



LANDNET 2014: Notes for Rapporteurs

Session: 3

Important findings for LANDNET	Who should get involved	Important findings for the Serbian context	Who should get involved
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In RDP programming solving of land fragmentation is considered by the EC as a key issue (presentation in session 1). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In RDP programming solving of land fragmentation is considered by the EC as a key issue (presentation in session 1). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The example from Latvia shows that it is difficult to come from pilot projects to improved policies / instruments. What are conditions needed to make this process more smooth? J. Thomas has gained important insights on this during the last year's work in Serbia. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The example from Latvia shows that it is difficult to come from pilot projects to improved policies / instruments. What are conditions needed to make this process more smooth? J. Thomas has gained important insights on this during the last year's work in Serbia. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria is gaining experience with voluntary LC in 20 villages / 10.000 ha. The process is continuously monitored in order to make it more efficient (e.g. amendments of related laws / by laws). Others can learn from that. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria is gaining experience with voluntary LC in 20 villages / 10.000 ha. The process is continuously monitored in order to make it more efficient (e.g. amendments of related laws / by laws). Others can learn from that. 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create further impact. The Bulgarian government is considering a form of mandatory LC. This form is mainly pushed by larger companies who think that the process is not quick enough. Smaller land owners fear that this would not provide them benefits. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create further impact. The Bulgarian government is considering a form of mandatory LC. This form is mainly pushed by larger companies who think that the process is not quick enough. Smaller land owners fear that this would not provide them benefits. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to finance voluntary LC under the RDP since you do not know beforehand who will be involved and what the outcome will be. State budget therefore need to buffer the risk. How can this be solved? What are good examples? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to finance voluntary LC under the RDP since you do not know beforehand who will be involved and what the outcome will be. State budget therefore need to buffer the risk. How can this be solved? What are good examples? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue for further discussion: what is the best institutional structure for voluntary LC to be financed under the RDP? Addition J. Thomas: Voluntary approaches in Germany can be subsidized under the RDP if they serve particular goals. The only weak point is that there is no legal body. Each participant has to apply individually but it can be done. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue for further discussion: what is the best institutional structure for voluntary LC to be financed under the RDP? Addition J. Thomas: Voluntary approaches in Germany can be subsidized under the RDP if they serve particular goals. The only weak point is that there is no legal body. Each participant has to apply individually but it can be done. 	



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In intense agricultural production areas in Bulgaria consolidation is mainly done by change of use (rental agreements) instead of changing the ownership. Addition from the interactive session: do we (LANDNET community / experts involved in pilots / setting up strategies) pay enough attention to improvement of the lease market frameworks? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In intense agricultural production areas in Bulgaria consolidation is mainly done by change of use (rental agreements) instead of changing the ownership. Addition from the interactive session: do we (LANDNET community / experts involved in pilots / setting up strategies) pay enough attention to improvement of the lease market frameworks? 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO is developing an update of the publication dealing with 'How to use EU funds for Land Consolidation' for the period 2014 – 2020 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO is developing an update of the publication dealing with 'How to use EU funds for Land Consolidation' for the period 2014 - 2020 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solving of land fragmentation can be financed under the RDP by a land consolidation sub measure (directly) and by some other sub measures e.g. to improve irrigation system (indirectly) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of IPA funds has been made more flexible. In the past accreditation of IPA PA was a long process. It is important for countries like Albania, Macedonia and Serbia to include LC in their rural development strategies. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct assistance and investment in infrastructure related to land is limited. A diverse range of measures to incentive 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	



Funded / Supported by:



LC directly or indirectly LC is available.			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The 'Partnership agreement' for RDP is umbrella for the coherence of the different funds and measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none">	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">		<ul style="list-style-type: none">	