

Code	Result indicators (only based on interventions supported by the CAP)	
R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation	Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in operational groups to enhance economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance
R.2	Linking advice and knowledge systems	Number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)
R.3	Digitising agriculture	Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology through CAP
R.4	Linking income support to standards and good practices	Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality
R.5	Risk Management	Share of farms with CAP risk management tools
R.6	Redistribution to smaller farms	Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
R.7	Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs	Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
R.8	Targeting farms in sectors in difficulties	Share of farmers benefitting from coupled support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality
R.9	Farm modernisation	Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
R.9a	Promoting internationally EU agri-food products [#]	Number of third country markets targeted with promotion and information actions supported with sectoral types of interventions
R.10	Better supply chain organisation	Share of farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes
R.11	Concentration of supply	Share of value of marketed production by Producer Os with operational programmes
R.12	Adaptation to climate change	Share of agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation
R.13	Reducing emissions in the livestock sector	Share of livestock units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management
R.14	Carbon storage in soils and biomass	Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
R.15	Green energy from agriculture and forestry	Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)
R.16	Enhance energy efficiency	Energy savings in agriculture
R.16a	Investments related to climate [#]	Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to climate change, mitigation and adaptation, and to renewable energy or biomaterials

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

		production
R.17	Afforested land	Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
R.17a	Investment support to the forest sector [#]	Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector
R.18	Improving soils	Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management
R.19	Improving air quality	Share of agricultural land under commitments to reduce ammonia emission
R.20	Protecting water quality	Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality
R.21	Sustainable nutrient management	Share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
R.22	Sustainable water use	Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance
R.22a	Environmental performance in the livestock sector [#]	Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability
R.23	Environment-/climate-related performance through investment	Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate
R.23a	Environment-/climate-related performance through investment in rural areas [#]	Number of operations contributing to environmental sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation goals in rural areas
R.24	Environmental/climate performance through knowledge	Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental- climate performance
R.39	Organic farming [#]	Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming maintenance or conversion
R.25	Supporting sustainable forest management	Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.
R.26	Protecting forest ecosystems	Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services
R.27	Preserving habitats and species	Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration
R.27a	Investments related to biodiversity [#]	Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity
R.28	Supporting Natura 2000	Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration
R.29	Preserving landscape features	Share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows
R.30	Generational renewal	Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP
R.31	Growth and jobs in rural areas	New jobs in supported projects

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

R.31a	LEADER coverage [#]	Share of rural population covered by local development strategies
R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy	Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support
R.33	Digitising the rural economy	Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy
R.34	Connecting rural Europe	Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
R.35	Promoting social inclusion	Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects
R.36	Limiting antibiotic use	Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)
R.37	Sustainable pesticide use	Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
R.38	Improving animal welfare	Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare
R.38a	Informing EU citizens on agri-food products [#]	Number of days with promotion and information actions in the EU supported with sectoral types of interventions

New Indicator proposed by the Presidency

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in EIP operational groups to enhance economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance.
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Number of persons benefitting from support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in EIP operational groups or other cooperation groups/actions.
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange for agriculture to enhance economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance, as well as animal health, thus contributing to all specific objectives defined in Article 6 and in particular to the cross-cutting objective on knowledge and innovation in Article 5.
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 72: Knowledge exchange and information actions • Article 71: in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114 For Sectoral types of interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice: Article 43(1)(o) and (p), 43(2)(h) and (k) in the F&V sector and Article 60(1)(b) in hops, olives oil and table olives and ‘other sectors’ as defined in Article 39 • The specific intervention "Experimental production" in the F&V sector (Article 43(1)(b)), or in hops/olive oil and table olives and ‘other sectors’ (Article 60(1)(a)) • For wine sector, Article 52(1) and (e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange" • For apiculture, Article 49(1)(a) "technical assistance", Article 49(1)(c) "actions to rationalise transhumance" and Article 49(1)(f) "implementation of research programs"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons ¹
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of persons benefitting from relevant paid support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of persons is cumulated over time - The benefitting person is accounted at the moment of the first payment (although it is a partial payment). - All persons participating in EIP operational groups and in knowledge exchange and information actions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included.

¹ This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the Presidency

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Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full).• There might be double counting of beneficiaries, as a person could benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring.• Regarding the implementation of research programs in apiculture, all participants to the research activity (including scientists) are to be accounted.
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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS)
Definition and aim	To quantify the support provided to advisors from relevant CAP interventions effectively contributing to integration within in the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS). The term “advisor” identifies a person (NB: not institutes or organisations), which is engaged in any of the advisor oriented interventions.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned if advisors are participating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (EIP Operational Groups) (Article 71, in particular for Article 114): e.g. when advisors participate in or help to set up innovative projects of EIP Operational Groups • Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72): covering many possible actions on integration of advisors within the AKIS, for instance: setting up of specific advisory services for innovation support; training of advisors; exchange visits for advisors; advisors participating in cross-fertilisation meetings with farmers, researchers and CAP networks, etc.
Unit of measurement	Number of advisors
Moment of data collection	When a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	Number of advisors supported by interventions related to advisors’ integration into the AKIS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants in relevant actions of specific interventions set up in the CAP strategic plan designed in order to increase advisors’ capacity and integration within the AKIS: to improve knowledge flows, linkages with research, networks and innovation support services, etc.) (Art. 102) • No fixed lists of advisors needed in advance, all impartial advisors count, whether public or private. The list of advisors is built along the years through their participation in relevant actions. • Multiple activities for an individual advisor each count separately. An advisor participating in e.g. 2 trainings over the projection period is counted twice (illustrating more intense integration in the AKIS).
Comments/caveats	Where the focus of activities (training, exchange visits etc.) is on reinforcing advisory capacity and their better integration within AKIS, all participants are counted, since all are expected to use the knowledge gained to support others – it is not necessary for providers to identify participants who are formally employed as advisors.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.3 Digitising agriculture: Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology through CAP
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.3 Digitalising agriculture: Share of farms benefitting from support to digital farming technology through CAP
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions promoting digital farming technologies with CAP support through advice, EIP Operational Group projects and physical investment support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States and only if pertaining to digital farming technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Rural development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge exchange and information actions (Article 72): e.g. advice, training and information to build farmers' and advisors' digital skills; • Cooperation projects (Article 71): EIP Operational Groups' innovative projects on digital topics; • Physical investments in digital farming technology, including for knowledge exchange (Article 68). • For sectoral types of interventions, investments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For F&V sector: Article 43(1)(a) • For wine sector: Article 52(1)(a)(b) and (e) • For hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 39: Article 60(1)(a).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual and multi-annual operations, beneficiaries are counted starting from the Financial Year when the first payment is made. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries from relevant paid support}}{\text{Total numbers of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time. - The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment for the whole programming period. <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	In the numerator can be included beneficiaries (of training for example) who are not farmers. There might be double counting of beneficiaries, as a person could benefit from training and investment support. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) covered by income support and subject to conditionality
Definition and aim	The indicator, expressed as a percentage of the total UAA, reflects the share of the area covered by income support, while respecting and enhancing the environment, the climate, human, plant and animal health as well as animal welfare. It measures the total number of physical hectares that are in principle used for an agricultural activity by beneficiaries of income support in the Financial Year concerned, and that are subject to conditionality (Article11.1).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are considered as income support and are subject to conditionality (based on Article11.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1) - Crop-specific payment for cotton (Section 3, Subsection 2) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 66) - Payment for area specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67)
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares paid in Financial Year concerned
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Physical area paid for income support in hectares, without double counting</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Farmers need to respect conditionality to receive support for Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65). However, this type of intervention is not accounted in this result indicator concentrating on income support. Statistical surveys conducted by the MS sometimes exclude some small beneficiaries that are below the survey hectare threshold – i.e. DE, DK. This could result in a share of UAA that is higher than 100%.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.5 Risk Management: Share of farmers with CAP risk management tools
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.5 Risk Management: Share of farms with supported CAP risk management tools
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of risk management tools.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management tools under Rural Development (Article 70): premiums for insurance schemes and mutual funds • Sectoral types of intervention: interventions related to crisis prevention and risk management <p>The respective interventions may be different in nature, as e.g. premiums for insurance are paid annually, while for mutual funds the support relates to the set-up.</p> <p>For sectoral types of intervention, they may include e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and ‘other sectors’ as defined in Article 39: Article 43(2) and Article 60(2), i.e. setting-up / refilling mutual funds, investments to prevent crises, collective storage, replanting of orchards due to phytosanitary reasons, withdrawals, green and non-harvesting, harvest insurance, implementation and management of phytosanitary protocols with third countries, implementation of quality schemes. ○ Wine sector: green harvesting (Article 52(1)(c)), harvest insurance (Article 52(1)(d)), mutual funds (Article 52(1)(i)). ○ Apiculture sector: combatting beehive invaders and diseases (Article 49(1)(b)).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual interventions: interventions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. For mutual funds: see below.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of farms benefitting from relevant support</u> Total number of farms</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual number of beneficiaries for annual interventions. - For a mutual fund, all the participants in the fund are to be included. - For mutual funds set up with Rural Development support, the number of beneficiaries corresponds to the number of participants in the fund for the relevant Financial Year. In the year of set-up, this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number. - For crisis prevention and other risk management actions such as coaching or advisory services and technical assistance implemented by POs, only the number of ultimate beneficiaries are to be accounted where it can be determined; in case of collective actions all PO members (farms) should be counted.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

	<u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat.
Comments/caveats	For mutual funds, the support can also relate to replenishment.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.6: Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
Definition and aim	<p>This indicator indicates the average additional direct payments (DP) per hectare granted to beneficiaries below average farm size, compared to the average DP per hectare granted to the entire population of beneficiaries.</p> <p>The income support to be considered here is the total of DP, in order to reflect the extent of the redistribution of DP towards smaller farms expected from the reform.</p> <p>If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that beneficiaries below average farm size receive – on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.</p>
Types of interventions concerned	<p>ALL direct payment interventions, <u>except Cotton</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1)
Unit of Measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	<p>$\frac{\text{Average DP/ha paid to beneficiaries below average farm size} * 100}{\text{Average DP/ha paid to all beneficiaries}}$</p> <p>For this indicator two average amounts of direct payments per hectare need to be calculated and compared:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average direct payments per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries below the average farm size during the relevant financial year. (2) The average direct payments per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries during the relevant financial year; <p><u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries below average farm size”.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1) Determine the average farm size in hectares of CAP beneficiaries that year</u> Using a proxy, i.e. the number of eligible hectares for direct payments, as defined in accordance with Article 4(c) held by

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	<p>beneficiaries of BISS (including round sum),divided by the total number of beneficiaries.</p> <p>2) <u>Determine the population of beneficiaries of DP that year with an area paid below the average farm size</u></p> <p><u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of DP per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries and for those below average farm size:</u></p> <p>1) Numerator: the total amount of DP paid to beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties i.e. any amount of DP paid during the financial year concerned, whether paid within the regulatory payment deadline or not.</p> <p>2) Denominator: the total number of eligible hectares for direct payments as defined in accordance with Article 4(c), held by beneficiaries of BISS (including round sum) (before taking into account the entitlements). It is a good proxy for the net number of hectares granted support, without double counting.</p> <p>3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator</p> <p><u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u></p> <p>The indicator is calculated by dividing the average DP per hectare for beneficiaries below average farm size by the average DP per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage.</p> <p>Where the indicator is greater than 100%, there is a redistribution of the aid from bigger to smaller beneficiaries and the value will show the average additional percentage paid per hectare to smaller farms.</p>
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton is excluded for this indicator, as the Member States have no margin of manoeuvre on this intervention: the amounts to be paid are laid down in the legislation. - Support to Areas with Natural Constraints (ANC) is not included here because although supporting income, the indicator aims at measuring the redistribution of direct payments. ANC support is included in R.7.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
Definition and aim	<p>This indicator indicates the average additional income support per hectare granted to beneficiaries holding eligible hectares in areas with specific needs, compared to the average income support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries.</p> <p>The areas with specific needs are to be defined by MS in their CAP strategic plan based on the needs assessment. The areas are to be defined based on Article 66 (areas with natural or other area-specific constraints), Article 67 (areas with specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements) and Article 18(2) (differentiation of the Basic income support due to difference in income needs)</p> <p>If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that farms in areas with specific needs receive – on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions are considered as income support and accounted here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints – ANC support (Article 66) - Payment for area-specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67)
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Average income support/ha for beneficiaries with ha in areas with specific needs}}{\text{Average income support/ha paid to all beneficiaries}} * 100$ <p>For this indicator two average amounts of income support per hectare need to be calculated and compared:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average income support per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries receiving income support for hectares in areas with specific needs (2) The average income support per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries

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	<p><u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries with ha in areas with specific needs”.</u></p> <p>Identify beneficiaries, receiving in the Financial Year concerned support for hectares in the areas with specific needs as identified by the MS.</p> <p>a.</p> <p><u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of total income support per hectare for each group:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Numerator: the total amount of income support (based on the types of interventions listed above) paid to the beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties. 2) Denominator: the number of eligible hectares for direct payments as defined in accordance with Article 4(c) held by beneficiaries of BISS (including round sum) (before taking into account the entitlements) , held by beneficiaries of BISS and round sum 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <p><u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u></p> <p>The indicator is calculated by dividing the average support per hectare for beneficiaries in areas with specific needs by the average support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage.</p> <p>Where the indicator is greater than 100%, beneficiaries in areas with specific needs are granted higher total income support per hectare than the other beneficiaries.</p>
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment for area specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67) for all beneficiaries can be included here, although not all beneficiaries are farmers. • For monitoring purpose, Member States will also be invited to provide the breakdown by territory when submitting the realised value of this indicator in the APR.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.8 Targeting farms in sectors in difficulty: Share of farmers benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality.
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors: Share of farms benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality
Definition and aim	<p>This indicator would reflect the extent of the support provided in sectors undergoing difficulties, in terms of share of farms. Such support shall aim at improving the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality of the production in these sectors.</p> <p>For example, a value of 10 % means that 10 % of the farms receive support, under Coupled Income Support, to improve the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality in sectors undergoing difficulties.</p> <p>This indicator is a single aggregate for all sectors actually covered by Coupled Income Support (CIS) in the respective MS.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	<p>All area-based and animal-based coupled income support interventions (Articles 29-33).</p> <p>N.B.: It does not include the crop-specific payment for cotton.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Beneficiaries paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of beneficiaries of coupled income support</u> Total number of farms</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Total number of beneficiaries (i.e. actually paid in the Financial Year concerned) of CIS (regional + national interventions).</p> <p>Remark: No double counting, each beneficiary shall be counted only once, even if this beneficiary benefits from support under more than one CIS intervention.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	This indicator is not broken down by sector for simplification. A breakdown per sector would mean having up to 22 sub-indicators, which would be quite extensive and burdensome for MS. In any case, if needed for analytical purposes, the outputs O.9 and O.10 can be used.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions implying an investment. <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to reduce waste production (Article 43(1)(j), Article 60(1)(a)(vii)), restructuring and conversion of vineyards, restocking of beehives in the Union (Article 52(1)), technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisation (Article 49(1)(a)), actions to rationalise transhumance of beehives (Article 49(1)(c)).</p> <p>It includes all productive investments, including those to improve resource efficiency (e.g. investments to reduce food losses and food waste).</p> <p>Non-productive investments to improve resource efficiency focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits would be accounted for under R.23.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat.</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farmer benefits from several investments operations, it counts only as 1. For collective investments, all farmers benefitting from the investment should be counted.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farms participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, and quality schemes supported by the CAP
More comprehensive alternative label	R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farms participating in supported Producer Organisations, Producer Groups, Cooperatives and other forms of cooperation, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions to promote supply chain organisation with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes all producers that take part in recognised Producer Organisations (POs) with operational programmes supported by the CAP in the F&V, the olive oil and table olive sectors and “other sectors” (as defined in Article 39(f)), as well as beekeepers participating in actions to market monitoring actions and to enhance product quality (Article 49 (g) and (h) respectively).</p> <p>For rural development, it includes all farms participating in cooperation interventions with the aim e.g. to promote local markets, short supply chains and quality schemes or to set up POs.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	<p>For sectoral types of interventions, recognised producer organisations with an operational programme paid in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>For cooperation, operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries from relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All PO members (producers) should be accounted. - Annual number of beneficiaries for annual interventions. - For Rural Development support, the number of farms corresponds to the number of direct participants in the cooperation project for the relevant Financial Year. In the year of set-up (e.g. PO), this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number is to be reported. <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Note: Cooperatives are also under the scope of the support, as well as local supply chains and local markets. Some MS were afraid of the complexity of the calculation, but it is now clarified in the fiche that only direct participants in the cooperation projects are to be accounted.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by Producer Organisations with operational programmes
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by sectoral Producer Organisations or producer groups with operational programmes
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage, in terms of value of marketing production of producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations ('POs') with operational programmes supported by the CAP.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sectoral types of interventions for F&V (Article 43) and other sectors (Article 60): investments, actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and storage, implementation of EU and national quality scheme, etc.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations with operational programmes paid in the Financial Year concerned in the fruit and vegetables sector and in other sectors.
Methodology	<p><u>Total value of marketed production by POs with operational programmes in each sector</u> Total value of production of the sector concerned</p> <p>For Financial Year N reported in February Year N+1, the <u>value of production marketed in Year N-1 is divided by the output value of calendar Year N-1.</u></p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Member State (operation database)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Member State statistics or EUROSTAT – Economic Accounts for Agriculture</p>
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By contrast to other indicators, this indicator is not unique, as it provides one value per sector concerned. Article 41(b) empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts for the calculation of the value of marketed production for sectoral types of interventions. By contrast to other indicators, Member States are invited to update yearly the value of the denominator to avoid that price volatility affects the indicator.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation
Clearer alternative label	R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of agricultural land under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation
Label as proposed by the Presidency	(R.12, R.13, R.14 are grouped together by the Presidency in one indicator R.12. See following fiche)
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve climate change adaptation, supported with the CAP.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p> <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include for example: Actions to improve use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)), as well as pest resilience for F&V (Article 43(1)(h)) and the other sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(viii)), actions to adapt to climate change for F&V (Article 43(1)(l)) and actions preventing damage by adverse climatic events (Article 60(1)(a)(iii)).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area paid for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments to improve climate adaptation should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.12 Mitigation and adaptation to climate change: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) and/or livestock units (LU) under support to reduce ammonia and GHG emissions, maintaining/enhancing carbon storage, including commitments to improve climate change adaptation (with breakdown by mitigation and adaptation)
Definition and aim	To quantify the commitments to improve climate change adaptation and mitigation supported with the CAP. The indicator consists of three sub-indicators covering: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) commitments to improve climate change adaptation 2) commitments to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia from livestock management (including manure management) 3) commitments to reduce GHG emissions from agricultural land and to maintain and/or enhance carbon storage in soils and biomass (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, etc.).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares (for sub-indicators 1 and 3) or in Livestock units (LU) (for sub-indicator 2).</p> <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include for example: Actions to improve use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)), as well as pest resilience for F&V (Article 43(1)(h)) and the other sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(viii)), actions to adapt to climate change for F&V (Article 43(1)(l)) and to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon for F&V (Article 43(1)(l)), as well as actions preventing damage by adverse climatic events (Article 60(1)(a)(iii)). It includes also sectorial interventions in livestock sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(i) and 60(1)(d)).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	1) 3): Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. 2): Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made
Methodology	1) 3): $\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <u>Numerator:</u> Area paid for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area).

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	<p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p> <p>2): <u>Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made</u> Total Number of Livestock Units</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of Livestock Units for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables apro_mt_ls].</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>1) 3): Interventions on forest land as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.25). Investments to improve climate adaptation, reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage should be captured in R.9, R.23 and/or R.17.</p> <p>2): The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here. Commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming are not included here. Investments on reducing emissions should be captured in R.23.</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of Livestock Units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management
Label as proposed by the Presidency	Included into R.12. See fiche above.
Definition and aim	To quantify progress in the implementation of interventions aimed at reducing GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectorial interventions in livestock sectors (i.e. Article 60(1)(a)(i) and 60(1)(d)) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in Livestock units (LU).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of Livestock Units}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of Livestock Units for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [apro mt ls].</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p>Commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming are not included here.</p> <p>Investments on reducing emissions should be captured in R.23.</p> <p>Area based interventions should be captured in other, area based, result indicators.</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
Clearer alternative label	R.14 Reducing emissions from land and enhancing carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under supported commitments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	Included into R.12. See fiche above.
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reducing GHG emissions from agricultural land, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, etc.) with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (including on agricultural land which has been afforested and agroforestry) (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon for F&V (Article 43(1)I) and the other sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(i)) and actions to mitigate climate change for F&V (Article 43(1)II).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro cph1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>Interventions on forest land, as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.25).</p> <p>Investments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage should be captured in R.9, R.23 and/or R.17.</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry: Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry and from other renewable sources: Supported investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (Megawatt)
Definition and aim	To quantify installed capacity (thermal and electrical) of a specific renewable energy technology (hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps), developed with CAP support for investments on farms or by rural businesses.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component.
Unit of measurement	Megawatt.
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Installed yearly capacity of a renewable energy technology (e.g. hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps) as a result of the investment as indicated in the application for the selected operations receiving support. Remark: To be able to calculate this indicator, MS need to anticipate the data collection of the installed capacity.
Comments/caveats	

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.16 Enhance energy efficiency: Energy savings in agriculture
More precise label	R.16 Enhancing energy efficiency: Energy savings by means of supported actions (T.o.e.)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	DELETED
Definition and aim	To quantify the potential savings in energy use as a result of CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68)* • Sectoral types of interventions. <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include investments* and other actions to save energy and increase energy efficiency (Article 43(1)(a), Article 43(1)(g), Article 52(1)(b) and (e), Article 60(1)(a)(iv)).</p> <p>* where an intervention covers a range of possible investments, only those individual operations within the intervention which specifically include a component for energy saving should be included.</p>
Unit of measurement	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (T.O.E)
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<p>The most relevant way for measuring the impact of investment and other interventions in agriculture on energy consumption is an estimation of energy savings in line with the methodology of Article 7 and Annex V of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Such method would allow counting energy savings in agriculture for Article 7 EED energy savings obligations. This would require an estimation of the expected savings before an intervention.</p> <p>Remark: To be able to calculate this indicator, MS need to anticipate the data collection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and basic characteristics (size, type) of projects with an energy saving/efficiency component • Information on the situation before project implementation (technology used, type and quantity of energy used) <p>The coefficients for energy consumption of different production technologies and the coefficients for conversion of various energy sources to T.O.E. are available here: Directive 2009/28/EC; International Energy Agency: http://www.iea.org/interenerstat_v2/energy_unit.asp)</p>
Comments/caveats	

Note: The Presidency deleted this indicator from Annex I due to the difficulty to plan and compute this indicator and therefore MS did not want this indicator to be part of the performance review mechanism with the associated potential financial consequences. This indicator has though a very good informative value and should be reported anyhow by MS.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R16a Investments related to climate: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to renewable energy or biomaterials production
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to climate change, mitigation and adaptation, and to renewable energy or biomaterials production.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 52(1)(e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on climate-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation (including agroforestry) and reforestation
Definition and aim	To quantify afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Art. 68) <p>Where an intervention covers a range of possible investments, only those individual operations within the intervention, which specifically include afforestation should be included.</p> <p>The hectares under support for maintenance in the years following the establishment have to be reported under R.25.</p>
Unit of measurement	Hectares
Moment of data collection	<p>Hectares covered by investment operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period</p>
Methodology	The whole area (hectares) of the first establishment of afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry, is included as soon as the beneficiary receives the first payment. This area is accounted over the whole programming period.
Comments/caveats	Afforestation has to be consistent with Pan-European Guidelines for afforestation and reforestation.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.17a Investment support to the forest sector: Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector
Definition and aim	To quantify the total investment generated with the aid of CAP support in equipment and technology to improve the sustainability of the forestry sector and facilitate its business development.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	EUR
Moment of data collection	When payments are made to beneficiaries in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	Sum of total eligible costs of supported operations (i.e. EAFRD support, national co-financing and private contribution). This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Comments/caveats	Support can go to service providers

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.18 Improving soils: Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.18 Improving soils: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments beneficial for soil management
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments beneficial for soil management.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)), actions for soil conservation (Article 43(1)(e) and Article 60(1)(a)(i)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area granted at least one payment for eco-schemes, management commitment and sectoral types of interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	It could comprehend actions preventing and mitigating soil degradation processes: build-up of soil organic matter; reduction of soil erosion, contamination, compaction, salinization; protection and enhancement of soil biodiversity.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.19 Improving air quality: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reduce ammonia emission
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.19 Improving air quality: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reduce ammonia emissions with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes and management commitments without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Interventions to reduce ammonia emissions per Livestock Unit are included in R.13.
	Investments to reduce ammonia emissions should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.20 Protecting water quality: Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.20 Protecting water quality: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for water quality
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water quality with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to improve the use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)) and integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for the interventions listed above without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments that contribute to protect water quality should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
More consistent alternative label	R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management
Label as proposed by the Presidency	DELETED
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve nutrient management with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. Integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>Interventions to improve nutrient management paid per Livestock Unit are included in R.13.</p> <p>Investments that contribute to improve nutrient management should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.</p>

Note: This indicator is key to follow the implementation of MS interventions aiming at improving nutrient management in view of the Green Deal target to reduce nutrient losses.

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Indicator name	R.22 Sustainable water use: Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.22 Sustainable water use: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve water balance
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water balance with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to improve use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}^2}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments to improve water balance should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

Note: Management commitments (agricultural practices) to improve water balance (e.g. improving the water retention capacity in the soil e.g.) can take place on all agricultural land and not just on irrigable land.

² This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the German Presidency

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.22a Environmental performance in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability
Definition and aim	To quantify progress in the implementation of interventions aimed at improving environmental sustainability in the livestock sector. While programme specific commitments paid per LU aiming at reducing ammonia and GHG emissions are accounted in R.13, R.22a aims at covering all other commitments beneficiary to the environment, especially the support to endangered breeds.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Art.65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes other actions to improve use and management of water (Art. 60(1)(a)(ii))</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p> <p>All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in Livestock units (LU).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head or livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made</u> Total Number of Livestock Units</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [appro mt ls].</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p>Support to endangered breeds is included here.</p> <p>Commitments paid per LU aiming at reducing GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management are captured in R.13.</p> <p>Area based interventions should be captured in other, area based, result indicators.</p> <p>Investments related to Environment-/climate-related performance should be captured in R.23.</p>

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Indicator name	R.23: Environment-/climate-related performance through investment: Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate
Label as proposed by the Presidency	(Split in 3 indicators R16a, R.23 and R.27a. See the respective fiches)
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the environment or climate.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 52(1)(b) and (e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1. Investments in afforestation realised by farmers are accounted here, other investments in afforestation are accounted in R.17.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.23 Investments related to natural resources: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support related to care for the natural resources
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the natural resources
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 52(1)(b) and (e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on natural resources-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1. Investments in afforestation realised by farmers are accounted here, other investments in afforestation are accounted in R.17.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.23a Environment-/climate-related performance through investment in rural areas: Number of operations contributing to environmental sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation goals in rural areas
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the environment or climate in rural areas (and not on farms).
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Art. 68) • Cooperation projects (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. Investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Art. 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Art. 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Art. 52(1)(b) and (e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	number of operations
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	<p>Number of operations receiving relevant support</p> <p>The number of operations are cumulated over time.</p> <p>The operation counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>If during the programming period, a beneficiary benefits of 2 investment operations, it counts as 2.</p> <p>It might include non-productive collective investments if farmers are not owners of the investment.</p> <p>Investments on farms contributing to environmental sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation goals are included in R.23.</p>

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Indicator name	R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge: Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental-climate performance
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge: Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange supported by the CAP related to environmental-climate performance
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange related to environmental-climate performance, thus contributing to the specific objectives (d), (e) and (f) defined in Article 6 and the cross-cutting objective on knowledge in Article 5
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 72: Knowledge exchange and information actions • Article 71: in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114 For Sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice: Article 43(1)(o) and (p), 43(2)(h) and (k) in the F&V sector and Article 60(1)(b) and (c) in hops, olives oil and table olives and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 39 • The specific intervention "Experimental production" in the F&V sector, Article 43(1)(b), or in hops/olive oil and table olives and 'other sectors', Article 60(1)(a). • For wine sector, Article 52(1)"I (e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange" • For apiculture, Article 49(1)(a)"technical assistance", Article 49(1)(c) "actions to rationalise transhumance", and Article 49(1)(f) "implementation of research programs"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons ³
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of persons benefitting of relevant paid support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of persons is cumulated over time - The benefitting person is accounted at the moment of the first payment (although it is a partial payment). - All farmers participating in relevant EIP operational groups and in knowledge exchange and information actions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included.
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full). • There might be double counting of beneficiaries as a person could

³ This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the Presidency

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	<p>benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring.</p>
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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.39 Organic farming: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming maintenance or conversion
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to promote organic farming maintenance or conversion with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. organic production under F&V (Article 43(1)(c)) or organic production under other sectors (Article 60(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.25 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.
Label as proposed by the Presidency	Merged in a new R.26. See new fiche below.
Definition and aim	To quantify the forest area benefitting from CAP-supported commitments for sustainable forest management, in line with the key principles and objectives of the EU Forest Strategy. This covers actions to foster sustainable management of forest.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitment– (Article 65) - including the management of new afforested area and agroforestry systems <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All operations included must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Forest area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area paid in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments for establishment of afforested area and agroforestry are to be reported under R.17. It includes afforested land on UAA.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.26 Protecting forest ecosystems: Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services
Label as proposed by the Presidency	Merged with R.25. See following fiche R.26
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of management commitments on forest area contributing to biodiversity, and preserving habitats and landscapes.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Forest area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area paid in the financial year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)</p>
Comments/caveats	It includes afforested land on UAA

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.26 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under commitments to support forest protection and management of ecosystem services
Definition and aim	To quantify the forest area benefitting from CAP-supported commitments for sustainable forest management, in line with the key principles and objectives of the EU Forest Strategy. This covers actions to foster sustainable management of forest as well as commitments on forest area contributing to biodiversity, and preserving habitats and landscapes.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All operations included must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Forest area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area paid in the financial year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)</p>
Comments/caveats	It includes afforested land on UAA

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration
More consistent label	R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for biodiversity conservation or restoration
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration on agricultural land
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of intervention, it may include e.g. actions to create and maintain habitats (Article 43(1)(f) and Article 60(1)(a)(xi)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area granted at least one payment under interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Geographical level	Member State
Comments/caveats	<p>This indicator should also include management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration in Natura 2000 areas, which are also covered by R.28.</p> <p>This indicator should <u>not</u> include interventions under Art. 67 “Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements”.</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.27a Investments related to biodiversity: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to biodiversity.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 52(1)(b) and (e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on biodiversity-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Geographical level	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1.
Comments/caveats	

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.28 Supporting Natura 2000: Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.28 Improving Natura 2000 management: Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments set up and financed under EAFRD
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of Natura 2000 area receiving support for protection, maintenance and restoration going beyond the requirements in the relevant site management plans. This indicator includes a split between agricultural area and forestry area.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it and when the supported area is located in Natura 2000 sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65). • Schemes for the climate and the environment (Article 28) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	% ⁴
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p>1) Total</p> $\frac{\text{Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites}}{\text{Total agricultural and forest area in Natura 2000 sites}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 65 and Article 28.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Agricultural and Forest areas in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas)</p> <p>2) For forest area:</p> $\frac{\text{Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites}}{\text{Total forest area in Natura 2000 sites}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 65 and Article 28.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Forest area in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas)</p>

⁴ This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the Presidency

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	<p>3) For agricultural area: <u>Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites</u> Total agricultural area in Natura 2000 sites (without natural grassland)</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Agricultural area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 65 and Article 28.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Agricultural area in Natura 2000 (excluding natural grassland), source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas)</p>
Comments/caveats	For monitoring purposes, the numerator of the indicator, i.e. the number of ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites will also be published.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.29 Preserving landscape features: Share of agricultural land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows
More consistent label	R.29 Preserving landscape features: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows
Label as proposed by the Presidency	DELETED
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for managing landscape features with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to maintain the landscape (Article 43(1)(f)) and actions under restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) such as preservation/restoration of stone walls or terraces, provided that these actions are not realised through investment support.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments related to landscape features should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

Note: This indicator is key to follow the implementation of the MS interventions aiming at enhancing landscape elements in view of reaching the Green Deal target related to Increasing land for biodiversity, including agricultural area under high-diversity landscape features.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.30 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.30 Generational renewal: Number of beneficiaries setting up with support from the CAP
Definition and aim	To quantify the new young farmers setting up with CAP support
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69): installation of young farmers • Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 27) <p>The indicator is also split by gender:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of young farmers setting up 2. Total number of female young farmers setting-up 3. Total number of men young farmers setting-up 4. Total number of entities setting-up
Unit of measurement	Number of young farmers
Moment of data collection	<p>Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	<p>The number of young farmers is cumulated over time, without double counting.</p> <p>The young farmer counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young farmer = beneficiary that complies with the definition of young farmer as laid down in accordance with Article 4(1)(e) SPR. • For installation: number of young farmers newly installed. • The reference to “young farmer” in R.30 is to be understood as a reference to “young farmer” as defined in accordance with Article 4(1)(e)SPR. In case of a (legal) entity/holding consisting of multiple members with one head of holding, only the head of holding would be counted in this indicator as only the head of the holding would meet the definition of young farmer and benefit from the support. In entities composed of associated members, each individual complies with the definition of young farmer as laid down in accordance with Article 4(1)(e) SPR and benefits from either the installation grant for young farmers or CIFYF every such member would be counted against this indicator • There is not necessarily complete overlap between the beneficiaries of the income support for young farmers and those of the installation grant. Therefore, MS shall check that during the CAP Strategic Plan period, each new farmer installation supported with income support and/or installation support is counted only once. • Similarly, beneficiaries of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.
Comments/caveats	<p>A young farmer can set up on an existing farm.</p> <p>The reference to “young farmer” is to be understood as a reference to a beneficiary of the installation grant for young farmers (Article 69) and/or</p>

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	<p>the complementary income support for young farmers (Article 27). This is the simplest solution to avoid double counting.</p> <p>The 3 sub-indicators by gender and for entities are used only for monitoring purposes (i.e. they are not to be planned and they are not part of the performance review exercise).</p>
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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs in supported projects
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs supported in supported projects
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of jobs created (not maintained) in supported projects.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of intervention it may include e.g. investments (Article 43(1)(a), Article 52(1)(b), Article 60(1)(a)).</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of jobs created in full time equivalent (FTE)
Moment of data collection	Operations for which the last payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<p>The number of jobs are cumulated over time, without double counting. The job counts as 1 as from the last payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For investments, cooperation and sectoral types of interventions: it is based on the number of jobs planned to be created in the supported project, expressed in FTE. • For installation and start-up support: number of jobs (in FTE) planned to be created once the project is fully implemented <p>The number of jobs is calculated based on the completed operations.</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>The definition/unit of measurement should be harmonised with other Funds.</p> <p>Only new jobs actually created should be counted, which excludes jobs maintained. It relates to employment when the project is up and running, i.e. if the project is creation of a farm shop, it does not include employment created during the design/construction phase – consultant/architect/builders, but the employment, which is created when the shop is running (manager, sales assistants, etc.).</p> <p>Voluntary work should not be counted but self-employment is included. The indicator is calculated in FTE; therefore, in an existing halftime job is transformed into a fulltime job, the value of the indicator is 0.5. When this information is not available (for CIS-YF) the farmer is accounted as 1 FTE. To count one FTE job created, the duration of the contract should be one year or more (e.g. a six month contract at 100% is 0.5).</p> <p>This indicator covers jobs created via support from CAP strategic plans, which covers jobs created in the agricultural sector, and non-agricultural</p>

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	employment in rural areas.
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Note: The indicator includes both young farmer payment under Pillar I as well as young farmers receiving the installation grant to set-up (Pillar II). This is because both types of support encourage generational renewal, Pillar II supports the setting-up of new farmers while Pillar I supports the economic viability of newly set-up farmers.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.31a LEADER coverage: Share of rural population covered by local development strategies
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by LEADER interventions.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Art. 71) - LEADER
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	The total rural population covered is recorded at selection of local development strategies by MA/LAG, after each selection round. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Rural population covered by LAGs funded through LEADER over the programming period}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <p>Numerator: Rural population covered by LAGs funded under LEADER. The population is cumulated over time.</p> <p>Denominator: MS may use the rural population they notify to Eurostat based on the definition of rural area used by Eurostat. Alternatively, MS can establish other criteria for the definition of rural area.</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.32 Developing the rural bio-economy: Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.32 Developing the rural economy: Number of rural businesses including bio-economy businesses developed with CAP support
Definition and aim	<p>To quantify CAP support to SMEs and in particular the number of rural economy <u>businesses, including bio-economy</u> businesses, developed with CAP support. This indicator is not restricted to new businesses created.</p> <p>The <u>bio-economy</u> covers all sectors and systems that rely on biological resources (animals, plants, micro-organisms and derived biomass, including organic waste), their functions and principles. It includes and interlinks: land and marine ecosystems and the services they provide; all primary production sectors that use and produce biological resources (agriculture, forestry and all economic and industrial sectors that use biological resources and processes to produce food, feed, bio-based products, energy and services.</p> <p>Whilst farms developed with CAP support are included in R.9, this indicator focuses on CAP support to businesses creating additional value from the products and by-products of agriculture and forestry. This includes typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest transformation, conditioning, processing or storage of food products • Collection, logistics, storage or conditioning of by-products • Production of bio-based products and materials, bioenergy or intermediate products susceptible of further transformation. • Valorisation of food losses and food waste • Recovery and reuse of nutrients and/or organic matter in agriculture and forestry <p>To be accounted for, activities should clearly contribute to the CAP objectives, notably promoting employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, ensuring a fair income to farmers and rebalancing the power in the value chain.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may concern e.g. tangible investments (Article 43(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (m), (n); Article52(1)(a), (b), (e) and (h) and Article60(1)(a)(i), (ii), (v) and (vii), (d))</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Unit of measurement	Number of businesses
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of businesses developed with CAP support is cumulated over time, without double counting. The business counts as 1 as from the first payment. MS need to anticipate collecting this information at the time they analyse business plans and projects.
Comments/caveats	Farms developed with CAP support shall be covered in R.9

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.33 Digitising the rural economy: Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.33 Smart transition of the rural economy: Number of supported Smart Village strategies
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of Smart Villages strategies or projects developed and/or implemented with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of strategies
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The strategy is included from the first payment. Remark: Double counting of the same strategy should be avoided. If the same strategy is supported through several operations, the strategy should be counted only once.
Comments/caveats	Smart Villages are rural communities that promote local initiatives to find practical solutions to economic, social and/or environmental challenges and make the most of new opportunities, using digital technologies where appropriate. Smart Villages can relate to a village hub delivering a range of services and bringing facilities closer to the people. A rural network of co-working spaces, an e-health project enhancing services for the elderly through smart homecare, digital training course for farmers and rural entrepreneurs, and an online platform to facilitate carpooling at designated hitch-hiking spots were among the projects supported in the current programming period and could be considered elements of a Smart Village strategy. To know more about Smart Villages: How to support Smart Villages strategies which effectively empower rural communities? https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/sites/enrd/files/enrd_publications/publi-enrd-rr-26-2018-en.pdf

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.34 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.34 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by interventions aimed at improving access to services and infrastructure.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Rural population benefitting from relevant improvements}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <p>Numerator: Rural population as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. (i.e. the intended outcome).</p> <p>The population is included from the first payment.</p> <p>Remark: Double counting of the same population should be avoided. If different operations are supported in the same area, the population should be counted only once.</p> <p>Denominator: Total MS population targeted with rural development interventions.</p>
Comments/caveats	The indicator refers to the potential beneficiaries in municipalities or in a given area (covered by the LAG e.g.)

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects
Simpler alternative label	R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Share of rural population covered by supported social inclusion projects
Label as proposed by the Presidency	DELETED
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of participants to supported social inclusion projects
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 71) • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	% ⁵
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of participants to relevant operations}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <p><u>Numerator</u> Number of expected participants as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. (i.e. the intended outcome). For the investment support to the development of services, the number of potential beneficiaries of the services created is to be recorded. For the support to small farms development, the number of direct beneficiaries of the support is to be accounted. The number of persons is included from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total MS population targeted with rural development interventions.</p>
Comments/caveats	The methodology is similar to the monitoring of the number of disadvantaged participants to European Social Fund actions (https://ec.europa.eu/sfc/en/system/files/ged/ESF%20monitoring%20and%20evaluation%20guidance.pdf). This indicator cover the support to small farms development. It is up to the Member State to decide the groups that need specific support, depending on the situation in the country and the outcome of the SWOT analysis.

⁵ This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the Presidency

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	Relevant groups facing specific challenges could include elderly people, women in rural areas, migrants, unemployed, people with disabilities, minorities (including marginalised communities), etc.
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Note: Social inclusion is a Commission priority. The fiche was modified substantially to ease the computation of the indicator. In addition, no personal data is needed to calculate the indicator.

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.36 Limiting antimicrobial use: Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction)
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions to limit the use of antibiotics, support animal health or increase biosecurity measures with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral types of intervention • Investments (Article 68) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Eco-schemes (Article 28) <p>Not all interventions implying a prevention or reduction of antibiotic use are paid per livestock units (LU). For example, in organic farming, the use of antibiotics is limited and the support is paid per hectare. Organic support can be granted via eco-schemes or agri-environment-climate and other management commitments. The methodology to account for this CAP support is explained below.</p> <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions under “other sectors” as defined in Article 39 (f) related to investments, research and experimental production as well as other actions for animal health and welfare (Article 60 (1)(a)(vi)) to improve pest resilience (Article 60(1)(a)(viii)) and organic production (Article 60(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in livestock units.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	<p>Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit, area-payment or investments).</p> <p>The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of LU}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting. For management commitments, paid LU are reported every year. For interventions paid per hectare like support to organic farming and for investments, it requires estimating the related number of LU. This estimation is based on the yearly production capacity expressed as</p>

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	<p>the number of LU, using the standard conversion rates of animals to livestock units (Annex II of Reg 808/2014) e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a pig fattening activity with a building of 500 places the number of LU to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$ • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of LU to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. <p>This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment.</p> <p>Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support for management commitments and investments over the same programming period). Member States are not expected to identify the livestock units supported but the beneficiaries.</p> <p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [apro mt ls].</p>
Comments/caveats	

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 01/10/2020

Indicator name	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) concerned by supported specific commitments which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': Organic production (Article 43(1)l and Article60(1)(d)) and, when duly justified, Integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)), - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': actions to improve pest resilience (Article 43 (1)(h), Article 60(a)(viii)); - for olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': actions to reduce risks and impacts of pesticide use (Article 60(1)(a)(ix)); - for wine: restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article52(1)(a)), when duly justified. <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for the interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical area) The same number of hectares for which the use of pesticides is sustainable thanks to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments for a sustainable use of pesticides should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare
Label as proposed by the Presidency	R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of units covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare
More precise label	R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions aimed at improving animal welfare with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions • Investments (Article 68) <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g. investments as well as other actions for animal health and welfare (Article 60(1)(a)(vi)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions concerned must be quantified in livestock units.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	<p>Livestock units (LU) for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit or investments).</p> <p>The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made</u> Total number of LU</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting. For management commitments, paid LU are reported every year. For investments, e.g. in buildings improving animal welfare, the number of LU is estimated based on the production capacity, using the standard conversion rates of animals to LU (Annex II of Reg 808/2014) e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a pig fattening building with 500 places the number of livestock units to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$ • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of livestock units to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. <p>This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment.</p> <p>For interventions paid per hectare, which would contribute to improve</p>

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	<p>animal welfare, a similar calculation as the one used for investments can be used.</p> <p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p>Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support for management commitments and investments over the same programming period). Member States are not expected to identify the livestock units supported but the beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units - EUROSTAT December Livestock survey. Tables [apro mt ls].</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>In order to improve animal welfare, Member States may support actions (notably commitments or investments) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplying water, feed and animal care in accordance with the natural needs of animal husbandry; • improving housing conditions, such as increased space allowances, flooring surfaces, enrichment materials, natural light; • offering outdoor access; • promoting practices which avoid mutilation and/or castration of animals, or in specific cases when mutilation or castration of animals is deemed necessary, provide for the use of anaesthetics, analgesia and anti-inflammatory medication or immune-castration.

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