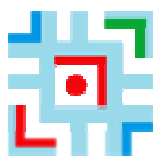


**НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ АГРАРНИХ НАУК УКРАЇНИ
ІНСТИТУТ ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ**



ФОРМУВАННЯ СТАЛОГО ЗЕМЛЕКОРИСТУВАННЯ: ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ

**Матеріали III Міжнародної
науково-практичної конференції**

17-18 листопада 2022 року

Київ 2022

СЕКЦІЯ 9. ЗЕМЛЕУСТРІЙ ТЕРИТОРІЙ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАД

La Sala P.

*PhD in Economics And Rural Estimate, Prof. Assoc.
University of Foggia, Department of Economics
Foggia, Italy*

Langianese I.G.

*PhD student
University of Foggia, Department of Economics
Foggia, Italy*

THE ITALIAN FOOD DISTRICTS AS A MODEL OF TRANSITION TOWARDS A NEW TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

In the Italian economy of the 1970s, a new model of real development emerged consisting of a set of companies, mainly small and medium-sized, characterised by a tendency towards horizontal and vertical integration and production specialisation, generally concentrated in a specific territory and linked by a common historical, social, economic, and cultural experience (Becattini, G., 1987). In particular, the local systems of small enterprises are exalted, i.e., the enterprises established within the industrial districts, immersed in an institutional fabric with which they interact, and which have codes of conduct to the point advantages in terms of increases in competitiveness and efficiency to be determined.

For these reasons, the national legislation tries to regulate this new phenomenon with law 317/1991. It, therefore, gives for the first time a regulatory definition of the district: *“a territorial area characterised by a high concentration of small businesses characterised by a particular production specialisation, where there is a specific relationship between the presence of companies and the resident population”* (Law n. 317/1991).

In the agri-food sector, with Legislative Decree 2228/2011 were introduced two types of the district:

➤ Rural districts: *“local production systems, as per art. 36, paragraph 1, of law no. 317/91, characterised by a homogeneous historical and territorial identity resulting from the integration of agricultural activities (...) and other local activities, as well as the production of goods or services of particular specificity, consistent with natural and territorial traditions and vocations”*.

➤ Quality agri-food districts: *“local production systems, also of an inter-regional nature, characterised by interrelation and productive interdependence of agricultural and agri-food companies, as well as by one or more certified and protected products by the current community or national legislation, or by typical traditional products”* (Legislative Decree n. 2228/2011).

In light of this legislation, many regions have recognised the quality of industrial and agri-food districts present in their territories, with different purposes, functions,

juridical subjectivity, and different forms of support (Zecca F., et al., 2014). In this situation, several districts were formed on the national part and remained so until 2017.

These districts have had a strong relaunch with the Law 205 of 27 December 2017 with the definitions of the food districts model with two main objectives:

➤ The first gives new impetus to the experiences of the agri-food and rural districts already recognised by Italian regions.

➤ The second is incentivising the birth of new realities through the possibility of accessing dedicated loans (Law n. 205/2017).

The recognition of the Food Districts is granted by the Regions and the autonomous Provinces to which they belong. At the same time, the Ministry of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies (MAFFP) holds the National Register of the Food Districts¹.

In 2019, the MAFFP also defined, in agreement with the Ministry of Development Economics, the criteria and methods for implementing specific interventions in the Food Districts, which District Food Contracts (Ministerial Decree n. 7775/2019). Its purpose is to favouring processes of reorganisation of the relations between the different subjects of the supply chains operating in the territory of the food district through the financing of investments and innovations capable:

➤ to promote collaboration and integration between the issues of the supply chains;

➤ to stimulate the creation of better market relationships;

➤ to ensure, as a matter of priority, positive effects on agricultural production (Formica, M., 2020).

It is done by asking the regions to send the list of recognised districts to establish the national register of food districts (it becomes the continuously updated population of possible beneficiaries of the call). In the National Register of food districts, there are 139 food districts recognised by Italian regions based on regional legislation (last updated 19.10.2022)². In the first call, 2019-2022, 20 district contracts were presented and were under evaluation.

The objective of the research is to define - through the instrument of district contracts that finance investments in district agri-food chains - a district model as a new territorial organisation of local development capable of systematising the institutional, cultural, geographical, social and economic aspects of the context in which the stakeholders of the districts operate to shape the development trajectories:

➤ Verify points of convergence and divergence between regional regulations (the national law defines the food districts while the regional legislation establishes the criteria for their recognition: is it possible/helpful to arrive at single national legislation, or is it better to enhance the territorial particularities through territorial standards even if different?);

¹ <https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14159> Last seen 04/11/2022.

² <https://www.politicheagricole.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/14160> Last seen 04/11/2022.

➤ Verify points of convergence and divergence in implementing the district contracts tool (the tool is useful/accessible for all districts?; which interventions can be most helpful?).

The steps are:

➤ Analysis of regional regulations (in progress)

➤ Analysis of the results of the contracts (only after approval by the Mipaaf).

From the first research, many food districts are included in the national register, but only some food districts have submitted projects on the first call of the Ministry. There is convergence in increasing digitisation (digital invoicing; E-commerce platforms; Blockchain; Smart agriculture) but divergences at institutional (i.e., regional legislation), territorial and sectoral levels.

At the same time, faced with the new development prospects of the primary sector, the role of the districts is of primary importance to coordinate development and investment policies at the local level.

The Rural Development Policy itself, which represents one of the strengths of the programming system for 2023-2027, is based on a strategic, integrated, territorial approach and on the recognition of a priority role for local Partnerships in promoting strategies of development (Giacardi, A. 2021). The districts are applying to become territorial organisers of the participation of companies and the territory in the interventions of the CAP Strategic Plan. The typical starting point is the territorial homogeneity of the production context and, generally, the area's socio-economic area.

These technical tools are differentiated into territorial promotion tools (LAG), having as their primary reference the territory, whose actions are linked to the LEADER approach, and economic-productive tools for the development of companies (District) having as the primary point of contact are local companies, whose actions are linked to corporate and supply chain investments, the transfer of innovations for local companies - corporate impact - as well as the development of shared services - territorial implications). The interaction between these two technical tools of operational support (District and LAG) thus allows companies and the territory to share ideas and development projects.

In its role as territorial development organiser, the District can identify action strategies that promote the effective territorial integration of the EAFRD with the policies promoted by the ERDF and the ESF. The district can encourage and create territorial networks between the vertical subjects (companies in the supply chain) and between these and the transversal development topics (Municipalities, Banks, Universities, services, professional associations, etc.) and organises the relationships between users (companies) and suppliers of research, technological innovations, roads, infrastructures, Energy, transport, logistics, credit, business consultancy, etc.

Reference

1. Becattini, G. (1987). Labour market, local forces and industrial district. Il Mulino, Bologna.
2. Formica, M. (2020). The organic district: a cultural turning point. *Health System*, 64, 3: 313.

3. Giacardi, A., Manzoni, P., Piarangeli, F., Mazzocchi, G., Cagliero, R. (2021). The path of the definition of the National Strategic Plans CAP 2023-2027 in the regionalized Member States: a comparison between Italy, France and Spain. *Agriregionieuropa Numero Speciale - Agricalabriaeuropa n. 1*.

4. Law 5 October 1991, n. 317 "Interventions for the innovation and development of small businesses".

5. Law 27 December 2017, n. 205 "State budget for the financial year 2018 and multi-year budget for the three-year period 2018-2020".

6. Legislative Decree n. 2228/2011.

7. Ministerial Decree n. 7775/2019

8. Zecca, F., Al Am, A., Capocchi, E. (2014). From districts to business networks: key solutions for territorial development. *Agricultural Economics Magazine, Year LXIX, n. 2-3: 227-243*.

Кустовська О.В.

к.е.н., доцент

Національний університет біоресурсів і природокористування України

м. Київ, Україна

ДО ПИТАННЯ ФОРМУВАННЯ ТА ІНВЕНТАРИЗАЦІЇ МАСИВІВ ЗЕМЕЛЬ СІЛЬСЬКОГОСПОДАРСЬКОГО ПРИЗНАЧЕННЯ

ЗУ «Про землеустрій» ст. 34 встановлюється, що при здійсненні землеустрою з метою створення і своєчасного поновлення планово-картографічної основи проводяться топографо-геодезичні та картографічні роботи [2].

Метою інвентаризаційних робіт у нашому дослідженні є обстеження земель та виявлення несформованих земельних ділянок, встановлення наявності на них режимоутворюючих об'єктів, обмежень у використанні, а також контроль фактичного використання земель, що вимагає в своїй основі виконання геодезичних робіт, за результатами яких складається документація із землеустрою. Більшість даних отриманих в результаті обстеження ділянки застосовуються для формування плану земельної ділянки – графічне зображення, що відображає місцезнаходження, зовнішні межі земельної ділянки та межі земель, обмежених у використанні і обмежених (обтяжених) правами інших осіб (земельних сервітутів) тощо [3,4].

Найбільш інформативно-наповненими видом даних для виконання земельно-кадастрових є матеріали аерофотозйомок: їх особливість полягає в тому, що вони дозволяють однозначно визначити кількісну, та якісну характеристику земельних ділянок з максимальною об'єктивністю. Отримання послідовних та об'єктивних наборів даних протягом десятиліть є доволі складним процесом через зміну персоналу, методів вимірювання та стандартів самих даних [1]. Історично моніторинг сільськогосподарських земель ґрунтувався на польових вимірах, на які може вплинути невід'ємна мінливість суб'єктивних оцінок та упередженість, що обумовлюється з причин зміни персоналу та цілих колективів виконавців з плином часу. Проте дані отриманні за результатами дистанційного зондування, що здійснюються супутниковими та пілотованими повітряними зондами, забезпечують неупереджені та послідовні набори даних.