 €
1.500.000,00 €
1.000.000,00 €
500.000,00 €
0,00 €
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
88%
13%
47%
56%
78%
71%
68%
76%
49%
54%
24%
2%
84%
57%
62%
27%
55%
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
GR
IT
PT
SE
CZ
CY
PL
SL
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

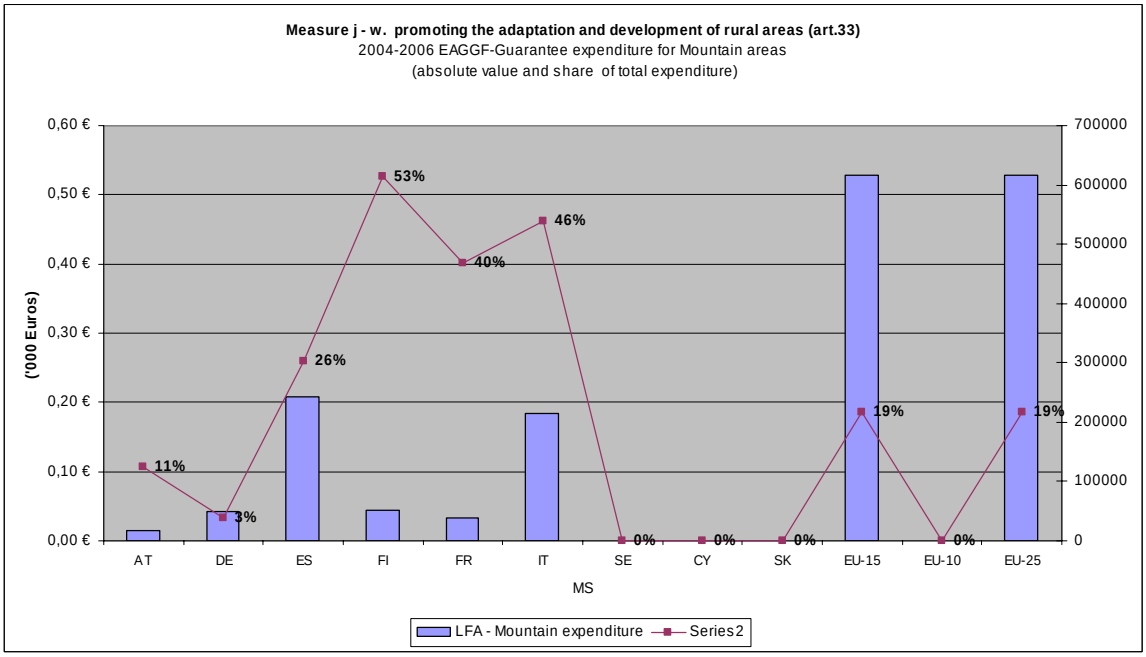

Measure e.2 areas with environmental restrictions (art. 13-20)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
1.200,00 €
1.000,00 €
800,00 €
600,00 €
400,00 €
200,00 €
0,00 €
120%
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
1%
0%
63%
96%
1%
90%
4%
DE
ES
CZ
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure


Measure f. agri-environment and animal welfare (art. 22-24)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
2.500.000,00 €
2.000.000,00 €
1.500.000,00 €
1.000.000,00 €
500.000,00 €
0,00 €
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
7%
31%
55%
29%
0%
31%
46%
17%
32%
0%
51%
49%
25%
39%
26%
DE
ES
FI
FR
GR
IT
PT
SE
CZ
CY
SL
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

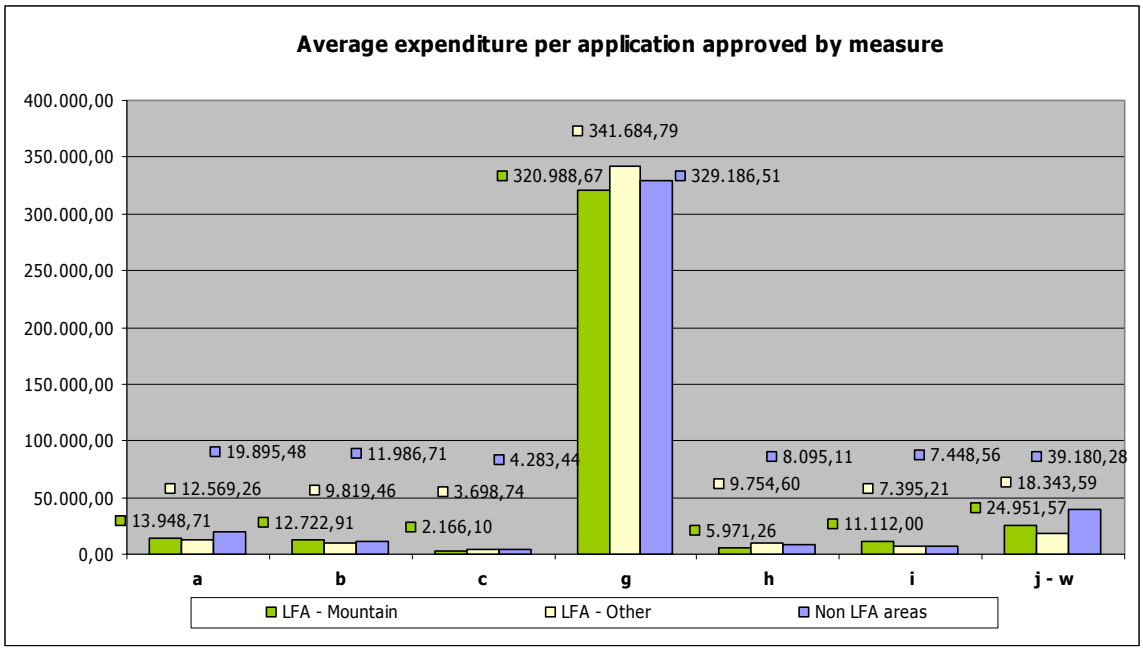

Measure g.improving processing and marketing of agricultural products (art. 25-28)
2002-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
350.000,00 €
300.000,00 €
250.000,00 €
200.000,00 €
150.000,00 €
100.000,00 €
50.000,00 €
0,00 €
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
3%
2%
16%
11%
22%
23%
0%
0%
14%
0%
14%
AT
DE
ES
FR
IT
SE
CY
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure


Measure h. afforestation of agricultural land (art. 31) (establishment costs)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
70.000,00 €
60.000,00 €
50.000,00 €
40.000,00 €
30.000,00 €
20.000,00 €
10.000,00 €
0,00 €
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
1%
23%
1%
24%
21%
39%
26%
0%
0%
48%
23%
3%
19%
DE
ES
FR
GR
IT
PT
CZ
CY
PL
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure


Measure i. other forestry measures (art. 30, 32) (i.1&i.2)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
450.000,00 €
400.000,00 €
350.000,00 €
300.000,00 €
250.000,00 €
200.000,00 €
150.000,00 €
100.000,00 €
50.000,00 €
0,00 €
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
35%
6%
51%
54%
50%
75%
0%
0%
0%
47%
0%
47%
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
SE
CY
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
% of Total expenditure

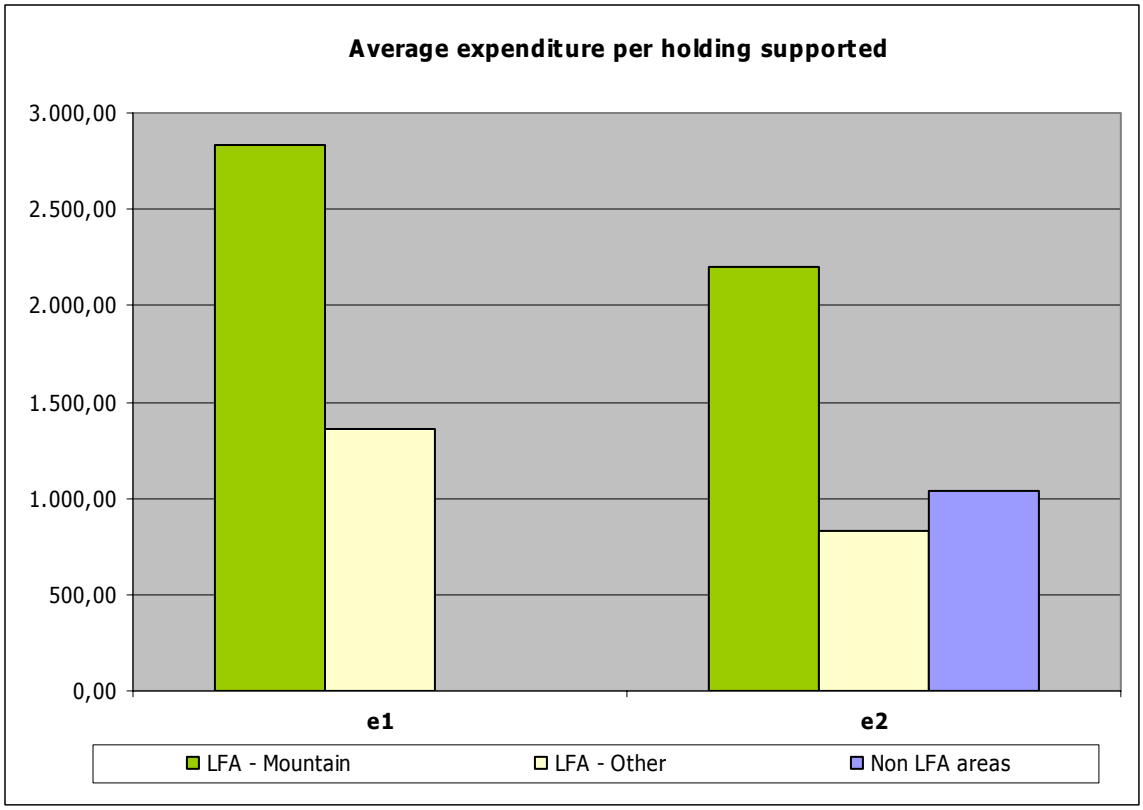

Measure j - w. promoting the adaptation and development of rural areas (art.33)
2004-2006 EAGGF-Guarantee expenditure for Mountain areas
(absolute value and share of total expenditure)
('000 Euros)
0,60 €
0,50 €
0,40 €
0,30 €
0,20 €
0,10 €
0,00 €
700000
600000
500000
400000
300000
200000
100000
0
11%
3%
26%
53%
40%
46%
0%
0%
0%
19%
0%
19%
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
SE
CY
SK
EU-15
EU-10
EU-25
MS
LFA - Mountain expenditure
Series2

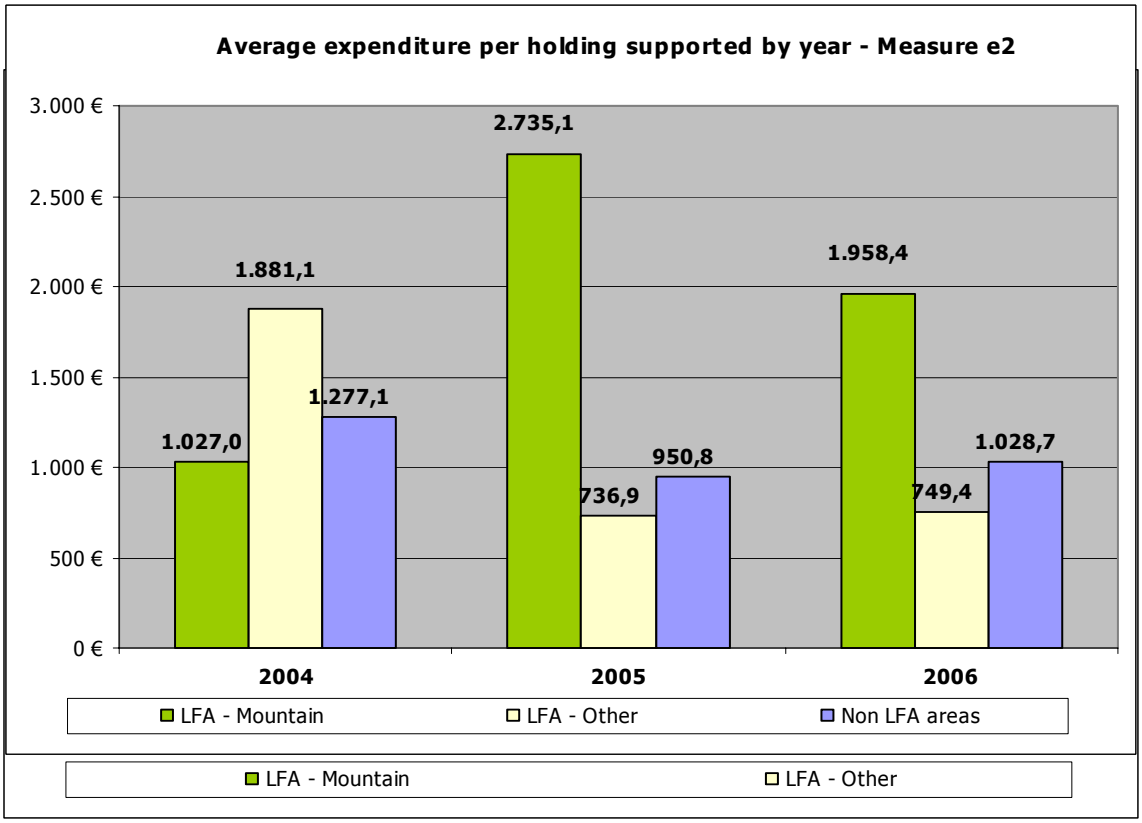
3. Comparison of average expenditures between different types of area

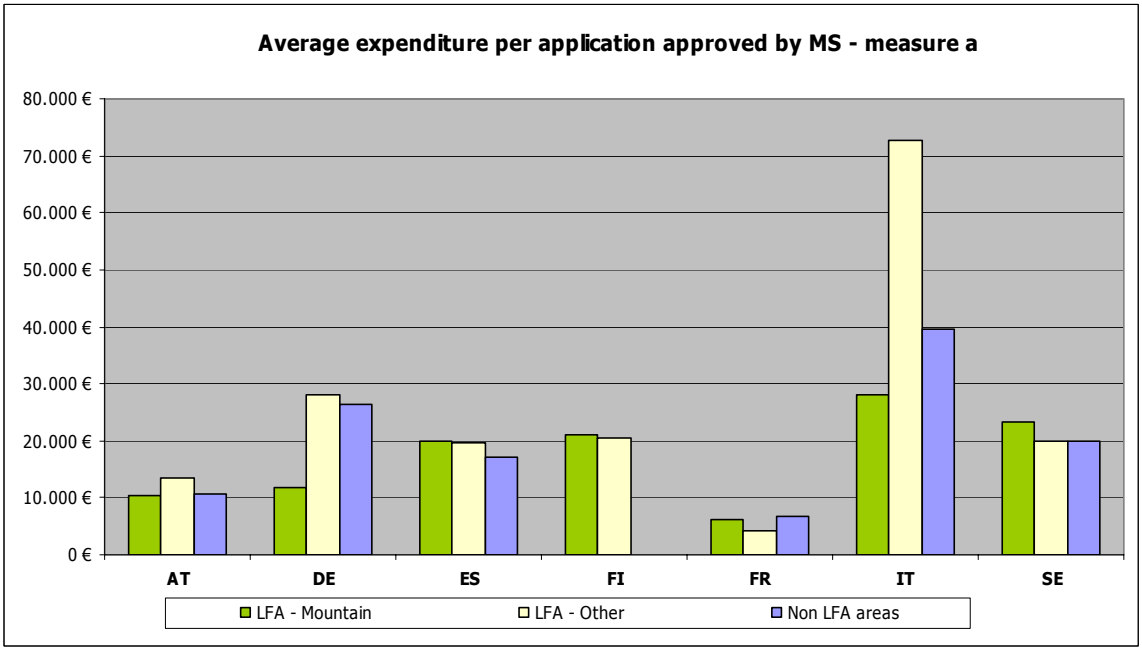


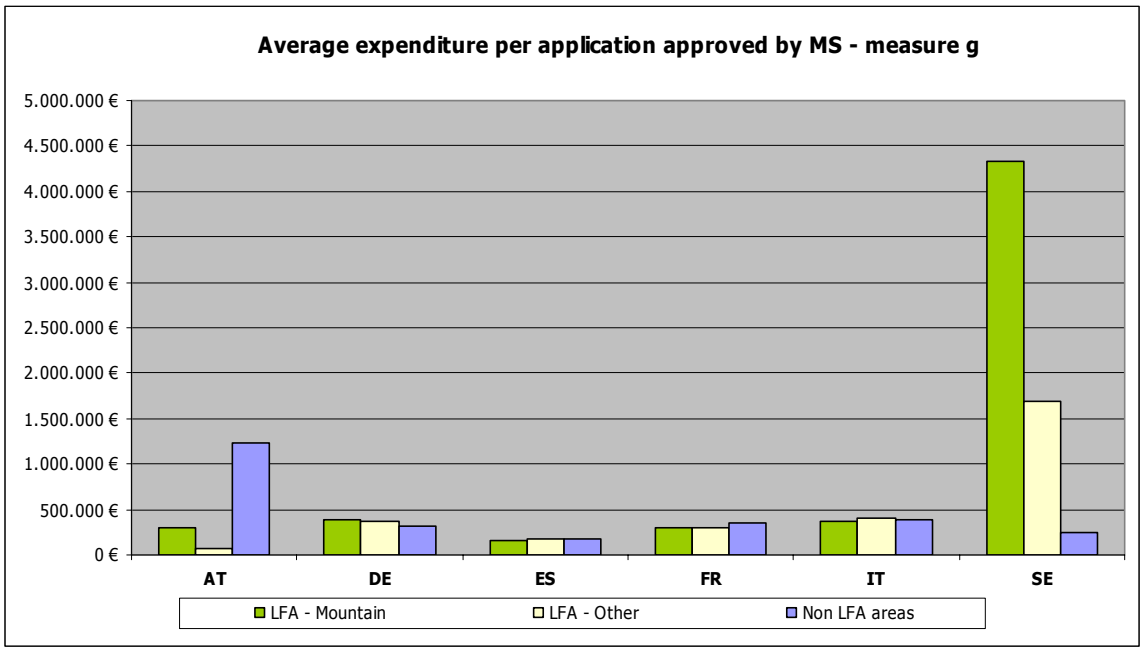
The comparison of the average expenditure per appication between non LFA areas and mountain areas shows different results depending on the measure considered.

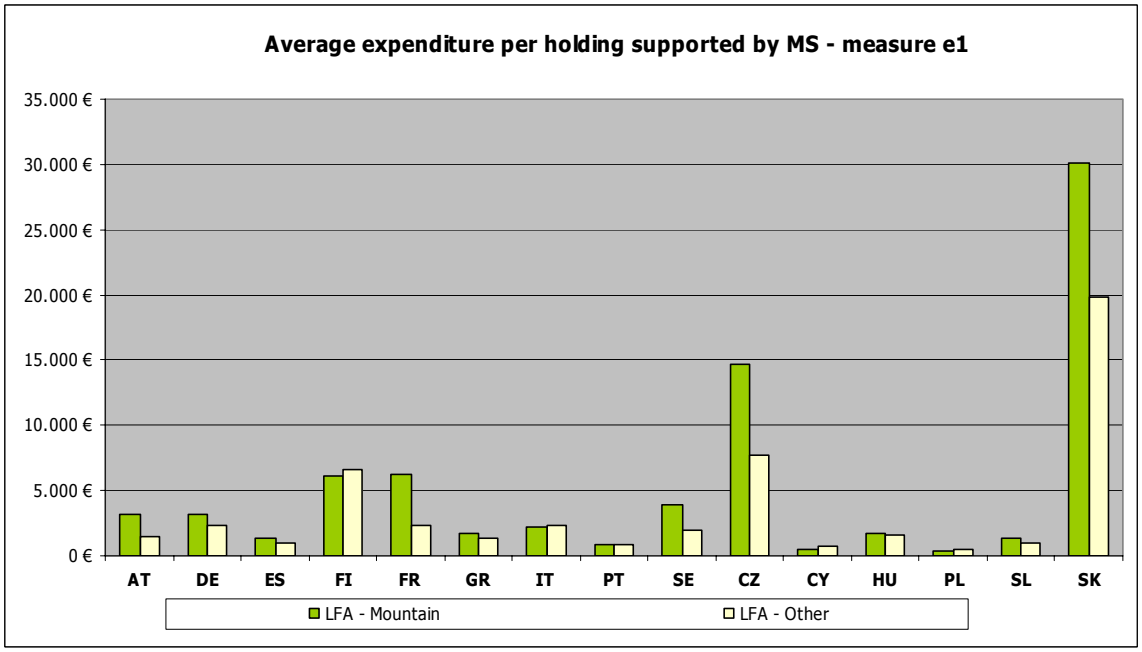
In the investment measures a, g, Art.33 measures and the afforestation measure, the average expenditure per application is usually higher in non LFA areas than in mountain areas. In particular, the average 'investment in agricultural holdings' in non LFA areas are 42% higher than the investments undertaken in mountain areas. conversely, investments in the forestry sector (measure i) are much higher in mountain areas (+49% compared to normal areas).

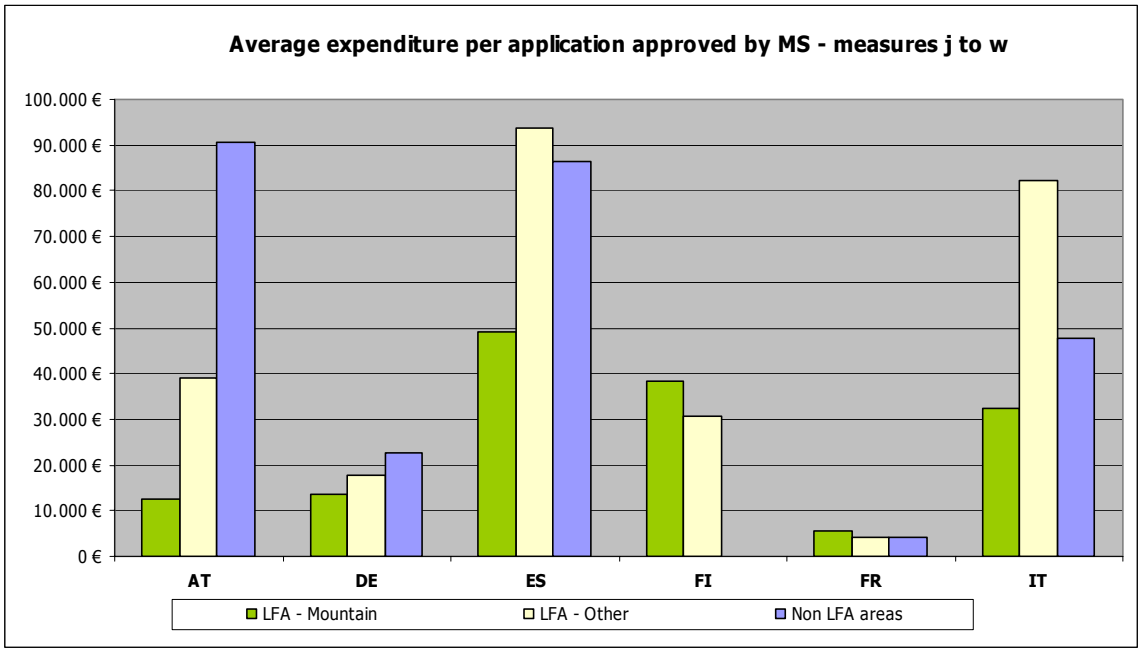

Average expenditure per holding supported
3.000,00
2.500,00
2.000,00
1.500,00
1.000,00
500,00
0,00
e1
e2
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas

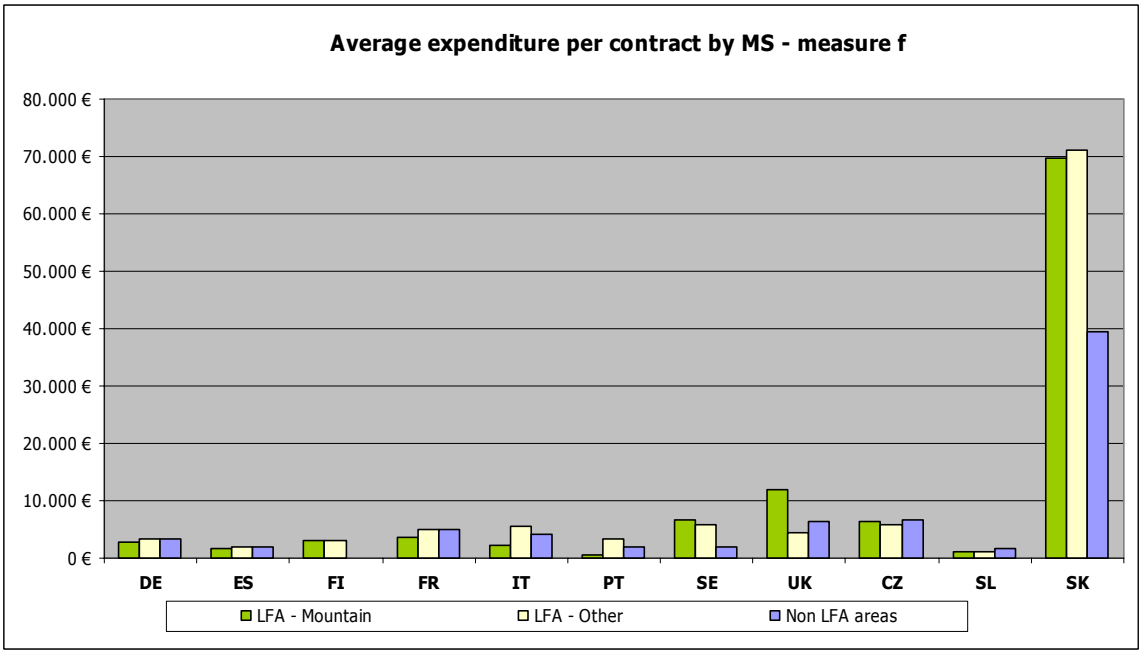

Average expenditure per holding supported by year - Measure e2
3.000 €
2.500 €
2.000 €
1.500 €
1.000 €
500 €
0 €
1.027,0
1.881,1
1.277,1
2.735,1
736,9
950,8
1.958,4
749,4
1.028,7
2004
2005
2006
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other


Average expenditure per application approved by MS - measure a
80.000 €
70.000 €
60.000 €
50.000 €
40.000 €
30.000 €
20.000 €
10.000 €
0 €
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
SE
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas


Average expenditure per application approved by MS - measure g
5.000.000 €
4.500.000 €
4.000.000 €
3.500.000 €
3.000.000 €
2.500.000 €
2.000.000 €
1.500.000 €
1.000.000 €
500.000 €
0 €
AT
DE
ES
FR
IT
SE
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas


Average expenditure per holding supported by MS - measure e1
35.000 €
30.000 €
25.000 €
20.000 €
15.000 €
10.000 €
5.000 €
0 €
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
GR
IT
PT
SE
CZ
CY
HU
PL
SL
SK
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other


Average expenditure per application approved by MS - measures j to w
100.000 €
90.000 €
80.000 €
70.000 €
60.000 €
50.000 €
40.000 €
30.000 €
20.000 €
10.000 €
0 €
AT
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas


Average expenditure per contract by MS - measure f
80.000 €
70.000 €
60.000 €
50.000 €
40.000 €
30.000 €
20.000 €
10.000 €
0 €
DE
ES
FI
FR
IT
PT
SE
UK
CZ
SL
SK
LFA - Mountain
LFA - Other
Non LFA areas

EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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ANNEX 7: List of Rural Development Programmes of Member States/Regions including mountain areas

Country		Programmes / Regions	EARDF programmed Under Measure 211 (2007-13) EUR million	EARDF programmed Under Measure 212 (2007 -13) EUR million	Grand Total EUR million
AUSTRIA	1		832.15	113.48	945.63
Austria Total			**832.15**	**113.48**	**945.63**
BULGARIA	2		191.24	31.87	223.11
Bulgaria Total			**191.24**	**31.87**	**223.11**
CYPRUS	3		4.18	20.34	24.52
Cyprus Total			**4.18**	**20.34**	**24.52**
CZECH REPUBLIK	4		303.95	250.70	554.66
Czech Republik Total			**303.95**	**250.70**	**554.66**
GERMANY	5	Baden-Württemberg	19.36	47.39	66.74
	6	Bavaria	87.21	291.99	379.20
	7	North Rhine - Westphalia	1.80	15.53	17.33
	8	Free State of Saxony	0.15	77.47	77.62
Germany Total			**108.52**	**720.62**	**829.13**
SPAIN	9	ANDALUSIA	22.40	16.80	39.20
	10	ARAGON	23.52	15.68	39.20
	11	ASTURIAS	25.70	6.12	31.82
	12	BALEARIC ISLANDS	0.88	0.88	1.75
	13	CANARY ISLANDS	0.98	1.05	2.03
	14	CANTABRIA	17.40	0.00	17.40
	15	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	42.48	20.84	63.32
	16	CASTILLA Y LEON	29.00	78.52	107.52
	17	CATALUNYA	13.18	3.10	16.28
	18	EXTREMADURA	21.98	21.98	43.95
	19	GALICIA	28.06	9.99	38.05
	20	MADRID	0.95	0.00	0.95
	21	MURCIA	3.42	3.42	6.83
	22	NAVARRA	4.51	1.62	6.12
	23	PAIS VASCO	6.26	0.39	6.65
	24	RIOJA	2.00	0.00	2.00
	25	VALENCIA	5.94	3.45	9.38
Spain Total			**248.63**	**183.82**	**432.44**
FRANCE	26	France - Hexagone	1,571.29	314.63	1,885.92
	27	Corse	38.66	1.81	40.47
	28	Guadeloupe	0.60	3.41	4.01
	29	Martinique	5.51	1.61	7.12
	30	Réunion	20.75	9.15	29.90
France Total			**1,636.81**	**333.15**	**1,969.96**

GREECE	**31**		260.81	60.48	321.29
Greece Total			**260.81**	**60.48**	**321.29**
ITALY	**32**	**Abruzzo**	15.62	3.12	18.75
	33	**Bolzano**	23.93	0.00	23.93
	34	**Emilia Romagna**	24.00	2.00	26.00
	35	**Friuli Venezia Giulia**	15.90	0.00	15.90
	36	**Lazio**	4.07	0.68	4.74
	37	**Liguria**	6.50	0.08	6.58
	38	**Lombardia**	31.30	0.00	31.30
	39	**Marche**	7.55	3.00	10.55
	40	**Piemonte**	23.56	0.00	23.56
	41	**Toscana**	4.84	4.84	9.68
	42	**Trento**	24.68	0.00	24.68
	43	**Umbria**	7.48	4.67	12.15
	44	**Valle d'Aosta**	19.67	0.00	19.67
	45	**Veneto**	35.61	0.00	35.61
	46	**Molise**	5.06	1.76	6.82
	47	**Sardegna**	30.74	69.44	100.18
	48	**Basilicata**	10.35	0.00	10.35
	49	**Calabria**	16.68	11.50	28.18
	50	**Campania**	50.14	16.71	66.85
	51	**Puglia**	1.32	5.29	6.61
	52	**Sicilia**	23.76	14.24	38.00
Italy Total			**382.74**	**137.34**	**520.08**
POLAND	**53**		0.00	1,959.00	1,959.00
Poland Total			**0.00**	**1,959.00**	**1,959.00**
PORTUGAL	**54**	**Continente**	545.84	70.15	615.99
	55	**Madeira**	16.99	0.14	17.13
Portugal Total			**562.83**	**129.29**	**692.12**
ROMANIA (38%)*	**56**		498.36	404.33	902.69
Romania Total			**498.36**	**404.33**	**902.69**
SWEDEN	**57**			262.04	262.04
Sweden Total				**262.04**	**262.04**
SLOVENIA	**58**		189.54	36.37	225.91
Slovenia Total			**189.54**	**36.37**	**225.91**
SLOVAKIA	**59**		315.21	216.51	531.71
Slovakia Total			**315.21**	**216.51**	**531.71**
FINLAND		**Mainland**	463.96	364.56	828.52
FinlandTotal			**463.96**	**368.81**	**832.77**

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ANNEX 8:

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