The CAP after 2020

OUTPUT and RESULT INDICATORS

GREXE

Brussels, 3 Dec 2019

#FutureofCAP

European Commission

Outline

- LEADER-related indicators
- Other socially-related indicators, using in particular the following examples:
  - R.31, R.33, R.34 and R.35
- Energy-related indicators, using in particular the following examples:
  - R.15 and R.16.
- Beneficiary related indicators, using in particular the following examples:
  - O.3, O.5, R.1, R.2 and R.3.
- Forestry-related indicators, using in particular the following examples:
  - O.14, R.17, R.25 and R.26.
- Next GREXE

LEADER related indicators: Planning (Milestones and Targets) & Reporting

(1) Planning of milestones and targets as a two-step process

- Drafting and Approval of CAP SP
- After selection of LDS

(2) Reporting

- Outputs
- Results (Milestones & Targets)

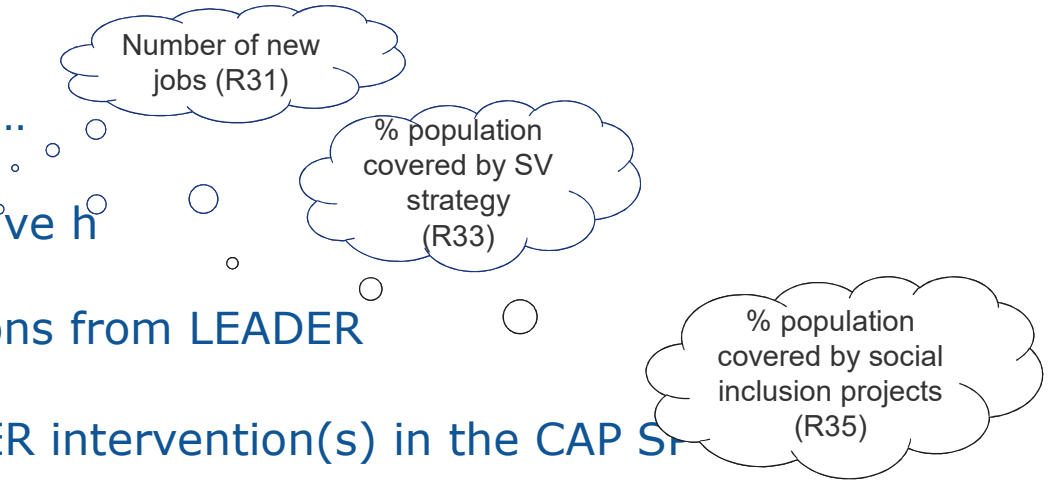
LEADER – Planning: Drafting and Approval of CAP SP

(1) Choose a result indicator that…

…is linked to specific objective h

…can incorporate contributions from LEADER

(2) Attribute this RI to the LEADER intervention(s) in the CAP SP



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LEADER – Planning: Drafting and Approval of CAP SP

(1) Choose a result indicator that…

…is linked to specific objective h

…can incorporate contributions from LEADER

Number of new jobs (R31)

% population covered by SV strategy (R33)

% population covered by LDS (R31a) ? ? ?

% population covered by social inclusion projects (R35)

(2) Attribute this RI to the LEADER intervention(s) in the CAP Sf

(3) When planning milestones and targets for this RI…

…take the expected contributions from LEADER into account

What about preparatory support?

Does not need to be taken into account for targets and milestones

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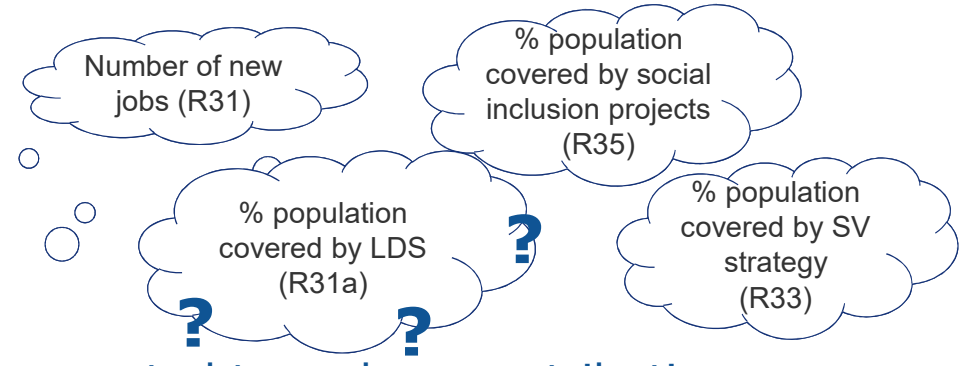
LEADER – Planning: Drafting and Approval of CAP SP

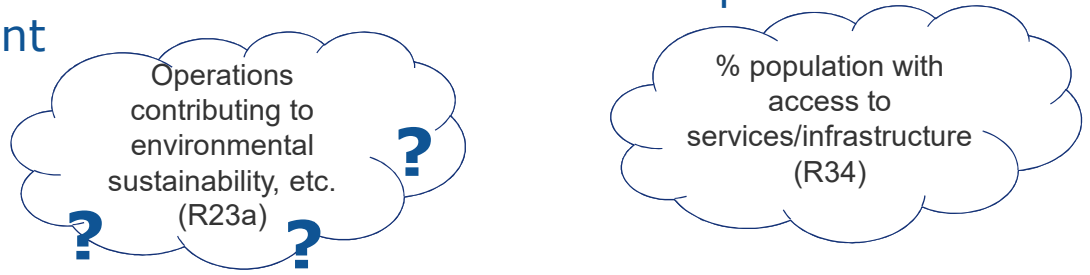
Amend the CAP SP and…

…based on the design of the LDS



(1) Attribute other RI where LEADER is expected to make a contribution

(2) Adjust targets and milestones for those RI to take the expected contributions from LEADER into account



LEADER – Links between LDS and RI

	R.31a	R.23a	R.31	R.32	R.33	R.34	R.35
	LEADER coverage	ENV/CLIMA through investment in rural areas	Jobs created	Developing rural bio-economy	Rural population covered by a supported SV strategy	Connecting rural Europe (improved service & infrastructure)	Promoting social inclusion
Local development strategy, LAG Our Poppyland	√		√		√	√	
Local development strategy, LAG Pays de Merveilles	√		√			√	√
Local development strategy, LAG Green fields	√	√	√	√			
CAP Strategic Plan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

LEADER – Reporting: Outputs and Results

- 1) Outputs
  - *…only to be reported under O.27*
  - *…but two values – preparatory actions and LDS to be reported separately*

- 2) Include the contribution of LEADER interventions under the related RI indicators as identified in the CAP SP

LEADER – Links between LDS and RI

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
O.27 – Preparatory actions	110	-	-	-	-	-	110
O.27 – Selected Local development strategies	-	8	16	26	24	26	100

Running/admin costs
+
Project implementation costs

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LEADER – Links between LDS and RI

	R.31a	R.23a	R.31	R.32	R.33	R.34	R.35
	LEADER coverage	ENV/CLIMA through investment in rural areas	Jobs created	Developing rural bio-economy	Rural population covered by a supported SV strategy	Connecting rural Europe (improved service & infrastructure)	Promoting social inclusion
Local development strategy, LAG Our Poppyland	50.000	-	25	-	4.000	15.000	-
Local development strategy, LAG Pays de Merveilles	70.000	-	20	-	-	20.000	80
Local development strategy, LAG Green fields	90.000	3	20	15	-	-	-
Total	210.000 Rural Pop.	3+n	65+n	15+n	4.000+n Rural pop.	35.000+n Rural pop.	80+n

R.33 Digitising the rural economy: Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy

- **To quantify the share of rural population covered by a Smart Villages strategy**
- No criteria/requirements for the strategy established at EU level – for the CAP Strategic Plan.
- The definition of smart villages is broad in order to give flexibility to accommodate different support needs
- Rural population covered: The number of inhabitants in the participating village(s)/area. Official data to be used where possible, alternatively figures/estimates indicated in the applications.
- Examples of possible "smart villages" interventions contributing
  - *Cooperation – LEADER and other forms of cooperation*
  - *Investments – small-scale digital solutions, basic services, community facilities*
  - *Knowledge exchange and information – e. g. trainings for digital skills*
  - *Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (local businesses, farm diversification)*
- Interventions contribute to their corresponding output indicators

R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects

- Redrafting proposal: R.35 – Promoting social inclusion: share of rural population covered by supported social inclusion projects.

- **To quantify the number of persons benefitting from supported projects contributing to social inclusion**

- Examples of possible social inclusion interventions contributing
  - *Investments in development of basic services for disabled people in rural areas*
  - *LEADER support for local activities (sport, cultural, educational …) for migrants to help their integration*
  - *Cooperation support to establish social cooperations that bring together farmers and vulnerable groups*
  - *Support for farm diversifications where farmers provide health therapies with animals, farming*

- Interventions contribute to their corresponding output indicators

Indicators on jobs and services / infrastructures

- **R.31 - Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs in supported projects.**

Linked to CMEF indicators:

- *R.21 Jobs created in supported projects (focus area 6A)*
- *R.24 Jobs created in supported projects (Leader) (focus area 6B)*

- **R.34 - Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support.**

Linked to CMEF indicators:

- *R.23 Percentage of rural population benefiting from improved services/infrastructures (focus area 6B)*
- *R.25 Percentage of rural population benefiting from new or improved services/infrastructures (Information and Communication Technology - ICT) (focus area 6C)*

- **Which difficulties do you currently meet, when compiling these indicators?**
- ***Do you have any example of good practices in reporting on these indicators?***

Time to share your view

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R.15 'Green energy from agriculture and forestry: Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)'

- **Examples** (based on two projects that have been implemented in two different areas in EU)
- **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:
  - *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.

Example No.1: Large Biogas Investment Plan – Dairy (milk production)

- **Description**

A large plan is anticipated by a dairy milk producers' organisation. The plan will produce energy from 2,400,000 m3 biogas which will be generated by liquid manure (29,200 tons/year), maize silage (8,760 tons/year) and other inputs (730 tons/ year). The plan will be equipped by 2 biomass tanks of 34.6 m3, a pre-tank for slurry of 1,000 m3, a digestion tank of 1,250 m3, an after store tank of 2,000 m3 and two lagoons of 10,000 m3. This gives a capacity of 625 kW electrical power out of 690 kW thermal power.

- **Energy Capacity per Year:** 0.625 MW electrical.
- **Contribution to R.15 each year = 0.625 MW electrical** (when an investment plan generates thermal energy that is converted to electrical e.g., biomass, biogas, etc., electrical capacity should be recorded).
- **Payments:** Two payments: 1st payment in 2022 and 2nd and final payment in 2023.

Example No.2: Large Photovoltaic Investment Plan – Glasshouse (greenhouse)

- **Description**

A raspberry producing greenhouse installs photovoltaic systems at the roof and at an area of 3,225 m2 (0.3225 hectares). This results to a capacity of 250 kW.

- **Energy Capacity per Year:** 0.25 MW (250 kW).

- **Contribution to R.15 = 0.25 MW**

- **Payments:** One single payment in 2024.

How to calculate R.15?

	2022		2023		2024		...
	Payments	Installed capacity (MW)	Payments	Installed capacity (MW)	Payments	Installed capacity (MW)	
Example 1	First	0,625	Final	-			
Example 2					One	0,250	
R15:		**0,625**		**0,625**		**0,875**	
		= SUM 2022		= SUM 2022 + SUM 2023		= SUM 2023 + SUM 2024	

- **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.

R.16 'Enhance energy efficiency: Energy saving in agriculture'

- **Definition and aim**: To quantify the potential savings in energy use as a result of 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:
  - *Investments (Article 68)**
  - *Sectoral types of interventions.*

  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), Article52(1)(b) and (e), Article 60(1)(a)(iv)).*

  ** 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.*
- **Unit of measurement**: Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (T.O.E.)
- **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**: 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.
- **Remark**: To be able to calculate this indicator, MS need to anticipate the data collection of:
  - *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)*
- 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

Example No.1: Large Investment Plan – Glasshouse (greenhouse)

- **Description:** A glasshouse of 1 ha draws a plan which envisages one intervention to upgrade the glasshouse's insulation (added insulation) which includes adding a thermal screen, sealing the fans and insulating the perimeter of the greenhouse. The other intervention adds a heat recovery mechanism.
- **Energy Audit and Investment's Energy Plan**
  - *Technology: Diesel Furnace Burner.*
  - *Energy Requirements Before: The average yearly energy requirements for heating the glasshouse as it is now are estimated at 6,280,200 MJ (1,744,500 kWh) or 150 T.O.E.*
  - *Energy Requirements After: The accredited expert estimates the average energy yearly requirements after the combined effect of the interventions (insulation and heat recovery) to be 5,024,160 MJ or 120 T.O.E.*
  - *Lifetime Energy Savings: The method chosen by the country is the straightforward calculation of savings each year, i.e., no discounting or capping.*
- **Energy Savings per Year**: 6,280,200 MJ - 5,024,160 MJ = 1,256,040 MJ.
- **Energy Savings per Year in T.O.E.**: 150 T.O.E - 120 T.O.E = 30 T.O.E (1 T.O.E = 41,868 MJ)
- **Contribution to R.16 each year = 30 TOE**
- **Payments:** Two payments; 1st payment year 2022 and 2nd & final payment year 2023

Example No.2: Small Investment Plan – Dairy (milk production)

- **Description:** A dairy house maintaining an average herd size of approximately 80 cows envisages 1 intervention that will optimize pre-cooling and save energy from reducing refrigeration and cooling requirements.
- **Energy Audit and Investment's Energy Plan**
  - *Technology: Refrigeration runs on electricity. Pre-cooling technology can be optimized to save energy for refrigeration.*
  - *Energy Requirements Before: The average yearly electricity energy requirements for refrigeration are 34,890 KWh (close to 8.36 KWh per cow per week) which translates to 3 T.O.E. per year (1 T.O.E. = 11,630 kWh).*
  - *Energy Requirements After: The accredited expert estimates the average energy yearly requirements, after pre-cooling is optimized, to be 29,075 KWh or 2.5 T.O.E. resulting to energy savings of 16.67% for refrigeration.*
  - *Lifetime Energy Savings: The method chosen by the country is the straightforward calculation of savings each year, i.e., no discounting or capping.*
- **Energy Savings per Year**: 34,890 KWh - 29,075 KWh = 5,815 KWh
- **Energy Savings per Year in T.O.E.**: 3 T.O.E. – 2.5 T.O.E. = 0.5 T.O.E (1 T.O.E. = 11,630 kWh)
- **Contribution to R.16 each year = 0.5 TOE**
- **Payments:** One single payment year 2023

Example No.3: Irrigation Investment Plan – Producers' Organization

- **Description:** A large producers' organization envisages an intervention that will convert its high pressure irrigation network currently running at more than 80 PSI to low pressure running at a maximum of 15 PSI with simultaneous change of the electrical pumps, motors and engines. The organization irrigates 40,000 hectares of tomatoes by sprinklers.
- **Energy Audit and Investment's Energy Plan**
  - *Energy Requirements Before and After: The average yearly electricity energy requirements for irrigation are 174,450 kWh which translates to 15 T.O.E. per year (1 T.O.E. = 11,630 kWh). The accredited expert estimates that the average energy yearly requirements will be 116,300 kWh or 10 T.O.E.*
  - *Lifetime Energy Savings: The low-pressure irrigation network has a lifetime of more than 7 years if it properly serviced and managed. However, because of physical deterioration, the method chosen by the MS is a progressive discount of future year savings at a rate of 5% per year in a 7 years lifetime period.*
  -
- **Energy Savings per Year**: FY=1: 174,450 kWh - 116,300 kWh = 58,150 kWh. For subsequent years (all in kWh): FY2= 55,243 (which is FY1 minus 5%); FY3= 52,480 (which is FY2 minus 5%) etc.; FY4= 49,856; FY5= 47,364; FY6= 44,995; FY7= 42,746.
- **Energy Savings per Year in T.O.E**.: FY1=5 T.O.E.; FY2=4.8 T.O.E.; FY3=4.5 T.O.E.; FY4=4.3 T.O.E.; FY5= 4.1 T.O.E.; FY6= 3.9 T.O.E.; FY7=3.7 T.O.E
- **Average contribution to R.16 each year: 4.33 T.O.E. =** (4.33=(5+4.8+4.5+4.3+4.1+3.9+3.7)/7)
- **Payments:** Two payments; 1st payment year 2023 and 2nd & final payment year 2024

How to calculate R.16?

	2022		2023		2024		...
	Payments	Energy savings (T.O.E.)	Payments	Energy savings (T.O.E.)	Payments	Energy savings (T.O.E.)	
Example 1	First	30	Final	-			
Example 2			One	0,5			
Example 3			First	4,33	Final	-	
R16:		**30**		**34,83**		**34,83**	
		= SUM 2022		= SUM 2022 + SUM 2023		= SUM 2023 + SUM 2024	

- **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.

Time to share your view

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O.5 Number of beneficiaries of decoupled direct payments

- Under O.5, the number of beneficiaries is to be reported by:
  - *intervention,*
  - ***type of intervention (will be added to the fiche)***
  - *all decoupled direct payments.*

Aggregates are to be provided without double counting.

- In case of differentiated unit amounts **within** an intervention, the number of beneficiaries to be notified under output indicator O.5 does not need to be split per unit amount.
  - *Indicator O.5 is not used for performance clearance, except in the case of the round sum payment.*
  - *In the Commission proposal, the round sum payment is a single amount. Therefore a differentiation per unit amount is irrelevant for this intervention.*

Reporting 0.5 - Example

Farmer / Intervention	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	total
BISS																			
– Unit amount A	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x			**10**
- Unit amount B		x	x	x	x	x			x				x						**7**
BISS																			**13**
CRISS																			
– 0 to 20ha	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x		x			**13**
- 20 to 40 ha	x		x			x	x	x	x	x				x		x			**9**
CRISS																			**13**
CISYF		x				x	x							x	x				**5**
Round sum											x	x					x	x	**4**
Eco-scheme A		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x				**11**
Eco-scheme B	x		x	x	x										x				**5**
Eco-schemes																			**12**
Total Decoupled DP																			**18**

Reporting O.5 - Example

Intervention	O.5
BISS(*)	13
CRISS(*)	13
CISYF	5
Round sum	4
Eco-scheme A	11
Eco-scheme B	5
Eco-schemes (total)	12
Total decoupled DP	**18**

(*) In the example, the unit amounts are differentiated *within* the BISS and CRISS intervention. If different interventions would be created for the different unit amounts under BISS and CRISS, than the number of beneficiaries would need to be reported for each of the interventions.

- An aggregate is to be provided at the level « type of intervention » for Eco-schemes

O.3 Number of CAP support beneficiaries

- As under O.5, the number of beneficiaries under O.3 is to be reported by:
  - *intervention,*
  - ***type of intervention (will be added to the fiche)***
  - *all decoupled direct payments.*

Aggregates are to be provided without double counting.

- In case of differentiated unit amounts **within** an intervention, the number of beneficiaries to be notified under output indicator O.3 does not need to be split per unit amount.
  - *Indicator O.3 is not used for performance clearance.*

- Only farmers receiving directly support are to be reported. Farmers benefitting indirectly from CAP support through, for example, actions of PO's, training and advice are not included in this indicator.

Reporting 0.3 - Example

Farmer / Intervention	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Total
BISS – unit amount A	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x				x			10
– unit amount B	x	x		x			x	x									5
CRISS – 0 to 20 ha	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			11
– 20 to 40 ha	x	x			x				x								4
CISYF		x				x	x							x			4
CIS – Int. A	x				x			x		x			x	x			6
CIS – Int. B					x	x		x	x					x			5
Round sum											x	x					2
Eco-scheme A		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x			10
Eco-scheme B	x		x	x	x												4
AEMC – organic RD				x	x	x											3
AEMC – animal welfare		x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x			x		9
AEMC – organic Sec.Int.		x			x				x			x			x	x	6
ANC										x							1
Installation grants		x				x	x										3
Investment A			x	x					x					x	x		5
Investment B														x		x	2
Cooperation EU quality	x	x	x														3
Beekeepers	x					x					x				x		4

Reporting 0.3 - Example

Intervention	Total
BISS (*)	11
CRISS (*)	11
CISYF	4
CIS – Int. A	6
CIS – Int. B	5
CIS (aggregate)	8
Round sum	2
Eco-scheme A	10
Eco-scheme B	4
Eco-schemes (aggregate)	11
Total Direct payments (aggr.)	14

Intervention	Total
AEMC – organic RD	3
AEMC – animal welfare	9
AEMC – organic Sec.Int.	6
AECM (aggregate)	11
ANC	1
Installation grants	3
Investment A	5
Investment B	2
Investments (aggregate)	6
Cooperation EU quality	3
Beekeepers	4
Total CAP beneficiaries (aggr.)	16

(*) In the example, the unit amounts are differentiated within the BISS and CRISS intervention. If different interventions would be created for the different unit amounts under BISS and CRISS, than the number of beneficiaries needs to be reported for each of the interventions.

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.

- Redrafting proposal: 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

- Related output indicators:
  - *O.1 – Number of EIP operational groups*
  - *O.2 – Number of advisors setting up or participating in EIP operational groups*
  - *O.29 – Number of information, training and advice actions*
  - *O.35 – Number of actions for beekeeping (technical assistance e.g.)*

- When to report? From the first payment of the EIP cooperation action and knowledge exchange and information action.

How to calculate R.1?

	Output, FYN	Participants, FYN
1. Training action A (Art. 72)	O.29=0.5	2000
2. Training action B (Art. 43, F&V)	O.29=1	30 members of the PO
3. Knowledge exchange A (Art. 72)	O.29=0.5	10
4. Advice action A (Art. 72)	O.29=1	30
5. Technical assistance (Art. 49, apiculture)	O.35=1	100
6. EIP OG A	O.25 = 1	15
7. EIP OG B	O.1 =0.5	12
R.1 = SUM of Participants		2199

- It's a **cumulative** indicator, participants in FYN are also accounted in FY N+1
- No unique identification of participants: a farmer participating in 2 trainings over the projection period is counted twice

R.2 – Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)

- Title above is the title from the Commission proposal
  - *Council discussions=> change the title*
  - *Resulting in alternative proposal: "**Number of days** provided to advisors **supported by interventions** aiming at advisors' integration into the AKIS"*
  - *Council discussions…again need for change asked*
  - *Current short & simple proposal after a series of bilaterals: "**Number of advisors** integrated within AKIS" (= original title but no denominator)*
- In case the "Number of advisors integrated within AKIS" will be used as R.2 indicator, how to manage double counting?
  - *At each event/action aiming at integrating the advisors in the AKIS, the advisor attending is identified and given a reference number*
  - *No fixed lists of advisors needed in advance, all impartial advisors count whether public or private: the list of advisors built along the years through the actions they undertake*
  - *When the same advisor comes to another event/takes part in another action, he/she is not counted again: he/she has already a reference number. But an advisor participating in 2 trainings over the projection period is counted twice.*
  - *Lists may be shown on website for transparency, so that farmers are aware of advisors' efforts/competences and perhaps even score the experience they had with the advisor (like on tripadvisor/booking.com)*
  - *Flexibility for MS to add conditions for advisors: e.g. minimum master degree or equivalent, minimum number of training hours per year on a set of economical/environmental/social issues, minimum training to improve competences for interactive innovation support, etc*

R.2 – Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors integrated within AKIS

- Some examples (non-exhaustive list) – **See AKIS 4 report* for more best practices and ideas**
- Example 1 of intervention: "**Training of advisors**" (each training is an action)
  - *To be reported under **O.29: Number of training and advice actions carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding support by advisors reported under O.2)***
- Example 2 of intervention "**Back-office work by advisors**" (= specialist advisor support), a number of actions to make/keep updated the knowledge database with most recent info and connecting with researchers and CAP networks (useful for farmers, advisors, researchers, ISS to set up OGs, etc)
  - *To be reported under **O.29: Number of training and advice actions carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding support by advisors reported under O.2)***
- Example 3 of intervention "**Advisors mobility budget** ", number of advisors doing cross-visits abroad to step up their competences
  - *To be reported under **O.29: Number of training and advice actions carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding support by advisors reported under O.2)***

**** AKIS 4 report:*** **https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/knowledge-and-innovation-unlocking-potential-food-and-farming-2019-sep-26_en** *See in particular sections 1.2, 1.5 (What is AKIS & possible actions for CAP AKIS Strategic Plans) and chapter 4 (advisors and advisory instruments and functions)*

R.2 – Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors integrated within AKIS

- Example 4 of intervention "**Providing innovation support**", advisors' activities will include collecting existing research/practice information concerning the subject, meeting farmers with an innovative idea, meetings with potential partners, etc
- Detailed examples 4a: providing innovation support for OG on social care farming
- Detailed examples 4b: providing innovation support for OG to prepare a future Agri-Environment Climate Measure (AECM) on protecting habitats/HNV areas
  - *To be reported under **O.2: Number of advice actions to provide innovation support for preparing or implementing EIP Operational Group projects (OGs) or O.1 Number of EIP OG projects** (if advisors also become OG partners)*
- Example 5 of intervention "**Advisors leading multi-actor thematic networks compiling knowledge for ready for practice**", a mixed team with output useful for farmers, advisors, education, research, vocational trainers, inspiration for OGs etc
  - *To be reported under **O.29: Number of training and advice actions carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding support by advisors reported under O.2)***
- Example 6 of intervention "**Advisors leading on-farm demonstrations**", thus making informal contacts between researchers, advisors and farmers possible
  - *To be reported under **O.29: Number of training and advice actions carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding support by advisors reported under O.2)***

Knowledge exchange and information under rural development, art. 72, art. 72 (71), R.2 links to other RIs, some examples:

	R.1	R.2	R.3	R.24
	Knowledge and Innovation	Number of advisors integrated within AKIS	Digitisation Farm	Env/clim performance through knowledge
Example 1: training of advisors	√	√	(√)	(√)
Example 2: Back-office work by advisors (=specialist support collecting practice knowledge)	√	√	(√)	(√)
Example 3: Advisors' mobility budget	√	√	(√)	(√)
Example 4a: Providing innovation support for OG on social care farming	√	√	(√)	(√)
Example 4b: Providing innovation support for OG to prepare a future AECM on protecting habitates/HNV areas	√	√	(√)	√
Example 5: Advisors leading thematic networks compiling knowledge for practice	√	√	(√)	(√)
Example 6: Advisors leading on-farm demonstration events	√	√	(√)	(√)

R.3 Digitising agriculture: Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology through CAP

- **To quantify the coverage of interventions promoting digital farming technologies with CAP support**
- Redrafting proposal:"Share of farms benefitting from support to digital farming technology through CAP"
- Examples of contributing interventions:
  - *Farm productive investments including a digital component (O.18)*
  - *Knowledge exchange and information actions – e. g. trainings for digital skills (O.29)*
  - *Management commitments, using precision farming technologies (O.13)*
  - *Cooperation projects – e. g. EIP operational groups' innovative projects on digital technologies (O.1)*

- Interventions contribute to their corresponding output indicators
- There might be issue of double counting between investments (O.18) and commitments (O.13), e.g. a variable rate distribution machine for fertilizers bought with investment and used within a commitment

Investments under rural development, art. 68 (Forestry)

- Example 1 of intervention: Restoration of forestry potential following natural disasters or catastrophic events.
  - *The activities will ensure support be provided to those farmers affected by the risk event where this has caused the significant destruction of the relevant forestry potential.*

- Example 2 of intervention: Afforestation of agricultural and non-agricultural area of the farm, in order to foster farm diversification and contribute to environmental protection and biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation.
  - *The activities will ensure hydrogeological protection, conservation of biodiversity, absorption of CO2, etc. while contributing to enhancing the value of the landscape, protecting the quality of the air, water and soil, as well as providing the farmer with an alternative to agricultural production.*

- Example 3 of intervention: Investments in forest technologies and improving the economic value of forests
  - *The activities will enhance the competitiveness of forests, will foster innovation and forest protection, with an eye on sustainable management and the delivery of ecosystem services.*

Investments under rural development, art. 68 (Forestry)

- Example 1 of intervention "Restoration of forestry potential following natural disasters or catastrophic events"
  - *1a Restoration of the land into a state adequate for replanting*
  - *1b Reforestation, including protection of reforested areas from wild animals*
  - *To be reported under **O.20: Number of supported non-productive investments.** **O.21: Number of off-farm productive investments.** Both indicators can be used, it depends very much on the previous purpose (leisure, environment, production) of the forest and on the final purpose.*

- Example 2 of intervention "Afforestation and creation of woodland area"
  - *2a Afforestation plan: average amount/project = 3,000 EUR*
  - *To be reported under **O.21: Number of off-farm productive investments***

All operations relating to afforestation to be reported under R.17: /ha

Investments under rural development, art. 68 (Forestry)

- Example 3 of intervention "Investments in forest technologies and improving the economic value of forests"
  - *3a Preparation of the forest management plan*
  - *3b One-off activities to improve the economic quality of the species (e.g. thinning, pruning, under-planting)*
  - *3c Purchase of machinery and equipment for wood processing and mobilising.*
  - *To be reported under* ***O.21: Number of off-farm productive investments***

O.14 Number of ha (forests) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements

- Example. The intervention aims at achieving the structural modification of the tree population and to promote the adoption of additional, voluntary forestry commitments beyond the mandatory national and regional requirements

- The activities will ensure the economic productivity, hydrogeological protection, conservation of biodiversity, absorption of CO2, etc. while contributing to enhancing the value of the landscape, protecting the quality of the air, water and soil, and preserving important genetic resources for the future(e.g. plant and animal species)

- How to calculate the total?
  - *For ENV-CLIMA commitments the approach is similar to the current indicator on Physical area for Measure M15, i.e. no double counting*

Linking interventions and forest area related RIs

	R.25	R.26
	Supporting sustainable forest management	Protecting forest ecosystems
Example: Adoption of additional, voluntary forestry commitments beyond the mandatory national and regional requirements		
- Maintenance, and tending operations on afforested land	270	100
- Application on soil/erosion friendly wood transports, e.g. cable crane, horses, etc.	**50**	
- Application of continuous forest cover methods instead of clear cutting	**100**	**50**
- Keeping certain amount of deadwood in the forest	**25**	**25**
Total for the numerator of Ris	**445**	**175**

Linking interventions and forest area related RIs

	R.25	R.26
	Supporting sustainable forest management	Protecting forest ecosystems
Example		
Adoption of additional, voluntary forestry commitments beyond the mandatory national and regional requirements	270	?
Total for the numerator of RIs	**270**	

R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry

- Example 1 of an intervention aimed at achieving the increase of the area under creation of forests or other wooded areas, including agroforestry systems.
- The activities/investments will ensure the successful establishment of new forests and other wooded areas:
  - *Preparation of land to be afforested*
  - *Plantation of the area*
  - *Protection of the area if it is necessary, e.g. fencing.*
  - *Watering of the area (e.g. in very arid area)*
  - *Necessary tending, weeding connected to the planting in the first year*
  - *Establishing of watering or shelter facilities for animals in new agroforestry systems*

- How to calculate the total?
  - *Hectares covered by investments operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.*

Linking interventions and forest area related RIs

	R.17
	Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry (hectares)
Example	
- Area of established afforestation and other wooded areas	170
- Area of established agroforestry system	100
Total	**270**

Time to share your view

European Commission

Next GREXE

- **Next meeting is scheduled for 24 March 2020**

- **Maybe there is a need to anticipate in February in case other issues need to be discussed**

- Some MS proposed to extend the concept of adding 'Units' to more outputs than proposed by the Presidency (so far proposed for O.8, O.17, O.18, O.20, O.35). Last GREX MS were required to provide concrete examples to illustrate why the number of operations was not enough (for O.19 e.g.), no examples were received so far...

Thank you for your attention!