



## MedBEEsinessHubs – C\_A.1.2\_0035

### 0. Foreword

With the establishment of the Regional Commission for Beekeeping, as provided for in Regional Law no. 19, all beekeeping programming in Sardinia has been the subject of close discussion and sharing between the Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Sardinian beekeeping world. The proposed vision is finally organic and links the articulated and diversified production sector of Sardinian beekeeping, grasping the environmental and balancing value of the bee in the sector's various needs: training, business growth, export potential, formation of regional clusters on the bee, development of the bee economy concept as a holistic approach to regional development. This paper uses current primary sources produced by the Directorate General of the Sardinian Regional Government's Department of Agriculture, and provides a lively and up-to-date picture of the bee policy decision-making body in Sardinia and the beekeeping industry representatives.

### 1. Overview of specific financial resources for beekeeping in Sardinia

At present, the instrument of most immediate access to public financial resources for beekeepers in Sardinia, covering almost all the diversified needs of the sector, is the Regional Beekeeping Sub-Programme, for the current 2023 / 2027 programming period. This report offers a detailed analysis updated to the current year. Another resource that is certainly relevant in terms of the endowment made available and the items financed, but whose usability is decidedly problematic, is Regional Law no. 19 of 24 July 2015. The Regional Development Plan in the current programming has offered concrete funding opportunities in beekeeping more in the context of measures applied in a territorial context. Part of the funds of the Rural Development Programme are managed by Local Action Groups (LAGs) within the framework of the LEADER strategy, aimed at rural territories characterised by significant demographic decline, lack of services and fragility of the production system. The programming of LEADER funds is based on the direct involvement of rural populations, economic actors and territorial public bodies in the entire decision-making process, from the phase of defining strategies to their implementation. This is why in European regulations Measure 19 - LEADER is also called CLLD - Community Led Local Development, which can be translated as 'Participatory Local Development'. The interventions financed through LEADER do not only concern farms and the agri-food chain, but also include initiatives aimed at handicrafts, rural tourism, the improvement of local services and the creation of networks for the valorisation of

territories rural areas, paying particular attention to youth and female entrepreneurship. In Sardinia, the territories of the 17 LAGs selected under Measure 19 'Participatory Local Development - Leader' involve 282 municipalities, covering 69% of the regional territory and with approximately 550,000 inhabitants. At present, it has not been possible to acquire data on the incidence of funding for the beekeeping sector.

## **1.1 Regional beekeeping sub-programme / Programming 2023/2027**

### **1.1.1 Scope**

Beekeeping is considered an important activity closely linked to agriculture. Its main functions are not only economic activity and rural development, with the specific production of honey and other hive products, but also an indispensable contribution to maintaining the environmental balance.

The strong presence of honey bees, together with wild bees and other pollinators, is the only guarantee capable of ensuring the good fertilisation of many plant species, both wild and cultivated, and consequently, the preservation of many species and different habitats. Moreover, the presence of bees through beekeeping contributes to sustainable land management, as it is a fully eco-friendly activity based essentially on the exploitation of renewable resources (nectar, honeydew, pollen, propolis).

Therefore, beekeeping represents a model of agricultural exploitation with a positive environmental impact, particularly suitable for marginal areas and protected zones. Beekeeping in Sardinia finds in the soil-climatic-floristic characteristics of the territory, as well as in the socio-economic ones, many favourable conditions. The earliness and gradualness of many blooms and the presence of typical nectariferous essences allow for the positive development of this activity and constitute a potential source of employment and integration for young people in rural areas.

From a socio-cultural point of view, beekeeping is part of a traditional historical context that persists in the territorial and social identity of several rural areas, including economically disadvantaged ones, with typical primary and derived products such as honey and nougat, which are also closely linked to the image of the production areas. These are, moreover, all aspects that find confirmation in the principles of Regional Law no. 19 of 21 July 2015 by which beekeeping is recognised as an agricultural activity of regional interest for the purposes of the conservation of the natural environment and the sustainable development of agricultural production as it competes to ensure natural pollination and environmental biodiversity.

However, the beekeeping sector continues to be characterised by the diversity of production conditions and yields, and the heterogeneity of economic operators, both in terms of production and marketing, so much so that initiatives must be taken to improve this situation. The high percentage of non-professional beekeepers and the small average number of colonies per beekeeper are common features even at European level. Sardinian beekeeping, in particular, is characterised by an extremely variable level of professionalism, ranging from specialised companies to farms where Beekeeping is an integrative activity and involves a large number of small producers, with a widespread distribution throughout the region.

The predominant production activity of Sardinian bee farms is the production of honey. Production can be estimated at around 15,000 quintals (considering an average production per hive of around 25 kg).

A substantial part of Sardinian honey is sold by beekeepers directly to consumers in the local market (42%).

As regards the commercial channel, beekeepers manage to obtain the highest price with direct sales to consumers (31% of production); the second best option is to sell honey to packaging (24%) and distribution (16%) companies or to the food industry.

As mentioned, the regional beekeeping sector plays an important role in protecting local biodiversity through the pollination process.

In Sardinia, *Apis mellifera ligustica* is present in 94% of apiaries. Recent decades have seen an increase in queen bees and swarms originating from interbreeding or belonging to subspecies not native to the Peninsula. According to some studies, native bees are more likely to withstand selective pressure in their own environment.

The Region of Sardinia has a vocation for several varieties of honey, including in particular: Citrus, Asphodel, Thistle, Arbutus, Eucalyptus. Although there are no Geographical Indication productions for the sector, there are some traditional productions:

- Asphodel honey, cadillons;
- Thistle honey, cardu pintu;
- Chestnut honey;
- Strawberry tree honey - melalidone olione;
- Eucalyptus honey;
- Rosemary honey.

This important heritage of biodiversity needs to be protected both for the potential it generates in terms of production, and for the contribution it makes in the sphere of environmental sustainability. Other bee productions in Sardinia are still of little relevance, and pollen and royal jelly production remains practically marginal, still relegated to occasional production

A more detailed analysis can be carried out using the data in the National Bee Database (BDA), which provides information that has been updated over time and thus makes it possible to develop analyses that more closely reflect the real potential of the sector.

In particular, an analysis of the data present in the Veterinary Information System reveals the following situation with the specification that the extraction, carried out at the end of November 2022, refers only to beekeepers who carried out the November/December 2021 census (see Table 1).

It should therefore be pointed out that the total figure for beekeepers is an underestimate given that a large proportion of non-professional beekeepers do not report the ownership of their hives.

Looking in detail at the distribution by type of activity of beekeepers, it can be observed that the registered beekeeper with self-consumption production prevails. Analysis of the data on the structure of the regional production fabric thus confirms the importance of small producers in the beekeeping sector.

In the band between 15 and 80 hives, we find 286 beekeepers managing a total of almost 9,000 hives. Thus professional beekeeping, i.e. by beekeepers managing more than 200

hives, is carried out by only 6% of beekeepers who together manage 53% of the hives (around 30,000 hives).

Nomadism deserves special consideration, given both its importance in beekeeping practice and, more generally, for the pollination of cultivated and wild species. The practice of nomadism is widespread in Sardinia, and BDA data show that almost 3,000 regional apiaries are involved. The tables 2 and 3 provide details broken down by activity.

The practices of nomadism and trade in swarms and queen bees typical of modern beekeeping have introduced elements of variation from the natural genetic make-up of indigenous bee populations, including the introduction of subspecies with traits useful for more productive beekeeping. In addition, genetic improvement practices based on crossing between subspecies for the recombination of favourable traits are widespread.

With regard to associated forms, there is currently one Producers' Organisation (PO) recognised for the sector, OP Terrantiga, and two Associative Bodies, Apiarios and Api.Pro, are recognised under Regional Law No. 19 of 2015. Cooperatives of beekeepers are also present.

A major critical point, however, is the small number of beekeepers belonging to these associated forms. In Sardinia, there is a low propensity for aggregation, so it is believed that technical assistance and training may represent an opportunity to highlight the advantages of belonging to associated forms. In fact, with a view to a better market orientation, the contribution provided by the associated Forms must be valorised.

The planning and management of the offer carried out by the associated Forms, the optimisation of production costs, common promotion activities and access to technical assistance, represent necessary factors to favour the competitiveness of regional companies and to guarantee their future.

A further element of criticality for the regional sector is due to competition from foreign products that arrive in the national borders with prices that are decidedly lower than those within the country - thus affecting the regional and national market. According to Ismea data, in fact, foreign honey prices are almost always significantly lower than domestic ones.

Moreover, in recent years, the sector has been characterised by a dynamic process, both in the production and consumption phases. In recent years, consumer awareness of the health aspects of honey has increased, making it no longer a niche product for a limited target group (composed mainly of people of an age advanced and with better economic conditions), but also extending its consumption to young people and the less well-off. In view of this growing consumer awareness of the beneficial properties of honey, an important contribution could be made by enhancing local circuits, such as direct sales and short supply chains, aimed at consolidating this climate of confidence in the product and at the same time reducing the distances between the place of production and the place of consumption.

### **1.1.2. Needs of the beekeeping sector**

The Region of Sardinia has initiated a dialogue with the beekeeping sector, as a result of which the following needs have emerged

- support the professional growth of operators so that they acquire specific skills and

operational experience;

- reduce production costs and improve the quality and processes of production, processing, packaging and preservation of beekeeping products;
- encourage policies dedicated to the protection of biodiversity and the preservation and development of the regional beekeeping heritage;
- increase the propensity for aggregation;
- increase surveillance and containment of health and climatic adversities;
- encourage transhumance;
- foster the valorisation and promotion of beekeeping products also through product certification;
- foster the dissemination of knowledge on environmental and food education among consumers.

### **1.1.3. Objectives of the sub-programme**

Taking into account the needs and in coherence with the objectives set by the PHP, the objectives to be achieved are identified, not indicated in order of priority

- increase specific operational skills and experience that need continuous improvement aimed at achieving a high level of professionalisation and adequate remuneration;
- decrease production costs also linked to climate change and health emergencies and improve the quality and processes of production, processing, packaging and preservation of beekeeping products;
- increase the propensity for aggregation among operators to improve competitiveness and market orientation;
- encourage the practice of nomadism and pollination in the regional context, recognising its fundamental role in the rational and optimal exploitation of nectar resources that allow beekeepers to diversify, qualify and increase production, at the same time contributing to the protection of the natural environment, biodiversity and the increase in agricultural production
- promote the improvement of product quality and encourage actions aimed at greater product characterisation and valorisation on the market, disseminating and promoting product quality awareness and education initiatives to consumers- foodstuffs while improving the market orientation and competitiveness of enterprises.

Generally speaking, the objectives of the sub-programme, while respecting the protection of the environment and consumer health, aim at fostering the development and qualitative-quantitative improvement of beekeeping products, and at improving the economic and income conditions of operators and regional agricultural production.

In this direction, it is therefore important to compensate for the important functions played by the regional beekeeping sector through interventions aimed at supporting and enhancing the development of related activities in the region.

### **1.1.4. Interventions and actions of the sub-programme**

The Region of Sardinia is therefore implementing a specific regional programme for the beekeeping sector with a view to linking the needs of the regional beekeeping sector with the possible intervention instruments to be adopted.

Measures and actions are envisaged, ranging from technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations, to the fight against aggressors and climate change, to the rationalisation of transhumance, to the repopulation of the bee population. It also includes measures to improve the quality of products to enhance their value on the market. The following interventions and actions are implemented by the Region of Sardinia:

**Measure A: Technical assistance, advice, training, information and exchange of best practices**, also through networking, for beekeepers and beekeeping organisations. Beneficiaries: Associated forms of beekeepers, Organisations specialised in beekeeping research.

**Intervention B: Investments in tangible and intangible fixed assets.** Beneficiaries: Associated forms of beekeepers and individual beekeepers.

**Intervention F: Promotion, communication and marketing, including market monitoring** actions and activities aimed in particular at increasing consumer awareness of the quality of beekeeping products. Beneficiaries: Associated forms of beekeepers.

Below is a description of the interventions and actions.

Intervention A: Technical assistance, advice, training, information and exchange of best practices, including through networking, for beekeepers and beekeeping organisations. In line with what is foreseen in the strategy, RAS supports beekeeping companies and associated forms in order to raise their level of production and professionalism. Therefore, particular attention is paid to training, dissemination and updating technical and professional training of technicians, beekeeping experts or operators, in particular young people, who wish to become familiar with the world of beekeeping, as well as refresher training for professional beekeepers, through suitable training, refresher and dissemination measures, such as specific thematic courses, seminars, conferences, communication actions, teaching aids, including computer-based ones (e.g. Internet sites) on the most innovative and sustainable methods of beekeeping and apiary management, beekeeping prevention and restoration, extraction and processing, packaging and preservation of bee products. Internet sites) on the most innovative and sustainable methods of beekeeping and apiary management, hive prevention and restoration, extraction and processing, packaging and preservation of beekeeping products.

The aim is to promote the dissemination of good practices also through the sharing and transfer of knowledge that maximises the management efficiency of the beekeeping enterprise in terms of sustainability.

As a non-exhaustive list, the following issues are addressed, also highlighting the opportunities offered by the interventions under the sub-programme

- dissemination and management of sustainable beekeeping practices adapted to changing climatic conditions dissemination of production techniques hitherto considered ancillary (pollen, propolis, royal jelly, etc.)

- proper health management of the main diseases present on island beekeeping farms;
- management of climatic adversities;
- technical choices and economic management of the apiary;
- beekeeping production processing guidelines;
- production of genetic material, such as queen bees and bee packs;
- keeping of farm accounts and bee registry.

### **Action A1**

Refresher and training courses for beekeepers, businesses and their public and private employees

Thematic seminars and conferences;

Communication actions: implemented through the production of teaching materials, subscriptions to specialised magazines, technical sheets and brochures, websites and social channels.

4% of the resources allocated to the Sardinian Region for the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme is dedicated to this action.

### **Action A2**

Technical assistance and consultancy to farms, to be implemented with the dissemination support of different media, such as websites, social networks, actions aimed at disseminating also theoretical-practical demonstrations.

The assistance and dissemination action is addressed both to operators in the sector and to those who intend to start a new activity. This interest is supported by the fact that beekeepers' attendance at beekeeping conferences is always high.

Exchange of best practices through the creation and development of a stable network of relationships and professional contacts between beekeepers that presupposes a reciprocal link in the sharing of skills, knowledge and information.

The action, together with technical assistance, prioritises issues related to ascertaining the health status of bees, combating the threats of climate change and setting up shared monitoring networks capable of providing beekeepers with data useful for sustainable hive management in a preventive manner.

Six per cent of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme are dedicated to this action.

### **Measure B: Investments in tangible and intangible assets.**

In order to rationalise beekeeping activities, different types of tangible and intangible investments are envisaged to foster development and increase competitiveness. Preference is given to preventive measures and alternatives to chemical pest control in respect of the environment and the consumer. It is considered appropriate to support mainly the technological and hygienic-sanitary upgrading of farm equipment as well as the introduction of good practices and technological equipment to prevent climatic and sanitary adversities.

Support is to be provided for initiatives to spread the practice of nomadism through the acquisition of suitable means and equipment for innovative, technological and

instrumental upgrading to encourage beekeepers to move their hives. Support is envisaged for the repopulation of the bee population to counter the decrease in the population level of bee families as a result of various factors. It is considered appropriate to intervene with the following actions

**Action B1:**

1. Provides for the purchase of net-bottomed hives or modification of existing hives
2. Allows for the purchase and distribution of veterinary formulations, methods and/or equipment for the hygienic-sanitary treatment of hives, including sterilisation and disinfection treatments for hives that maximise the effectiveness of action to combat hive diseases.

18% of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for implementing the Regional Beekeeping Programme are dedicated to this action.

**Action B2:**

This is an action to combat climatic and atmospheric adversities that lead to drastic reductions in hive productivity accompanied by high bee mortality.

The action makes it possible to increase the technological endowment by means of instrumental innovations that enable the monitoring, prevention and forecasting of climatic emergencies potentially harmful to the beekeeping enterprise.

In particular, the action can be used to finance the following endowments

1. purchase of equipment and digital instruments for beekeeping, including agro-meteorological monitoring and alert systems such as thermometers, hygrometers, scales
2. purchase of materials and instruments to be used following adverse climatic events that may jeopardise the survival of the colony.

4% of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme is dedicated to this action.

**Action B3:**

This is an action implemented to encourage the repopulation of the regional bee population in the face of losses caused by hive aggressors and by pathological and climatic adversities, poisoning from the use of plant protection products.

In particular, the actions that can be implemented are the following

1. measures to protect, safeguard and select with the purchase of swarms, nuclei, bees and queen bees with certification attesting to belonging to the native subspecies *Apis mellifera ligustica* to encourage the use and dissemination on the territory of selected Italian queen bees, also with a view to avoiding genetic pollution and to allow adequate repopulation of the regional bee population
2. purchase of breeding beekeeping equipment.

28% of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme are dedicated to this action.

**Action B4:**

The aim of this action is to encourage rational and evolved forms of beekeeping practice



and nomadism to increase and valorise the use of nectar resources even in marginal areas, increasing the range of beehive products to be presented to the market and enabling an increase in income for beekeepers. Moreover, the presence of bees through beekeeping contributes to the conservation of the natural environment, the ecosystem, habitats and agriculture in general.

In detail, the actions provide for the innovative, technological and instrumental strengthening to favour the movement of hives by beekeepers through the purchase of beehives, equipment and various materials for the practice of nomadism.

26% of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for implementing the Regional Beekeeping Programme are dedicated to this action.

#### **Action B5:**

The measure permits the improvement of working conditions and the improvement of the quality of hive products intended for marketing.

In particular, it allows the purchase of equipment and management systems (hardware/software), also for the improvement of working conditions, for the enhancement of the production intended for marketing, such as materials, machinery and equipment for the extraction, preservation and packaging of honey and other hive products, materials and equipment for the improvement of working conditions, including personal protective equipment (PPE).

Five per cent of the resources allocated to the Region of Sardinia for implementing the Regional Beekeeping Programme are dedicated to this action.

#### **Intervention F: Promotion, communication and marketing.**

The intervention aims at supporting promotion, communication and marketing activities, including market monitoring actions, its structure and activities aimed in particular at raising consumer awareness of the quality of beekeeping products, while improving the market orientation and competitiveness of enterprises.

Action F1 is activated to support promotional and information activities aimed at increasing consumer awareness and sensitivity to the consumption of quality beekeeping products to be conveyed through communication campaigns, conferences, seminars, production of information material, the design and updating of websites for information and promotional purposes and the organisation of competitions the organisation of competitions aimed at rewarding quality honeys (including honey-palinological, organoleptic and chemical-physical evaluations aimed exclusively at events and competitions), events and fairs for the promotion of honey and hive products participation. 9% of the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme is dedicated to this action.

#### **Complementarity and demarcation**

In order to ensure compliance with the principle of "no double funding" with reference to the CAP (Ecoschema 5), Rural Development (ACA 18 and Investments) and AKIS it is specified that

- Actions A1, A2, B1, B2, B3, B5 and F1 are financed with the resources allocated to the Sardinia Region for the implementation of the present Regional Beekeeping Programme

- Action B4 is financed with the resources allocated to the Region of Sardinia for the implementation of this Regional Beekeeping Programme if nomadic beekeeping is carried out in areas not included in ACA 18 - Beekeeping Commitments;

- expenditure on real estate (e.g. construction of buildings for laboratories, warehouses, etc.) is financed from rural development;- innovation-related actions concerning the beekeeping sector are financed through rural development and Akis.

Finally, there is no duplication of actions and commitments with Ecoscheme 5.

#### **1.1.5. Dissemination of information and opportunities of the sub-programme**

The Programme, calls for proposals and any regional implementing provisions are published and disseminated on the official website of the Region of Sardinia.

Moreover, the Laore Sardegna Agency provides for information and dissemination activities in order to encourage the widest participation and contribute to the dissemination of the opportunities offered by the implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Programme.

#### **1.1.6. Comparison with the associated forms**

Pursuant to Article 11 of Regional Law no. 19 of 24 July 2015, the Regional Beekeeping Commission was established, which, considering its advisory and propositional competences concerning the programming of interventions and aid in favour of the beekeeping sector, was heard in two specific meetings in order to implement a participatory comparison.

The Beekeeping Commission also includes the associated Forms.

The meetings made it possible to present the interventions envisaged by the Sectoral Intervention "Beekeeping Products inserted PSP 2023/2027, discussing the main issues, including overcoming health, technological and production problems, the development of new products and the qualitative and professional improvement of beekeeping, and the allocation of resources among the various interventions and actions.

The Regional Beekeeping Programme was drawn up taking into account the objectives contained in the CAP National Strategic Plan, the needs of the regional beekeeping sector and the opinions and proposals expressed during the consultation with the aforementioned Commission.

## **2. Implementation of the Regional Beekeeping Sub-Programme for the years 2023 – 2024**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry allocated the Community and national resources to the regions, allocating to the Sardinia Region for the 2024 financial year the same sum as the previous year, equal to euro 524,769 .

On 20 June 2023, the proposal for the distribution of the sums to the various actions was sent to the Ministry.

The proposal of the Department of Agriculture of the Region of Sardinia took into account the analysis of the data relating to the aid applications submitted by 15 March 2023, which is set out below.

## **2.1. Analysis on the 2023 financial year**

Before illustrating the allocation proposal, an analysis of the preliminary outcome of the applications submitted for the current financial year is provided below. Payment applications must be submitted by 30 June or 30 July, depending on the applicant. 63 applications were submitted from the resources allocated for the year 2023 for the actions:

- Action B1 Pest and disease control
- Action B2 Prevention of climatic adversities
- Action B3 Repopulation of bee population
- Action B4 Rationalisation of transhumance
- Action B5 Purchase of equipment and management systems
- Action F1 Information and promotion activities

No applications have been submitted for Actions A1 and A2, the only region that has not activated training and technical assistance courses with these resources.

In this regard, it is considered that continuous training and professional refresher courses accompanied by technical assistance are a strategic tool for the beekeeping enterprise, becoming increasingly important in a context such as the current one, in which entrepreneurial skills and specific professional qualifications are required, which, if adequately supported with regard to health, technological, production and commercial issues, as well as contributing to the growth and development of the image and communication of beehive products, can ensure a lever for improving competitiveness on the markets, pursuing the progress of an innovative, sustainable and profitable beekeeping sector.

## **2.2. Detailed analysis of requested contributions**

Action B1: 16.46% more was requested than the allocated sum

Action B2 27.46% of the allocated sum was requested

Action B3 a sum equal to 48.33% of the allocated sum was requested.

Action B4 the sum requested was 8.52% less than the sum allocated.

Action B5 showed the highest response, as 288.9% of the allocated amount was requested.

Action F1 the amount requested was 84.6% of the allocated amount but with only one beneficiary.

Following the preliminary investigation, 60 applications were found to be eligible for a request amounting to € 600,527.23 against allocated resources of € 524,769. Of these, 41 applications are fully fundable and 19 are partially fundable due to lack of resources.

The Argea agency proceeded to reshuffle the unspent resources on the actions with greater needs as shown in table 4.

## **2.3. Proposed financial year 2024**

The Department has proposed all the actions for the 2024 annuality, revising the percentages of the allocation of the sums for the different actions on the basis of 2023 data, as well as the experience gained in the last programming period (table 5).

## **Regional Law No. 19**

The resolution of the Regional Council no. 55/29 of 13.11.2018 for the three-year period

2018/2020 established for the year 2019 a financial allocation € 1,000,000.

At present, the balance of the applications submitted for funding applications for mobile means for nomadism and construction or refitting of premises for the processing of hive products are partially processed.

Therefore, in the face of a significant endowment, Law 19 appears to be a cumbersome and inadequate financial instrument.

***Luigi Manias***

**Table 1**

Hive size classes	Production for own consumption		Professional beekeepers		Total number of beekeepers	Total number of beehives
	Number of beekeepers	Total beehives	Number of beekeepers	Total beehives		
CL_0	33	-	10	-	<b>43</b>	-
CL_1-14	629	4.150	93	684	<b>722</b>	<b>4.834</b>
CL_15-39	51	1.102	159	3.897	<b>210</b>	<b>4.999</b>
CL_40-79	9	473	67	3.476	<b>76</b>	<b>3.949</b>
CL_80-199	2	295	96	11.588	<b>98</b>	<b>11.883</b>
CL_200-599	-	-	70	23.286	<b>70</b>	<b>23.286</b>
CL_>600	-	-	8	7.001	<b>8</b>	<b>7.001</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>6.020</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>49.932</b>	<b>1.227</b>	<b>55.952</b>

Table 2

Hive size classes	Nomads				No nomads			
	Production for own consumption		Professional beekeepers		Production for own consumption		Professional beekeepers	
	Apiari	Alveari	Apiari	Alveari	Apiari	Alveari	Apiari	Alveari
CL_0	25	-	19	-	29	-	7	-
CL_1-14	284	1.475	65	299	488	2.635	82	501
CL_15-39	47	597	209	2.304	29	505	101	1.823
CL_40-79	5	273	142	2.720	5	130	50	1.391
CL_80-199	11	295	381	9.793	-	-	39	2.247
CL_200-599	-	-	702	19.904	-	-	38	1.406
CL_>600	-	-	233	6.881	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>2.640</b>	<b>1.751</b>	<b>41.901</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>3.270</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>7.368</b>

**Table 3**

<b>Hive size classes</b>	<b>NOMADS Total APIARIES</b>	<b>NOMADS Total BEEHIVES</b>	<b>NO NOMADS Total APIARIES</b>	<b>NO NOMADS Total BEEHIVES</b>	<b>Total APIARIES</b>	<b>Total BEEHIVES</b>
CL_0	44	-	36	-	80	-
CL_1-14	349	1.774	570	3.136	919	4.910
CL_15-39	256	2.901	130	2.328	386	5.229
CL_40-79	147	2.993	55	1.521	202	4.514
CL_80-199	392	10.088	39	2.247	431	12.335
CL_200-599	702	19.904	38	1.406	740	21.310
CL_>600	233	6.881			233	6.881
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.123</b>	<b>44.541</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>10.638</b>	<b>2.991</b>	<b>55.179</b>

**Table 4**

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Assigned 2023 (euro)</b>	<b>% percentage allocation</b>	<b>requested</b>	<b>Remodelled after appraisal</b>	<b>% percentage allocation after remodulation</b>
A	A1	20.991	4	0	0	0
	A2	31.486	6	0	0	0
B	B1	94.458,42	18	110.003,30	110.003,30	21
	B2	20.990,76	2	5.764,92	5.764,92	1
	B3	146.935,32	28	217.942,76	180.433,96	34
	B4	136.439,94	25	124.817,37	124.817,37	24
	B5	26.238,45	8	102.041,38	63.284,50	12
F	F1	47.229,00	9	39.957,50	39.957,50	8



Table 5

Intervention	Action	Assigned 2023 UE and national (euro)	% allocation 2023 of allocated sum	Proposed assignment 2024 Ue and national (euro)	Proposed % allocation 2024 of allocated sum
A	A1	20.991	4	14.310	3
	A2	31.486	6	19.081	4
B	B1	94.458,42	18	94.458	18
	B2	20.990,76	2	5.248	1
	B3	146.935,32	28	162.678	31
	B4	136.439,94	25	96.374	18
	B5	26.238,45	8	94.458	18
F	F1	47.229,00	9	38.161	7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>524.769</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>524.769</b>	<b>100</b>

**Financial plan 2023/2027**

<b>Year 2023</b>							
<b>Interven tion</b>	<b>Actio n</b>	<b>Amount to be borne U.E. (30% total P.A.)</b>	<b>Amount to be borne State (70% total P.A.)</b>	<b>amount to be borne by beneficiary</b>	<b>Total charged to P.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A1</b>	6.297	14.694	0	20.991	20.991	52.477
	<b>A2</b>	9.446	22.040	3.148,6	31.486	34.635	
<b>B</b>	<b>B1</b>	28.338	66.121	28.337,53	94.458,42	122.796	425.063
	<b>B2</b>	6.297	14.694	6.297,23	20.990,76	27.288	
	<b>B3</b>	44.081	102.855	44.080,60	146.935,32	191.016	
	<b>B4</b>	40.932	95.508	40.931,98	136.439,94	177.372	
	<b>B5</b>	7.872	18.367	7.871,53	26.238,45	34.110	
<b>F</b>	<b>F1</b>	14.169	33.060	0,00	47.229	47.229	47.229
	<b>F2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		157.431	367.338	130.667	524.769	655.436	524.769

**Financial plan 2023/2027**

<b>Year 2024</b>							
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Amount to be borne U.E. (30% total P.A.)</b>	<b>Amount to be borne State (70% total P.A.)</b>	<b>amount to be borne by beneficiary</b>	<b>Total charged to P.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A1</b>	8.400	19.600	0	28.000	28.000	70.000
	<b>A2</b>	12.600	29.400	4.200	42.000	46.200	
<b>B</b>	<b>B1</b>	37.800	88.200	37.800	126.000	163.800	567.000
	<b>B2</b>	8.400	19.600	8.400	28.000	36.400	
	<b>B3</b>	58.800	137.200	58.800	196.000	254.800	
	<b>B4</b>	54.600	127.400	54.600	182.000	236.600	
	<b>B5</b>	10.500	24.500	10.500	35.000	45.500	
<b>F</b>	<b>F1</b>	18.900	44.100	0,00	63.000	63.000	63.000
	<b>F2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		210.000	490.000	174.300	700.000	874.300	700.000

**Financial Plan 2023/2027**

<b>Year 2025</b>							
<b>Interven tion</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Amount to be borne U.E. (30% total P.A.)</b>	<b>Amount to be borne State (70% total P.A.)</b>	<b>amount to be borne by beneficia ry</b>	<b>Total charged to P.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A1</b>	8.400	19.600	0	28.000	28.000	70.000
	<b>A2</b>	12.600	29.400	4.200	42.000	46.200	
<b>B</b>	<b>B1</b>	37.800	88.200	37.800	126.000	163.800	567.100
	<b>B2</b>	8.400	19.600	8.400	28.000	36.400	
	<b>B3</b>	58.800	137.200	58.800	196.000	254.800	
	<b>B4</b>	54.600	127.400	54.600	182.000	236.600	
	<b>B5</b>	10.500	24.500	10.500	35.000	45.500	
<b>F</b>	<b>F1</b>	18.900	44.100	0,00	63.000	63.000	63.000
	<b>F2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		210.000	490.000	174.300	700.000	874.300	700.000

**Financial plan 2023/2027**

<b>Year 2026</b>							
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Amount to be borne U.E. (30% total P.A.)</b>	<b>Amount to be borne State (70% total P.A.)</b>	<b>amount to be borne by beneficiary</b>	<b>Total charged to P.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A1</b>	8.400	19.600	0	28.000	28.000	70.000
	<b>A2</b>	12.600	29.400	4.200	42.000	46.200	
<b>B</b>	<b>B1</b>	37.800	88.200	37.800	126.000	163.800	567.100
	<b>B2</b>	8.400	19.600	8.400	28.000	36.400	
	<b>B3</b>	58.800	137.200	58.800	196.000	254.800	
	<b>B4</b>	54.600	127.400	54.600	182.000	236.600	
	<b>B5</b>	10.500	24.500	10.500	35.000	45.500	
<b>F</b>	<b>F1</b>	18.900	44.100	0,00	63.000	63.000	63.000
	<b>F2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		210.000	490.000	174.300	700.000	874.300	700.000

**Financial plan 2023/2027**

<b>Year 2027</b>							
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Amount to be borne U.E. (30% total P.A.)</b>	<b>Amount to be borne State (70% total P.A.)</b>	<b>amount to be borne by beneficiary</b>	<b>Total charged to P.A.</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>A1</b>	8.400	19.600	0	28.000	28.000	70.000
	<b>A2</b>	12.600	29.400	4.200	42.000	46.200	
<b>B</b>	<b>B1</b>	37.800	88.200	37.800	126.000	163.800	567.100
	<b>B2</b>	8.400	19.600	8.400	28.000	36.400	
	<b>B3</b>	58.800	137.200	58.800	196.000	254.800	
	<b>B4</b>	54.600	127.400	54.600	182.000	236.600	
	<b>B5</b>	10.500	24.500	10.500	35.000	45.500	
<b>F</b>	<b>F1</b>	18.900	44.100	0,00	63.000	63.000	63.000
	<b>F2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>		210.000	490.000	174.300	700.000	874.300	700.000