



Investments in improving of potential diversification of economic activities and development of rural infrastructure

Msc. Bogdan PUNGARTNIK



Rural development in Slovenia in year 2000

Presentation of two SAPARD measures:

Economic diversification of farm

Development and improvement of rural infrastructure



Rural development in Slovenia in year 2000

192 municipalities

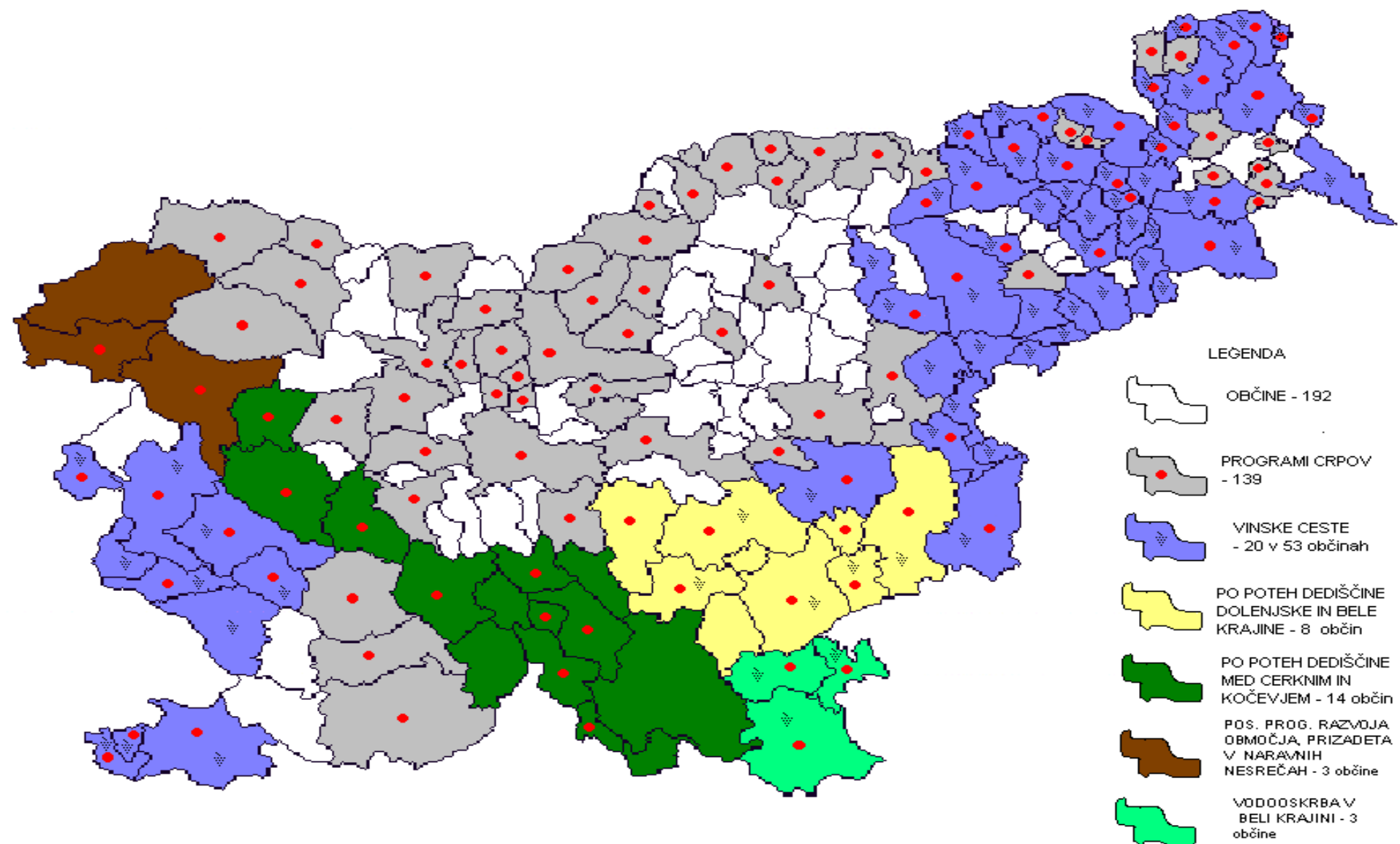
139 municipalities with villages renewal projects

20 WTR included in 53 municipalities

3 RRDP included in 25 municipalities

Agricultural act – regulative about additional activities

Establish paying Agency





Presentation of two SAPARD measures

UKREP	Sredstva EU	Sredstva RS	Delež
Investicije v kmetijska gospodarstva	2.214.100 (471.603.300 SIT)	1.107.050 (235.801.650 SIT)	34
Prestrukturiranje živilsko predelovalne industrije	2.530.400 (538.975.200 SIT)	1.265.200 (269.487.600 SIT)	38
Razvoj dopolnilnih dejavnosti na kmetiji	885.672 (188.648.136 SIT)	442.836 (94.324.068 SIT)	13
Razvoj in izboljšanje infrastrukture na podeželju	632.600 (134.743.800 SIT)	316.300 (67.371.900 SIT)	10
Tehnična pomoč	183.907 (39.172.191 SSIT)	113.040 (24.077.520 SIT)	5
Skupaj	6.446.679 (1.373.142.627 SIT)	3.223.339 (686.571.207 SIT)	100
	65%	35%	



Economic diversification of farm

Goals:

- Creation of new employment sources on farms
- Creation of new sources of income on farms
- Development of rural tourism on farm
- Improvement the social structure on rural areas



Economic diversification of farm

Priority were projects such as

- farm tourism
- craft business

Eligibility cost were:

- cost of different adviser
- building cost
- equipment

Beneficiaries were the farmer.

Measure was implemented only in WTR and RRDP area.

Projects was co finance in 50% eligibility costs



Economic diversification of farm

Successfulness

85 beneficiaries

79 applications relate to agritourism (43 new construction, 23 renovations, 13 investments in equipment),

5 applications to objects for recreational use (2 new constructions, 1 adaptation and 2 investments in equipment)

1 application was approved for the purpose of traditional handicraft, namely for the equipment purchase



Economic diversification of farm

- 6.118,20 m² new recreation area;
- 635 new beds;
- 1.735 new seats;
- annually: 75.392 visitors.



Economic diversification of farm

Decrease in the number of working hours	Average decrease in the number of working hours for 32%	The number of working hours, performed by the people who are not members of the family and work at the farm, in average increased for 157.6 hours per year. Total number of hours, preformed by the people who work occasionally, increased for 85.94 hours per year. The number of people who work at the farm and are also gainfully employed was the same for the period from the application, till now, namely 1.126 member, in average. The total number of hours, performed by these people increased for 712 hours per year. From this information, we can see that the acquisition of means for this measure had a positive impact on increase in labour force.
Increase in employment level in rural areas	Average increase in labour force in rural areas for 4%	In the time of application the labour force at the farms, in average amounted to 5 members, today it amounts to 5.3 members, which means that it increased for 0.3 member (6%). The number of women, older than 30 years, who only work at the farm increased for 0.108 member in the period from acquisition of means, till today. The number of people younger than 30 years also increased, namely for 0.162 member. The number of pensioners working at the farm, in average increased for 0.108 member. The number of people who only work periodically, increased for 0.324 member.
Increase in employment level in rural areas	Increase in employment for agricultural sector, for 16.5%	Due to increase in gross income, the labour force in average increased for 0.14 the number of women (16.7%), increase in the number of people working only periodically amounted to 0.12 member (10%) and the number of pensioners for 0.29 (14.3 %).



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

Goals:

- Improving farm efficiency
- Providing rural families with better access to urban-based services
- Provision of rural households with improved water supply
- Improvement of access to countryside for visitors and tourists
- Create better conditions for development additional activities on farm



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

Within the scope of this measure, investment aid were provided in the following areas:

- Investments in water supply
- Investments in theme paths such as study paths, cycling paths, bridle paths etc.
- Investments in road infrastructure



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

Eligibility cost were:

- cost of different adviser
- building cost
- equipment

Beneficiaries were the municipalities.

Measure was implemented only in RRDP area.

Projects was co finance in 75% eligibility costs



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

Successfulness

39 projects

26 water distribution systems,

12 water reservoirs and renovated

6 water distribution systems

1 water reservoir

2 two thematic paths



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

124,872 m of newly constructed water distribution systems

10,278 m of renovated water distribution systems.

2,460 m³ newly constructed water reservoirs

200 m³ renovated water reservoirs

1.330 m thematic paths



Development and improvement of rural infrastructure

Indicator of the result	Value	Explanation
Increase in water supply system coverage in municipality	Average increase of the share of municipality inhabitants, who are connected to the water supply system is 5%	When analysing the number of inhabitants in the area of municipality who are newly connected to the water supply system, we ascertain that in 75% of the municipalities, the share of inhabitants connected to water supply system, increased for 5%
Indicator of the result	Value	Explanation
Number of villages with new water supply system	Total number of villages that received water supply system from the Sapard programme is 26	Positive effects of the Sapard programme, Measure 4, are biggest within the areas where villages, until recently, did not have a water supply system; there were 26 water supply systems built in the rural areas that did not have one before.



Final conclusion

Very good experience

Numbers of new RRP



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

bogdan.pungartnik@gov.si

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION