



## Documentation Regional development instruments

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Public Health  
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Protection

Interreg III B

### General Data

<b>Name of instrument:</b>	Pôle d'excellence rurale (PER) - Rural pole of excellence
<b>Country / region:</b>	FR
<b>Spatial level:</b>	regional
<b>Type:</b>	Voluntary approaches and agreements / cooperation
<b>Subtype:</b>	Voluntary, but binding contracts
<b>Description:</b>	<p>The quality label 'rural pole of excellence' (PER) is allocated to projects favouring the development of the rural areas and which are partly financed by the State. This is awarded to plans of economic development of rural areas founded on a partnership between local authorities and of private firms. These plans must allow the emphasizing of the rural areas in four main domains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· the promotion of the natural, cultural resources, and tourist heritage;</li> <li>· the promotion and the management of natural resources in a sustainable development perspective;</li> <li>· the supply of services and the welcome of new populations;</li> <li>· the industrial and craft productions, the local services, with particularly the use of innovative technologies. The plan must concern a at least 300 000 # investment and is necessarily bound to a rural area in eligible zones, which are:</li> <li>· the zones of country revitalization (ZRR) defined by the law of February 23rd, 2005, which group villages acknowledged to be fragile due to their locaiton in sparsely populated districts with a decline of the complete or of the working population, or with a high proportion of jobs in agriculture;</li> <li>· or villages belonging to an urban agglomeration of no more than 30 000 inhabitants.</li> </ul> <p>Grants from the State or of the EU will not exceed 1 000 000 #. They do not correspond necessarily to new means, because they include some existent subsidies financed by the State or the EU.</p> <p>Public authorities (local authorities, inter-municipalities, public establishments) will have to participate in the implementation of the plan with private partners (entreprises, associatons); this association does not oblige in the installation of a devoted juridical structure. Plans carried by the single category of actors will not be kept. Applicants in calls for plans must be one or several intermunicipal cooperation structure, Pays, regional natural parks or local groups of action which vouch for the quality of the public - private partnership.</p> <p>PER has a life of 3 years maximum, with two calls for projects each year</p>
<b>General objectives:</b>	Bring a new impulse in the development plans which emanate from rural territories and mobilize all ministries interrvening in local development. Rural poles of excellence were established to promote the territorial assests without creating a competition between rrual areas, at time when the field of State helps is going to be narrowed.

<b>General Objectives keywords:</b>	Local development ; Private-public partnership ;
<b>Responsible:</b>	Local authority/Municipal council
<b>Responsible:</b>	Intermunicipalities
<b>Stakeholder Involved:</b>	Associations/interest groups
<b>Reference:</b>	Law of February 23rd, 2005 relating to the development of the rural territories Decree n° 2006-994 of August 10th, 2006 allocating the quality label of rural pole of excellence
<b>General assessment of strength and weakness:</b>	<p>Rural poles of excellence were envisaged, amongst others, to get over certain difficulties met in LEADER projects, with the objective to take out their local action groups from their cocoon. Innovation would no longer be out of necessity technical but could definitely raise practices, partnership etc. They were criticized, since they do not push necessarily rural territories to get organized and to federate between them. Furthermore, compared with LEADER projects, they do not adress issues like as the place of the young persons or women and there is no national animation and monitoring system. Furthermore, they question the territorial organisation which comes into being.</p> <p>At the moment, PER are still in the experimentation phase. LEADER projects local action groups should promote the PER, but they will possibly be revised, notably the slection criteria. Future developments question the absence of assessment of the whole procedure; only single projects are assessed.</p>
<b>Classified assessment of strength and weakness keywords:</b>	;
<b>Metadata:</b>	Date of entry: 2007/12/06 Contact: Ifuplan, Schleißheimer Str. 156, 80797 München
<b>Implementation</b>	
<b>Legal status:</b>	not-mandatory
<b>Extension:</b>	rarely (< 25%)
<b>Comment:</b>	On June 23rd, 2006, the Government announced the attribution of the quality label to 176 poles. On December 7th, 2006, the government has labelled 200 new poles, among the 418 applicants. 17 PER have been set up in the Alps. See <a href="http://poles-excellence-rurale.diact.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PER_379poles_labellises0701-2.pdf">http://poles-excellence-rurale.diact.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/PER_379poles_labellises0701-2.pdf</a> (first wave of attribution).
<b>Type of monitoring:</b>	none
<b>Best practise example (1):</b>	Pôle d'excellence rurale du Pays de Maurienne
<b>Example Abstract (1):</b>	see <a href="http://www.maurienne.fr/pdf/dossier-PER-Maurienne1.pdf">http://www.maurienne.fr/pdf/dossier-PER-Maurienne1.pdf</a>
<b>Assessment</b>	
Relevance	
Acceptance	
Implementation	
Feasibility	

Effectiveness