

MED Greenhouses
**“Green Growth through the capitalization of innovative
Greenhouses”**

3.1.4. Joint Report on existing policies/frameworks

University of Thessaly

Project Details:

Programme: **Interreg MED 2014-2020**

Priority Axis: **1. Promoting Mediterranean innovation capacities to develop smart and sustainable growth**

Objective: **1.1. To increase transnational activity of innovative clusters and networks of key sectors of the MED area**

Project Title: **Green Growth through the capitalization of innovative Greenhouses**

Project Acronym: **MED Greenhouses**

Reference No: **3082**

Lead Partner: **University of Thessaly**

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Deliverable Details

WP: 3. Capitalising

Activity: 3.1. State of Play in Policies, Financing, Technologies & Stakeholders

Deliverable Title: 3.1.4. Joint Report on existing policies/frameworks

Responsible Partner: PP1. University of Thessaly

Involved Partners: All

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1. Introduction

1.1 Objective

The overall objective of the “MED Greenhouses” project is to improve eco-innovation capacities of public & private actors in the greenhouse/agriculture sector, through stronger transnational cooperation, knowledge transfer and better collaborative networks. The main beneficiaries will be Greenhouse Farmers, Businesses specialized in Agro-food and Greenhouse industry, Policy Makers - Unions of Agricultural Cooperatives, Research & Technology Institutes, etc.

WP3 “Capitalising”, aims at i) improving the existing innovative framework conditions in the MED area, providing tailored recommendations to stakeholders and favouring eco-innovative investments in the agricultural sector, and ii) creating synergies and cooperation mechanisms strengthening innovative clusters and networks.

Activity 3.1 aims at i) systematizing existing knowledge and presenting the state of play on technologies of innovative greenhouses in the partners’ territories, ii) developing a database of Stakeholders and beneficiaries, iii) identifying available financial channels for eco-innovative technologies, and **iv) reporting present policies/frameworks**. Through this activity, the partners will be able to identify the obstacles and the existed bottlenecks in their regions and design tailored policy recommendations for the establishment of innovative (geothermal) greenhouses.

Del. 3.1.4. aims at identifying existing policies / framework and regulations at national and international level, for each involved country. All partner will be involved and a Joint report will be elaborated by PP1.



Agricultural Research Institute



2. State of play in the partner region

2.1 Existing policies / framework and regulations at national and international level for each involved country

Each partner provided information about the policies/framework for the development of eco-innovation in the field of innovative greenhouses (with focus on geothermal). The policies identified, are local/regional/national/international.

2.1.1 Greece

- **Operational Programme on Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation under the new National Strategic Reference Framework (2014-2020)**

Short description of the policy/framework <i>(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</i>	Operational Programme on Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation under the new National Strategic Reference Framework (2004-2020)
	<p>The "Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation" (EPAnEK) Operational Programme is one of the five sectoral operational programmes of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (the new NSRF) for the period 2014-2020, which along with the 13 Regional Operational Programmes, were approved on 18/12/2014 by the European Commission.</p> <p>EPAnEK covers the whole of Greece and has a 4.916 billion Euros public expenditure budget (3.84 billion Union contribution). The pivotal strategic objective is to enhance the competitiveness and extroversion of enterprises, to facilitate transition to quality entrepreneurship with innovation and the growth of domestic added value as the cutting edge.</p> <p>The Operational Programme on</p>

	<p>Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation under the new National Strategic Reference Framework (2014-2020) allocates 28.8 million EUR on the promotion of innovative technologies for environmental protection and resource efficiency in the areas of waste management, water management, soil contamination and air pollution.</p> <p>Responsible authority: Ministry of Finance</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application (choose)</p>	<p>- National</p>
<p>Level of Operation (please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</p>	<p>The “Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation” (EPAnEK) Operational Programme is implemented at national level and is not obligatory. Agro-SMEs that are interested to receive funding can apply in different measures of the programme.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries (please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</p>	<p>-Agro-SMEs -Farmers -Industry -Construction companies</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses (Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses and if there are any limitations, etc.)</p>	<p>The policy encourages investments to improve the energy efficiency of buildings (also with geothermal energy). Innovative greenhouses are eligible. For example, in Drama, Greece, an investment was done in an innovative greenhouse unit with co-production of electricity and heat.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies Present whether there are synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level (e.g. if a policy for production of</p>	<p>The Programme works synergistically with the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, as well as the ROP Thessaly 2014-2020, as far as renewable energy resources are concerned.</p>

<p>electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with RES policies etc.)</p>	
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• **Regional Operational Programme of Thessaly Region 2014-2020 (ROP 2014-2020)**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework (title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</p>	<p>Regional Operational Programme of Thessaly Region 2014-2020 (ROP 2014-2020)</p> <p>Thessaly OP 2014-2020 has a budget of 401,130,674 € (Total EU contribution: 320,904,539 €), with ERDF: 263,809,880 € & ESF: 57,094,659 €. The Programme aims to contribute to the main strategic goals of the region such as reversing the shrinking of the entrepreneurial and productive activities and enhance competitiveness, attractiveness and outward-looking character of the region. To reach that goal the region focuses on developing the cooperation and networking between enterprises and research institutes, the adaptability of the workforce, the protection of the natural and cultural resources of the region, and, by developing integrated territorial development plans, tackle unemployment and social exclusion.</p> <p>The ROP of Thessaly covers 10 TOs. The 3rd objective focuses on SMEs competitiveness: "Reinforcement of competitiveness and turnover of enterprises (especially SMEs) focusing on innovation and increase of Regional Added Value" (ERDF 15.43% of EU allocation).</p> <p>Responsible Authority: Special Managing Authority of the Operational Programme "Thessaly" 2014-2020</p> <p>Related Investment priorities:</p> <p>3(c) supporting the creation & extension of advanced capacities for product & service development;</p> <p>3(d) supporting the capacity of SMEs to grow in regional, national and international markets, and to engage in innovation processes.</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework</p>	<p>- Regional</p>

<p>area of application (choose)</p>	
<p>Level of Operation (please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</p>	<p>The ROP Thessaly 2014-2020 is implemented at regional level and is not obligatory. Agro-SMEs that are interested to receive funding can apply in different measures of the programme.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries (please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</p>	<p>-Agro-SMEs -Farmers -Construction companies</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses (Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses and if there are any limitations, etc.)</p>	<p>Agricultural production is at the heart of the ROP Thessaly, with measures supporting the development of the agrofood sector in the region. Eco-innovation is amongst the eligible activities for agriculture, including also greenhouses.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies Present whether there are synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level (e.g. if a policy for production of electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with</p>	<p>The Programme works synergistically with the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, as well as the ERDF horizontal programmes ("Innovation & Competitiveness", "Environment"), as far as renewable energy resources are concerned. Specific measures of ROP focus on the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency measures that can promote eco-innovations.</p>

RES policies etc.)	
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• National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization 2014-2020

<p>Short description of the policy/framework <i>(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</i></p>	<p>National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization 2014-2020</p> <p>The vision driving the National Research & Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialization (RIS3) is a nation prioritizing people and society resulting in a high level of quality of life, low environmental footprint and respect for cultural heritage and creativity.</p> <p>The main objective of the National RIS3 is a transformation of the productive sector through research, technological development and innovation while mitigating regional disparities and creating sustainable employment.</p> <p>Responsible Authority: General Secretariat for Research & Technology (GSRT)</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application <i>(choose)</i></p>	<p>-National</p>
<p>Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i></p>	<p>The National RIS3 2014-2020 is implemented at national level and is not obligatory.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>-SMEs -Research Institutions -Industry</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>The RIS3 consultation procedures have led to the identification of specific priorities within the following eight fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Agrofood

<p><i>(Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses and if there are any limitations, etc.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Life Sciences & Health - Pharma o Information and Communication Technologies o Energy o Environment and Sustainable Development o Transport and Logistics o Materials - Construction o Culture - Tourism - Cultural & Creative Industries <p>The policy encourages investments to improve the energy efficiency of building (also with geothermal energy).</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies <i>Present whether there are synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level (e.g. if a policy for production of electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with RES policies etc.)</i></p>	<p>The Programme works synergistically with the Rural Development Programme 2014-2020, as well as the ERDF horizontal programmes (“Innovation & Competitiveness”, “Environment”), the ROP Thessaly 2014-2020 and the RIS3 Thessaly 2014-2020 programme, as far as renewable energy resources are concerned.</p>

• European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)-Greek programme 2014-2020

<p>Short description of the policy/framework <i>(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</i></p>	<p>European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)-Greek programme 2014-2020</p> <p>The Rural Development Programme (RDP) for Greece was formally adopted by the European Commission on 11 December 2015 and last modified on 16 December 2017, outlining Greece's priorities for using the € 5.7 billion of public money that is available for the period 2014-2020 (€ 4.7 billion from the EU budget and € 1 billion of national co-funding).</p> <p>The Greek RDP focuses mainly on enhancing farm viability</p>
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	<p>and competitiveness, preserving and enhancing ecosystems and promoting local development in rural areas.</p> <p>Farmers receive support to put 19.20% of the Greek farmland under contracts to preserve biodiversity, 18.72% to improve water management and 25.38% to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion. Investment support for restructuring and modernization is provided to 6.300 agricultural holdings and 23.900 young farmers receive start up aid. In addition, 6.900 agricultural holdings receive support to participate in quality schemes, local markets and develop short supply chains and about 600 agri-food businesses receive support for investments in processing and marketing of agricultural products. Support for knowledge and innovation activities makes up almost 5% of the planned public expenditure and the programme will create around 71.268 training places for farmers and other rural businesses.</p> <p>The RDP will also support local development via LEADER Local Action Groups covering nearly half of the country's rural population and improve access to basic services for approximately 10% of the rural population, including IT infrastructures (e.g. broadband internet).</p> <p>The six biggest RDP measures in budgetary terms (total Public contribution) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o € 1.423 million allocated to Investments in physical assets o € 1.064 million allocated to Areas facing natural or other specific constraints o € 747 million allocated to Organic farming o € 475 million allocated to Agri-environment and climate measures o € 445 million allocated to support for LEADER local development / CLLD o € 422 million allocated to Farm and business development
<p>Identified policy/framework area</p>	<p>- National</p>

<p>of application (choose)</p>	
<p>Level of Operation (please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</p>	<p>The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) is implemented at national level and is not obligatory. Agro-SMEs that are interested to receive funding can apply in different measures of the programme.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries (please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</p>	<p>-Agro-SMEs -Farmers</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses (Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses and if there are any limitations, etc.)</p>	<p>€ 475 million allocated to Agri-environment and climate measures, including greenhouses.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies Present whether there are synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level (e.g. if a policy for production of electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with RES policies etc.)</p>	<p>The Programme works synergistically with the ROP Thessaly 2014-2020, as well as the ERDF horizontal programmes ("Innovation & Competitiveness", "Environment"), as far as renewable energy resources are concerned.</p>

2.1.2 Italy

- **Molise Rural Development Program 2014-2020**

Short description of the policy/framework <i>(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</i>	The Molise Rural Development Program 2014-2020 , was approved by the European Commission with Implementing Decision C (2015) 4623 of 2.7.2015 and ratified by the Region by resolution of the Regional Council no. 412 of 03-08-2015 and resolution of the Regional Council n. 218 of 04.08.2015. The Molise RDP 2014-2020 is the programming tool for regional rural development that is concentrated, together with the other European structural and investment funds for the realization of the Europe 2020 strategy, in the framework of the Partnership Agreement between the Italian State and the European Union: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promote industry in the agricultural and forestry sectors; - enhance the competitiveness of agriculture in all its forms; - stimulate the organization of the agri-food chain and the management of risks in the agricultural sector; - preserving, restoring and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forests; - efficient use of resources and the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient economy in the agri-food and forestry sectors; - promote social inclusion, poverty

	<p>reduction and economic development in rural areas</p> <p>The RDP Measures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Transfer of knowledge and information actions 2- Consultancy service, substitution and assistance to the management of farms 3- Quality schemes for agricultural products and foodstuffs 4- Investments in fixed assets 5- Development of farms and businesses 6- Basic services and renovation of villages in rural areas 7- Forestry measures 8- Agri-climate-environmental payments 9- Biological agriculture 10- Compensation for areas subject to natural or other specific constraints 11- Cooperation 12- Support for local LEADER development 13- Technical assistance
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>Agricultural sector</p>
<p>Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i></p>	<p>The policy is implemented at regional level.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>The policy is specific for agricultural sector: agricultural entrepreneurs in single or associated form, SMEs, rural population.</p>

<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>Rural Development Programme of Molise Region 2014/2020, measure 4.1: investment in agricultural company.</p> <p>The main objective of the measure is to create a more autonomous agricultural system from global trends and markets, through a modernization of agricultural, agri-food and forestry tools and practices, orienting them towards greater sustainability, and greater autonomy.</p> <p><i>Responsible authority:</i> Molise Region 16.000.000,00 euro</p> <p><i>Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses</i></p> <p>"investments in farms aimed at improving the competitiveness of the agricultural sector (both in economic and environmental terms), and to counteract the phenomena of weakening of the agri-food sector also in synergy with the tools put in place in concert with the Italian Ministry of Economical Development for the redevelopment of crisis areas"</p> <p>The policy encourages investments to improve the energy efficiency of building (also with geothermal energy).</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>The measure is in synergy with the objectives of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) 2014/2020.</p> <p>The strategy of the Rural Development Program is consistent with the framework outlined by the general strategy "Europe 2020", from the recommendations expressed by the Commission in the "Position Paper", from the general community framework (EU Reg.</p>

	<p>1303/2013), from the norms for the CAP (EU Reg 1307/2013 and Reg. UE 1305/2013 et others) as well as by the common strategic provisions deriving from the Partnership-AdP Agreement (version approved by Decision of 29 October 2014 pursuant to art. 14 of the EU Reg. N. 1303/2013).</p>
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• **Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors (2014-2020)**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework (title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</p>	<p>Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors (2014-2020)</p> <p>The European growth strategy, outlined in the "Europe 2020" document, addresses towards a new model of growth and a different kind of economic development, more intelligent, sustainable and inclusive to address the challenges of development and competitiveness at the world level.</p> <p>Innovation and knowledge play a role key role for the achievement of these goals. Among the seven initiatives identified at community level to guide the implementation of the strategy, the "Innovation Union" initiative has the task of steer the implementation of the strategy on research, development and innovation, reorienting the relative policy according to the challenges facing our society e strengthening all the links in the innovation chain, from more theoretical research to marketing. T</p> <p>The European Innovation Partnerships (IEPs) are one of the main innovations of the initiative in question. Their goal is to address bottlenecks and the obstacles to the European research and innovation system, which make it difficult to putting good ideas into practice and their market outlet.</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>Agricultural, food and forestry sectors</p>

<p>Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i></p>	<p>National strategy plan, the policy is implemented at National and regional level.</p> <p>The policy is implemented at national level by ministry of agriculture and the main institutions that deal with agri-food research. At regional level, agricultural research is regulated by specific rules, while an important coordinating role is played by the Interregional Research Network agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fishing. In the field of development and transfer services innovation, regional administrations have full autonomy of action.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry, governance, citizens.</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>Biological control in Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - techniques for the management of green manure and cover crops: also aimed at the control of the infesting flora and of cryptogamic diseases both in the open field and in greenhouse;
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>Innovation policies in the agricultural sector are part of the strategy for growth intelligent and inclusive and form a bridge between research and development policies. The European Innovation Partnerships (IEP), including the aforementioned PEI AGRI, are tools designed by the Commission precisely to build a link between research and specific industry needs.</p> <p>The concrete implementation of the EIP uses the opportunities offered by</p>

	<p>different sectors of intervention, in particular, the common agricultural policy (CAP), but also the research and innovation policy both European (Horizon 2020) both national (PNR), cohesion policy, environmental policy and climate change, consumer and health policy, education policy e training, industrial policy and information policy.</p> <p>The plan is related to two crucial areas of programming for innovation in agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rural and territorial development through the European Agricultural Development Fund rural (EAFRD); - research and innovation through the new Horizon 2020 instrument.
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• **National plan of flowers and ornamental sector 2014/2016**

Short description of the policy/framework	National plan of flowers and ornamental sector 2014/2016
(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)	<p>The National Plan of the floriculture sector identifies the issues to be addressed, the strengths and weaknesses and a series of interventions and lines of action aimed at the economic and productive strengthening of one of the most dynamic sectors of our agricultural economy, in order to enhance its competitiveness on EU and international markets.</p> <p>The general objective is to preserve, through the necessary synergistic actions with other public institutions, at regional</p>

	<p>and local level, the wealth of both human and technical and productive capacities, whose employment impact is very significant.</p> <p>The Sector Plan include regulatory updates, professional training, valorization and qualification of production, research and experimentation, communication, promotion, logistics and promotion. information actions at Community level to highlight the problems of the sector</p> <p>Responsible authority: Ministry of Agriculture</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>flowers and ornamental sector</p>
<p>Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i></p>	<p>It is a National Plan, it is not obligatory; the policy is implemented at EU, national and regional level.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>The SMEs, farmers, producer organizations and their associations</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>- Encourage the transition from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, with environmental benefits and for the community</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>- Promote aggregation as a strategic tool to rebalance relationships within the supply chain and stimulate the competitiveness and innovation of companies by linking to regulation no. 1308/2013 of the Common Agricultural Policy of the POs (producer organizations), AOP (their associations), of the IOs (inter-professional</p>

	<p>organizations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To facilitate the aggregation through the business networks in the legal form of the network contract pursuant to Legislative Decree no. n. 5 of 10 February 2009, converted into law n.33 of 9 April 2009 and subsequent amendments. - Equalization of Floriculture companies certified with quality labels to farms that adhere to recognized production regulations (EC REG 1151/2012), in order to compete in the regional rankings, determined by the rural development plans, to access the contributions of activities. - Encourage a more rational and sustainable use of energy (renewable energy sources) and resources by encouraging investments and corporate restructuring plans for rural development.
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• **Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels.**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework (title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</p>	<p>Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels.</p> <p>Provisions regarding the installation of greenhouses and greenhouses at regional level. REGIONAL LAW February 26, 2008, n. 5. Responsible: Molise Region</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels.</p>
<p>Level of Operation (please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</p>	<p>It is a Regional law, discipline the installation of greenhouses (mandatory)</p>
<p>Beneficiaries (please provide a list of organizations that</p>	<p>Municipalities, SMEs, farmers</p>

<i>benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i>	
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	Basic regulations (mandatory) for building a greenhouse in the regional territory
Synergies with other policies	The policy is in synergy with all the law related to the building of rural manufactured

• **National Energy Strategy 2017**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework (title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</p>	<p>National Energy Strategy 2017</p> <p>The National Energy Strategy is the ten-year plan that the Italian Government drew up to anticipate and manage the change of the national energy system: a document looking beyond 2030, and laying the groundwork for building an advanced and innovative energy model.</p> <p>Italy has reached the European targets in advance - with a penetration of renewables of 17.5% on total consumption to 2015 compared to the target of 2020 of 17% - and important technological advances have been made that offer new possibilities to reconcile containment of energy prices and sustainability.</p> <p>The objective of the Strategy is to make the national energy system more competitive, more sustainable, and more secure</p> <p>The Strategy aims to make the national</p>
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	<p>energy system more:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - competitive: improve the country's competitiveness, continuing to reduce the price gap and the cost of energy compared to Europe, in a context of increasing international prices - sustainable: achieving sustainable environmental and de-carbonisation objectives defined at European level, in line with future targets set in COP21 - secure: continue to improve security of supply and flexibility of energy systems and infrastructures, strengthening Italy's energy <p>responsible authority: Ministry of Economic Development</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>energy</p>
<p>Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i></p>	<p>National strategic plan</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>The theme of energy is transversal, <i>SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry, region, municipality</i></p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>Geothermal policy</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>The theme of energy is transversal and requires a decisive action of coordination between the various subjects (central administrations, regions, scientific institutes) and of institutional collaboration with the Authority for Energy. It is also essential to integrate energy policies with those of other</p>

	<p>sectors and with regional ones, so as to ensure consistency of approach and understand possible synergies, also to offer opportunities to develop new production chains. 4.0</p> <p>This is why the creation of a control room is envisaged, for the monitration of the implementation of the SEN, consisting of the Ministries of Economic Development and the Environment, with the participation of the Ministries of economy, transport and cultural heritage, with representation of the Regions and with regular involvement of local authorities, stakeholders and social partners.</p> <p>To ensure transparency in the implementation process, the Government will also be required to report annually to the Parliament on the state of implementation of the strategy and on the initiatives taken to achieve the objectives set, as well as to launch a shared and shared process of review of the Strategy every three years. .</p> <p>This Strategy should not be considered a point of arrival, but of departure. With its approval, the work for the presentation to the European Commission is due by 2018 of the proposed EU Energy and Climate Plan (CEP), which will have to set targets for 2030, policies and measures for the five " energy dimensions ": decarbonization and renewables, energy efficiency, energy security, internal market, innovation and competitiveness.</p>
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	<p>The Energy Strategy sets ambitious and complex goals. To achieve them, efficient public policies are needed, but the success of the strategy also depends on everyday actions: making citizens aware of their consumption choices towards a conscious use of energy sources is essential.</p>
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2.1.3 France

• **National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development-SNTEDD: 2015-2020**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p><u>National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development-SNTEDD: 2015-2020</u></p> <p>This strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in February 2015 and sets the framework for emerging issues in sustainable development policies for the period 2015-2020. It is based on three pillars, each grouping several axes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining a 2020 vision - Transforming the economic and social model for green growth - Creating ownership of the ecological transition
<p>Identified policy/framework of application</p>	<p>It's a national strategy adopted by the council of Ministers. It is linked to the energy transition law for green growth. A broad public consultation has been implemented. A <u>set of indicators</u> have been defined to monitor its implementation</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>The national strategy has been promoted by each region and embedded in sectoral policies</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>All public and private actors are concerned, including: SMEs, farmers, Citizen, industry</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>One of the pillars is related to transforming the economic and social model for green growth.</p> <p>This pillar involves the introduction of measures to transform society such as saving energy in different sectors including agriculture and greenhouses.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies <i>Present whether there are</i></p>	<p>The SNTEDD has been integrated in various sectoral strategies. The links with the agricultural</p>

<p><i>synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level</i></p> <p><i>(e.g. if a policy for production of electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with RES policies etc.)</i></p>	<p>sector are mainly on organic farming, soil protection and regeneration, and energy efficiency.</p>
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• **Sector Strategies 2025 - towards a competitive agriculture at the service of people**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p><u>Sector Strategies 2025 - towards a competitive agriculture at the service of people</u></p> <p>Strategy established by the ministry of agriculture and food.</p> <p>France is one of the leading producers and exporters of agricultural and agri-food products. However, its leadership positions have been decreasing in recent years. To maintain and improve the competitiveness of France's products, a vision and a strategy shared by all the actors of the different sectors were established.</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework of application</p>	<p>Agri-food production</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>National strategy</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>SMEs, farmers, Citizen , industry</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>In the horticultural sector the production tool needs to be modernized, through the renovation and construction of new greenhouses.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>Government's strategy for foreign trade</p>

• **Regional Innovation Strategy 2014-2020 of PACA region**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p><u>Regional Innovation Strategy 2014-2020 of PACA region</u></p> <p>As part of the development of the new generation of EU programs for research, technological development and innovation (Cohesion Policy, Horizon 2020) for the period 2014-2020, the application of the Smart Specialization Strategy (3S) has been indicated by the European Commission as the way forward for achieving sustainable economic growth in the medium and long term, at European, national and regional levels. On this concept, it was for each Region to define the priorities for intervention and to focus resources on a limited number of areas of activity and technological sectors where they have a comparative and competitive advantage.</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework of application</p>	<p>Sustainable economic growth</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>It's a regional strategy: any project supported by the region should respond to the one or several priorities announced in the regional strategy</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Researchers, SME's, industry,</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>One of the axes of the strategy is the ecological transition and energy efficiency that should apply to different sectors including agriculture</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>EU programs for research, technological development and innovation</p>

• **Agricultural policy at PACA level**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p><u>Agricultural policy at PACA level</u></p> <p>The agricultural policy at the regional level has 4 main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fostering research in the agriculture and agri-food sectors • Development of adaptation tools to face climate risks evolutions - Modernize for more competitiveness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support farmers and agribusinesses in their investments • Organize channels and promote products • Develop livestock and anchor pastoralism in the territories • Consolidate and anchor jobs in agribusiness - Accompanying future generations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the agricultural land • Train the farmers of tomorrow • Improve the attractiveness of the agricultural and agri-food jobs • Accompany the installation of new farmers - Quality and proximity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sales of products. • The labels guaranteeing both the origin of the products, the professionalism of the farmers and the production techniques.
<p>Identified policy/framework are of application</p>	<p>Research-Experimentation / economic and social aspects</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>Regional strategy</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Farmers, SME's, researchers</p>

Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	Support the adaptation, modernization and sustainability of productive tools in agriculture and agribusiness which include the modernization of greenhouses. In addition, a Greenhouses plan has been developed at the regional level.
Synergies with other policies	The strategy of sustainable development at the regional level

2.1.4 Spain

Short description of the policy/framework <i>(title, objective, rules, responsible authority)</i>	Public policy support in Spain is a mix of first and second-generation policies and measures, addressing technologies and resources for pollution control and energy efficiency. Focus on Geothermal, Spain is on the tail in the use of this type of energy The scarce implantation of this energy in our country is due to the fact that it is not very well known; Also to the economic barriers that there have been to realize prospectations and to the little institutional support since in the last Renewable Energy Plan.
Identified policy/framework are of application <i>(choose)</i>	Eco-innovation is generally embedded in national and regional policies targeting resource efficiency, environmental innovations, clean technologies and sustainable development.
Level of Operation <i>(please describe how the policy is implemented, e.g. if it is a national law, if it is obligatory, etc.)</i>	The National Action Plan on Energy Savings and Efficiency 2011-2020 has five targeted sectors in the Action Plan: industry; transport; buildings and equipment; public services; agriculture and fisheries (IDAE, 2011). sets specific energy saving targets for 2016 and 2020.

	<p>The targets include those derived from the energy transformation sector, the promotion of cogeneration, and those derived from the changes in the mix of electricity generation, in response to EU Directives promoting the use of energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>At regional level, many autonomous communities defined regional innovation as a strategic priority within their smart specialization strategies, most often in relation with regional energy saving policy</p>
<p>Beneficiaries <i>(please provide a list of organizations that benefit from this policy, e.g. SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry)</i></p>	<p>SME, farmers, industry, public administration (municipal public buildings)</p>
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses <i>(Is it applicable for the construction of innovative greenhouses and if there are any limitations, etc.)</i></p>	<p>Information not available</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies <i>Present whether there are synergies and links between this policy and other relevant policies at any level</i> <i>(e.g. if a policy for production of electricity from agricultural operations works synergistically with RES policies etc.)</i></p>	<p>Policies related to R&D for sustainable agriculture and water management</p>

2.1.5 Albania

• Law on Agriculture and Rural Development

Short description of the policy/framework	<p>The Law on Agriculture and Rural Development has been adopted in 2007. It regulates the programming of policy measures related to agriculture and rural development; it provides public advisory services for agriculture, research and training, and for the setting up of an information database. It also provides the legal basis for the institutions responsible for the implementation of agriculture policy by establishing the Agriculture and Rural Development Agency (ARDA) for the implementation of national support schemes and introduces the principle of monitoring and evaluation of the national support schemes.</p> <p>“This law determines the objectives, the means and the programming of policies for agriculture and rural development, for agriculture public service, for research and professional training, as well as for information database in the field of agriculture and rural development” (Law Nr 9817 date 22 /10/ 2007).</p> <p>Responsible authority: ARDA</p>
Identified policy/framework area of application	<p>-National</p>
Level of Operation	<p>The Law provides the legal basis for the national support policies, which are set out annually in the National Action Plan and enforced by a Decree of the Council of Ministers. It is a national law and it is compulsory.</p>
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The farmers, the groups of farmers, the persons or legal subjects that have an agriculture activity or any other activities related to agriculture; -The persons or legal subjects that have activity in the agro – processing industry; -The persons or legal subjects that offer service for agriculture activities and other rural activities.
Link of the policy/framework to	<p>The law represents the legal framework under which other policies and development strategies in the agricultural field</p>

innovative greenhouses	are undertaken. Therefore, it provides the legal base upon which the strategies for the development of a sustainable agricultural sector are based.
Synergies with other policies	The law ensures the implementation of the National Action Plan.

• **National Action Plan**

Short description of the policy/framework	<p>It is the programming document that describes how the government will implement the strategies in different areas and during different time periods. In the National Action Plan are annually set out the policies for the national support to agriculture. The national plan is composed from: the strategy of agriculture and the strategy for rural development. <i>"The national plan is based on the medium-term objectives of agriculture and rural development policy, the measures, the development programs and activities, the realization of these objectives, the following evaluation of the effectiveness, as well as the necessary public funds that are used for the implementation of agriculture and rural development policies. The national plan is elaborated by the Ministry in collaboration with other institutions that are responsible for the rural development, and it is approved by the Council of Ministers for a period of seven years".</i> (Law Nr 9817 date 22 /10/ 2007).</p> <p>The action plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The conditions, criteria, and procedures for the presentation and the implementation of general measures as well as of every specific measure of agriculture and rural development policy; -The financial plan for the implementation of general measures as well as of every specific measure of agriculture and rural development policy; -The means and the approaches for the implementation as well as the control for the execution of the agriculture and rural development policy; -The procedures for the monitoring and evaluation of agriculture and rural development policy.
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	Responsible authority: Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and Water Management, Payment Agency
Identified policy/framework area of application	-National
Level of Operation	The national plan is implemented through a decree issued by the Council of Ministers. It is enforced by the Law on Agriculture and Rural Development. The National Action Plan is mandatory.
Beneficiaries	<p>The beneficiaries of the financial plan provided by the National Action Plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The farmers, the groups of farmers, the persons or legal subjects that have an agriculture activity or any other activities related to agriculture; - The persons or legal subjects that have activity in the agro-processing industry; - The persons or legal subjects that offer service for agriculture activities and other rural activities.
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	Within the National Action Plan, it is established the The Program for Agriculture and Rural Development. The main aims of the Funding program are: to support the development of the agriculture in the country, to guarantee in a gradual approach the effectiveness of the measures for agriculture and rural development policy. The National Action Plan provides funding to the beneficiaries and an economic support to actors that operates in the agricultural fields.
Synergies with other policies	The National Action Plans provides the support schemes necessary to guarantee the financial support for the implementation of the "Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy" (ISARDS).

• ***The “Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy” (ISARDS)***

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p>The “Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy” (ISARDS) has been implemented after the country has received the status of EU candidate country in 2014. The ISARDS 2014-2020 is reflected in the National Plan for European Integration 2016-2020 (NPEI). It has been adopted under the legal framework of Law on Agriculture and Rural Development issued in 2007. The strategy is in compliance with the “Europe 2020” strategic framework and in line with the EU strategic planning approach for the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) 2014-2020. ISARDS describes the budgetary support to agriculture and rural development.</p> <p>It focuses on sustainable and inclusive growth and at the same time on the specific needs for the development of agriculture, agro-processing and rural areas in Albania. ISARDS 2014-2020 also provides the legal basis for the national support schemes, which are set out in the Annual Action Plans. National support schemes are determined by an annual budgeting program and enforced by the decisions of the Council of Ministers. It includes specific objectives for restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry. Support for the introduction of environmentally friendly agricultural production methods (organic farming) is among the envisaged measures. Other measures focus on the extension of forest resources. The Strategy also provides for fostering innovation and knowledge transfer to the agricultural sector and rural areas by developing advisory services and agricultural technology transfer centres to support farmers and aquaculture producers. The Strategy recognizes that organic farming is in the initial stage of development. The main aim of ISARD is to identify the strategic framework to treat the challenges faced by the agriculture and agro-processing sector, as well as the development of rural areas in a sustainable economic, environmental and social manner, proposing similar policy instruments to the CAP, paying a special attention to the preparation of the sectors, policy instruments and institutional approximation for EU membership, to achieve a</p>
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	sustainable improvement of competition in Albania. Responsible authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural
Identified policy/framework area of application	-National
Level of Operation	ISARD is a national and compulsory strategy implemented through the adoption of IPARD II.
Beneficiaries	-Farmers and rural population; -SMEs
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	The strategy is aimed at aligning the national agricultural strategies to the EU common agricultural policy boosting the technological innovation in the first sector and enhancing the development of sustainable practices in agriculture.
Synergies with other policies	The strategy works in compliance with the IPARD II program.

• ***The IPARD II Program, pre-accession assistance for rural development***

Short description of the policy/framework	The first step of ISARD, which consists of starting the IPARD II Program (pre-accession assistance for rural development), is progressing. The IPARD II Program has been adopted by the Government of Albania (GoA) and approved by the European Commission (EC) in July 2015 and ratified by the Albanian Parliament in March 2016. The IPARD II program includes seven measures, distributed into two packages by start of implementation. The first package includes four measures; the Package 2 includes three measures. Responsible authority: Ministry of Agriculture Rural Development and water management and National IPARD Agency
Identified policy/framework area of application	- National
Level of Operation	The participation to the IPARD program is not mandatory. There is a call published on the Ministry of Agriculture and

	<p>Rural Development website. In order to participate it is necessary to send an application to the National IPARD Agency that after an evaluation process will decide whether projects proposals are eligible to receive the financial supports or not. Participants must own a land lot bigger than 2.0 ha to receive funding.</p>
<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers, both physical or legal entities, including cooperatives registered in the National Farm register (for Measure 1); - Agricultural microenterprises and SMEs (for Measure 2).
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>The currently operational Measure 1 "Investments in physical assets of agricultural holdings" has been conceived with three aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide support for gradual alignment with standards, rules, policies and practices of EU membership in the framework of EU membership; - Providing support for economic, social and territorial development for sustainable and inclusive growth. - Addressing the challenges of climate change through the promotion of efficient use resources and renewable energy. <p>Regarding the production of renewable energy (at farm level), the measure supports only those investments for consumption purposes within the farm. Applicant must confirm through one licensed power control that the installed wind power and photovoltaic (PV) capacities do not produce more than one-year energy consumption. The investment is considered acceptable when the (theoretical) energy capacity of the renewable power plant ("investment") does not exceed 120% of the farm's (3-year) average consumption.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>In 2016 the country has adopted the National Renewable Energy Action Plan to boost the energy production from renewable resources in order to accomplish the objective to use 38% of the total energy from sustainable sources. The plan introduced a particularly innovative indirect support scheme to energy production from RES, working as a sliding feed-in premium that does not burden public finances.</p>

Main multilateral and bilateral programs implemented in Albania during the period 2007-2013.

This section provides an insight of the main rural development programs implemented by the Albanian government with the support of international bodies such as the UN agencies or the World Bank to boost the agricultural sector.

• **Sustainable Development in Rural Mountains Area Programs (SDRMA)**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p>The policy has been implemented with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) during the period 2007-2013. The total cost of the operation was USD 23.35 million. The interest areas of the project were 21 districts of Albania. The goal of the Program for <i>Sustainable Development in Rural Mountain Areas of Albania</i> was to increase household incomes through three objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ additional resource mobilization in and for the mountain areas; ✓ accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction; ✓ strengthened abilities of local institutions to support private- and public-sector investment. <p>The primary aim to increase the household incomes of the Albania’s mountain areas was addressed paying a special attention toward the poorer rural populations. The Program had also several components targeting private-sector development, small-scale infrastructure and local development planning. By supporting the 17 Strategic Investment Programs in eight different value chains and by building capacities of farmers, processors, entrepreneurs, SDRMA has positively addressed the core economic constraints, linking producers with processors and markets and strengthening the institutional value chain set up (vertical and horizontal value chain integration).</p> <p>Responsible Authority: three components of the Program had to be realized under the supervision of Mountain Areas Development Agency (MADA), a fourth component had to be implemented by the Mountain Areas Finance Fund (MAFF). The UN agency involved in the project (IFAD) has worked in collaboration with the Albanian Ministry of</p>
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	Agriculture (MARDWA).
Identified policy/framework area of application	- Regional
Level of Operation	Actual project costs amounted to US\$23.35 million, 96.3% of the original appraisal cost estimates. At completion, a loan from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) funded 32.6%, a loan from the OPEC Fund for International Development funded 16.9%, a loan from the Council of Europe Development Bank funded 28.2%, and the Government of Albania and its beneficiaries funded 22.3% of total costs. 97% of the US\$7.6 million IFAD loan was disbursed.
Beneficiaries	The beneficiaries were SMEs, farmers and processors of Albanian mountain area, specifically 21 mountainous districts with a population of about 1.7 million (about half the total national population), including a large majority of the rural poor were involved in the Program.
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	The Program has implemented 44 small-scale economic infrastructure projects, such as roads, bridges and domestic water supply systems, which contributed to access to markets and services and lower transportation cost, particularly for perishable livestock / agricultural products. Some farmers and entrepreneurs successfully used project grants or loans to expand their operations, resulting in higher incomes and the creation of jobs. Many SMEs benefited from the program loans, in particular 165 matching grants were provided, of which 124 were small and valued between US\$2,500 – US\$10,000 and 41 focused on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) valued up to US\$15,000 each.
Synergies with other policies	The Program worked in synergy with another strategy adopted in the ensuing years, precisely during the period 2009-2014 ' <i>The Mountain to Markets Program</i> ', implemented by IFAD as well. The program budget was EUR 6.8 million. It provided poverty-reduction measures based on participatory and systematic identification of investment opportunities in poor mountain areas.

- **USAID 'Agriculture Competitiveness Programme' (2007-2013)**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p>USAID 'Agriculture Competitiveness Program' (2007-2013) had three components: strengthening producer capacity for competitive commercial farming; strengthening capacity for market development; increasing access to reliable market information. It focused on five strategic value chains and associated activities: tree crops; greenhouse crops; open-field crops; medicinal and aromatic plants; and processed commodities. The Program had a total budget of USD 10.5 million and used various instruments – trainings, demonstration of new technologies, grants, credit facilitation, and policy and regulatory reform dialogue. The program had made significant contributions to the development of the targeted value chains and had a substantial impact on beneficiaries.</p> <p>Responsible Authority: USAID agency in collaboration with the Albanian Ministry of Agriculture (MARDWA).</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework area of application</p>	<p>- National</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>AAC provides program services to more than 1,200 individual farmer-clients, farmer associations, traders, consolidators, wholesalers, and other stakeholders involved in the production and sale of high-value agricultural commodities such as greenhouse vegetables, melons, citrus, and apples, and selected open field crops. The program has trained over 7,000 participants in such topics as agricultural enabling environment, use of market information, and agriculture productivity. AAC has used a variety of technical assistance instruments, including training, demonstration plots, and participation in trade missions and study tours. The project has also awarded competitive grants to 139 beneficiaries to promote adoption of improved production and postharvest technology, enabling value chain actors to participate in regional agricultural fairs in Tirana, Berat and Korça, as well as organized trade missions and study tours in 14 countries to expand domestic and export markets.</p>

Beneficiaries	Farmers, SMEs that operates in the agricultural field, producers and processors.
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	The program has involved actors from the quadruple helix, farmers, academics, SMEs and institutions. One of the main aims of the program was boosting the technological advancements in agriculture especially in the greenhouse sector.
Synergies with other policies	AAC has collaborated with USAID's Regional Competitiveness Initiative (RCI) to train extension officers and progressive farmers in greenhouse-management techniques, and introduce regional exporters and food processors to the challenges of exporting to the EU. RCI is a regional USAID initiative to improve competitiveness across Europe and Eurasia by engaging the bilateral efforts of USAID Missions, USAID projects and other local stakeholders in selected sectors, including other donors, and public and private organizations.

2.1.6 Cyprus

- **OP “Competitiveness and Sustainable Development”**

<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p>The Programme OP “<i>Competitiveness and Sustainable Development</i>” is part of the Cyprus European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and aims to boost competitiveness and growth and help Cyprus exit the crisis. It contributes to achieving the Europe 2020 targets for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. It should create jobs and help SMEs to become more competitive and innovation-driven. EU funding will also help Cyprus meet the requirements of the Union's <i>acquis</i>, in particular as regards solid waste treatment, and increase energy efficiency.</p> <p>Thematic priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TA - Technical Assistance - TO1 - Research and innovation - TO2 - Information and communication technologies - TO3 - SMEs competitiveness - TO4 - Low-carbon economy - TO5 - Climate change and risk prevention - TO6 - Environment and resource efficiency - TO7 - Transport and energy networks - TO9 - Social inclusion <p>Managing Authority for the Operational Programme: Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development (DG EPCD) http://www.dgepcd.gov.cy</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework are of</p>	<p>National</p>

<p>application</p>	
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>The OP "Competitiveness and Sustainable Development" constitutes a programming document that includes specific priorities and indicative categories of interventions which will be implemented during the period 2014-2020, contributing towards the strategic objective of the Partnership Agreement for the restructuring of the economy, the preservation and creation of new jobs and the safeguarding of social cohesion.</p> <p>The total budget of the Programme amounts to €661mIn, from which €561.8mIn (85%) will be financed by ERDF and the Cohesion Fund, whereas the remaining 15% will be financed by national resources.</p> <p>Within the framework of the OP "Competitiveness and Sustainable Development", interventions planned will contribute to the enhancement of economy's competitiveness through investment in the sectors of Research and Innovation and Information and Communication Technologies and SMEs support. Interventions are also planned in the sectors of Environment, Energy and Transport, as well as for promoting integrated sustainable urban development in deprived areas.</p> <p>The interventions include investments of the broader public sector, as well as grant schemes/incentives addressed to the private sector.</p>

<p>Beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government - Chambers - Educational Institutions - Large Enterprises - Local Authorities - NGOs - Researchers/Research Centers/Institutions - Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) - State-owned Enterprises - Trade Unions
<p>Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses</p>	<p>Part of the OP is the Program “RESTART 2016-2020” a financial mechanism aiming at boosting research and innovation. The program includes the Priority Sectors “Energy” and “Agriculture/Food Industry” which finance projects that may fall under the general sector of innovative greenhouses.</p>
<p>Synergies with other policies</p>	<p>The Operational Programme (OP) “Competitiveness and Sustainable Development” is co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund and is one of the two Programmes prepared for the effective utilization of the resources of the Cohesion Policy in the period 2014-2020. The other Operational Programme is the “Employment, Human Resources and Social Cohesion”, which is co-financed by the European Social Fund and the Youth Employment Initiative.</p>
<p>Short description of the policy/framework</p>	<p>2014-2020 Rural Development Programme (RDP)</p> <p>The RDP for Cyprus is putting particular emphasis on actions related to restoring, preserving, and enhancing ecosystems, economic development in rural areas,</p>

	<p>and competitiveness of the agri-food sector.</p> <p>The broader Rural Development policy objectives are further articulated through six priorities, providing a basis for implementing the policy.</p> <p>Priority 1: Knowledge Transfer and Innovation</p> <p>Priority 2: Farm Viability and Competitiveness</p> <p>Priority 3: Food Chain Organisation and Risk Management</p> <p>Priority 4: Restoring, Preserving and Enhancing Ecosystems</p> <p>Priority 5: Resource-efficient, Climate-resilient Economy</p> <p>Priority 6: Social Inclusion and Economic Development</p> <p>Managing Authority of the Programme is the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment http://www.moa.gov.cy</p>
<p>Identified policy/framework are of application</p>	<p>National</p>
<p>Level of Operation</p>	<p>In addressing the identified key challenges in the area of rural development, Cyprus' RDP funds operations under all six Rural Development priorities, with particular emphasis on Priority 4 (restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry), Priority 6 (social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas), as) well as on Priority 2 (enhancing farm viability and</p>

	competitiveness of all types of agriculture and promoting innovative technologies).
Beneficiaries	The Programme is addressed to various types of beneficiaries such as farmers, producer groups, businesses, local authorities, partnerships, government departments and other bodies.
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	The Program supports the establishment of new/young farmers as well as the creation, equipment installation, innovation production and operation of greenhouses.
Synergies with other policies	Smart Specialization Strategy of Cyprus
Short description of the policy/framework	
Short description of the policy/framework	<p>Smart Specialization Strategy of Cyprus (S3Cy)</p> <p>The preparation and adoption of Smart Specialisation Strategy is an ex-ante conditionality set by the European Commission to the Member States, during the programming period 2014-2020, for the exploitation of resources from the European Structural and Investment Funds for enhancing Research and Innovation (R & I) in areas where each country has a competitive advantage. The priority areas identified through Smart Specialization Strategy are: Energy, Tourism, the Structured Environment/Construction Industry, Transport/Marine, Agriculture/Food Industry and the sector of Health. Furthermore, a number of horizontal priorities have also been identified (such as Information Technology, Environment and Human Resources).</p> <p>Responsible body:</p>

	Directorate General for European Programmes, Coordination and Development (DG EPCD) http://www.dgepcd.gov.cy
Identified policy/framework are of application	National
Level of Operation	The Strategy is applied during the entire programming period 2014-2020 and constitutes the basis for the formation of any other developmental policy or strategic documents during this period.
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Government - Chambers - Educational Institutions - Large Enterprises - Local Authorities - NGOs - Researchers/Research Centers/Institutions - Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) - State-owned Enterprises - Trade Unions
Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses	S3Cy is divided into Priority Sectors including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Energy": renewable forms of energy, solar energy, Solar-thermal technology Solar Photovoltaic, Technologies for Solar Heating and Cooling, energy storage and transfer. - "Agriculture – Food Industry": Agricultural and livestock production, Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change. - "Environment": Climate Change, pollution, Eco Systems, Eco – Innovation, Water Resources
Synergies with other policies	Every other national Strategic document referring to the period 2014-2020

2.2 Swot Analysis

2.2.1 Greece

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Variety of programmes at different levels (regional, national) - Financial support by the European Union - Monitoring and Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of coordination among stakeholders - Delays in approval of Policies - Lack of Research based policies - Insufficient Institutional Infrastructure - Availability of successful models at national and International level
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RIS3 - New EU funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure of Projects - National, Regional and International Conflicts - Socio-economic disparities

2.2.2 Italy

- **Molise Rural Development Program 2014-2020**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Institutional Capacity - Existing Policies - Financial support specific for agricultural entrepreneurs - Involvement of stakeholders - Involvement of cluster of farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in approval of Policies - Lack of Research based policies - Lack of involvement among stakeholders - Lack of specific policy for greenhouses sector - Lack of innovative ideas and approach at regional level - Lack of coordination strategies

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of successful models at national and International level - EU Guidelines - External Support - Funds - Political willingness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Degradation - Degradation of Natural Resources - Failure of Projects - Poor development - Socio-economic disparities - Low level of cooperation among farmers

• **Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors (2014-2020)**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Policy for a new model of economic growth, smarter, more sustainable and inclusive - Policy promote the production of healthy, healthy and high quality food - Reduce the pressure on the environment - Foster the innovation - Promoting sustainable growth: Promoting adaptation to climate change, prevention and risk management and protecting the environment e promote efficient use of resources - increase in the incidence of innovative specializations in high application areas intensity of knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of specific policy for greenhouses - Lack of specific sector policy (Policy concerning too many sectors) - lack of market strategies - Lack of policy for knowledge transfer
Opportunities	Threats

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of successful models at national and International level - EU Guidelines - External Support - Funds (H2020) - Promoting the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in the agricultural sector - increase capacity of an efficient use of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Difficulty for actors to access the main funding program for research and innovation: Horizon 2020. - Lack of programmatic documents at regional level - lack of companies of such dimensions as to be able to innovate
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• **National plan of flowers and ornamental sector 2014/2016**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Institutional Capacity - promote the aggregation, competitiveness and innovation of the company - Encourage the use of energy sources - Bring the attention of the European Commission to the need to allocate specific resources to production organization - - project actions involving all the players in the supply chain through actions related to the research, quality, logistics, communication and promotion sectors up to the use of plants in an urban environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of policies for new markets opportunities - Lack of specific policy for greenhouses - Plan not yet updated (2014/2016) - Lack of plan for research and innovation - involvement of too many actors, the project actions involving all the players in the supply chain
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community trade policies active in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the competitiveness of companies - External Support - shared logistics platforms - shared innovation activities 	<p>the WTO field that have led to the spread of the phenomenon of "delocalization of production"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of control systems and production rules on material imported from third countries - Lack of quality and healthy certified
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• **Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Institutional Capacity - Competitiveness: reduce the energy price gap by aligning with EU prices - Environment Overcoming 2030 European environmental targets, in line with the COP21 and Road Map 2050 objectives - Security: Improve security and system flexibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the competitiveness of companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - different regulation for each municipality

• **National Energy Strategy 2017**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Institutional Capacity - promote land improvement projects aimed at raising incomes in agriculture - promote the authorization of the construction of the plants - promote the realization of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transversal plan, many actors are involved in the plan - sources of financing involve too many distant sectors - Not specific for greenhouses

greenhouses for a seasonal crop growth	
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the competitiveness of energy efficiency - increase the competitiveness of energy prices - speed up the decarbonisation of the energy system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - big gap between Italian natural-gas costs and north-European ones - Big gap between Italian electricity prices and average EU ones

2.2.3 France

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Institutional Capacity - Existing Policies - Existing financial support - Existing strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of financial instruments dedicated to farmers to lower the risk linked to high investment in innovative greenhouses - Monitoring and Evaluation of strategies and policies - Limited cross coordination between the implementation of agricultural policy and ecological - Lack of economical prospective analysis to support crop and food production (local and international market trends) - Lack of awareness on add value of green house agriculture at political level
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of successful models at national and International level - EU instruments - Emerging EU networks/clusters for exchange of experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of Natural Resources - limited farmers resources - High competition with Mediterranean countries (EU and South Mediterranean Sea)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technical and research skills in the region - Institutional capacity and infrastructure 	
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2.2.4 Spain

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>The strengths of Spain in the field of ecological innovation are based on a considerable number of organizations certified to EMAS.</p> <p>R + D + i centers of recognized prestige with which Spain has, where you work to develop new technologies</p> <p>remarkable level of good human capital in science and technology, but especially that dedicated to field of eco-innovation, a factor that implies the influence of the emergence of emerging markets and the generation of sustainable employment.</p> <p>The demand for goods and services from companies that apply the green economy has a multiplier effect on the productive non-environmental fabric, through the subcontracting of production operations of components, products or services.</p>	<p>The weaknesses focus on the poor and insufficient participation of the private sector in the financing of R + D + i in the environmental sector. On the other hand, it highlights the lack of organization at the institutional level and collaboration between the research centers and companies, as well as the strong territorial disparities in of R + D + i. Spain needs more transfer of technology and R + D + i, there are very few offices of technological transfer, to which is added that the R + D + i of the universities and public centers of research is not entirely oriented to the technological needs of companies, this is because these centers do not direct their activities a lot with the application of patents and the creation of companies.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>-The current economic context can be far from being a disadvantage, can represent a real opportunity to drive the necessary changes towards an UN economic system that offers greater diversity of alternatives and economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The poor collaboration that exists between research centers and companies in Spain, this makes technology transfer and R & D + i difficult to develop. - Limited results of research work - The lack of control over the way in which

<p>and social opportunities that are more eco-efficient and integrated into the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The New Law of Sustainable Economy, is a step forward in the recognition of the need to get out of the crisis and develop joint solutions that help tackle socio-environmental challenges. - The development of a favorable regulatory framework. - Sustainable public procurement is one of the keys to the development of green jobs in the Spanish economy. 	<p>environmental legislation is carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Spanish economic crisis.
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2.2.5 Albania

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness to keep up with the EU common agricultural policy; - Legal and institutional support; - International financial supports; - Collaboration with the European Bank for Rural Development and the World Bank; - Growing trend in agricultural sector; - Untapped geothermal resources and energy market liberalization; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land fragmentations and smallholders (according with MARDWA 86% of the total holdings are smaller than 2ha); - Insufficient institutional support; - Lack of advisory and training system; - Delays in approval of measures because of budgetary shortages; - Lack of homogeneity in the policy framework; - Lack of monitoring support; - Poor Planning - Poor Governance and administration especially in rural areas; - Lack of Financial Resources; - Lack of Infrastructures; - Lack of data;

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - EU Guidelines - External Support - Funds - Political willingness - Existing Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic exposition to foreign markets; - Lack of alignment with EU CAP; - Lack of foreign investments;

2.2.6 Cyprus

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political Willingness - Existing Policies - Financial support - Availability of Research based policies - Fostering Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient Institutional Infrastructure - Bureaucracy - Delays in approval of Policies - Lack of coordination among stakeholders - Accountability - Monitoring and Evaluation - Poor Governance and administration - Lack of specific policy for greenhouses
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of successful models at national and International level - EU Guidelines - Support through exchange of experience with other EU member states - EU Interregional Cooperation Funding Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The recent financial crisis - Environmental Degradation - Degradation of Natural Resources - Failure of Projects - Local, National and International Conflicts - Socio-economic disparities - Difficulty for actors to access the main funding program

3. Assessment of the findings

3.1 Methodology

The financial schemes and tools identified by the partner, were evaluated based on the following features:

Indicator/Scoring	1 lagging	2 low	3 moderate	4 good	5 advanced
Level of operation					
Governance and administration					
Institutional Capacity					
Political Willingness					
Financial support					
Coordination among stakeholders					
Monitoring and Evaluation					
National, Regional and International Conflicts					
Synergies with other policies					

3.2 Evaluation

The identified policies were evaluated based on the methodology in 3.1. The results per partner/region/country follow below.

3.2.1 Greece

Policy/framework	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of operation	Governance and administration	Institutional Capacity	Political Willingness	Financial support	Coordination among stakeholders	Monitoring and Evaluation	National, Regional and International Conflicts	Synergies with other policies	
1.Operational Programme on Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation under the new National Strategic Reference Framework	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36

(2014-2020)										
2.Regional Operational Programme of Thessaly Region 2014-2020 (ROP 2014-2020)	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	34
3.National Research and Innovation Strategy For Smart Specialization 2014-2020	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	28
4.European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)-Greek programme 2014- 2020	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	35

3.2.2 Italy

Policy/framework ork	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of operation	Governance and administration	Institutional Capacity	Political Willingness	Financial support	Coordination among stakeholders	Monitoring and Evaluation	National, Regional and International Conflicts	Synergies with other policies	
<i>RDP measure</i>	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	2	4	29
Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors (2014- 2020)	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	2	4	26
National plant of flowers and ornamental sector	2	4	4	3	2	5	3	3	4	30

Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels	2	4	4	3	1	1	2	1	4	22
National Energy Strategy 2017	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	1	5	32

3.2.3 France

Policy/framework	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of operation	Governance and administration	Institutional Capacity	Political Willingness	Financial support	Coordination among stakeholders	Monitoring and Evaluation	National, Regional and International Conflicts	Synergies with other policies	
National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development - SNTEDD: 2015-2020	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	39
Sector Strategies 2025 - towards a competitive	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	39

agriculture at the service of people										
Regional Innovation Strategy 2014-2020 of PACA region	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	36
Agricultural policy at PACA level	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	36

3.2.4 Spain

Policy/ framework	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of operation	Govern ance and adminis tration	Instituti onal Capacit y	Political Willing ness	Financ ial suppo rt	Coordinati on among stakeholde rs	Monitorin g and Evaluation	National, Regional and International Conflicts	Synergies with other policies	
<i>e.g. National Law</i>	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	2	5	30
<i>e.g. EU policy (DG Env)</i>	1	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	5	28

3.2.5 Albania

Policy/ framework	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of opera tion	Governan ce and administr ation	Institutio nal Capacity	Political Willingne ss	Financi al support	Coordination among stakeholders	Monitoring and Evaluation	National, Regional and InternationalCon flicts	Synergies with other policies	
1. Law on Agriculture and Rural Development	5	5	3	5	2	3	4	1	5	33
2. National Action Plan	5	4	5	5	2	3	3	2	5	34
3. Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy (ISARDS)	5	4	4	5	3	3	2	2	5	33
4. IPARD II	5	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	5	37

Program, pre-accession assistance for rural development										
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Based on the available information, the highest score was taken by **IPARD II Program, pre-accession assistance for rural development** and the **National Action Plan**. The policies/frameworks were assessed based on the indicators presented on section 3.1.

3.2.6 Cyprus

Policy/framework	Evaluation indicator (Low 1-High 5)									Total Score
	Level of operation	Governance and administration	Institutional Capacity	Political Willingness	Financial support	Coordination among stakeholders	Monitoring and Evaluation	National, Regional and International Conflicts	Synergies with other policies	
<i>OP "Competitiveness and Sustainable Development" 2014-2020</i>	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	35
<i>Rural Develop</i>	4	3	3	4	5	1	3	5	2	30

<i>ment Program me (RDP)</i>										
<i>Smart Specializ ation Strategy of Cyprus (S3Cy)</i>	3	4	3	4	1	1	3	2	5	26

3.3 Missing Links & Proposed Improvements / Recommendations

Based on the assessment and findings, improvements/recommendations are proposed for each region/country, as follows.

3.3.1 Greece

POLICY FRAMEWORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
1. <i>Operational Programme on Competitiveness, Entrepreneurship and Innovation under the new National Strategic Reference Framework (2014-2020)</i>	More eco-innovation measures should be introduced
2. <i>Regional Operational Programme of Thessaly Region 2014-2020 (ROP 2014-2020)</i>	Eco-innovation and circular economy measures need to be added. More links to RIS3 should be created.
3. <i>National Research and Innovation Strategy For Smart Specialization 2014-2020</i>	Links to regional RIS3
4. <i>European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)-Greek programme 2014-2020</i>	More emphasis on greenhouses needs to be put

3.3.2 Italy

POLICY FRAMEWORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
RDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The financial support could be increased, bureaucracy could be faster and procedure could be simplified in order to facilitate access to the funding.
Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the link between innovators and those who use research and innovation results. - Promote the implementation of innovation in the company
National plan of flowers and ornamental sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating the plan - promoting strategies for competitiveness on international markets also through the adoption of innovative technologies in greenhouses
Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitate the installation of greenhouses at regional level. Currently there is a different regulation for each municipality
National Energy Strategy 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ambitious plan, finalize channels and funding strategies

3.3.3 France

POLICY FRAMEWORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
National Ecological Transition Strategy for Sustainable Development-SNTEDD: 2015-2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national strategy shall better take into consideration the regional priorities
Sector Strategies 2025 - towards a competitive agriculture at the service of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve coordination between actors and policies
Regional Innovation Strategy 2014-2020 of PACA region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It would be good to add water efficiency as a priority - A sectoral specialization to be strengthened - The lack of quantified objectives
Agricultural policy at PACA level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversification of the priority axes - More communication towards the stakeholders in particular on results achieved (transparency) and valorization of Mediterranean agricultural products

3.3.4 Spain

POLICY FRAMEWORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
Establishing a series of initiatives to improve the adoption of eco-innovation	Find a qualitative leap for eco-innovation
Accelerate the development and adaptation of eco innovations	The intensification of current actions, the optimization of the use of existing resources and mobilization of additional financial resources.
Strengthening governance and awareness	The Commission and the States Member States will coordinate national and European policies on eco-innovation, for example through identification and exchange of good practices. They have at their disposal a series of useful tools, as national eco-innovation roadmaps and eco-innovation forums.

3.3.5 Albania

POLICY/Framework	RECOMMENDATIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Law on Agriculture and Rural Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public advisory services for agriculture have to be boosted as well as research and training. The information database needs to be improved in order to have a more clear vision of the agricultural sector's peculiarities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More funds has to be provided in the plan in order to finance the support schemes necessary to guarantee the financial support for the implementation of the national strategies for rural development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy (ISARDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More funds have to be provided to foster innovation and knowledge transfer to the agricultural sector and rural areas, to develop advisory services and agricultural technology transfer centres in order to support farmers and aquaculture producers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IPARD II Program, pre-accession assistance for rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More advisories systems have to be provided in order to increase the number of beneficiaries.

3.3.6 Cyprus

POLICY FRAMEWORK	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>OP "Competitiveness and Sustainable Development" 2014-2020</i>	More eco-innovation measures should be introduced
<i>Rural Development Programme (RDP)</i>	Eco-innovation and circular economy measures need to be added. More links to RIS3 should be created.
<i>Smart Specialization Strategy of Cyprus (S3Cy)</i>	More emphasis on greenhouses needs to be included

4. Conclusions

4.1 Greece

Environmental policy in Greece focuses on the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency measures that can promote eco-innovations. The country benefits from its significant natural capital in renewable energies – solar, wind, tidal –, growth in green and alternative tourism and innovation in agriculture and the food industry. Despite the economic crisis, by the end of 2017, the installed capacity of photovoltaics, reached 2,623 MWp which covered 7.1% of the electricity consumption. Nevertheless, the uptake of renewable energy has been stagnated the past years.

In terms of eco-innovation performance, in 2017 Greece continues to rank low among the EU-28 countries with a score of only 77 (on an EU-28 average of 100). This places Greece on 19th position in the EU-28 ranking of eco-innovative countries.

Although, Greece shows potential in certain eco-innovation sectors, these areas cannot be characterized as fully developed. The efforts to introduce eco-innovations in the construction sector were slowed down. Due to the economic crisis, companies have sought to explore opportunities afforded by eco-innovations in terms of costs but also in order to cater to clients' needs focusing (amongst other things) on transparent solar cells which can be used in windows, nanotechnology products to improve indoor air quality and smart meters for energy efficiency. The integration of such technologies has for the better part been supported by governmental policies such as the building energy efficiency regulation (more recently Law 4122/2013 on energy efficient buildings, which harmonized Greek legislation with the EU directive 2010/31/EU) and the Energy savings at home programme. Nevertheless, the size of the sector was reduced further due to the economic crisis. The share of the sector dropped from 5% of GDP in 2008 to 2.3% of GDP in 2017 and, as a result, the uptake of eco-innovation also decreased.

Eco-innovation in agriculture, and more specifically in Greenhouses, needs to be better addressed in the existing policies for investments in innovation and competitiveness, as well as in rural policy.

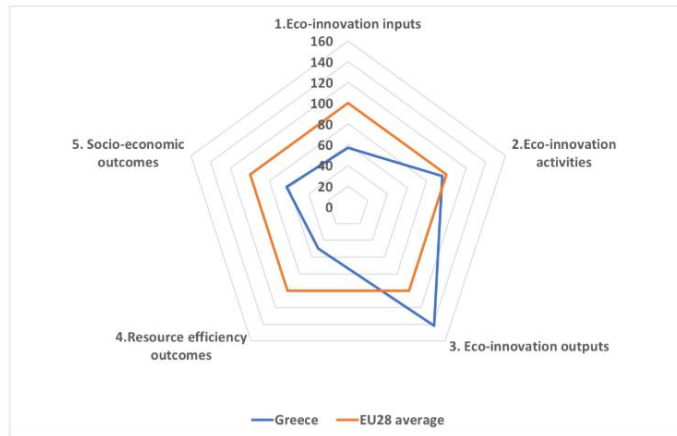


Diagram 1- Eco-innovation Scoreboard 2017

4.2 Italy

Several policies / frameworks concerning greenhouses have been identified at national and regional level. Among these were selected:

The Molise Rural Development Program 2014-2020 is the programming tool for regional rural development, implemented at regional level, it is specific for agricultural sector. RDP is related to greenhouses sector for the construction of innovative greenhouses

The Strategic plan for innovation and research in the agricultural, food and forest sectors is a National strategy plan, addresses towards a new model of growth and a different kind of economic development, more intelligent, sustainable and inclusive. Beneficiaries are SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry, governance, citizens. The link with greenhouses is the Biological control in Agriculture (both in the open field and in greenhouse). The plan is related to two crucial areas of programming for innovation in agriculture: - rural and territorial development through the European Agricultural Development Fund rural (EAFRD); - research and innovation through the new Horizon 2020 instrument.

National plan of flowers and ornamental sector is a National Plan aimed at the economic and productive strengthening of one of the most dynamic sectors of our agricultural economy, in order to enhance its competitiveness on EU and international markets. - Encourage the transition from the use of fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, with environmental benefits and for the community. Beneficiaries are SMEs, farmers, producer organizations and their associations. Promote aggregation as a strategic tool to rebalance relationships within the supply chain and stimulate the competitiveness and innovation of companies by linking to regulation no

Installation of greenhouses and greenhouse tunnels.

Regional law, discipline the installation of greenhouses. Beneficiaries are Municipalities, SMEs, farmers. The policy is in synergy with all the law related to the building of rural

Manufactured.

National Energy Strategy is a National strategic plan. The objective of the Strategy is to make the national energy system more competitive, more sustainable, and more secure. The theme of energy is transversal, *SMEs, farmers, rural population, industry, region, municipality*. The Link of the policy/framework to innovative greenhouses is the Geothermal policy. The theme of energy is transversal and requires a decisive action of coordination between the various subjects.

The Governance and administration, Institutional Capacity and Political Willingness and the Synergies with other policies is considerate a strength. Some National, Regional and International Conflicts are present. The main Weaknesses are related to the Financial support followed by the Coordination among stakeholders and Level of operation.

Recommendations linked to individual policies, but also transversal have been

- The financial support could be increased; bureaucracy could be faster and procedure could be simplified in order to facilitate access to the funding.
- Increase the link between innovators and those who use research and innovation results.
- Promote the implementation of innovation in the company
- promoting strategies for competitiveness on international markets also through the adoption of innovative technologies in greenhouses
- facilitate the installation of greenhouses at regional level. Currently there is a different regulation for each municipality
- ambitious plan, finalize channels and funding strategies

In Italy, specific funding policies are not currently being developed for innovative greenhouses and geothermal energy. However, national policies such as "thermal 2.0" and regional measures for the rural development plan provide incentives for the construction of geothermal greenhouses.

4.3 France

At the national and regional levels, France has adopted a package of measures and strategies to boost sustainable growth and help actors making the transition towards a more circular economy. Eco-innovation plays a driving role in the development of a

new economic model for green growth. Several eco-innovation tools are now available in France for different sectors. The French strategies aim to promote innovation in all its guises – technical, commercial, organizational and financial.

To maximize the impact of the policies and strategies designed for the promotion of eco-innovation there is a need mainly for more quantified objectives and better coordination among actors and policies.

4.4 Spain

From a general point of view, at the regional level, it can be said that there is a good predisposition on the part of most of the Autonomous Communities for the management of eco-innovation, through the employment of public policies, whether within the environmental or technological field. In the present analysis it has been possible appreciate the awareness by the Autonomous Administrations of the environment, quality environmental and climate change.

4.5 Albania

After receiving the status of EU member country in 2014, in Albania, many reforms have been undertaken to align the national agricultural strategies with the EU Common Agricultural Policies. In fact, in 2014 it has been adopted the “Inter Sectoral Agricultural and Rural Development Strategy” (ISARDS 2014-2020) to boost the country competitiveness. The strategy is supported by the legal framework of the Law on Agriculture and rural development issued in 2007 and it is in compliance with the “Europe 2020” strategic framework. Albeit the strategy focuses on sustainable and inclusive growth and on specific needs for the development of agriculture, agro-processing and rural areas in Albania, there are still many issues that have to be addressed. The strategy, for example, recognizes the importance of the creation of an advisory system to boost the knowledge transfer on new technologies among farmers. It also points out the importance of the creation of advisory services that can foster the innovation in the agricultural field. However, despite the forward-looking measures adopted in the legal framework the implementation of policies still lags behind. In particular, according with authors, the budgetary plan provided to support the first sector has increased in the recent years but not as it was expected according with the 2020 aims. The reduction in the financial support is a consequence of the recent financial recession. Another issue that has to be addressed is the mismatch of political targets set in different documents that creates a non-clear understanding on the overall strategy to undertake to boost the Albanian first sector. Furthermore, the Ministry of agricultural rural development should provide more funds to the advisory services and knowledge transfer activity between farmers because one of the main problems related to the Albanian first sector is the lack of education of farmers that often rely on traditional knowledge to run their businesses. Hence, more focus and

financial support should be provided to implement the advisory measures that can foster the Albanian competitiveness. Another problem that has to be tackled is the general lack of data that often hamper the adoption of specific policies and hinder the possibility to have a general and thorough vision of what is really happening in the first sector. For this reason, the creation of a Market Information Systems and a Farm Accountancy Data Network are needed. Another important issue that can mine the productivity of the overall sector is the lack of adequate infrastructures and the poor financial budget bounded to their improvements. This issue stems also from the general lack of financial resources provided to regional and local administrations that should enhance the construction and the development of a modern road network that can sharply boost the agricultural competitiveness and development reducing the transportation costs and aligning the country with the most advanced countries in Europe.

4.6 Cyprus

Eco-innovation in Cyprus is predominantly produced by individual actors – research institutes or enterprises. As such, there are no distinct and mature eco-innovation sectors. Given the country’s rich natural capital and inaccessibility to the energy grid of other countries, new developments in renewable energies could also promote eco-innovation activities. Eco-innovation in the field of energy is also driven by efforts to increase energy efficiency. The agricultural and food industries are also contributing to eco-innovative solutions. Additionally, a number of EC funded research and innovation projects in the field of eco-innovation are currently under implementation. In terms of eco-innovation drivers, there is a wide range of EC supported funding opportunities for R&D that include eco-innovations. With a total budget of approximately EUR 100 million, the programme RESTART (in the framework of OP “Competitiveness and Sustainable Development” 2014-2020) acts as a significant supporting mechanism for research and innovation. In addition, the Rural Development Programme (RDP) provides financing for the sector of greenhouse establishment, development and innovation. Both financing tools are in line with the Smart Specialization Strategy of Cyprus (S3Cy) which is applied during the entire programming period 2014-2020 and constitutes the basis for the formation of any other developmental policy or strategic documents during this period. The country also provides numerous tools to enhance access to information that is vital to increase innovation and growth. Regarding barriers, the R&D sector in the country is relatively new as it dates from the mid-90s. As such, the system is still fragmented with a lack of coordination between the different stakeholders. The governance of research is lacking whereas the interface between research and business is

inadequate. In addition, there is an inadequate evaluation culture to monitor research and increase its effectiveness.