

2nd MODIFICATION PROPOSALS TABLE FOR IPARD III PROGRAMME

Ch. No	Title	Page No	Current Phrase	Related Change
3	3.1 The General Socio-Economic Context of the Geographical Area	7	Definition of Rural Areas Places with a natural environment, low population, and agriculture as the predominant economic activity are generally regarded as rural areas. The “XI. Five-Year Development Plan Rural Development Specialization Committee Report” states that various variables such as population density, sociocultural features and corporate structuring are used to define the concept of “rural”. In literature, rural area is defined by population, nature of production, natural environment and cultural lifestyle. All in all, rural area can be characterised according to the following features; ■Intensive relationship between the nature- human beings, ■Existence of social relations built on solidarity ■Existence of small-scale living and production environment, ■Distance to urban centres, ■ Low population density, ■Agricultural activities (plant production and animal husbandry) being the initial activities, ■Lack of developed distribution of labour and specialization, ■Existence of a village-based settlement and culture. Today’s rural area definitions used for the purpose of spatial statistics rely on population threshold and administrative status criteria. According to TURKSTAT rural-urban definition by the population threshold criterion, settlements with a population of 20 001 and above are defined as “urban”, and the settlements with a population of 20 000 and less are defined as “rural” areas. According to this definition based on 2012 data, 27.7% of the total population of Türkiye and 18.3% of the population of the current IPARD provinces lived in rural areas. Following the	Definition of Rural Areas According to the results of the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS), population statistics at the settlement level obtained annually by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) are classified as "Statistical Region, Provincial and District Centers, Towns and Villages, Urban and Rural, etc.". In this context, the "Urban Threshold Survey Urban Definition for Turkey" published by the State Planning Organization in 1982 and the statistics produced by TURKSTAT are based on the urban-rural definition made in this study. This urban-rural classification has been significantly affected by the changes in the administrative division structure because of legal regulations such as Law No. 6360 enacted in 2012. For this reason, with the 11th Development Plan prepared by the Presidency for 2019-2023, the responsibility of revising urban-rural definitions to take into account both national and international needs has been assigned to TURKSTAT. In this framework, with the introduction of the Spatial Address Registration System (SARS), which is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, a classification that more accurately reflects the actual urban-rural structure was made by TURKSTAT for producing statistics. The new urban-rural definition consists of three classes at the neighborhood-village level. With this new classification of "dense urban, medium dense urban and rural", it is aimed to develop a sustainable structure in line with international standards and to produce statistics at this level. The classification is based on the "Degree of Urbanization (DEGURBA)" developed by the European Statistical Office, and the SASRS and ABPRS are used as data

		structural changes made with the "Law on the Establishment of Metropolitan Municipalities and Twenty-Seven Districts in Fourteen Provinces and Amendments to Some Laws and Decrees" published on 12 November 2012 and entered into force on 30 March 2014, the rural population (for 81 provinces) decreased to 11.2%. A 16,5% decrease in the rural population, although it may seem like a result of migration from rural to urban areas, is actually due to the change of the status of the smallest settlement. Following the Law No. 6360, when major changes occurred in the administrative structures of cities and villages, many settlements evolved into a higher administrative structure e.g., in metropolitan cities, there is no longer a settlement whose administrative structure has the status of village. In order to ensure applicability in line with the objectives of the IPARD Programme, rural areas shall be defined as: Settlements with a population of less than 20 000 as of 31 December 2020. It is currently known that a new definition of rural area with a lower margin of error and more inclusive, including different parameters other than population will be made by TURKSTAT.	sources. (List can be found at https://biruni.tuik.gov.tr/medas/?kn=95&locale=tr) In order to ensure applicability in line with the objectives of the IPARD Programme, rural areas shall be defined as: The definition of rural areas in the IPARD Programme is taken from the "Revision of Rural-Urban Definition" study conducted by TURKSTAT. According to this study, settlements are divided into 3 classes: urban, medium density urban and rural. In the IPARD Programme, settlements that fall under the definition of "rural" are defined as rural areas. Population and population density data dated December 31, 2022 will be used stably until the closing date of the IPARD III Programme and updates will be ignored. The calculation method of the study is summarized below: The 1km² population grids used in determining urban-rural classes were created using the aggregation method. For the aggregation method, coordinated population (household population) data were obtained by matching ABPRS), results and Spatial Address Registration System data. After coordinated population points and 1 km² grids were obtained, population points were aggregated to the grids where they spatially intersected. Thus, the total population for each 1 km² was obtained. Two thresholds were used for the urban-rural classes determined according to the grid populations. The first one is the population of each grid, and the second one is the population of the cluster formed by the grids that meet this population condition and are spatially adjacent to each other. After applying the thresholds, the grids were divided into three classes: City Center Grids: The population of each grid must be greater than 1 500 and the total population of the cluster of these grids must be greater than 50 000. Urban Cluster Grids: The population of each grid must be
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				larger than 300 and the total population of the cluster formed by these grids must be larger than 5000. Rural Grids: This is the class containing other grids that do not meet the Urban Center and Urban Cluster conditions. After determining the degree of urbanization at the grid level, the neighborhood and village level was used for settlement classification. If at least 50% of the population living in each settlement is located in the city center grids, it is classified as Dense Urban, if more than 50% of the population is located in rural grids, it is classified as Rural, and settlements that do not meet this condition are classified as Medium Dense Urban." According to this definition, all settlements classified as "rural" will be considered within the scope of the definition of "Rural Areas"
7.	7.1. Maximum EU Contribution for IPARD Funds in EUR by Year* 7.2. Financial Plan Per Measure in EUR, 2021-2027 7.3. Budget Breakdown by Measure 7.4. Budget of EU Contribution by Measure 2021-2027 in EUR for Monitoring (EUR) 7.5 Percentage Contribution of EU	105	Current Financial Tables	Revised Financial Tables

8.3.	by Measure 8.3.1.12. Indicative Budget 8.3.2.12. Indicative Budget 8.3.3.12 Indicative Budget 8.3.4.11 Indicative Budget 8.3.5.26 Indicative Budget 8.3.6.12 Indicative budget 8.3.7.12 <i>Indicative Budget</i>			
M1-INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL ASSETS OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS				
8	8.3.1.10 Selection criteria	131	1) If the application includes modernization of active existing agricultural holdings (20 points)	1) If the application includes modernization of active existing agricultural holdings (20 points) The total amount of eligible expenditure; (15 points) -For milk, red meat and egg sector; • more than 400.000 EUR: 0 points • between 300.000 and 400.000 (included) EUR: 5 points • between 200.000 and 300.000 (included) EUR: 10 points • equal or less than 200.000 EUR: 15 points

				-For broiler and turkey in poultry sector: • more than 200.000 EUR: 0 points • between 150.000 and 200.000 (included) EUR: 5 points • between 100.000 and 150.000 (included) EUR: 10 points • equal or less than 100.000 EUR: 15 points -For the geese in poultry sector: • more than 100.000 EUR: 0 points • between 60.000 and 100.000 (included) EUR: 5 points • between 25.000 and 60.000 (included) EUR: 10 points • equal or less than 25.000 EUR: 15 points	
			2) If the investment involves organic production (10 points) 3) If the applicant is the owner of investment implementation area (15 points) 4) If the applicant has not signed a contract under IPARD programme (15 points) 5) If the applicant or its legal representative (for legal entities) is woman (10 points) 6) If the applicant is a natural person or producer organization or the legal entities whose majority shareholder is a producer organization (20 points) 7) If the investment includes generation of renewable energy (10 points)	2) If the investment involves organic production applicant has an organic farming certificate in the applied sector (10 points) 3) If the applicant is the owner of investment implementation area (15 points) 4) If the applicant has not signed a contract under IPARD programme (20 15 points) 5) If the applicant or its legal representative (for legal entities) is woman (10 points) 6) If the applicant is a natural person or producer organization or the legal entities whose majority shareholder is a producer organization (20 points) 7) If the investment includes generation of renewable energy (10 points)	
8	8.3.1.11	Aid	131	The minimum and maximum limits for total value of eligible	The minimum and maximum limits for total value of eligible

	intensity and EU contribution rate		investments per project are EUR 5 000 and EUR 500 000 (the upper limit for poultry is EUR 250 000, the upper limit for geese farms is EUR 125 000).	investments per project are EUR 5 20 000 and EUR 500.000 (the upper limit for milk and red meat is EUR 750 000, the upper limit for poultry is EUR 250 000, the upper limit for geese farms is EUR 125 000).
M3-INVESTMENTS IN PHYSICAL ASSETS CONCERNING PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS				
8	8.3.2.7.1 Types of enterprises and producer organisations supported	142	Enterprises not covered by the SME definition in Annex I, but with fewer than 750 employees or an annual turnover not exceeding TRY 500 000 000 which want to invest in waste treatment can be included in the scope of support.	To be deleted.
8	8.3.2.7.3 National standards/EU standards	142	At the latest before the final payment, the entire enterprise must comply with the relevant national standards in force regarding environmental protection, public health, animal welfare and occupational safety. At the latest before the final payment, the investment supported must meet the relevant EU standards applicable to the investment. The relation between the sectors supported under this measure and the national standards/EU standards are given in the Annex III which defines relevant national standards In case the collective investment is implemented by a legally established entity on behalf of their members, the national standards apply to the assets of the entity and not to the assets owned by each participant/member of this entity. Before submission of the application to the IPARD Agency, the relevant national veterinary and environment authorities should assess whether (i) the national relevant standards by the recipients' enterprise and (ii) the relevant EU standards applicable to the investment will be attained at the end of the project.	The entire enterprise must comply with the relevant national standards in force regarding environmental protection, public health, animal welfare and occupational safety at the latest before the final payment for new enterprises and at the application stage for existing enterprises. At the latest before the final payment, all investments supported must meet the relevant EU standards applicable to the investment. The relation between the sectors supported under this measure and the national standards/EU standards are given in the Annex III which defines relevant national standards In case the collective investment is implemented by a legally established entity on behalf of their members, the national standards apply to the assets of the entity and not to the assets owned by each participant/member of this entity. Before submission of the application to the IPARD Agency, the relevant national veterinary and environment authorities should assess whether (i) the national relevant standards by the recipients' enterprise and (ii) the relevant EU standards applicable to the investment will be attained at the end of the project.
8	8.3.2.10 Selection	149	1) If the investment is less than 500 000 Euro (15 Points)	1) If the investment is less than 500 000 Euro (15 Points)

	criteria		2) If the applicant is an existing enterprise (20 Points) 3) If the applicant is a producer organization or the legal entities whose majority shareholder is a producer organization (15 Points) 4) If the investment includes energy saving actions, renewable energy production, waste management (waste treatment, waste	The total amount of eligible expenditure (15 Points); For milk, meat and egg processing; • More than 1.500.000 EUR: 0 point • Between 1.000.000 and 1.500.000 EUR: 5 points • Between 500.000 and 1.000.000 EUR: 10 points • Equal or less than 500.000 EUR: 15 Points - Milk collection centres; • More than 600.000 EUR: 0 point • Between 400.000 and 600,000 EUR: 5 points • Between 200.000 and 400,000 EUR: 10 points • Equal or less than 200,000 EUR: 15 points -Fruit and vegetables; • More than 750.000 EUR: 0 point • Between 500.000 and 750.000 EUR: 5 points • Between 250.000 and 500,000 EUR: 10 points • Equal or less than 250,000 EUR: 15 points -Fish processing; • More than 1.000.000 EUR: 0 point • Between 750.000 and 1.000.000 EUR: 5 points • Between 500.000 and 750.000 EUR: 10 points • Equal or less than 500,000 EUR: 15points 2) If the applicant is an existing enterprise (20 Points) If the applicant has not signed a contract under IPARD Programme before (20 Points) 3)If the applicant is a producer organization or the legal entities whose majority shareholder is a producer organization (15 Points) 4) If the investment includes energy saving actions, renewable energy production, waste management (waste treatment, waste
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			recovery / reuse), waste water treatment or the investment is circular economy-type (20 points) 5) If the investment includes organic production (20 points) 6) If the applicant (in case of natural person himself/ herself, in legal entities the person who has the authority to represent and bind the legal person) is woman (10 points)	recovery / reuse), waste water treatment or the investment is circular economy-type (20 points) 5) If the investment includes organic production applicant has an is a certified organic farmer farming-certificate in the applied sector (20 Points) 6) If the applicant (in case of natural person himself/ herself, in legal entities the person who has the authority to represent and bind the legal person) is woman (10 points)
M5- IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES - LEADER APPROACH				
8	8.3.4.7.3 Small projects	186	Small projects are considered as those with an IPARD grant of up to EUR 5 000. They are of collective nature for the benefit of the local community, for example by social and cultural associations, sports organisations, producer organisations or the municipality. The budget can overpass EUR 5 000 if other partners or donors contribute to the small project.	Small projects are considered as those with an IPARD grant (total public support) of up to EUR 510 000. They are of collective nature for the benefit of the local community, for example by social and cultural associations, sports organisations, producer organisations or the municipality. The budget can overpass EUR 510 000 if other partners or donors contribute to the small project.
M7- FARM DIVERSIFICATION AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT				
8	8.3.6.9 Selection criteria	212	1) Investments including renewable energy production and technologies (10 points) 2) Investments in mountainous areas (15 points) 3) Women as an applicant (15 points) 4) Young farmer as an applicant (15 points) 5) Producer organization as an applicant (15 points) 6) Projects implemented under a local rural development strategy and/or plan for the development of municipalities and their basic	1) Investments including renewable energy production and technologies (10 points) 2) Investments in mountainous areas or forestry villages (15 points) 3) Women as an applicant (15 points) 4) Young farmer as an applicant (15 points) 5) Producer organization as an applicant (15 points) 6) Projects implemented under a local rural development strategy and/or plan for the development of municipalities and

			services (10 points) 7) If the applicant has not signed a contract under IPARD Programme before (20 points)	their basic services (10 points) 7) If the applicant has not signed a contract under IPARD Programme before (20 points)
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