

Integrated Aid System

Emcanta Cantabria
Good Practice Transfer Document



INTERREG IVC
INNOVATION & ENVIRONMENT
REGIONS OF EUROPE SHARING SOLUTIONS



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PROMOTING INNOVATION AND
THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY.

Table of Contents

1	Executive Summary	4
2	Good Practice Guide	4
2.1	Introduction.....	4
2.2	Existing Transferring Authority Context.....	4
2.2.1	Background information about the transferring Authority.....	5
2.2.2	Context specifically related to the Good Practice and its development ..	5
2.2.3	Rationale for the Good Practice	6
2.3	Good Practice.....	6
2.3.1	Case Study – name, acronym and high level description.....	6
2.3.2	Scope (original -> expanded).....	7
2.3.3	Costs & Breakdown.....	7
2.3.4	Critical success factors	7
2.3.5	Steps to Implementation.....	8
2.3.6	Technical specification.....	10
2.3.7	Metrics and benchmarks (quantitative and qualitative)	10
2.3.8	Lessons learned	11
2.3.9	Recommendations	12
2.3.10	Sustainability and Transferability.....	12
3	Transferring Good Practice	12
3.1	Table of Contacts.....	12
3.2	Getting Started	13
3.3	Monitoring/Measuring Progress	15
4	Appendices	16
5	Additional Media	18

1 Executive Summary

IAS allows the management of aid corresponding to the Common Agriculture Policies, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) in the regional government of Cantabria.

The tool gathers and validates the applications interactively through the Internet, verifying the accredited information while at the same time facilitating the posterior inspection, control and payment; therefore, totally eliminating the manual exchange of data.

It incorporates open-source solutions, 3G communications, and GIS and GPS tools to improve the quality of the management, control and payment of 7,000 applications and more than 40,000,000 euros/year dedicated to developing the rural environment.

2 Good Practice Guide

2.1 Introduction

IAS allows the management of aid corresponding to the Common Agriculture Policies, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) in the regional government of Cantabria.

The tool gathers and validates the applications interactively through the Internet, verifying the accredited information while at the same time facilitating the posterior inspection, control and payment; therefore, totally eliminating the manual exchange of data.

It incorporates open-source solutions, 3G communications, and GIS and GPS tools to improve the quality of the management, control and payment of 7,000 applications and more than 40,000,000 euros/year dedicated to developing the rural environment.

2.2 Existing Transferring Authority Context

The development of the eAdministration within the government of Cantabria is being carried out as a strategic initiative through Project Management's Technical Offices, in this sense, to impel and to consolidate the Information Society and technological development. In Cantabria, the public company EMCANTA, S.L. (www.emcanta.es) was created in last 2004.

Among EMCANTA's aims are coordination services, assistance and analysis, design, development, and installation support as well as project management's technical office tasks for introducing new information and telecommunications technologies to the public administration.

In the IAS Project, Emcanta has performed consultancy, analysis, bidding and project management tasks within its group. Besides Emcanta, diverse ICT supply companies from Cantabria have

participated in the project's development, promoting the development of Cantabria's business area.

Likewise, it is necessary to highlight the fundamental role played by the regional offices, unions, collectives, farming associations and other collaborating entities that have supported this initiative by forming a network of offices and collaborators that have acted as support and motivation for the project in the rural environment.

2.2.1 Background information about the transferring Authority

- Institution : Cantabrian Enterprise for the Development of New Technologies on the Administration
- Type of authority (regional, municipal etc.) : regional
- Legal status : Body governed by public law
- Scale and size : 20 employees
- Range of functions :
- ICT/IS Project Management, with the participation of Regional Government.
- Follow up and control services in connection with the Knowledge Society.
- Technical assistance connected with technological and methodological standards.
- Preparation and tender of ICT/IS projects.
- Project feasibility analyses.
- Technical Documents and proposal assessment tasks.

2.2.2 Context specifically related to the Good Practice and its development

A regional project applying the Spanish national regulation on the single payment system and other systems of direct aid for agriculture and livestock through an electronic public administration.

It allows for the management of aid corresponding to the European Union's (EU) Common Agriculture Policy (CAP), the most important common policy and one of the essential elements of the EU's institutional system. This includes the administration of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the Regional European Development Funds (ERDF) in the regional government of Cantabria, responsible for the management of these funds. They contribute to the promotion of a sustainable rural development throughout the whole community due to the market support policies and the revenues applied within the framework of the common agriculture policy and the cohesion policy.

It has a clear service-centred focus on the citizen (stockmen and farmers) that represents a point of inflection for representing not only the PAC aid applications, but also for serving as a work standard for the rest of the regional government's applications requests.

This project completes the main objectives of the Plan Avanza. It is framed within the strategic framework of the Programa Nacional de Reformas (National Reform Program) designed by the Spanish government to fulfil the Lisbon Strategy. In short, the Plan Avanza is integrated in the

strategic framework for boosting R+D+i (Research+Development+Innovation) already started by the government through the Programa Ingenio 2010.

The Plan Avanza is directed toward achieving adequate use of ICT for contributing to the success of an economic growth model based on the increase in competitiveness and productivity, the promotion of social and regional equality and the improvement of the citizens' well-being and quality of life.

2.2.3 Rationale for the Good Practice

The services offered by IAS are primarily directed toward the citizens of the rural environment (farmers and stockmen) by providing an added value and quality, so that they are perceived positively and by promoting the use of the Internet as an interactive means for presenting, validating and consulting the status of aid applications. This community would be composed of 7,000 aid applicants.

The rural environment is a community at risk of exclusion, formed mainly by citizens with little or no experience with new technologies. Hence, this project has been a challenge for the community and a clear benefit for the intended sector.

Likewise, it facilitates the existence of a unique access point from which distinct information and teleprocessing services are offered to the rural environment. It therefore eliminates not only bureaucratic delays and administrative errors but also unnecessary displacements- in short, speeding up application management.

The use of IAS reduces the effort that the government of Cantabria personnel dedicates to useless administrative tasks (manual treatment of information) so they can devote more time to land inspections, processing payment files and providing citizens' support.

2.3 Good Practice

2.3.1 Case Study – name, acronym and high level description

INTEGRATED AID SYSTEM (IAS)

IAS allows the management of aid corresponding to the Common Agriculture Policies, the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) and the European Regional Development Funds (ERDF) in the regional government of Cantabria.

The tool gathers and validates the applications interactively through the Internet, verifying the accredited information while at the same time facilitating the posterior inspection, control and payment; therefore, totally eliminating the manual exchange of data.

It incorporates open-source solutions, 3G communications, and GIS and GPS tools to improve the quality of the management, control and payment of more than 6,000 applications and more than 40,000,000 euros/year dedicated to developing the rural environment.

2.3.2 Scope (original -> expanded)

IAS is a reference for good practices in applying new technologies as tools for modernising the public administration in an environment at risk of digital exclusion (rural environment), with the aim of making a developmental element like the European Rural Development Funds more accessible.

Therefore, it involves the success of 5 actions surrounding the distribution of the European Rural Development Funds: applying new technologies (GPS, GIS, Broadband, and Internet) for modernising public administrations, creating online services, reducing the digital divide in the rural environment and helping the public administration promote the new economy.

2.3.2.1 Requirements/Business Need(s)

2.3.2.2 Stakeholders/who benefits?

- Government of Cantabria personnel
- Stockman and farmers (citizens)

2.3.3 Costs & Breakdown

- Development / year : 300.000 €
- Infraestructure : 30.000 €
- Human resources for inspections and controls : 170.000 €

Staff numbers :

- Developers : 10
- Manteinance : 5
- Inspectors : 5

2.3.4 Critical success factors

For the development of this service, a number of factors had to be combined, as listed here:

- A government action strategy
- A regional development policy championing the ICT industry as a long-term focal point for growth
- A regional, dynamic and 'clusterized' private ICT industry
- A frame of reference on a regional level (Governance Plan), aligned with national strategies (Plan Avanza) and international strategies (Treaty of Lisbon) and geared towards modernising the public authorities
- Legal framework: law for access to the services, by way of which on January 1, 2010, all citizens will have the RIGHT to initiate and consult procedures with the authorities electronically
- The existence of more dynamic and flexible instruments which allow the authorities to respond to the seasonal nature of certain services and to modernise.

- The fact of making it compulsory use by farmers, with a prior commitment by all parties involved: unions, district offices and partners.

2.3.5 Steps to Implementation

This section outlines, using stepwise refinement, how the transferring authority achieved the Good Practice implementation.

2.3.5.1 Planning

For the definition of the project, 12 months of preliminary definition and analysis work were undertaken, geared towards standardising the associated administrative procedures and defining the system technology:

- SIA1: Simplification and standardisation of forms – 6 months
- SIA2: Finding and selecting technological tool (including tender) – 4 months
- SIA3: Review and drafting of associated regulations – 2 months
- SIA4: Construction and testing of system – 8 months
- SIA5: Dissemination – 1 month

SIA1						
SIA2						
SIA3						
SIA4						
SIA5						

Having introduced the SIA, and as a project which puts into practice the Spanish regulations on the management of subsidies corresponding to the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), its schedule of introduction is determined by the presentation and payment of the subsidies.

- January-March: application data collection, resolution of incidents associated with the presentation, user administration.
- April-July: review of associated documentation and resolution of management-associated incidents.
- April-July: selection of sample of applicants for inspection in accordance with the established risk criteria and production of inspection certificates.
- July-December: Management and payment of subsidies.
- October-December: Adaptation of the system to the regulatory and administrative changes of the new financial year.

2.3.5.2 Development

SIA is, first and foremost, an information system applied to the Cantabrian Government's administrative procedure, following the European fund management criteria, so it is essential to carry out a proper review of the administrative aspects before beginning any project.

Following the SIA experience and before a new deployment, the following determining factors must be taken into account:

- Standardisation and simplification of the administrative procedure
- Simplification of the application forms
- Elimination of paper documentation

Likewise, the fact that the final beneficiaries are located in rural areas with limited penetration of the new technologies, combined with the complexity of the language and administrative procedure, means that an extensive network of cooperating members is necessary (agricultural syndicates, cooperatives and Cantabrian Government offices), acting as a link with the farmers.

2.3.5.3 Deployment

The launch of the SIA has been instigated by the Cantabrian Government with the support of the Project Management Technical Office, EMCANTA, S.L. (www.emcanta.es), whose remit includes providing coordination and support services for analysis, design, development and introduction, as well as project management technical office work related to the introduction of new information and telecommunications technologies for public authorities.

In the SIA project, EMCANTA has carried out consultancy, analysis, tendering and project management tasks in cooperation with the Directorate General for Rural Development. In addition to EMCANTA, various Cantabrian ICT companies have taken part in the development of the project as providers, thereby fostering the development of Cantabria's business sector.

Equally, the local offices of the comarcas (administrative areas comprising several municipalities), farming syndicates, collectives, associations and other participating bodies have supported this initiative, forming a network of offices and participants which has helped to support and streamline the project in the rural areas.

2.3.5.4 Acceptance

The Cantabrian Government's 2004-2007 Governance Plan (a strategic government plan) included a series of actions aimed at modernising the public authorities in various areas, for the purposes of allowing adaptation to social, economic and technological changes in the environment. In this regard, the Cantabrian Government's Directorate General for Rural Development did not want to be out of touch with the possibilities offered by new technologies in an area as sensitive as that of subsidies, given its impact on the overall quality of the services that reach the public, in particular in rural areas (farmers).

In this context the simplification and modernisation of the administration in relation to the management of the CAP subsidies was approached as a priority measure, as a factor that creates cohesion in the rural world.

2.3.5.5 Recognition

For the Cantabrian Government's Directorate General for Rural Development the SIA system has been a major challenge and a transformation towards the modernisation of the authorities, a process that is still underway, as a result of which 6,200 Cantabrian farmers have submitted their applications for subsidies via the Internet and the authorities have been able to carry out over 800 field inspections.

2.3.5.6 Opportunities

The SIA system has allowed the collection and handling of applications and inspections since the 2006 financial year, which now must continue with the collection of statistical data integrated with other Cantabrian Government systems in the field of budget implementation, GIS systems and other authorities (Ministry of Agriculture, Intervención General del Estado – equivalent to a Public Accounts Department).

2.3.6 Technical specification

An open-source development framework which, maintained and developed by technical staff with expertise in the fields of administrative management and subsidies, allows the reuse of code and use of J2EE technology to achieve faster and higher quality code development.

A team of full-time government specialists who know the administrative procedures and regulations, and the problems and casuistry existing in the management of Common Agricultural Policy, will allow the design, testing and validation of the developments and systems built in a fast and secure manner.

At this moment, there are separate systems for the regional government to report to the European Community on their agricultural and ERDF expenditures. In the future it is planned to integrate to make them interoperable.

2.3.7 Metrics and benchmarks (quantitative and qualitative)

This project is mainly directed at citizens for improving their relationship with the administration and for providing them with all necessary steps. In short, it is centred on the rural environment, a field not very well-favoured or with easy access to new technologies.

The new way of filling in an application favours the whole community of stockmen and farmers. It is easier and more reliable thanks to the high-quality information they can consult at any moment and from any place while avoiding travel. It covers 14 lines of aid:

- Single payment
- Arable crops
- Suckler cows
- Slaughtering
- Sheep-goat and additional premiums
- Energy crops
- Additional payments. Bovine livestock:
 - Milk quality
 - Meat quality
 - Suckler cows
- Agriculture-environmental aids 2000-2006
- IC. Indemnity compensation 2007
- IC. Supplement 2006
- Territorial cultivation contract
- Agriculture-environmental aids 2007-2013

In summary, it speeds up the process, reduces time and allows access from any point.

The benefits, from the administration's perspective, are that it is not only software, but also an integrated system. It helps public employees to manage applications and to guarantee correct and on-time payments.

It reduces the work load while directing more efforts toward developing new means to benefit the citizen.

In general, it includes all the benefits of the Internet, the security of authentication with electronic certificates, the advantages of GIS tools that can locate and provide immediate access to plans and land plots, GPS localisation tools in real-time and the use of mobile devices such as PC tablets and 3G cards for locating and measuring plots electronically.

The use of IAS implies the reduction in the paper use, about 15 different application forms used by more than 6500 stockman and farmers per year.

2.3.8 Lessons learned

- The implantation of new technologies in the rural world has been a great challenge that has changed the mentality of citizens and public employees. Hence, to start a project of this sort, support and guidance are required to guarantee its success. In this sense, the experience of IAS has allowed us to fairly gauge the value of a network of offices that can boost and help initiate the online services.

- The transformation from the traditional management systems based on an exchange of information on paper to a new automated system spectacularly reduces the number of employees dedicated to processing tasks.
- The modernization of public administrations by applying new technologies in the rural world maximises the effects of measures such as the European Rural Development Funds by creating a “cultivation broth” for new businesses that act like an economic motor in unfavourable zones, allowing the administration to act as a boost and stimulate the economy.

2.3.9 Recommendations

- Functional needs study
- Tool list
- Quick wins selection
- Definition of product catalogue
- Technical advice to final users, covering deficiencies
- Definition of organisational structure:
 - o Management Committee
 - o Monitoring Committee
- Establishing the Technical Office
- Legal support and adaptation to regulations

2.3.10 Sustainability and Transferability

Facing a process automation is expected to coordinate with other Spanish regions, so as to enable the dispatch of documentation with a unified format to the responsible entities at the European level.

3 Transferring Good Practice

3.1 Table of Contacts

Name	Organisation	email
Oscar Martin	EMCANTA	omartin@emcanta.es
Jose Manuel San Emeterio	EMCANTA	jsanemeterio@emcanta.es

3.2 Getting Started

The entities or bodies that due to their situation will need unified help and support must be selected. To do so a detailed initial study must be carried out on each of the bodies and/or municipalities. Having carried out this study, it must be presented to the corresponding authorities, analysing the results and reaching a consensus on their needs, organised into short- and long-term demands.

In parallel with this study, it is important to carry out a survey on the tools that could provide a general solution to the most general needs. It is beneficial and advisable to find solutions and products already in operation and to avoid developing tools in so far as they involve more testing time and time for launching the applications.

It is important to find 'quick wins' which attract initial users so that they can see that the project has been launched and that they are part of it. There are always parts of the project which initially involve additional effort and will not make a major difference to the final result, but which favour the participation and involvement of the final users.

Upon completion the analysis should result in a list/catalogue of needs that must be used as a starting point for compiling the catalogue of products and tools to be made available to the users and bodies.

Given the scope of application of the products and tools, it is important to bear in mind that normally the technical and technological knowledge of the final users will not be very high, and this deficiency will be one of the key factors to take into account during the project. The project's global and unified approach will allow the optimisation of resources, always with the approval of the clients and users of the project.

Having defined the needs and the tools to use, the next step will be to define the organisational structure behind the execution of the project, establishing the various levels and decision groups. In this case, and given the scope and social importance of the project, at least two decision-making levels or committees must be defined, one to define and specify the solutions and tools used on a technical level, and another of a more political nature, the main purpose of which will be to make the decisions that have a greater social, political and economic impact, and which in turn will ensure that the initiatives and proposals executed are in line with the rest of the actions and plans developed by the corresponding authorities.

The first decision-making level or group will be called the Monitoring Committee and its main characteristics and decision-making areas will be as follows:

- Providing support to the management
- Monitoring and coordinating the introduction and development of the project as a whole
- Coordinating the technical staff in the organisations involved in the development of the project
- Monitoring of administration and contracting
- Collaboration and monitoring in the introduction of the actions to carry out in everything related to the deployment and operation of the system

- Functional Specifications and final validation of the submissions and products implemented
- Execution of the project on a technical level
- Coordination of the actions carried out
- Validating the quality of the technical submissions and development proposals
- Ensuring that deadlines are met and milestones are reached
- Preparing and organising the Management Committees

This monitoring committee will be made up of staff assigned to the project in each of the organisations or companies involved in the project, and will include the technical and functional experts considered necessary at a given time.

The second and last decision-making level will be called the Management Committee, which is ultimately responsible for the project and made up of managers and staff in the areas affected by the project and by the project leaders responsible for execution, who will also be part of the monitoring committee. The main functions of this management committee will be:

- To validate and authorise the actions to be carried out.
- To act as the final link in the decision-making chain for decisions relating to the execution of the project.

Finally, an important element is the project's technical office, which is the main monitoring and quality assurance body that also ensures the continuity of the project. The main functions of the technical office will be:

- Support for the management by way of situation reports which help in decision making during the project.
- Monitoring the introduction of the project and the actions to be carried out.
- Coordination of the project's Monitoring Committees.
- Preparation of technical and budgetary proposals for the project and expectation management.
- Definition and validation of technical and financial/administrative documents.
- Monitoring of the project tender and execution stages.
- Evaluation of results and management of project extensions.

To ensure objectivity in the technical office's decision making, it must be made up of independent professionals, whether from a public body or entity or from companies or suppliers other than those that are going to execute or develop the project.

To execute the project correctly, it is important that all of these committees and teams are defined as early on as possible and, in some cases, such as the technical office, even before the beginning of the project. In addition to deciding the members of each committee, the members must know their functions and tasks and assume the responsibilities that correspond to them. To do so it is very important that the person ultimately in charge, normally in a political position,

is well informed about the project and aware of its importance, while providing support and making decisions that they consider necessary within their remit.

The application of technological solutions and tools in daily work usually involves modifying the affected regulations and procedures. Consequently, at all times there must be suitable legal support to ensure that the modifications and actions taken during the execution of the project are backed up and supported by solid foundations, while streamlining the processes needed for the modifications.

3.3 Monitoring/Measuring Progress

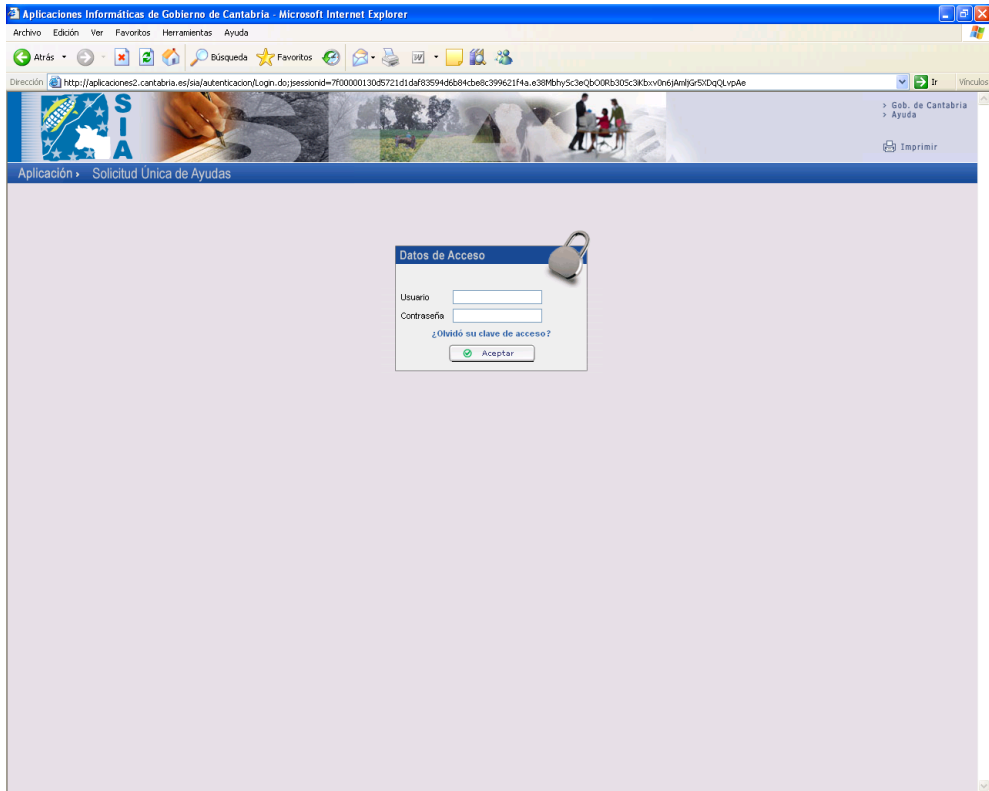
The main program indicators are:

Year	Lines of aid	Number of applications
2006	34	6000
2007	42	6200
2008	42	6200

Number of local offices participating in the program : 13

Number of collaborating entities: 6 (banks, unions, agricultural associations)

4 Appendices



[Ayudas](#) | [Formularios](#) | [Documentación requerida](#) | [Incidencias](#) | [Datos Presentación](#) | [Normativa y ayuda](#)

[Volver](#)

Código	Nombre	Descripción	
PU	PAGO ÚNICO		
AG	DECLARACION DE AYUDAS A LA AGRICULTURA		
FO	SOLICITANTES		

reg. 1 a 3 de 3 pág. 1 de 1 Nº de registros por pág.

Nueva solicitud | Consulta de Solicitudes | Ver censo de bovinos | Comunales Adjudicados | Cambio de contraseña

Solicitud SIA Ejercicio 2007

Ayudas | Formularios | Documentación requerida | Incidencias | Datos Presentación | Normativa y ayuda

[Volver](#)

Relación de solicitudes de ayuda

SIA

AYUDAS DIRECTAS

PAGOS DESACOPLADOS DE LA PRODUCCIÓN, PAGO ÚNICO

1 Derechos normales

2 Derechos de retirada

3 Derechos especiales

PAGOS ACOPLADOS A LA PRODUCCIÓN

Cultivos herbáceos

4 Cereales (Trigo duro, centeno, cebada...)

5 Oleaginosas (Soja, semilla de colza...)

6 Proteaginosas (semilla de lino...)

7 Lino (semilla de lino, lino bruto...)

8 Cáñamo (cáñamo bruto o enriado)

9 Vacas nodrizas

10 Prima al sacrificio de bovinos

11 Ovino-Caprino

12 Prima adicional

PAGOS ESPECÍFICOS

13 Ayuda a los cultivos energéticos

14 Ayuda específica al arroz

15 Ayuda a los productores de patata con destino a fécula

16 Ayuda a los frutos de cáscara

17 Ayuda a los productores de semillas

18 Ayuda específica al cultivo de algodón

19 Ayuda al aceite de oliva

Nueva solicitud | Consulta de Solicitudes | Ver censo de bovinos | Comunales Adjudicados | Cambio de contraseña

Solicitudes

Seleccionar

Ejercicio 2007 Ayuda/Declaración

Buscar

Ejercicio	Ayuda / declaración	Estado	Fecha		
2007	SIA	BORRADOR	14/02/2007		

reg. 1 a 1 de 1 pág. 1 de 1 Nº de registros por pág. 10

5 Additional Media

IAS FLYERS

AYUDAS AL DESARROLLO RURAL PROGRAMA 2007-2013

Son ayudas cofinanciadas por el Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural (FEADER)

▶▶▶▶ **Ayudas Agroambientales 2007-2013**

- Agricultura Ecológica
- Ganadería ecológica
- Apicultura ecológica
- Mantenimiento de razas
- Pastoreo tradicional con desplazamiento estacional

El pago de esta ayuda se ajustará a la carga ganadera que se mantenga en el pasto comunal durante tres meses como mínimo, entre el 1 de mayo y el 31 de octubre.

- Mantenimiento y protección de praderas para la producción ganadera sostenible y conservación del paisaje.

Requiere el mantenimiento de las praderas de uso privativo de la explotación con una carga ganadera inferior a 2 UGM/ha en explotaciones de carne y 3 UGM/ha en las de leche.

Indemnización compensatoria de Montaña.

Se benefician de esta ayuda los Agricultores a título principal o titulares de explotaciones prioritarias (incluidos los socios de entidades asociativas), cuya carga ganadera sea inferior a 2 UGM/ha si son explotaciones de carne, o de 3 UGM/ha si son de leche.

Indemnización compensatoria de Montaña. Suplemento 2006.

Reservada exclusivamente para solicitantes que presentaron su solicitud de IC en 2006.




SISTEMA INTEGRADO DE AYUDAS, SIA 2007

▶▶▶▶▶▶ **Tramita tu solicitud de ayudas a la agricultura y a la ganadería a través de Internet.**

- Pago único
- Cultivos herbáceos
- Vacas nodrizas
- Sacrificio
- Ovinos-caprinos y prima adicional.
- Cultivos energéticos
- Pagos adicionales art. 69. Ganado vacuno
 - Calidad de leche
 - Calidad de carne
 - Vacas nodrizas
- Ayudas agroambientales 2000-2006
- IC. Indemnización compensatoria 2007
- IC. Suplemento 2006 (tramitación manual)
- Contrato territorial de explotación.
- Asesamiento.
- Ayudas agroambientales 2007-2013

Finalización de plazo de solicitud: 30 de abril de 2007.

GOBIERNO de CANTABRIA
CONSEJERÍA DE GANADERÍA, AGRICULTURA Y PESCA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO RURAL

Con la colaboración de:



GOBIERNO de CANTABRIA
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE DESARROLLO E INNOVACIÓN TECNOLÓGICA

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SIA

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AYUDAS DIRECTAS FINANCIADAS POR EL FEAGA

Estas ayudas están financiadas íntegramente por el Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Garantía (FEAGA).

Pago Único

Los beneficiarios, titulares de derechos, pueden solicitar su pago de derechos normales, especiales o de retirada.

No es preciso identificar los derechos que se solicitan si el beneficiario solicita exclusivamente los que tiene asignados en la comunicación de derechos definitivos que ha recibido a finales de 2006 o principios de 2007.

Además, en el período de solicitud, se tramitarán la comunicación de cesiones definitivas de derechos y las peticiones de derechos a la Reserva Nacional.

Vacas nodrizas

Los beneficiarios, titulares de derechos, pueden solicitar su pago siempre que justifiquen cada derecho de los que poseen con una vaca nodriza, que deberán mantener durante el período de retención (6 meses desde la fecha de solicitud).

Ovino-caprino

Los beneficiarios, titulares de derechos, pueden solicitar su pago siempre que justifiquen cada derecho con una oveja o cabra elegible durante el período de retención (100 días desde la finalización del período de solicitud).

Sacrificio

Pueden solicitar la ayuda los ganaderos de vacuno por el sacrificio de animales a lo largo de 2007, presentando su solicitud en el período SIA (hasta el 30 de abril) o en los meses de junio, septiembre o diciembre y siempre que no hayan transcurrido más de cuatro meses desde la fecha de sacrificio.

Cultivos herbáceos

Pueden solicitar la ayuda, los agricultores que siembren cereales, oleaginosas... en parcelas elegibles para ello.

Cultivos energéticos

Pueden solicitar la ayuda, los agricultores que destinen sus cultivos (colza...) a la producción de biocombustibles mediante un contrato suscrito al efecto.

Pago adicional calidad de leche

Pueden solicitar esta ayuda, todos los ganaderos de vacuno lechero que dispongan de cuota láctea y se comprometan a cumplir la Guía de prácticas correctas de higiene de la leche.

Pago adicional calidad de carne

Pueden solicitar esta ayuda, todos los ganaderos de vacuno que sacrifiquen animales siguiendo alguno de los siguientes sistemas de calidad: carne ecológica, IGP (Indicación Geográfica Protegida) o Etiquetado facultativo de la carne.

Pago adicional al mantenimiento de vacas nodrizas

Pueden solicitar esta ayuda, todos los ganaderos de vacuno que mantengan un rebaño de vacas nodrizas, tengan o no derechos.

AYUDAS AL DESARROLLO RURAL PROGRAMA 2007-2013

Son ayudas cofinanciadas por el Fondo Europeo Agrícola de Desarrollo Rural (FEADER).

Contrato territorial de explotación.

Es un conjunto de dos o más ayudas de desarrollo rural reservado a agricultores a título principal (ATP), una de las cuales, forzadamente debe ser Indemnización Compensatoria o una Ayuda Agroambiental. También computan para formalizar un contrato, la primera instalación de un joven en la explotación, los cultivos energéticos y la utilización de los servicios de asesoramiento.

El contrato tiene un trato preferente sobre el resto de las ayudas del nuevo período de programación (2007-2013), con primas más elevadas que las correspondientes a las ayudas básicas territoriales que lo conforman. Los beneficiarios, se obligan a seguir los itinerarios formativos que programe la Dirección General de Desarrollo Rural.

Utilización de los servicios de Asesoramiento

Esta ayuda la puede recibir cualquier agricultor que utilice los servicios de asesoramiento prestados por las entidades registradas y autorizadas para ello conforme a la Orden GAN/60/2006 (BOC de 11 de enero de 2007) que regula su registro.

Entre otras materias, tales como la gestión técnico-económica, asesoría jurídica, asesoría fiscal, etc. El Asesoramiento debe comprender todos los ámbitos de la condicionalidad así como el campo de la salud laboral.

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