

FVG Obiettivo Europa

PERIODICO DI INFORMAZIONE SULLE OPPORTUNITÀ DEL POR FESR IN FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Mountain and Rop Erdf

by **Debora Serracchiani**
*President of the Autonomous
Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia*

The priorities pursued by the Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia within the 2007-2013 EU Regional Development Fund program (ROP-ERDF) have been to facilitate and produce both direct and indirect environmental and economic benefits for all stakeholders in mountain area. Benefits which have allowed several citizens to valorize and refurbish their accommodations and get economic returns, by making their premises available to local touristic offer, thanks to the strengthening and the recent creation of Alberghi Diffusi (decentralized hotels) planned by the Bureau for the coordination of mountain policies. Advantages which involve visitors in a new model of tourism providing a new life-style and a unique and exclusive stay, thus enhancing both territorial cultural and wine-food resources.

Benefits which have involved those municipalities hosting decentralized hotels, allowing them to substantially recover architectural heritage (often downgraded) and reuse or requalify territorial areas through the financing lines 2 and 5 of ROP ERDF. Gains which have allowed the maintenance of some commer-



Being a model

The numbers of the Regional Operative Program 2007-2013 ERDF

The structural funds contribute to the development of Friuli Venezia Giulia by financing projects aiming at improving some areas and services. In addition to the territorial capacity to find and absorb these funds, integrated

policies (among various funds) and public and private managing skills for the next programming period are needed. The regional operative program of the 2007-2013 European Regional Development Fund (ROP ERDF) admitted (according to

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cial activities unfortunately at risk of closure, the creation of new jobs and new skills, the acknowledgment of new subjects with a mixed public-private nature for the decentralized hotels' management. For the next 2014-2020 programming period, Friuli Venezia Giulia has established that the resources for the mountain will derive from a number of integrated interventions with other European programming channels: by mapping the territorial needs and urgencies, the approach will be monothematic and multisectoral, therefore giving the chance to get resources by the ROP ERDF, the new Rural Development Plan (RDP) and Cross-border cooperation, in a perspective which conceives the development of mountain areas as an advantage for Friuli Venezia Giulia's economy and environment.

The President is competent for the coordination of mountain policies as well

>>> *Continued from page 1*

surveys dating last October) a comprehensive investment of more than 177 million for projects in mountain areas and has granted, i.e. effectively dispensed to the territory, more than 88 million. The budget allocated to the Regional Operative Program for 2007-2013 for the whole Region amounted to more than 300 million. Where and how have about 90 million euros been spent (and about other 80 million will be paid for the completion of projects in the mountain area)? The list is short and concerns the contribution distributed to the area: for innovation (Axis 1) more than 25 million; for environmental sustainability (Axis 2) approx-

imately 23 million; for accessibility (Axis 3) around 6.5 million euros for broadband; for territorial development (Axis 4) almost 26 million euros; for environmental sustainability (Axis 5), more than seven million euros. These funds pertain the present and the recent past. Previously, i.e. in the 2000-2006 programming period, some "measures" existed. For example, Objective 2 envisaged a "measure" to sustain social-economic protection of high mountain and to struggle against some phenomena, such as the population reduction and the split between local people and their own territory with a number of interventions impact-

ing on the production and the social systems: development of communication and information system, support to companies (commercial and artisanal) in order to ensure a suitable level of services to the population. Other interventions aimed at improving hospitality capacity. With regards to the new programming period, we can assume (since consultations are still underway) some ecosustainable objectives or interventions to foster SMEs' competitiveness. In fact, the continuity and the choice of clear goals are features the European Commission has repeatedly recommended.

For an in-depth analysis: "The new 2014-2020 programming period" see p.7

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Pontebba: energy from the heart of earth

Geothermy to freeze the skating rink

An investment in favor of the environment, allowing a containment of management expenditure as well. This is the two-fold objective achieved by the new geothermal plant to freeze the skating rink and heat the locker rooms of the ice-skating rink "Claudio Vuerich" in Pontebba. It is an innovative plant, launched in September 2012, the first in Italy benefiting from this kind of technology which exploits energy stemming from the subsoil not only to warm the building up but also to form and maintain ice in the skating rink.

The idea at the bottom of the project was to exploit a source of constant and renewable energy, following a procedure already developed in Europe, foreseeing tools like heating pumps associated with a geothermal source. These systems allow to transfer the energy piled in the field to the building and vice versa, thus consenting refreshing in summer and heating in winter. The production and the maintenance of the ice-skating rink in Pontebba requires a huge quantity of energy, above all if the rink works during summer as well.

The heat reduction plants usually produce a huge quantity of heat which is not retrieved. The new system – which has replaced the old and obsoleted heat reduction system – allows to manage rife energy better during the heat reduction cycle and retrieve it to feed a system of underfloor heating in locker rooms. Moreover, the new plant allows to contain energy expenditure. Data related to electric energy consumption from 2005 up to now and surveys provided by Pontebba Municipality related to electric energy consumption show that, in the 2012-2013 winter season, consumptions have greatly decreased if compared with previous years. Considering that sea-

sonal consumption is not the same (for obvious climatic reasons which greatly affects consumption rates) from October 2012 to September 2013, we can observe a reduction of consumption of more than 40%, doomed to increase after another year of activities at operating speed.

As far as the methane consumption is concerned, comparing data is more difficult, since the building is used during summer as well when the slab is off, specifically in locker rooms of soccer teams. However, if we consider that we have passed from a seasonal

consumption of m.c. 19.200 in 2009 - 2010 to a consumption of m.c. 11.400 in the last season 2011-12, some first savings of methane have been already observed.

Through this project, Pontebba Municipality has given a meaningful contribution to strengthen clean energy. The cost sustained for the creation amounts to around 700 thousand euros and has been funded partly by its own resources and partly by 2007-2013 ROP-ERDF, Axis 5, Activity 5.1.b., line of intervention "Exploitation of renewable energy (geothermy)".



Planning and transforming in mountain areas

Malnisio: the plant changes

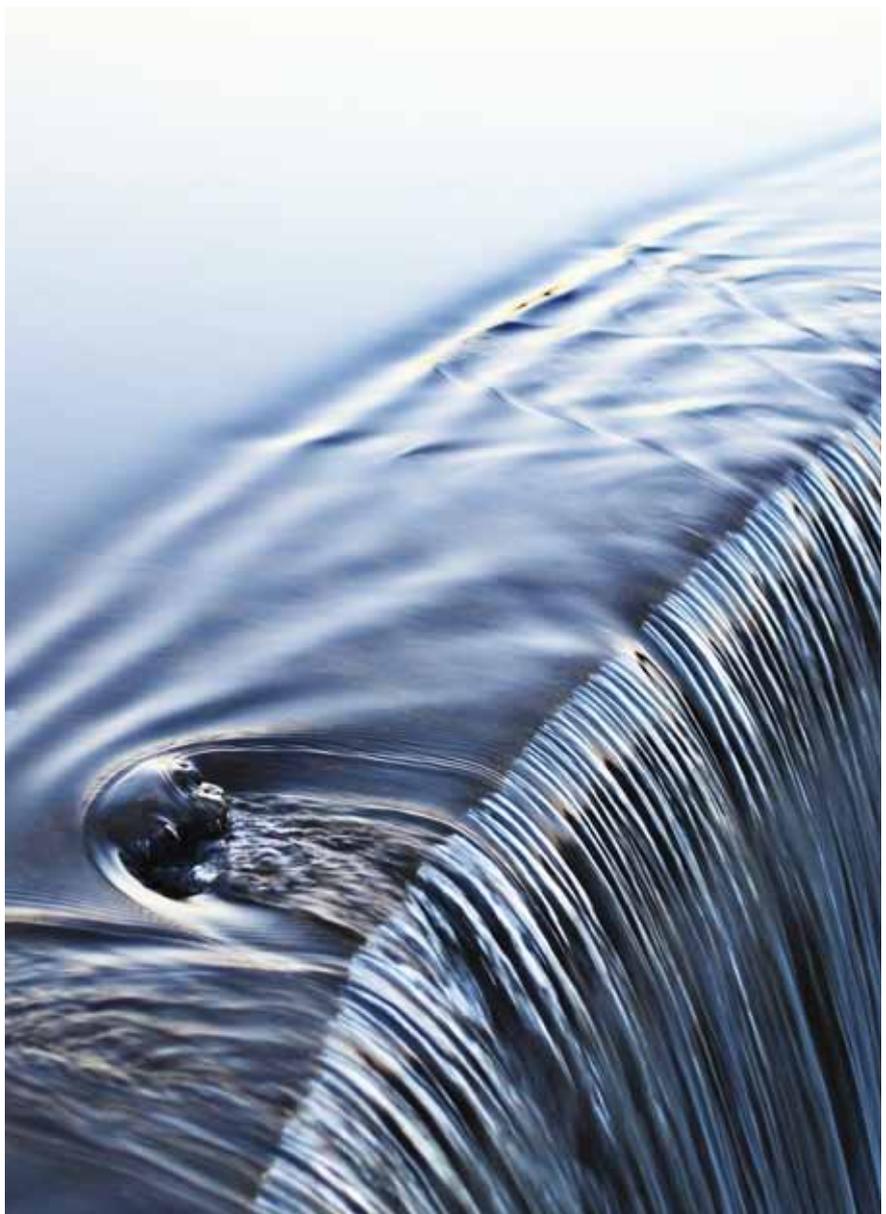
Creation of a museum devoted to hydroelectric energy and realization of a cultural center for studies concerning renewable energies

Montereale Valcellina Municipality is realizing a series of interventions funded by 2007-2013 ROP-ERDF in the context of the project of transformation of the former hydroelectric plant "A.Pitter" in Malnisio, created at the beginning of the 20th century. Three interventions have been implemented: the first "Valorization of natural and cultural heritage", for an amount of 1.785.368 euros, for interventions on the structure of the plant, furniture supplying, refurbishing of hydraulic systems to be exhibited, cataloguing of paper materials; the second, for an amount of 171.682 euros, to design and realize an info-center to valorize the place and the touristic and cultural offers of the area; the third, for an amount of around 130 thousand euros, to make geo-exchange shafts and heating pumps available to the plant.

The first project is currently underway and basically envisages the conservation through the refurbishment of buildings and plants, machineries and tools dating back the first half of the 20th century and coming from other old disused hydroelectric plants. Cataloguing, refurbishment and reorganization of archival and documental sources related to the original projects of the plant and to other hydraulic and electro-technics engineering works of the first half of the 20th century are in progress. Venues will be arranged in order to organize exhibits and shows, with furniture and equipment of valorized areas, the creation of info-points and the placement of specific direction signs. The creation of thematic labs

and training-didactic workshops concerning the history and the hydroelectric and electronic technologies, with little tools and machineries designed to be realized by visitors, is ongoing and is based on the experience successfully gained thanks to the cooperation with the Association Science Centre "Immaginario Scien-

tifico". Moreover, the creation of an auditorium with 200 seats is considered as well. Works should finish within the first months of 2014. With regards to the other two interventions, last planning developments are underway and works will start in the first months of 2014 and will be concluded after the main action.



Resiutta: rediscovering the icebox-tunnel

Unusual natural and cultural routes across the territory

Nearby the urban center of Resiutta, a few dozen meters far from the road bridge on Resia stream, there's a tunnel built during the first half of the 19th century into a chalky rocky mass, placed on the left orographic side under Gravizze Mountain. The tunnel was used as a deposit for the activities of the local beer factory

requalification of the icebox-tunnel in Resiutta", within the framework of 2007-2013 ROP ERDF, aims at securing the building and making it accessible as an historical memory of its own original function and as an attractive place for the values and features of the territory of Regional Nature Park Julian Prealps, among which the Resartico Mine

initial hollow, with a guide in the deeper burrow, suitable for school-visits, groups or single tourists; a complete path of information signs and multimedia installations, stimulating diverse senses (sight, hearing and touch) and combining real and virtual elements.

Currently in executive phase, the intervention will be completed by the



"Dormisch" (working already in 1886 and then moved to Udine in 1891), cooled down by ice masses collected and hand-carried by the Resartico Valley's people. The intervention of "Retrieval and

and the Resia stream , whose clear water was fundamental for the production of beer.

The structural, securing and planting interventions aims at creating a free-entry exhibition place in the

end of the year. The cost of works amounts to more than 218 thousand euros, whereof 168 granted by ROP and other 50 by the Regional Nature Park Julian Prealps.

Mountain and security

The Civil Protection's interventions funded by ROP-ERDF for security

From regulation of the water regime to the strengthening of side subject to landslides

How much is it needed to make mountain secure? The 2007-2013 Regional Operative Program funded a number

of natural risk-prevention actions through the realization of securing interventions (line of interventions 2.1.c.2). The actions have been de-

veloped in the framework of intervention plans by the Regional Civil Protection's.

ACTIVITY 2.1.C.2	
PROJECT TITLE	INTERVENTION ADMITTED AND CONTRIBUTION GRANTED
Intervention of regulation of water regime of Aupa stream from the administrative center to Bevorchians	1.227.965,18
Intervention of hydraulic arrangement and rinaturalization of river Fella	1.638.147,74
Intervention of refurbishment and strengthening of the municipality viability from Ugovizza to Segheria	668.190,00
Intervention of hydraulic arrangement of Rio Ciofnik and Fella river	1.352.114,40
Intervention of regulation of water regime of Saiser stream and rio del Salto	264.639,49
Intervention of rock fall prevention through the realization of passive works along Via Nazionale	267.399,88
Intervention of hydraulic regime's refurbishment Rio Gravon di Gleris and works along rio Studena	1.658.547,41
Intervention of strengthening of the side subject to landslides along rio Malborghetto	2.005.134,06
Intervention of refurbishment and securing viability for Studena Bassa and regulation of water regime of rio Pontebbana	1.510.066,21
Urgent intervention to secure Casso's built-up area and relating municipality road	490.005,68
Intervention of water regulation of the main affluent of stream Aupa for securing	1.981.092,31
Intervention of arrangement and securing viability of Val Dogna	1.198.442,16
	14.261.744,52

The new 2014-2020 programming period:

Investments favoring development and employment in Friuli Venezia Giulia

It is always the ROP - ERDF, the Regional Operative Programme of the European Regional Development Fund. It is the tool allowing citizens, firms, research centers, local authorities (and the Region itself) to plan actions with regional, national and European funds. The new 2014-2020 programming period will allow to access resources yet the formal path established by European regulations needs many formal steps before drafting the new "regional operative programme". Taking into consideration the needs of the territory and the possibilities of future development and past outcomes is fundamental. The first step was achieved last 20 November with the online consultation of the partnership. It could seem complex. Partnership is a group of subjects representing the territory which are formally (and actively during the programming period) invited to dialogue with the Managing Authority, i.e. the body which runs and manages the Programme. It is composed of institutional representatives and various economic, social and environmental categories. Consultation of the online partnership (open to all citizens) and stakeholders has worked the following way: access from the website of the Region, short reading of instructions, filling in the questionnaire on how setting up the next programming period. Results will be presented in December. Objectives have tried to combine future needs and have taken into account the shift from a programming period to another one, through a process that should improve the ter-

ritorial and economic system. For example: "sustaining transition towards a low-carbon emission economy in all areas" means aiming at a situation of environmen-

focused a better management of funds for the new programming period. Friuli Venezia Giulia has an economic system mainly composed of SMEs, is a motley

Which are the goals debated under the new programming?

- Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
- Improving access to information and communication technologies
- Fostering competitiveness of SMEs
- Underpinning transition towards a low-carbon emission economy in all areas
- Promoting adaptation of climate change, risk prevention and management
- Protecting environment and promoting an efficient use of resources.

The sustainable urban development is a cross-cutting issue, shared by the aforementioned six objectives.

tal impact harmonized with the territory, promoting an economic development suitable for environment and following Europe 2020 goals. Another example: "promoting adaptation to climate change, risk prevention and management" means also assessing the level of territorial security and verify existing flaws, and therefore a step forward towards securing and prevention on and for the territory. The new European regulations

regional reality and should thus succeed in harmonizing the heterogeneous needs the territory has shown during the online consultation and the consultations of the representatives belonging to roundtables (institutional or socio-economic) in order to achieve a strategic choice of objectives. Regional specificities exist, therefore taking them into account together with "stakeholders" is crucial.

The UE strategy towards an alpine macroregion

A political resolution officialising the commitment to introduce a European strategy for the Alpine Region was signed last October. Together with other Regions, Friuli Venezia Giulia was participating as well, in order to sign the agreement involving Italy, Austria, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland. An action Plan for 2014 to be approved at European level will be necessary in order to overcome the structural disadvantages of mountain regions and pave the way for economic development. Simultaneously, from 2014 the new EU Funds Programming Period will start.

Macroregional cooperation. Macroregional cooperation could strengthen the development of some areas. A EC report - a preliminary assessment - takes into account the outcomes of the 2009 EU strategy for the Baltic Sea region and the 2011 strategy for the Danube one. Objectives vary since countries, at different development stages, have got different priorities: in some case cooperation is essential whilst, in others, cooperation represents a mutual interest (i.e. the creation of networks and the exchange of experiences).

Macroregional cooperation thus represents an integrated framework, concerning Member States and third countries of the same geographical area. It faces common challenges and takes advantages of an enhanced cooperation for economic, social and territorial cohesion. It's not the legal tool known as EGTC (European grouping of territorial cooperation) but it does not exclude it. For example the strategy including Sweden, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland was designed to fight against environmental degradation of Baltic Sea and comprises 17% of EU population.

1. Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions concerning the added value of macro-regional strategies [COM(2013) 468 final] 27 June 2013, {SWD(2013) 233 final}.

La strategia UE per la macroregione alpina

Lo scorso ottobre è stata firmata a Grenoble (Francia) una risoluzione politica che ufficializza l'impegno ad introdurre una strategia europea per la regione alpina. Anche la Regione Autonoma Friuli Venezia Giulia era presente assieme ad altre Regioni alla firma dell'accordo che ha coinvolto Italia, Austria, Francia, Germania, Liechtenstein, Slovenia e Svizzera. Servirà un Piano d'azione per il 2014 da approvare a livello europeo per superare gli svantaggi strutturali delle regioni di montagna e creare le condizioni per una crescita economica. Parallelamente, sempre dal 2014 partirà la nuova programmazione dei fondi europei.

Cooperazione macroregionale. La cooperazione macroregionale potrebbe migliorare lo sviluppo di alcune aree. Una relazione della Commissione europea una prima valutazione - considera i risultati della strategia dell'Unione europea per la regione del Mar Baltico del 2009 e la strategia per la regione Danubiana del 2011¹. Gli obiettivi variano perché Paesi - a diversi stadi di sviluppo - hanno priorità diverse: in alcuni casi la cooperazione è essenziale mentre, in altri, la cooperazione rappresenta un interesse reciproco (ad esempio con la creazione di reti e lo scambio di esperienze).

La cooperazione macroregionale rappresenta dunque un quadro integrato riguardante Stati membri e Paesi terzi della stessa zona geografica, affronta sfide comuni e trae beneficio da una cooperazione rafforzata per la coesione economica, sociale e territoriale. Non si tratta di quello strumento giuridico chiamato Gect (il Gruppo europeo di cooperazione territoriale) ma non lo esclude. Ad esempio la strategia che comprende Svezia, Danimarca, Estonia, Finlandia, Germania, Lettonia, Lituania e Polonia è nata per contrastare il degrado ambientale del Mar Baltico e comprende il 17% della popolazione dell'Unione Europea.

1. Relazione della Commissione al Parlamento Europeo, al Consiglio, al Comitato Economico e Sociale Europeo e al Comitato delle Regioni sul valore aggiunto delle strategie macroregionali, [COM(2013) 468 final] 27 giugno 2013, {SWD(2013) 233 final}.

FVG OBIETTIVO EUROPA

Information Magazine on the opportunities of the ROP ERDF in Friuli Venezia Giulia and on current issues

No. 17

November - December 2013

Publication registered at the Court of Trieste with the no. 1131 dated 18/01/2006

Cover photo: Friuli Dolomites at sunset Val Montanaia bell tower - Photo by Luciano Gaudenzio - FVG Tourism Agency Archive

Editor-in-chief

Maria Missoni

In this publication are expressed all the opinions of the authors and they do not necessarily reflect the position of the Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia.

Published by the Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia

Central Directorate for finance, heritage, economic and community policies' coordination and programming
 Service of the EU Funds Management

Electronic dissemination through the website

www.regione.fvg.it

Graphic design and translation: Pomilio Blumm - Pescara

Print: Poligrafiche San Marco, Cormons - Gorizia

Date of printing and online publication: 05.12.2013