ANNEXES 1-3

This Annex consists of

Annex 1: Glossary of key terms

Annex 2: Clustering of programming areas

Annex 3: Additional Information Sources

Annex 1
Glossary of key terms

Additionality principle

This is the principle that funds from the European Union should be additional to what national governments would normally have spent in an area: they should not displace such resources. Similarly, individual projects must be able to demonstrate that without European Structural Funds their project would not be able to go ahead (or only in a reduced form).

Afforestation

This is the planting of trees for the purpose of creating woodland or forest, undertaken with a view to environmental concerns. In the context of the common agricultural policy, the term refers to measures, co-financed by the European Union, to encourage new woodland development.

Agenda 2000

Agenda 2000 was an action framework for EU agricultural and regional policy, in the light of the enlargement towards Central and Eastern Europe, and the financial perspectives for the period 2000-2006. In addition to reducing direct price support to farmers, it consolidated the concept of a "European multifunctional model" of agriculture which plays many roles in society over and above the production of food. Programme, adopted at the Berlin European Council in March 1999, which announced a new policy Rural Development, was defined as the "second pillar" of the Common Agricultural Policy, bringing together series of measures into one regulation.

Agri-environmental payments

These are annual payments to farmers and other land managers who make voluntary five to seven year commitments to achieve environmental objectives which go beyond the relevant mandatory standards. The payments cover the additional costs and income forgone as a result of their commitment

Annual Report

Article 87 of the Rural Development Regulation refers to the Annual Progress Report that Managing Authorities must send each year to the Commission by the 30th June detailing progress on the implementation of the Rural Development Programme over that period. The Regulation specifies the subjects that the Annual Progress Report should cover

Area-based approach

The area-based approach consists in defining a development policy starting from the current situation, strengths and weaknesses particular to an area. It is closely associated with the Leader approach which is applied to areas of less than 100,000 inhabitants but it can also be applied to other spatial levels.

Annual Work Unit (AWU)

Unit of measurement of labour force in agriculture. An Annual Work Unit is equivalent to a full-time employment. One AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person undertaking fulltime agricultural work on the holding over a 12 month period.

Baseline indicators

Baseline indicators reflect the state of the economic, social or environmental situation, at a given time (generally at the beginning of the intervention). Baseline indicators are used in the SWOT analysis and the definition of the programme strategy. They fall into two categories: 1) Objective related baseline indicators. These are directly linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are used to develop the SWOT analysis in relation to objectives identified in the regulation. They are also used as a baseline (or reference) against which the programmes' impact will be assessed. 2) Context related baseline indicators. These provide information on relevant aspects of the general contextual trends that are likely to have an influence on the performance of the programme. The context baseline indicators therefore serve two purposes: (i) contributing to identification of strengths and weaknesses within the region and (ii) helping to interpret impacts achieved within the programme in light of the general economic, social, structural or environmental trends.

Beneficiary

Person or organisation directly affected by the intervention whether intended or unintended.

Balanced representation of local interests

The LEADER approach must be implemented via Local Action Groups (LAGs). These are bodies in which the decision-making lies in the hands of a partnership in which the "private" sector holds at least 50% of the voting power. One of the criteria for judging the quality of the partnership is the extent to which the composition of the partnership is "balanced" in the sense of reflecting the socio-economic make up of the area.

Balance among measures

This refers to the fact that the resources devoted to the measures of a programme should reflect the level of priority they is given in the strategy, which in turn, should be based on the main needs identified.

Bottom-up approach

The bottom- up approach refers to the formulation and implementation of development strategies by the (local) actors concerned. Key aspects of decision making take place as close as possible to the the ground or “grass-roots” rather than at a higher level. The bottom up approach relies on two major activities (“animation” and training of local communities). It can come into play at different stages of the programme (design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation)

Coherence

The degree to which the programme corresponds to the situation in the area it covers and is consistent within itself. The internal coherence refers to the consistency between the objectives, measures and resources allocated to a programme. The external coherence refers to the consistency between the programme objectives and the needs of the programme area as well the objectives and measures of other related programmes.

CMEF (Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework)

The CMEF is set out in a guidance handbook published by the European Commission. The handbook shows how a common set of indicators covering all Member States will help to assess how rural development programmes are contributing to Community priorities and aims to provide a comprehensive source of data for mid-term and ex-post evaluation of the 2007-13 programming period.

Comparability

Quality of an information source or indicator which uses the same measurement unit. Comparability is useful for establishing norms for judgement between different countries, programmes and interventions, and for analysing changes over time (e.g. the average cost of jobs created by the intervention can be favourably compared to that of similar interventions).

Counterfactual situation

A situation which would have occurred in the absence of a public intervention, also referred to as "policy-off" situation. By comparing the counterfactual and real situations, it is possible to determine the net effects of the public intervention.

Criterion

Characteristic on which the judgement of an intervention can be based. A rural development measure would usually be judged on several criteria reflecting the different expected impacts of this measure.

Common Market Organisations

A Common Market Organisation is a set of measures that, when operated together, enable the European Union to manage a market for a specific agricultural product. The purpose of such market management is to provide, on the one hand, farmers with an outlet for their products and a steady income and, on the other hand, to ensure that consumers have a secure supply of food at reasonable prices. There are 22 Common Market Organisations. Together they cover around 90% of the output of farms in the European Union.

Compensatory payments

These are payments made to farmers and forestry owners to compensate them for the additional costs and income forgone from carrying out their activity in a way which brings certain environmental and social benefits for society as a whole. They can include payment for farming in areas with natural or other forms of handicaps, Natura 2000 payments, agri-environmental payments, animal welfare payments and various types of payment to promote environmentally friendly forestry.

Core objectives of rural development policy

In September 2005, the Council adopted the Rural Development Regulation that establishes a new rural development policy for the programming period 2007-2013. The policy has three core objectives:

1. Improving the competitiveness of the farming and forestry sector through support for restructuring, modernisation/innovation and quality production
2. Enhancing the environment and the countryside through support for land management
3. Improving the quality of life in rural areas and promoting diversification of economic activity.

Cross-Compliance

Cross-compliance requires that farmers respect statutory management requirements regarding public health, animal health, plant health and animal welfare. Farmers are also required to maintain all their agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition. The specification of good agricultural and environmental condition is set at the level of the Member State. Cross-compliance applies to farmers that receive direct payments from the first pillar of the CAP and some measures in the second pillar where it sets the benchmark for

agroenvironmental measures. If farmers do not respect these requirements then their payments may be reduced or cancelled.

Complementarity between actors/Complementarity of actions

Complementarity is a general principle of the Structural Funds: sources of funding should never duplicate each other but rather work in a complementary manner. This can be applied at the level of actions (e.g. organisation of cheese producers and promotion of local products) or at the level of actors (e.g. training body works with Chamber of Commerce).

Complementarity and Synergy of Structural Funds Programmes

The other EU policies and programmes are mainly represented by Structural Funds. The term complementarity is generally interpreted in terms of a clear demarcation between the types of action and/or beneficiaries financed by the different funds which avoids any duplication. Synergy is usually interpreted to mean that the joint effect of the different interventions is more than just the sum of their respective individual effects. This generally requires some form of coordination and is much harder to achieve

Cooperation between rural areas

Co-operation between territories within the same Member State or between territories belonging to several Member States (and beyond under some conditions) aims at the complementary objectives of achieving the critical mass necessary for joint projects to be viable and encouraging complementary actions. This should be done by pooling human and financial resources dispersed through the territories concerned.

Data

Individual facts, statistics, or items of information. In the context of an evaluation, primary data includes data collected directly in the field at the time of the running evaluation while secondary data includes existing information, e.g. statistics, monitoring data, data from previous evaluations.

Deadweight

Changes observed in the situation of beneficiaries following the public intervention, or reported by direct addressees as a consequence of the public intervention, that would have occurred, even without the intervention.

Decoupling

Decoupling, introduced by the 2003 reform of the common agricultural policy, is the removal of the link between direct payments and production. Prior to the reform, farmers were entitled to

receive direct payments only if they produced particular commodities. Consequently, the receipt of direct payments influenced the profitability of growing particular crops or producing particular types of animals and would therefore affect farmers' business decisions. Decoupled payments support the incomes of farmers irrespective of the type of production. The decoupled Single Farm Payment, as a general principle, replaces all the previous direct payments linked to a particular commodity. By removing the obligation to continue to produce a particular commodity, decoupling gives farmers greater freedom to produce according to market demand.

Demarcation

Where there is potential overlap for a particular priority, regional implementation plans will need to set out clearly where dividing lines will be drawn between the funds, and where close complementarity can occur to prevent inappropriate gaps in what can be funded from appearing.

Designation of Origin

This is the name of a region, a specific place or, in exceptional cases a country, which is used to describe an agricultural product or a foodstuff and which originates in that region, specific place or country, and of which the quality or characteristics are essentially or exclusively due to a particular geographical environment with its inherent natural and human factors, and of which the production, processing and preparation take place within the defined geographical area.

Direct payments

These are payments made directly to farmers in order to support their incomes. Direct payments are in contrast to 'price support' which supports the incomes of farmers by supporting the prices that they receive for their products when they sell them in the market.

Driving forces

These usually refer to the main underlying causes of change in an area, sector or theme. However, the precise demarcation between causes and effects are often difficult to draw so that some studies classify the main trends as driving forces (eg. emigration) while others go further back to the factors which are generating the change (eg hunger).

Early retirement scheme

Farmers who are above a certain age and who have decided to stop farming may receive payments under an early retirement scheme. The purpose is to encourage the replacement of elderly farmers by younger farmers, these being in a better position to improve the economic viability of farms. There are corresponding schemes to support the setting up of young farmers

Ex ante evaluation

An evaluation which is performed before programme implementations. It supports the preparation of proposals for new or renewed community actions. Its purpose is to gather information and to carry out analyses which help to ensure that the policy objectives will be delivered successfully, that the measures used are cost effective and that reliable evaluation will subsequently be possible. Accordingly, in the context of rural development programmes, the ex ante evaluation analyses in detail for each programme its underlying strategy and objectives, including baselines, quantifiable objectives and target levels to ensure that these correspond to clearly identified needs and development strategies.

Extensification

This refers to farming methods which have the effect of reducing the amount of farm products that farmers produce and/or of improving environmental and animal welfare conditions (e.g. lower livestock densities, less use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc). Farmers may be partially compensated by the European Union for the cost of undertaking such measures. The main support tools are agri-environmental measures and animal welfare measures.

Eligibility conditions

Eligibility conditions are defined as the conditions that govern access to public support and which potential beneficiaries must comply with prior to application and which actual beneficiaries must comply with after approval. In this respect eligibility conditions are a key part of any programme design.

Economic Size (of an agricultural holding)

It represents the potential gross value added of the holding. The concept has been developed in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC) that is applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat and in Farm Accounting Data Network of EC. It is obtained by multiplying, for each enterprise on the farm, the relevant gross margin (calculated as a multi-annual average at regional level and named standard gross margin) by the area (crops) or the livestock (animal productions). The total standard gross margin of the holding, expressed in euros, is then converted in European Standard Unit (1 ESU = 1,200 € SGM) and evaluates its economic size.

European System of Accounts (ESA)

In the European Union, annual national accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts: ESA 1995 (Council Regulation 2223/96 of 25/06/1996, OJ L310 of 30/11/1996). Some changes will be applied from Economic Accounts for 2005.

Full-Time Equivalent Employment (FTE)

Full-time equivalent units are used to improve the comparability of measures of employment. Figures for the number of persons working less than the standard working time of a full-year full-time worker, should be converted into full time equivalents, with regard to the working time of a full-time full-year employee in the unit.

Farm Accountancy Data Network

The Farm Accountancy Data Network provides data on the financial and economic aspects of farming in the Member States of the European Union. Each year a sample of farms is selected which is representative of commercial farms. They provide data on their costs of production, their revenues from selling their output and on other aspects of their farming operations. The data enable the European Union to monitor the income situation of farmers and to examine the effects of policy.

Farm Advisory Services

Farm advisory services should allow farmers and forest holders to improve the sustainable management of their holding by assessing the performance of their agricultural holdings and identifying necessary improvements with regard to statutory management requirements and Community standards relating to occupational safety. The advisory services can cover areas such as the environment, quality standards, sustainable forest management practices, information on the latest research. Farmers can receive support to compensate for the cost of the use of these services.

Farmer

A farmer is defined as an individual (or group of individuals e.g. partnerships, companies, and other legal structures through which a business is conducted) who exercises an agricultural activity on a holding.

Financial Discipline Mechanism

This is a mechanism for ensuring that expenditure under the provisions of the common agricultural policy does not exceed the limits specified in the budget of the European Union.

Financial Perspective

The financial perspective forms the framework for the expenditure of the European Union over a period of seven years. It is the result of an inter-institutional agreement between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Food safety

This term refers to the extent to which food is safe to eat. The term is sometimes confused with that of food security which refers to the extent to which food is available – ie whether it is physically available and at what price.

Food security

This term refers to the availability of food – in other words whether it is physically available and if so at what price. The term is sometimes confused with that of food safety which refers to the extent to which food is safe to eat. Article 33 of the Treaty on European Union provides that the objectives of the common agricultural policy are, among other things, to assure the availability of supplies of food and to ensure that supplies reach consumers at reasonable prices.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was both an agreement (now incorporated into the agreements of the World Trade Organisation) and an organisation set up to administer the agreement. Since 1995 the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has been replaced by the World Trade Organisation.

Genetically Modified Organism (GMO)

The term 'genetically modified organism' means an organism, with the exception of the human being, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or by natural recombination.

Geographical Indication

This is the name of a region, a specific place or, in exceptional cases a country, used to describe an agricultural product or a foodstuff which originates in that region, specific place or country, and; which possesses a specific quality, reputation or other characteristics attributable to that geographical origin and the production and/or processing and/or preparation of which take place within the defined geographical area.

Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition

Within the framework of cross compliance farmers are obliged to respect certain minimum requirements for maintaining their land in good agricultural and environmental condition. These requirements are defined by the Member States at national or regional level. They include the following: the protection soil against erosion, the maintenance of soil organic matter and soil structure, and the minimum level of maintenance of habitats.

Gross effect

Change observed following a public intervention, or an effect reported by the direct beneficiaries. A gross effect appears to be the consequence of an intervention but usually it cannot be entirely imputed to it.

Holder (of an agricultural holding)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys (Commission Decision 2000/115/EC of 24/11/1999, OJ L38 of 12/02/2000 p.1), the holder of the holding is that natural person, group of natural persons or the legal person on whose account and in whose name the holding is operated and who is legally and economically responsible for the holding, i.e. who takes the economic risks of the holding.

Impact indicators

These refer to the benefits of the programme beyond the immediate effects on its direct beneficiaries both at the level of the intervention but also more generally in the programme area. They are linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are normally expressed in “net” terms, which means subtracting effects that cannot be attributed to the intervention (e.g. double counting, deadweight), and taking into account indirect effects (displacement and multipliers).

Indicator

Tool to measure the achievement of: an objective; a resource mobilised; an output accomplished; an effect obtained; or a context variable (economic, social or environmental). The information provided by an indicator is a quantitative datum used to measure facts or opinions (e.g. percentage of regional enterprises which have been assisted by public intervention; percentage of trainees who claim to be satisfied or highly satisfied). Indicators can be divided into various types: baseline, input, output, result and impact (defined elsewhere). The Handbook on the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework defines a series of common indicators of each type which should always be used while at the same time allowing managing authorities to define their own additional indicators. There are guidance notes on the choice and use of indicators and on the common indicators.

Input

Financial, human, material, organisational and regulatory means mobilised for the implementation of an intervention.

Input indicators

These refer to the budget or other resources allocated at each level of the assistance. Financial input indicators are used to monitor progress in terms of the (annual) commitment and payment of the funds available for any operation, measure or programme in relation to its eligible costs.

Integrated Approach

Integrated approach, in the sense that a strategy adopts a global approach based on the interaction between actors, sectors and projects.

Inter-territorial cooperation (in the Member State) and transnational cooperation between rural areas

Co-operation between territories within the same Member State or between territories belonging to several Member States is a specific feature of the LEADER method which aims at the complementary objectives of achieving the critical mass necessary for joint projects to be viable and encouraging complementary actions. This should be done by pooling human and financial resources dispersed through the territories concerned, according to thematic guidelines defined by the local action groups in their development plans.

Intervention logic

An intervention logic represents a methodological instrument which establishes the logical link between programme objectives and the envisaged operational actions. It shows the conceptual link from an intervention’s input to its output and, subsequently, to its results and impacts. Thus an intervention logic allows an assessment of a measure’s contribution to achieving its objectives.

LEADER

LEADER stands for ‘Links between actions for the development of the rural economy’. It is a method for mobilising and delivering rural development in rural communities through local public-private partnerships ('Local Action Groups'). It is designed to help rural people, groups and enterprises etc. to consider the potential of their area and to encourage the implementation of integrated, high-quality and original strategies for sustainable development.

Less-Favoured Area

These are defined as areas suffering from handicaps caused either by the mountainous terrain or by other kinds of handicaps. In these areas farmers may receive payments to compensate them for the handicaps. Mountain areas normally have a shorter growing season due to very difficult climatic conditions caused by the altitude or have very steep slopes which increase the cost of production. Other less favoured areas suffer from handicaps such as low soil

productiving, poor climatic conditions or other “specific” handicaps where land management should be considered to conserve or improve the countryside. .

Learning-effect

The strengths and weaknesses of the former programming phase are identified and can be taken into account by the programming authority when preparing the next phase of the intervention. This is one of the important roles played by evaluations

Managing Authority

The organisation deputed by the Member State to have overall responsibility for the proper running of Structural Funds in a particular area.

Measure

Within the framework of European rural development policy, the basic unit of programme management, consisting of a set of similar projects and disposing of a precisely defined budget. The measures in the Rural Development Regulation are defined in guidance note E of the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework as well as in the regulation itself.

Measurement unit

Used to observe a phenomenon, change or variable, and to place it on a quantitative scale. A measurement unit allows for quantification.

Mid-term Evaluation

An evaluation which is performed towards the middle of the period of implementation of the intervention. This evaluation provides a first critical analysis of the quality of the programmes and their implementation. In particular, the mid-term evaluation focuses on the degree to which the targets for expenditure, outputs and results have been met. This provides feedback on the interventions, which helps to improve the management of the programme and where necessary to make adjustments to the programme itself.

Monitoring

An exhaustive and regular examination of the resources, outputs and results of public interventions. Monitoring is based on a system of coherent information including reports, reviews, balance sheets, indicators, etc. Monitoring system information is obtained primarily from operators and is used essentially for steering public interventions.

Multiplier effect

Secondary effect resulting from increased income and consumption generated by the public intervention.

Modulation

This refers to a reduction in direct payments for bigger farms financed under the first pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy to finance the rural development measures contemplated in the second pillar.. Modulation became compulsory from 2005 and the size and cut-off points for the transfers are usually the subject of much debate.

Monitoring Committee

This is a committee established in accordance with Article 77 of the Rural Development Regulation to monitor, review and agree any adjustments to the Rural Development Programmes. Membership of the Committee is decided by each Member State from a cross section of organisations from the Public, Private and Voluntary sectors. The Committee is chaired by a representative of the Member State or of the Managing Authority. Commission representatives may participate in the work of the MC's at their own initiative. The rules of each MC are drawn up in accordance with the institutional, legal and financial framework of each Member State.

Monitoring systems

Monitoring systems refer to systems that monitor ongoing performance at both programme and project level on the basis of a wide range of information including reports, reviews, indicators, etc.

Manager (of an agricultural holding)

In Community Farm Structure Surveys (Commission Decision 2000/115/EC of 24/11/1999, OJ L38 of 12/02/2000 p.1), the natural person or persons responsible for the normal daily financial and production routines of running the holding concerned. The manager is generally, but not always, the same person as the holder who is a natural person.

National Strategy Plan

This document sets out the strategy for the Member State as a whole and draws together common elements in the way it will be implemented throughout the country. It demonstrates the thread that runs through delivery of the Community Strategic Guidelines for rural development at national, regional and local level and shows how the outcomes sought by the Rural Development Regulation will be met at the Member State level.

Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)

The NUTS nomenclature serves as a reference for the collection, development and harmonization of EU regional statistics and for socioeconomic analyses of the regions.

Structure:

- Level 0: 25 countries
- Level 1: 89 regions
- Level 2: 254 regions
- Level 3: 1,214 regions

Networking

Networking refers to the exchange of achievements, experiences and know-how between the actors or stakeholders concerned with particular theme or topic. The objective is to stimulate and achieve co-operation between the actors, provide information and draw lessons concerning the topic, via the exchange and transfer of information.

Need

Opportunity or difficulty relevant for concerned groups or regions, which the public intervention aims to address. Ex ante evaluation verifies whether the needs used to justify an intervention are genuine. Mid-term evaluation may involve a survey of beneficiaries, to reveal their needs and opinions. Needs are the judgement reference of evaluations which use relevance and usefulness criteria.

Net effect

Effect imputable to the public intervention and to it alone, as opposed to apparent changes or gross effects. To evaluate net effects, based on gross effects, it is necessary to subtract the changes which would have occurred in the absence of the public intervention, and which are therefore not imputable to it since they are produced by confounding factors (counterfactual situation).

Objective

Clear, explicit and initial statement on the effects to be achieved by a public intervention. A quantitative objective is stated in the form of indicators and a qualitative objective in the form of descriptors.

On-going evaluation

Evaluation which extends throughout the period of implementation of a programme Ongoing evaluation includes all the evaluation activities to be carried out during the whole programming period, comprising ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post evaluation as well as any other evaluation-related activity the programme authority may find useful for improving their programme management.

Output

An action which is financed and accomplished (or concretised) with the money allocated to an intervention.

Output indicators

These measure activities directly realised within programmes. These activities are the first step towards realising the operational objectives of the intervention and are measured in physical or monetary units.

Organic farming

Organic farming is an holistic production management system which promotes and enhances agro-ecosystem health, including biodiversity, biological cycles, and biological activity within the soil. It emphasises the use of management practices in preference to the use of off-farm inputs, taking into account that regional conditions require locally adapted systems. This is accompanied by using, where possible, agronomic, biological, and mechanical methods, as opposed to using synthetic materials, to fulfill any specific function within the system.

Partnership approach

In the case of LEADER, the partnership is a body of public and private players, united in a partnership that identifies a joint strategy and a local action plan for developing a LEADER area. This partnership must include at least 50% of representative of the private sector. The LAG is one of the most original and strategic features of the LEADER approach. Endowed with a team of practitioners, decision-making powers and a fairly large budget, the LAG represents a new model of organisation that can considerably influence the institutional and political balance of the area concerned.

Paying Authority

The organisation responsible for paying claims as a result of the implementation of the measures in a programme. Unlike the Managing Authority, the Paying Authority is not involved in project decision making or policy making.

Pilot nature of the strategy

Strategies are considered to have a pilot nature when they propose means of achieving socio-economic development which are new by comparison with previous practice in the area concerned, and with the methods used and planned in mainstream programmes. The methods and results of the pilot strategy should be transferable to similar cases in other areas.

Programme specific evaluation questions

Programme specific evaluation questions are formulated for the purpose of the evaluation of a specific programme, in view of providing a deeper insight into the overall implementation of that programme or to reflect specific objectives of that programme. Contrary to them, "common" evaluation questions apply to all the programmes

Precautionary principle

This is a principle that applies mainly to the fields of food safety and consumer protection. It should be considered within a structured approach to the analysis of risk and is particularly relevant to the management of risk.

Proportionality principle

Like the principle of subsidiarity, the principle of proportionality regulates the exercise of powers by the European Union, seeking to set within specified bounds the action taken by the institutions of the Union. Under this rule, the institutions' involvement must be limited to what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties. In other words, the extent of the action must be in keeping with the aim pursued. This means that when various forms of intervention are available to the Union, it must, where the effect is the same, opt for the approach which leaves the greatest freedom to the Member States and individuals

Qualitative indicator

A description, in the form of a concise, clear and stable statement, of an objective to achieve, or an impact obtained. The organisation of descriptors in the form of a structured grid may constitute the first step in the construction of an indicator.

Result

Advantage (or disadvantage) which direct beneficiaries obtain at the end of their participation in a public intervention or as soon as a public facility has been completed. Results can be observed when an operator completes an action and accounts for the way in which allocated funds were spent and managed.

Result indicators

These measure the direct and immediate effects of the intervention.

Re-coupling

The 2003 reform of the common agricultural policy decoupled direct payments from production. Within the context of the reform decision, the Council set certain limits within which the Member States (or regions) may re-couple some direct payments in order to avoid the possibility of land falling out of production.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Areas designated under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992) to be part of NATURA 2000 network of nature protection areas.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Areas designated by Member States under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979) to be part of NATURA 2000 network of nature protection areas.

Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and Agreement

These are measures to protect human, animal and plant life or health and to ensure that food is safe to eat.

Single Farm Payment

This is the name given to the payment that farmers receive under the Single Payment Scheme.

Single Payment Scheme

A central objective of the 2003 reform of the common agricultural policy was the decoupling of direct payments. To this end, the Single Payment Scheme was introduced under which farmers receive a decoupled Single Farm Payment.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Introduced by the Directive 2001/42/EC, SEA is a process to ensure that significant environmental effects arising from policies, plans, and programmes are identified, assessed, mitigated, communicated to decision-makers, monitored and that opportunities for public involvement are provided.

Strategy

Selection of priority actions according to the urgency of needs to be met, the gravity of problems to be solved, and the chances of actions envisaged being successful. In the formulation of a strategy, objectives are selected and graded, and their levels of ambition determined.

Stakeholders

The term stakeholder refers to all those actors who are concerned with (or have a stake in) an action. It is broader than the term beneficiary in the sense that those that concerned actors such as trade unions, NGO's, or employers associations may not directly benefit from the activity. Generally speaking, all beneficiaries are stakeholders but not all stakeholders are beneficiaries.

Substitution effect

Effect obtained in favour of direct beneficiaries but at the expense of a person or organisation that does not qualify for the intervention.

Subsidiarity principle

The principle of subsidiarity is intended to ensure that decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen and that constant checks are made as to whether action at Community level is justified in the light of the possibilities available at national, regional or local level. Specifically, it is the principle whereby the Union does not take action (except in the areas which fall within its exclusive competence) unless it is more effective than action taken at national, regional or local level. It is closely bound up with the principles of proportionality and necessity, which require that any action by the Union should not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaty

SWOT Analysis

SWOT stands for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The analysis of these four aspects has become the standard method for taking stock of the situation in an area, sector or theme and deciding on strategic priorities, objectives and measures. The SWOT should reflect evidence contained in the the baseline and other indicators as well as more qualitative information. Ideally it should take into account stakeholder opinions. The strengths and weaknesses refer to the existing positive and negative attributes whereas the opportunities and threats to the future.

Synergy

The fact that several public interventions (or several components of an intervention) together produce an impact which is greater than the sum of the impacts they would produce alone.

Target level

Estimates of an impact in relation to the baseline situation, based on past experience and expert judgement. A standard approach is to use benchmarks established in past programme reporting, evaluation and studies.

Transfer of information, good practices and know-how

This is a concept central to the Structural Funds, and especially Community Initiatives. Since these aim to explore new ways of making policy (for possible inclusion in mainstream policies), there must be ways of “extracting” the knowledge gained to pass it onto other people facing a similar problem.

Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)

In Community farm structure surveys (FSS), the Utilised Agricultural

Area is defined as the total of arable land, permanent pastures and meadows, land use for permanent crops and kitchen gardens (Council Regulation 571/88 of 29/02/1988, OJ L56 of 02/03/1988 p.3). The UAA excludes unutilised agricultural land, woodland and land occupied by buildings, farmyards, tracks, ponds, etc.

Vertical partnership

This term refers to the sharing of responsibilities between different levels of competencies: European, national, regional, local. This sharing and the procedure for exchanging information can be integrated in a contract linking the partners. It is a concrete application of the concept of subsidiarity.

Annex 2
Clustering of programming areas

THE GENERAL APPROACH – THE NEEDS OF RURAL AREAS

The issues at stake

More than half of the population of the European Union live in rural or semi-rural areas which cover 92% of the territory. These regions produce 45% of Gross Value Added and provide 53% of the Employment of the EU 25. As a result, rural development is of vital importance to the European Union. Rural areas in the EU still have significant and considerably diverse needs for development. The enlargement of the EU in particular has brought into the Union new Member States with large rural areas very much in need of focused intervention. In the Eastern parts of the EU, including Bulgaria and Romania, more than 16.4% of the workforce are employed in agriculture. Large parts are still very traditional and in Romania, for example, there are 4.5 million semi-subsistence farmers.

These large rural populations are often classified as lagging behind when measured against conventional indicators for disadvantage and deprivation. Nevertheless these areas also possess a beneficial mix of opportunities that European rural development policy can harness to make the best use of ecological, social and human capital. For example, traditional production patterns offer high reserves and potential in terms of ecological agriculture, bio-industries and rural tourism. Well targeted strategic interventions in such sectors will help strengthen and diversify rural economies and by doing so European rural development policy will make important long term contributions to enhanced quality of life and improved standards of living for rural citizens.

The new rural development policy must allow adequate flexibility and tailored responses are required to tackle the crucial problems affecting different types of rural areas. The main issues that European rural development policy has to deal with can be summarised as follows:

- Many rural areas suffer from varying degrees of isolation. Policies for combating remoteness and isolation can represent a significant cost for the public sector;
- The prevailing patterns of demographic change and migration vary considerably between different types of rural areas, with certain areas, mainly remote ones, still losing inhabitants, whilst other areas, near metropolitan areas or in attractive environments provided with leisure and tourism facilities and high quality social infrastructures, are experiencing a growth in population. Policies must allow to combat rural depopulation whilst, at the same time, managing the arrival and social, cultural and economic integration of new inhabitants;

- The rural economy is still, to various degrees of significance, shaped by the contribution of agriculture but in more and more areas farming is becoming a diminishing source of economic growth and employment in rural areas as other sectors of the rural economy, like tourism, rural services, environmental management etc., are gaining in importance. Despite this growth in new sectors, seamless economic diversification cannot be taken for granted. More recent research has highlighted the important role of less tangible or soft factors including various kinds of social, cultural, institutional, environmental and local knowledge which constitute the basic capital for regional development. Local entrepreneurial capacity has been identified as a key aspect for capitalising on territorial potentials in rural areas. A key issue to emerge in this respect is effective and open governance with a positive attitude to small and local enterprises and entrepreneurs and local public institutions with sufficient autonomy to adapt policies and specific measures to assist the local enterprises.

- In consequence, new evolving functions of rural areas (recreational, ecological, industrial, etc.) are joining the countryside's more traditional production functions (farming, forestry, etc.). These functions need to be better integrated within different policies affecting rural areas;

- Rural areas play a key role in the protection of the environment. Rural policies must support efforts to redress soil, water and air degradation as well as bolstering biodiversity and preserving both built and natural landscape features;

- Climate change has serious implications for Europe's rural areas, in particular the risk of water shortages. There is also a strategic role of rural areas, as they provide the resources (biomass, water) and most of the space (solar energy, wind) for mitigating or preventing climate change;

- The spiralling cost of energy and the foreseeable shortage of fossil fuels are presenting major challenges for the rural world, which is highly dependent on energy for transport, but also for other distinctly rural goods and services, such as fertilizers. Again, the energy issue also presents new opportunities for the development of rural areas, as the source and/or locations for many renewable energies (wood, water, wind and sun) are often found in rural areas;

- The very rapid expansion of information and communications technologies (ICTs) can reinforce inequalities and many rural territories already suffer badly from the "digital divide". Conversely, ICTs actually offer rural communities significant new opportunities, notably in the area of tele-working and tele-services;

- Managing urban-rural relations is a crucial issue for the future of rural Europe because multiple exchanges increase between them (commuting, services, infrastructures, value-added chains) as urban lifestyles expand. Rural-urban relationships are receiving increasing amounts of attention by policy makers, as well as

by scientists and experts working on the conditions and success factors for sustainable rural and urban development. However, this growing attention has, until now, not been translated into appropriate support or funding instruments focused on the specificities of rural-urban relations;

- The international context to the development of European rural areas can not be ignored. The development of global networks, the speed of communications and the liberalisation of economies have altered the rules of the game and raise a number of issues, not least with regard to the margins for manoeuvre and freedom of action of political decision-makers. The recent growth in agricultural prices worldwide shows that policies need to be able to adjust rapidly to a changing global environment;

A complex policy environment

Many European policies influence the development of rural areas. For example,

- The first pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): The actual state of WTO negotiations and the current hike in agricultural prices and the corresponding propositions of the Commissioner are pointing in the direction that certain "classical" instruments of the first pillar are going to be dropped (export refunds, production quota), and some changes seem to be happening quicker than expected, such as the suspension of the compulsory set-aside.

- Rural development is intimately linked with the European cohesion and regional development policy. Rural actors are targeted by measures to encourage a more diverse economy, financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund on the basis of complementary and consistency with the new European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).

- Transport, Telecommunication and Energy Policies involve choices or priorities such as the creation of trans-European networks that have a clear impact on the development of rural areas in the Union. Furthermore, the choice of a polycentric spatial development approach (SDEC, 1999), chosen as reference by some countries and regions has important implications for rural development.

- The Research and Development (R&D) Policy contributes to stimulating economic growth in rural areas by targeting much-needed R&D investments in Europe's countryside. R&D policy has also been successfully combined with other rural policy initiatives to generate synergies which increase the level of technological development in the Union as a whole and thus its competitiveness at world level. Like its predecessors, the 7th Research Framework Programme supports projects in the agriculture, food, fisheries, forestry and rural development sectors.

- Environmental Policy certainly plays a key role in promoting sustainable development and this involves rural development directly: the programming of development actions cannot avoid environmental protection and the latter cannot be assessed solely in terms of immediate costs. Sustainable approaches often require long term time horizons and this can create challenges for some policy makers. For example, the Territorial Agenda states that implementation of EU Environmental Policies is still poorly connected to spatial planning instruments which bring together policy and decision makers from different sectors at concrete spatial development issues. Problems regarding policy incoherence are even noted in important procedures such as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

- Information Society Policy emphasises the crucial role of information technologies in promoting the competitiveness of firms, efficiency of services, employment and economic and social cohesion. All these are key issues for rural areas.

- The governance of rural territories is a very important political challenge: Territorial governance is the manner in which territories of a national state are administered and policies implemented, with particular reference to the distribution of roles and responsibilities among the different levels of government. Decisions need to be taken at the most appropriate level in order to best take account of both local needs and higher level priorities (regional, national, European or even global). In this context, the appreciation and assessment of effective and relevant rural development programmes and policies is a key procedure that still needs to be refined in many governance systems.

- Many other policies and measures affecting rural areas could be highlighted and the coordination of these policies, within an overall strategy to support rural Europe, is crucial for enabling a greater coherence between the various measures implemented in rural territories.

DESCRIPTION OF INDICATORS

- Population change 2000-2006 in % of population 2000 (Source: Eurostat – The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.)

- Share of over-65-year-old population 2006 in % of total population 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.)

- Population density (inh./km²) 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year 2006 per square kilometre total area)
- Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices (Purchasing Power Parities per inhabitant) 2004 (Source: EUROSTAT – Gross domestic product (GDP at market prices) is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89). The different measures for the regional GDP are absolute figures in € and Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), figures per inhabitant and relative data compared to the EU25 average. Regional gross domestic product data are EUROSTAT estimates based on a harmonized methodology. Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) are a fictive currency unit that eliminates differences in purchasing power, i.e. different price levels, between countries. Thus, the same nominal aggregate in two countries with different price levels may result in different amounts of purchasing power. Figures expressed in Purchasing Power Standards are derived from figures expressed in national currency by using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) as conversion factors.)
- Change of gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices (PPS) 2000-2004 in % of GDP 2004 at current market prices (PPS) (Source: EUROSTAT – Gross domestic product (GDP at market prices) is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89). The different measures for the regional GDP are absolute figures in € and Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), figures per inhabitant and relative data compared to the EU25 average. Regional gross domestic product data are EUROSTAT estimates based on a harmonized methodology. Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) are a fictive currency unit that eliminates differences in purchasing power, i.e. different price levels, between countries. Thus, the same nominal aggregate in two countries with different price levels may result in different amounts of purchasing power. Figures expressed in Purchasing Power Standards are derived from figures expressed in national currency by using Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) as conversion factors.)
  ⇨ absolute figures were used to calculate the change of GDP because an increase of GDP per capita can also be caused by population decrease
- Unemployment rate 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – Unemployment rate represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the economically active population. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously): 1. without work during the reference week; 2. available for work at the time (i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week); 3. actively seeking work (i.e. had taken specific steps in the four-week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment) or who found a job to start within a period of at most three months. Economically active population (labour force, sometimes labelled also as active persons or active population) comprises employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week

worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.)

- Share of employed persons in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 2006 in % of total number of employed persons 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Share of employed persons in industry 2006 in % of total number of employed persons 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Share of employed persons in services 2006 in % of total number of employed persons 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Change of employed persons in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 1999-2006 in % of total number of employed persons 1999 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Change of employed persons in industry 1999-2006 in % of total number of employed persons 1999 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Change of employed persons in services 1999-2006 in % of total number of employed persons 1999 (Source: EUROSTAT – Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included. Classification of economic activities – NACE Rev.1.1)
- Number of tourist bed per 1000 inhabitants 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT – Number of bedplaces in Hotels and similar establishments 2006; inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year 2006. The number of bedplaces in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request.)

- Average farm size in agriculture 2005 (Source: EUROSTAT – Total Agricultural area (AA) in hectare per holding)
- Utilized agricultural area in % of total area 2006 (Source: EUROSTAT)
- Organic crop area in % of total agricultural area 2006 (national value) (Source: EUROSTAT – Farming is considered to be organic if it complies with "Council Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 of 24 June 1991 (OJ No L 198/1991) on organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs", amended by "Council Regulation (EC) 392/2004 of 24 February 2004 (OJ No L 65/2004)".)
- Emission of greenhouse gases (Global warming potential, CO2 equivalent, Average 2003-2005) in tons per hectar of agricultural area (national value) (Source: EUROSTAT)
- Average economic farm size 2005 (ESU) (Source: RD Report 2007)

The economic size of farms is expressed in terms of European Size Units (ESU). The value of one ESU is defined as a fixed number of EUR/ECU of Farm Gross Margin. Over time the number of EUR/ECU per ESU has changed to reflect inflation.

Year of SGM	Value of 1 ESU in EUR/ECU
2002	1,200
2000	1,200
1996	1,200
1994	1,200
1992	1,200

Year of SGM	Value of 1 ESU in EUR/ECU
1990	1,200
1988	1,200
1984	1,200
1982	1,100
1980	1,000

Procedure for determining farm size in ESU

There are five steps in the determining of farm size in ESU.

1. Identify the enterprises present on the farm
2. Determine the scale of each enterprise (hectares or number of animals)
3. Multiply the scale of each enterprise by the appropriate SGM to give the enterprise standard gross margin
4. Sum up the different enterprise standard gross margins for the farm. This gives the farm standard gross margin (i.e. the total of the enterprise standard gross margins for the farm)
5. Define the economic size of the farm by dividing the farm total gross margin by the value of the ESU

THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH OF CLUSTERING

In a first analytical step the correlation between indicators were calculated in order to avoid overlaps in the capacity to depict qualities of the programming areas or biases through the inherent weighting of specific aspects of the overall balanced picture. Annex 3 of the revised version of the 1st IR of synthesis of ex-ante evaluations of RD programmes shows these correlation matrixes calculated by Pearson and Spearman-Rho. Both correlation matrixes show no significant correlation between single indicators. This means that no indicator is "overlapping" with another indicator or depending on another one – thus putting a misleading emphasis on one single aspect of the analysis of programming areas.

In terms of methodology[1] the following approach has been used:

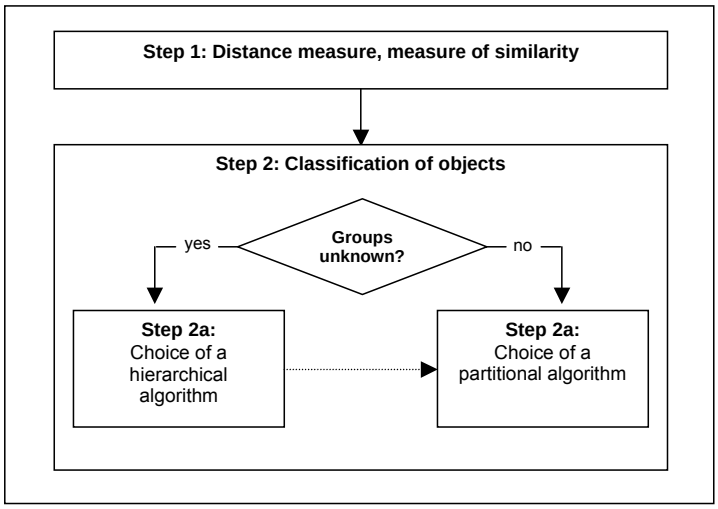
By means of cluster analysis, the regions were classified in several clusters which on the one hand should be in itself as similar as possible (homogeneous) and which on the other hand should be as different as possible (heterogeneous) among each other.

Clustering is the classification of objects into different groups, or more precisely, the partitioning of a data set into subsets (clusters), so that the data in each subset (ideally) share some common trait – often proximity according to some defined distance measure.

The data clustering was executed by means of two different processes (see figure 1 below). Due to the fact that firstly no groups (clusters) were known, a hierarchical algorithm had to be chosen.

The (hierarchical) clustering could finally be improved by a partitional algorithm (k-means clustering).

Figure 1: Clustering process by combining (hierarchical) clustering and partitional algorithm



[1] see Hans-Friedrich Eckey, Multivariate Statistik; unpublished script

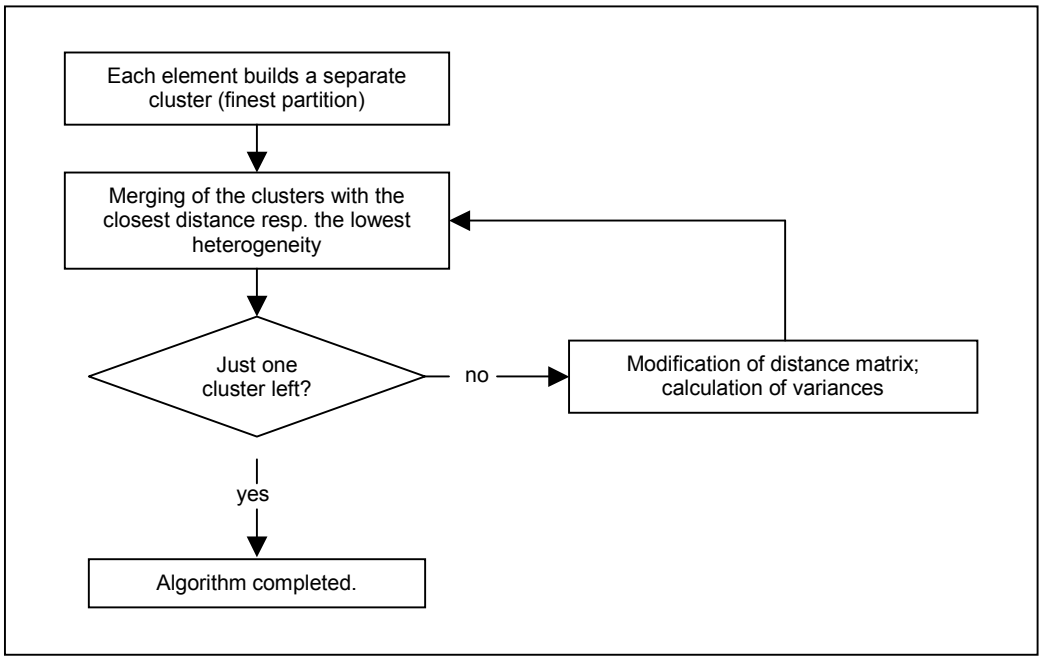
Hierarchical algorithms find successive clusters using previously established clusters, whereas partitional algorithms determine all clusters at once.

The hierarchical algorithm calculates as follows (see also figure 2 below):

- First each element builds a separate cluster (finest partition – no object belongs to more than one cluster).
- The two clusters which are closest (according to the chosen distance) resp. which merging causes the lowest increase in intra-class variance get merged.
- The distance matrix gets modified resp. the intra-class variances get re-calculated.
- The algorithm can be (theoretically) continued until just one cluster remains.

Clustering gets stopped either when the clusters are too far apart to be merged (distance criterion) or when there is a sufficiently small number of clusters (number criterion).

Figure 2: Hierarchical algorithm process of calculation



Due to the fact that firstly no groups (clusters) were known, the hierarchical algorithm was chosen. To get groups in clusters which are as homogeneous as possible, the Ward method was used. The aim of the Ward method is to unify groups in such way that the variation inside these groups does not increase too drastically.

When variance-oriented algorithms are used, the squared Euclidean distance must be used as distance function. Thereby the Euclidean distance – the "ordinary" distance between two points in the two-dimensional space – gets squared.

When Ward linkage method is used for clustering, all variables have to be measured on a metric scale. All used variables meet this condition.

$$QED(i,j) = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left(z_{ik} - z_{jk}\right)^2$$

Ward's Method

Ward's method is one possible approach for performing cluster analysis. Basically, it looks at cluster analysis as an analysis of variance problem, instead of using distance metrics or measures of association.

To calculate the mean of the g^{th} cluster for the k^{th} Variable all n_g objects of this cluster are used:

$$\bar{z}_{gk} = \frac{1}{n_g} \sum_{i \in C_g}^{n_g} z_{ik}$$

So the sum of the square deviations of the single values of this variable in cluster *g* can be calculated:

$$\sum_{i \in C_g}^{n_g} \left(z_{ik} - \bar{z}_{gk}\right)^2$$

The adding over all *m* variables shows the variation within cluster *g*:

$$V_g = \sum_{k=l}^{m} \sum_{i \in C_g}^{n_g} \left(z_{ik} - \bar{z}_{gk}\right)^2$$

The adding of the V_g*s* over all clusters shows the error sum of squares of a special partition:

By every fusion the variance within the clusters increases.

The clusters should be as homogeneous as possible, that means the variance within the clusters should be as small as possible. Using Ward's method two clusters get merged if the fusion causes the smallest increase of the variance within the clusters and for this reason causes a growth of heterogeneity within the clusters which is as small as possible.

The increase of the term V in case of merging the clusters C_g and C_h can be determined by the expression:

$$\Delta V\left(C_g \cup C_h\right) = \frac{n_g \cdot n_h}{n_g + n_h} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left(\overline{z}_{gk} - \overline{z}_{hk}\right)^2$$

Within the classification process the growth ΔV has to be calculated for all pairs of clusters. The two clusters with the smallest value of ΔV get merged.

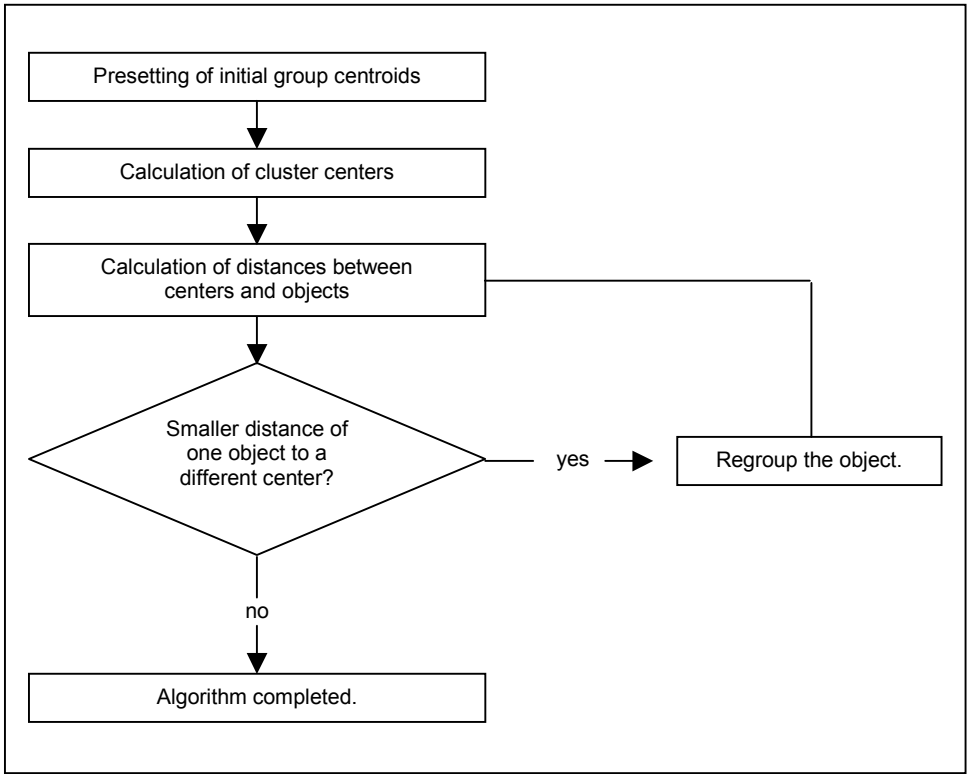
To optimize the cluster solution calculated with the hierarchical algorithm, finally a partitional algorithm was used. Thereby an initial partition based on the results of the hierarchical algorithm was employed.

K-means clustering (partitional algorithm)

The procedure (see figure 3 below) follows a simple and easy way to classify a given data set through a certain number of clusters (assume k clusters) fixed a priori. The K-means algorithm assigns each point to the cluster whose centre (also called centroid) is nearest. The centre is the average of all the points in the cluster – its coordinates are the arithmetic mean for each dimension separately over all the points in the cluster. For all objects the squared Euclidean distance to all cluster centres is calculated. Then each object gets assigned to the group that has the closest centroid.

At this point k new centroids as barycentres of the clusters resulting from the previous step get re-calculated. The two steps are repeated until all objects have the minimal distance to their centres.

Figure 3: K-means clustering (partitional algorithm)



Results of the hierarchical clustering approach

Classification Overview						
Step	Number of Clusters	Combined Clusters Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Coefficients	Diff1	Diff2
1	89	22	31	0,32		
2	88	27	28	0,81	0,49	
3	87	36	40	1,36	0,55	0,06
4	86	42	45	1,96	0,60	0,05
5	85	13	14	2,57	0,61	0,00
6	84	21	23	3,23	0,66	0,05
7	83	87	89	3,90	0,67	0,01
8	82	77	83	4,59	0,70	0,03
9	81	88	90	5,37	0,78	0,08
10	80	17	19	6,21	0,84	0,06
11	79	50	51	7,15	0,93	0,10
12	78	26	29	8,09	0,94	0,01
13	77	34	41	9,05	0,96	0,02
14	76	49	53	10,15	1,10	0,13
15	75	37	38	11,27	1,13	0,03
16	74	68	80	12,43	1,16	0,03
17	73	20	21	13,68	1,25	0,09
18	72	34	44	15,16	1,48	0,23
19	71	70	85	16,73	1,56	0,08
20	70	35	49	18,39	1,66	0,10
21	69	87	88	20,06	1,67	0,01
22	68	2	60	21,78	1,72	0,05
23	67	12	13	23,76	1,97	0,25
24	66	47	52	25,77	2,01	0,04
25	65	7	25	27,91	2,14	0,12
26	64	8	56	30,05	2,14	0,00
27	63	36	37	32,22	2,18	0,04
28	62	11	18	34,51	2,28	0,11
29	61	71	79	36,86	2,35	0,07
30	60	20	22	39,22	2,36	0,01
31	59	70	81	41,59	2,37	0,01
32	58	6	66	43,99	2,40	0,03
33	57	47	48	46,56	2,56	0,16
34	56	73	75	49,13	2,58	0,01
35	55	4	33	51,78	2,65	0,07
36	54	2	3	54,87	3,09	0,43
37	53	43	54	58,08	3,21	0,13
38	52	68	82	61,43	3,35	0,14
39	51	71	73	64,93	3,50	0,16
40	50	76	84	68,69	3,76	0,25
41	49	7	11	72,53	3,85	0,09
42	48	17	74	76,44	3,91	0,06
43	47	9	86	80,51	4,06	0,15
44	46	47	50	84,77	4,26	0,20
45	45	34	36	89,03	4,26	0,00
46	44	4	61	93,44	4,42	0,15

Classification Overview						
Step	Number of Clusters	Combined Clusters Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Coefficients	Diff1	Diff2
47	43	32	64	97,97	4,53	0,11
48	42	1	39	102,77	4,80	0,27
49	41	10	43	107,74	4,97	0,17
50	40	62	67	112,72	4,98	0,01
51	39	8	57	117,94	5,22	0,24
52	38	27	30	123,28	5,34	0,12
53	37	70	71	128,80	5,53	0,19
54	36	68	77	134,46	5,66	0,13
55	35	26	27	140,54	6,08	0,42
56	34	42	46	147,06	6,51	0,44
57	33	5	55	153,59	6,54	0,02
58	32	9	10	160,97	7,38	0,84
59	31	32	62	168,66	7,68	0,30
60	30	17	20	176,46	7,80	0,11
61	29	7	87	184,89	8,43	0,63
62	28	1	34	194,89	10,00	1,58
63	27	4	6	205,11	10,22	0,21
64	26	70	76	215,91	10,81	0,59
65	25	5	78	226,98	11,07	0,26
66	24	35	47	238,14	11,16	0,09
67	23	12	15	251,28	13,14	1,98
68	22	32	68	267,20	15,92	2,78
69	21	7	17	283,22	16,03	0,11
70	20	2	59	300,65	17,43	1,40
71	19	5	72	319,81	19,15	1,72
72	18	4	8	339,91	20,10	0,95
73	17	5	69	362,04	22,13	2,03
74	16	7	58	385,93	23,90	1,77
75	15	9	16	410,27	24,33	0,43
76	14	4	32	434,62	24,36	0,02
77	13	35	63	465,15	30,53	6,17
78	12	9	42	499,82	34,67	4,14
79	11	5	70	536,61	36,79	2,13
80	10	1	35	574,31	37,69	0,90
81	9	4	65	616,12	41,81	4,12
82	8	2	24	667,78	51,66	9,85
83	7	1	9	723,08	55,30	3,64
84	6	2	7	788,62	65,54	10,25
85	5	2	26	859,84	71,22	5,68
86	4	2	12	964,02	104,18	32,96
87	3	4	5	1098,84	134,81	30,63
88	2	1	2	1270,70	171,86	37,05
89	1	1	4	1513,00	242,30	70,44

F-value tests

ID_geo	lfnr	Region	QCL_1	POP0006	POPAnt65	POP_dens	pps_hab	pps0004	UNRT06	EMPI_06	EMPII_06	EMPIII_06	EI9906	EII9906	EIII9906	Bett_EW	AvF_size	Ant_agri	Ant_oeco	treib_t_ha	eco_f_s
		K-Means endgültige Lösung																			
	1	F-Wert Cluster 1		0,12	0,30	0,13	0,53	0,14	0,50	0,44	0,80	0,25	1,01	0,18	0,11	0,21	0,01	0,47	0,13	0,03	0,08
	3	F-Wert Cluster 2		0,09	0,13	7,74	1,54	0,16	0,30	0,03	0,32	0,21	0,46	0,12	0,03	0,41	0,09	0,35	0,29	2,01	0,76
	3	F-Wert Cluster 3		0,19	0,32	0,01	0,32	1,06	0,27	2,31	0,62	0,65	0,56	0,38	0,51	0,12	0,20	0,42	1,05	0,22	0,06
	2	F-Wert Cluster 4		0,62	0,27	0,37	0,31	0,06	0,19	0,25	0,69	0,64	1,32	0,70	0,44	2,10	0,07	0,54	0,11	0,37	0,03
	1	F-Wert Cluster 5		0,11	0,14	0,17	1,06	0,26	0,16	0,05	0,55	0,33	0,50	0,14	0,19	0,02	0,54	0,42	0,11	0,14	0,23
	2	F-Wert Cluster 6		0,14	0,96	0,16	0,31	0,19	0,27	0,17	0,69	0,65	1,39	0,39	0,07	3,07	0,14	0,42	0,66	0,04	0,06
	1	F-Wert Cluster 7		1,87	0,46	0,23	0,05	0,67	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,11	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,04
	1	F-Wert Cluster 8		0,14	0,07	0,04	0,02	0,13	0,05	0,04	0,47	0,29	0,06	0,11	0,10	0,04	1,30	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,97
		Hierarchisch 7-Cluster-Lösung																			
	4	F-Wert Cluster 1		0,14	0,52	0,16	0,54	0,19	0,44	0,32	1,11	0,67	1,21	0,27	0,13	1,52	0,07	2,01	0,35	0,03	0,08
	3	F-Wert Cluster 2		0,09	0,13	7,74	1,54	0,16	0,30	0,03	0,32	0,21	0,46	0,12	0,03	0,41	0,09	0,35	0,29	2,01	0,76
	2	F-Wert Cluster 3		0,25	0,35	0,01	0,39	1,04	0,29	2,11	0,60	0,62	0,58	0,36	0,51	0,11	0,20	0,39	0,96	0,20	0,06
	2	F-Wert Cluster 4		0,56	0,22	0,38	0,33	0,06	0,19	0,26	0,73	0,67	1,41	0,70	0,40	2,22	0,05	0,58	0,11	0,39	0,03
	1	F-Wert Cluster 5		0,11	0,14	0,17	1,06	0,26	0,16	0,05	0,55	0,33	0,50	0,14	0,19	0,02	0,54	0,42	0,11	0,14	0,23
	1	F-Wert Cluster 6		1,87	0,46	0,23	0,05	0,67	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,11	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,04
	1	F-Wert Cluster 7		0,14	0,07	0,04	0,02	0,13	0,05	0,04	0,47	0,29	0,06	0,11	0,10	0,04	1,30	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,97
		Hierarchisch 8-Cluster-Lösung																			
	2	F-Wert Cluster 1		0,13	0,27	0,13	0,51	0,12	0,51	0,36	0,83	0,26	1,05	0,17	0,11	0,22	0,01	1,73	0,08	0,02	0,08
	3	F-Wert Cluster 2		0,09	0,13	7,74	1,54	0,16	0,30	0,03	0,32	0,21	0,46	0,12	0,03	0,41	0,09	0,35	0,29	2,01	0,76
	2	F-Wert Cluster 3		0,25	0,35	0,01	0,39	1,04	0,29	2,11	0,60	0,62	0,58	0,36	0,51	0,11	0,20	0,39	0,96	0,20	0,06
	2	F-Wert Cluster 4		0,56	0,22	0,38	0,33	0,06	0,19	0,26	0,73	0,67	1,41	0,70	0,40	2,22	0,05	0,58	0,11	0,39	0,03
	1	F-Wert Cluster 5		0,11	0,14	0,17	1,06	0,26	0,16	0,05	0,55	0,33	0,50	0,14	0,19	0,02	0,54	0,42	0,11	0,14	0,23
	2	F-Wert Cluster 6		0,14	0,96	0,16	0,31	0,19	0,27	0,17	0,69	0,65	1,39	0,39	0,07	3,07	0,14	0,42	0,66	0,04	0,06
	1	F-Wert Cluster 7		1,87	0,46	0,23	0,05	0,67	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,11	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,04
	1	F-Wert Cluster 8		0,14	0,07	0,04	0,02	0,13	0,05	0,04	0,47	0,29	0,06	0,11	0,10	0,04	1,30	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,97
		Hierarchisch 9-Cluster-Lösung																			
	2	F-Wert Cluster 1		0,13	0,27	0,13	0,51	0,12	0,51	0,36	0,83	0,26	1,05	0,17	0,11	0,22	0,01	1,73	0,08	0,02	0,08
	1	F-Wert Cluster 2		0,10	0,11	2,17	0,42	0,20	0,31	0,02	0,19	0,08	0,21	0,04	0,03	0,50	0,10	0,13	0,11	0,15	0,85
	2	F-Wert Cluster 3		0,25	0,35	0,01	0,39	1,04	0,29	2,11	0,60	0,62	0,58	0,36	0,51	0,11	0,20	0,39	0,96	0,20	0,06
	2	F-Wert Cluster 4		0,56	0,22	0,38	0,33	0,06	0,19	0,26	0,73	0,67	1,41	0,70	0,40	2,22	0,05	0,58	0,11	0,39	0,03
	1	F-Wert Cluster 5		0,11	0,14	0,17	1,06	0,26	0,16	0,05	0,55	0,33	0,50	0,14	0,19	0,02	0,54	0,42	0,11	0,14	0,23
	2	F-Wert Cluster 6		0,14	0,96	0,16	0,31	0,19	0,27	0,17	0,69	0,65	1,39	0,39	0,07	3,07	0,14	0,42	0,66	0,04	0,06
	1	F-Wert Cluster 7		1,87	0,46	0,23	0,05	0,67	0,11	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,09	0,11	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,26	0,00	0,00	0,04
	0	F-Wert Cluster 8		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	1	F-Wert Cluster 9		0,14	0,07	0,04	0,02	0,13	0,05	0,04	0,47	0,29	0,06	0,11	0,10	0,04	1,30	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,97

Annex 3
Additional Information Sources

Commission documents
Regulations, guidelines, handbooks and information material

Rural Development in the European Union – Statistical and Economic Information – Report 2007, also available at the following web page: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/index_en.htm

COUNCIL RESOLUTION of 15 December 1998 on a forestry strategy for the European Union (1999/C 56/01) OJ C56, 26/02/1999, p. 1.

Brussels, 15/06/2006 COM(2006) 302 final COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT on an EU Forest Action Plan {SEC(2006) 748} (also see the following web page: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/fore/index_en.htm)

2006/144/EC: Council Decision of 20 February 2006 on Community strategic guidelines for rural development (programming period 2007 to 2013)

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 of 15 December 2006 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) 54 ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH

Commission's strategy paper with EU priorities on future rural development policy (to be expected by the beginning of May 2005)

Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Council Regulation on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) – COM (2004) 490 final 2004/0161 (CNS) – European Commission 2004

Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development (2006): HANDBOOK ON COMMON MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK. Rural Development 2007-2013. Guidance document 2006

The EU Rural Development policy 2007 – 2013, Fact Sheet DG Agriculture. http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture

Guidelines for the administrative implementation of projects for cooperation between rural areas financed by operational programmes or global grants, 8/01/2004.

Other relevant information taken from DG AGRICULTURE website on Rural Development http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture

Official documentation related to the Lisbon and Gothenburg Strategy as well the mid-t Rural Development in the European Union – Statistical and Economic Information – Report 2006. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2006/RD_Report_2006.pdferm review

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Preparing for the “Health Check” of the CAP reform http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2007:0722:FIN:EN:PDF

Member State Fact-sheets – Statistical data on agriculture and Rural Development http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/perspec/index_en.htm

Studies and reports commissioned by DG Agriculture

An Evaluation Of The Less Favoured Area Measure In The 25 Member States Of The European Union. By Institute for European Environmental Policy (2006)

Synthesis of Rural Development Mid-Term Evaluations. By Agra CEAS (2005).

Synthesis of mid-term evaluations of LEADER+ programmes. By ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH (2006)

Impact analysis: Study on baseline and impact indicators for rural development programming 2007-2013. Final Report. By IDEA Consult and ECORYS-NEI (2005):

Indicators for the Evaluation of the EU's Rural Development Programmes. By IDEA Consult and ECORYS-NEI (2005):

Impact assessment of rural development programmes in view of post 2006 rural development policy. BY EPEC (2004) 55 ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH

Ex-post evaluation of the Community Initiative LEADER II, commissioned by DG Agriculture, Unit G4. By ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH, Lukesch, Tödtling-Schönhofer et al (2003)

Methods for and Success of Mainstreaming LEADER Innovations and Approach into Rural Development Programmes, commissioned by DG Agriculture, Unit G4.
By ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH, Lukesch, Tödtling-Schönhofer et al (2003)

Mid-term Evaluation of the Sapard Programme 2000-2003, – Synthesis Report 2006

Study to assess the administrative burden on farms arising from the CAP. Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI), October 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/burden/index_en.htm.

Study on High Nature Value indicators for evaluations Final report October 2007. This study was financed by the European Commission...
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/evaluation/short_sum.pdf

Rural Development in the European Union – Statistical and Economic Information – Report 2007. http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/agrista/rurdev2007/index_en.htm

Factsheet: “The Leader approach – A basic guide”
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/fact/leader/2006_en.pdf

Rural Development policy 2007-2013; Country files
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/countries/index_en.htm

Rural Development policy 2000-2006; Country files
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rur/countries/index_en.htm

Study on Employment in Rural Areas (SERA) A study Commissioned by: European Commission Directorate General for Agriculture Unit F.3. Consistency of Rural Developelopment..http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/reports/ruralemployment/sera_report.pdf

Analysis of the requirements for soil and biodiversity protection as well as for greenhouse gas mitigation within the rural development programmes
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/soil_biodiv/index_en.htm

Agricultural insurance schemes
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/insurance/index_en.htm Published in November 2006

Study on the state of agriculture in five applicant countries
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/applicant/index_en.htm
This study was commissioned by the European Commission DG-Agriculture. An assessment of the state of agriculture and rural development in the Western Balkans region comprising: Albania, Serbia & Montenegro (including a separate report on Kosovo1), Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Prospects for agricultural markets and income in the European Union 2007-2014
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/caprep/prospects2007a/index_en.htm
Published July 2007

“The impact of a minimum 10% obligation for biofuel use in the EU-27 in 2020 on agricultural markets” http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/markets/biofuel/impact042007/index_en.htm

“Scenar 2020 – Scenario study on agriculture and the rural world”
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/reports/scenar2020/index_en.htm. Future trends and driving forces that will be the framework for the European agricultural and rural economy on the horizon of 2020. Published in January 2007

"Prospects for agricultural markets and income 2006-2013 – Update"
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/caprep/prospects2006/index_en.htm
Published in July 2006

Economic Impact of Unapproved GMOs on EU Feed Imports and Livestock Production (07/2007) http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/envir/gmo/economic_impactGMOs_en.pdf

Evaluation of the application of cross compliance as foreseen under regulation 1782/2003 Final Report July 2007
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/index_en.htm

Studies related to groupings of countries or specific types of areas: e.g

Integrated Rural Development in the Mountain Areas of Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans; F i n a l R e p o r t (Conference proceedings, Slovak Republic, Demänovská Dolina, 24-26 October 2005), by Euromontana

Comprehensive studies and reviews

Sustainable agriculture, fishery and forestry. Research results 1998 – 2006. Synopsis, 5th Framework Programme

The SAPARD instrument on the eve of accession. A paper by Alan Wilkinson, former Head of SAPARD Unit, Directorate General Agriculture, Brussels, Presented at the conference The Common Agricultural Policy – opportunities and perspectives – Sofia Bulgaria, 14 to 16 March 2004

Projects within the 6th RD Framework Programme – *"Types of interaction between Environment, Rural Economy, Society and Agriculture in European regions"* [TERESA]18 *"Enlarging the Theoretical Understanding of Rural Development"* [ETUDE])

Analysis of the National Strategic Plans and Rural Development Programmes for 2007-2013 in 11 Member States. Study done by CNASEA- Centre National pour l'Aménagement des Structures des Explotations Agricoles, France and INEA- Instituto Nazionale di Economia Agraria, Italy
http://critica-online.org/IMG/pdf/WhichDirectionRuralDev_EN.pdf
http://critica-online.org/IMG/pdf/Summary_WhichDirectionRuralDev_EN.pdf

Agricultural commodity markets – Outlook 2007-2016
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/tradepol/worldmarkets/outlook/2007_2016_en.pdf.
A comparative analysis of projections by Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) & Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) US Department for Agriculture (USDA) European Commission (EC AGRI G.2) 31 July 2007

Country specific analysis, studies and background materials, e.g.

SAPARD: experiences and challenges for the future: H. Hudeckova, M. Lostak; Czech University of Agriculture, Prag 18 This project is conducted under the lead partnership of OIR – see the homepage of the project: http://www.teresaeu.info/56 ÖIR-Managementdienste GmbH

Report « Analyse financière des programmes de développement rural 2007-2013 ». Pluriagri. AgroParisTech (ENGREF). Agnès Chabrillange, Cyril Mascart, Bastien VanMackelberg. Direction. Marielle Berriet-Solliec

Court of Auditors Special Report No 7/2006 concerning rural development investments: do they effectively address the problems of rural areas? OJEU. 20.11.06.

CLAN (2002), Contrats et territoires: Étude comparée de la mise en ouvre du 2ème pilier de la PAC en Europe, étude réalisée pour le CNASEA, novembre 2002.

The New Rural Paradigm: Policies and Governance. OECD 2006.
http://www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_2649_201185_37015431_1_1_1_1,00.html

Factsheet: Overview of the implementation of rural development policy 2000-2006 – some facts and figures (11/2003)
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/fact/rurdev2003/ov_en.pdf

Factsheet: New perspectives for EU rural development(10/2005)
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/publi/fact/rurdev2006/en.pdf

L'application du règlement de développement rural en Europe (étude comparative)
http://www.cnasea.fr/accueil/publications/cahiers_cnasea_3.pdf

Europe's Rural Futures – The Nature of Rural Development II
Rural Development in an Enlarging European Union. Comparative report by Janet Dwyer, David Baldock, Guy Beaufoy, Harriet Bennett, Philip Lowe and Neil Ward. December 2002
http://assets.panda.org/downloads/nordiifinal.pdf

The Nature Of Rural Development: Towards A Sustainable Integrated Rural Policy In Europe. A ten-nation scoping study for WWF and the GB Countryside Agencies (Countryside Agency, Countryside Council for Wales, English Nature and Scottish Natural Heritage). Synthesis Report By David Baldock, Janet Dwyer, Philip Lowe, Jan-Erik Petersen and and Neil Ward. January 2001
http://www.wwf.org.uk/filelibrary/pdf/nord_report_europe01.pdf

The rural movements of Europe. Vanessa Halhead. PREPARE June 2005
http://www.preparenetwork.org/docs/rural_movements_of_europe.html?PHPSESSID=k4frjjbbc28bte0dti0buv3da7

Les critères d'un ciblage efficace des politiques. Direction de l'alimentation, de l'agriculture et des pecheries. Comite de l'agriculture groupe de travail des politiques et marchés agricoles.

OECD 25-May-2007
http://www.olis.oecd.org/olis/2005doc.nsf/ENGDATCORPLOOK/NT0000691E/$FILE/JT03227846.PDF

Links

The World Development Report 2008 published by the World Bank seeks to assess where, when, and how agriculture can be an effective instrument for economic development, especially development that favors the poor.
http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=6966252

Publications of the World Bank on Rural Development
http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/simple-search?has%5fresults%5fp=1&search%5ftype%5fto%5fpass=title&search%5ftext=rural%20development

UN system Network on Rural Development and Food Security is hosted by FAO within the Rural Development Division of the *Sustainable Development Department*
http://www.rdfs.net/news/Article_list_en.htm#5

The ambition of the Eururalis project is twofold. First it wants to support policy makers in discussions about the future of rural areas in the EU27 with scientifically sound data. Secondly it wants to learn about the interacting of many forces that drive the future of rural Europe.
http://www.eururalis.eu/index.htm

Sociologia Ruralis reflects the diversity of European social-science research on rural areas and related issues. http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0038-0199&site=1

Information on Rural Development OECD
http://www.oecd.org/document/45/0,3343,fr_2649_34413_36878637_1_1_1_1,00.html

European Association of Agricultural Economics http://www.eaae.org/

The ‘National Network Units documents’ sub-section leads you to the libraries of the websites of the National Network Units which can provide useful background material, including practical guides and a look into the future of Leader.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rur/leaderplus/library/nnudocuments/index_en.htm

Managing authorities

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland
http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/rural_areas/rural_policy/localactiongroups.html

France
Ministère de l'Agriculture de la Pêche
www.agriculture.gouv.fr/spip/

Ireland
Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs
http://www.pobail.ie/en/RuralDevelopment/LEADER

England United Kingdom
Rural Development Programme Division
www.defra.gov.uk

Scotland, United Kingdom
Scottish Executive
www.scotland.gov.uk

Wales, UK
Welsh European Funding Office
www.wefo.wales.gov.uk

Northern Ireland, UK
Department of Agriculture and Rural Development Northern Ireland
Rural Development Division
www.dardni.gov.uk