

| Code | Result indicators (only based on interventions supported by the CAP) | |
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| R.1^{PR} | Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation | Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups supported by the CAP in order to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance |
| R.2 | Linking advice and knowledge systems | Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) |
| R.3 | Digitalising agriculture | Share of farms benefitting from support to digital farming technology through CAP |
| R.4 | Linking income support to standards and good practices | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) covered by income support and subject to conditionality |
| R.5 | Risk Management | Share of farms with supported CAP risk management tools |
| R.6^{PR} | Redistribution to smaller farms | Percentage additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average) |
| R.7^{PR} | 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 specific sectors | Share of farms benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality |
| R.9^{PR} | Farm modernisation | Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency |
| R.10^{PR} | Better supply chain organisation | Share of farms participating in Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes supported by the CAP |
| R.11 | Concentration of supply | Share of value of marketed production by sectoral Producer Organisations or Producers Groups with operational programmes |
| R.12 | Adaptation to climate change | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation |
| R.13^{PR} | Reducing emissions in the livestock sector | Share of livestock units (LU) under support to reduce Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management |
| R.14^{PR} | Carbon storage in soils and biomass | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage (including permanent grassland, permanent crops with permanent green cover, agricultural land in wetland and peatland) |

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 17/06/2021

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| R.15 | Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources | Supported investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (Megawatt) |
| 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 production |
| R.17^{PR} | Afforested land | Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns |
| R.17a | Investment support to the forest sector [#] | Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector |
| R.18^{PR} | Improving and protecting soils | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments beneficial for soil management to improve soil quality and biota (such as reduce tillage, soil cover with crops, crop rotation included with leguminous crops) |
| R.19^{PR} | Improving air quality | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission |
| R.20^{PR} | Protecting water quality | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for quality of water bodies |
| R.21^{PR} | Sustainable nutrient management | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management |
| R.22^{PR} | Sustainable water use | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported 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 | Investments related to natural resources | Share of farms benefitting from CAP productive and non-productive investment support related to care for the natural resources |
| 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 | Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups supported by the CAP related to environmental- climate performance |
| R.39^{PR} | Development of organic agriculture | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and conversion |
| R.26^{PR} | Supporting sustainable forest management | Share of forest land under commitments to support forest protection and management of ecosystem services |

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS 17/06/2021

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| R.27^{PR} | Preserving habitats and species | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration including HNV farming practices |
| R.27a | Investments related to biodiversity [#] | Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity |
| R.28 | Improving Natura 2000 management | Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments |
| R.29^{PR} | Preserving landscape features | Share of Utilised Agriculture Area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees |
| R.29a | Preserving beehives | Share of beehives supported with the CAP |
| R.30^{PR} | Generational renewal | Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown |
| R.31 | Growth and jobs in rural areas | New jobs supported in projects |
| R.31a | LEADER coverage [#] | Share of rural population covered by local development strategies |
| R.32 | Developing the rural economy | Number of rural businesses including bio-economy businesses developed with CAP support |
| R.33 | Smart transition of the rural economy | Number of supported Smart Villages strategies |
| R.34^{PR} | 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 persons covered by supported social inclusion projects |
| R.36^{PR} | Limiting antimicrobial use | Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction) |
| R.37^{PR} | Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides | 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 such as pesticides leakage |
| R.38^{PR} | Improving animal welfare | Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported action to improve animal welfare |
| R.39^{PR} | Development of organic agriculture | Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and conversion |

^{PR} Indicators subjected to Performance Review

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| Indicator name | R.1^{PR} Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects supported by the CAP in order to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance. |
| Definition and aim | To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange for agriculture and rural areas to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance, including animal welfare and 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. We are accounting here the number of people who “benefit” from the funded measure, not those who receive the payments. |
| 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" • |
| 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) of the training/advice/knowledge action or project. - The benefitting person is not necessarily the person receiving the payment (e.g. support for advice is paid to the advisor, while here the number of persons benefitting from the advice is taken into |

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

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| | <p>account)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All persons participating in EIP operational groups (Article 71 in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114) and in knowledge exchange and information actions (all interventions under Article 72) 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 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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| Indicator name | 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 the entity, 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 (including 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.) (Article 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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| Indicator name | 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 and their use with CAP support through advice, European Innovation Partnership (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), which corresponds to C.12 (Agricultural holdings).</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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| Indicator name | 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 (Article 11.1). |
| Types of intervention concerned | The following types of interventions are considered as income support and are subject to conditionality (based on Article 11.1): <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 in Member States without entitlements. <u>Total hectares eligible for BISS before applying the entitlements + hectares paid outside that BISS eligible area in Member States with entitlements.</u></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 | For Member States with entitlements, it is too burdensome to avoid the double counting, as the geospatial location of the hectares paid is not possible . Thus, the simplification proposed. Moreover, the schemes support the income of the whole farm. Nonetheless, the hectares paid |

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| | <p><u>outside that BISS eligible area are to be added, as this area may not be marginal (e.g. CIS in farms that are not eligible to BISS).</u></p> <p>Coupled income support to livestock is accounted into the numerator. 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.</p> <p>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%.</p> |
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| Indicator name | R.5 Risk Management: Share of farmers 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, including income stabilisation tools, and other innovative risk management tools. • 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. ○ Wine sector: green harvesting (Article 52(1)(c)), harvest insurance (Article 52(1)(d)), mutual funds (Article 52(1)(i)). ○ |
| 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 risk management actions 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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| | <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey), which corresponds to C.12 (Agricultural holdings), plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat.</p> |
| Comments/caveats | <p>Crisis prevention actions under Rural Development are not accounted here.</p> <p>Crisis prevention actions under sectoral programmes cannot be easily disentangled from risk management actions, this is why both are reported under this indicator.</p> |

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| Indicator name | R.6^{PR}: 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 style="text-align: center;"><u>Average DP/ha paid to beneficiaries below average farm size</u> * 100 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> <p>(1) The average direct payments per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries below the average farm size during the relevant financial year.</p> <p>(2) The average direct payments per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries during the relevant financial year;</p> <p><u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries below average farm size”.</u></p> <p>1) <u>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</p> |

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| | <p>payments, as defined in accordance with Article 4(c) held by 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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <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"> - Coupled income support to livestock is accounted into the numerator. - 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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| Indicator name | R.7^{PR} 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 | 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. 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) 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. |
| Types of intervention concerned | The following types of interventions are considered as income support and accounted here: <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 | $\frac{\text{Average income support/ha for beneficiaries with ha in areas with specific needs}}{\text{Average income support/ha paid to all beneficiaries}} * 100$ For this indicator two average amounts of income support per hectare need to be calculated and compared: <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. • Coupled income support to livestock is accounted into the numerator • Crop-specific payment for cotton (Section 3, Subsection 2) shall not be included. • 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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| Indicator name | R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors: Share of farmers 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 | $\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries of coupled income support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <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), which corresponds to context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).</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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| Indicator name | R.9^{PR} 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. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets taking place on farms (Article 43(1)(a), Article 60(1)(a)), actions to reduce waste production (Article 43(1)(j), Article 60(1)(a)(vii)), restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(a)), .</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.16a and 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>Numerator: The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey), which corresponds to context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings), 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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| Indicator name | R.10^{PR} Better supply chain organisation: Share of farms participating in Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes supported by the CAP |
| 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 (part of Chapter III of Title III) <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, hops, the olive oil and table olive sectors and “other sectors” (as defined in Article 39(f) and which interventions are set in Articles 43, 55, 57 and 60a respectively). Where the beneficiary is an Association of Producer Organisations (APO) and the PO members do not manage themselves their own operational programmes, the farmers member of the POs composing the APO shall be counted.</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 | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of beneficiaries from relevant support</u> Total number of farms</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All PO members (producers) of POs benefiting from an operational programme should be accounted, whether the POs manage their own operational programmes or only benefit from a programme managed by their APO. - 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> Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey), which corresponds to context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings), plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat</p> |
| Comments/caveats | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There might be double counting of beneficiaries from relevant |

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| | <p>support, as a person could be member of benefitting PO and a direct participant in a cooperation project. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring. Nonetheless, members of PO cannot be accounted twice as part of a PO and APO.</p> |
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| Indicator name | 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 marketed production by producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations ('POs/APOs') 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), hops (Art 55), olive oil/table olives (Art 57) 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, hops, olive oil/table olives sectors and in "other sectors". |
| Methodology | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Total value of marketed production by POs/APOs 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 by POs/APOs 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 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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| Indicator name | R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation |
| 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 cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p> |
| Comments/caveats | Interventions on forest land, as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.26). On the contrary, agroforestry interventions should be included under this indicator, because they are carried out on agricultural land, or on land, which will be changed to agricultural. Investments to improve climate adaptation should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23 |

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| Indicator name | R.13^{PR} Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under support to reduce Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management |
| 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.</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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| Indicator name | R.14^{PR} Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage (including permanent grassland, permanent crops with permanent green cover, agricultural land in wetland and peatland) |
| 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 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)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 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 | <p>Interventions on forest land, as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.26).</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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| Indicator name | R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, 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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| Indicator name | 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). The same as C.12.</p> |
| Comments/caveats | If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1. |

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| Indicator name | R.17^{PR} Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns |
| Definition and aim | To quantify afforestation, restoration and agroforestry with CAP support. This indicator captures the efforts of the CAP in creating and restoring woodland, as well as creating wooded landscape features on agricultural land through planting trees and/or hedges. |
| 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) • Eco-schemes (Article 28) <p>Where an intervention covers a range of possible investments or practices, only those individual operations within the intervention, which specifically include creation of the four categories listed in the methodology section should be included.</p> <p>.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Hectares |
| Moment of data collection | Hectares covered by operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period |
| Methodology | For this indicator, four subcategories of area (hectares) of the first establishment, are included as soon as the beneficiary receives the first payment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Afforested area 2. Restored area 3. Agro-forestry <p>Remark: This sub-indicator measures the entire area supported under the intervention that is including the whole agroforestry system (both cultivated agricultural areas and areas under the planted landscape features)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Landscape features created <p>Remark: This sub-indicator measures only area of planted wooded landscape features. To simplify measurement Member States may use conversion factors consistent with the design of the agroforestry intervention.</p> <p>These areas are accounted over the whole programming period.</p> |
| Comments/caveats | The hectares under support for maintenance in the years following the establishment have to be reported under R.26 for afforested and restored areas, R.27 and R.29 for the planted landscape features under agroforestry. |
| | Investments in afforestation realised by farmers are also accounted in |

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| | R.23, whereas other investments in afforestation are accounted here and in R.17a. |
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| Indicator name | 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 | Investment operations for which payment to the beneficiary was made 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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| Indicator name | R.18^{PR} Improving and protecting soils: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments beneficial for soil management to improve soil quality and biota (such as reduce tillage, soil cover with crops, crop rotation included with leguminous crops) |
| 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 (Utilised 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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| Indicator name | R.19^{PR} 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 (Utilised 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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| Indicator name | R.20^{PR} Protecting water quality: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for the quality of water bodies |
| 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_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised 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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| Indicator name | R.21^{PR} Sustainable nutrient management: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management |
| 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 | <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_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised 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^{PR} 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 (Utilised 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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| Indicator name | 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 beneficial to the environment, especially the support to endangered breeds. |
| 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"> • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes other actions to improve use and management of water (Article 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 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 | $\frac{\text{Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of Livestock Units}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of <u>Livestock Units</u> for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [apro mt ls].</p> |
| Comments/caveats | The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here . Support to endangered breeds is included here. Commitments paid per LU aiming at reducing GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management are captured in R.13. Area based interventions should be captured in other, area based, result indicators. Investments related to Environment-/climate-related performance should |

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| | be captured in R.23. |
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| Indicator name | R.23: Investments related to natural resources: Share of farms benefitting from CAP productive and non-productive 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). See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings)</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 and R.17a. |

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| Indicator name | 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 (Article 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 (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 | 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: Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects supported by the CAP 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. We are counting here the number of people who benefit from the intervention, not those who receive the payments. |
| 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"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) of the training/advice/knowledge action or project. - The benefitting person is not necessarily the person receiving the payment (e.g. support for advice is paid to the advisor, while here |

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

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| | <p>the number of persons benefitting from the advice is taken into account).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All persons participating in relevant EIP operational group projects (Article 71 in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114) and in knowledge exchange and information actions (all interventions under Article 72) 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. - Only the PO members benefitting from coaching or advisory services and technical assistance related to crisis prevention 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 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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| Indicator name | R.39^{PR} Development of organic agriculture: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and 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>This indicator is composed of 3 specific indicators.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for organic farming 2. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for maintenance under organic farming 3. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for conversion to organic farming $\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <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 cph1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).</p> |
| Comments/caveats | |

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| Indicator name | R.26^{PR} 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) • Cooperation (Article 71) – cooperation, projects and operations related to sustainable forest management <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 | It includes afforested land on UAA |

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| Indicator name | R.27^{PR} Preserving habitats and species: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration including HNV farming practices |
| 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 | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <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_cps1 – 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>However, this indicator should <u>not</u> include interventions under Article 67 “Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements”.</p> |

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| Indicator name | 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). See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings)</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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| Indicator name | R.28 Improving Natura 2000 management: Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments |
| 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 | % |
| 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> <p>3) For agricultural area:</p> |

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| | <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">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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| Indicator name | R.29^{PR} Preserving landscape features: Share of Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees |
| 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. |

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| Indicator name | R.29a Preserving beehives: Share of beehives supported with the CAP |
| Definition and aim | To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the apiculture sector with the CAP. |
| Types of intervention concerned | The following type of interventions may be concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral types of intervention in the apiculture sector (Article 49) • Investments (Article 68) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) |
| Unit of measurement | % |
| 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 | $\frac{\text{Number of beehives for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total number of beehives}}$ <p>Numerator: For sectoral interventions, the number of beehives belonging to the beneficiaries of the Apiculture sectoral programme is to be reported, whether the support is paid per beekeeper, per action or per beehive. For agri-environment-climate commitments paid beehives are reported every year and for investment under Rural Development programmes, the number of beehives covered by the investment project is reported from the first payment of investments. The number of beehives is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beehives count as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of beehives notified to the EU Commission: average of the latest three years available at the time of establishing the plan.</p> |
| Comments/caveats | To increase the robustness of the indicator it is important to avoid double counting. Thus, for feasibility reasons and to remain proportionate, the following types of intervention are not accounted here: technical assistance, cooperation for the implementation of research programmes, market monitoring actions, actions to support laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products, actions to rationalise transhumance, actions to enhance product quality. |

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| Indicator name | R.30^{PR} Generational renewal: Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown |
| Definition and aim | To quantify the new young farmers setting up 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"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69.2(a)): installation of young farmers • Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 27) The indicator is also split by gender: <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. <i>Total number of entities setting-up – to be determined</i> |
| Unit of measurement | Number of young farmers |
| 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 young farmers is cumulated over time, without double counting. The young farmer counts as 1 as from the first payment. <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 | A young farmer can set up on an existing farm. The reference to “young farmer” is to be understood as a reference to a |

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| | <p>beneficiary of the installation grant for young farmers (Article 69) and/or the complementary income support for young farmers (Article 27). This is the simplest solution to avoid double counting.</p> <p>The sub-indicators by gender 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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| Indicator name | R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs supported in 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> <p>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.</p> |
| Unit of measurement | Number of jobs created in full time equivalent (FTE) |
| Moment of data collection | <p>Operations for which the last 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 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 realised jobs in the supported project, expressed in FTE. • For installation and start-up support: number of jobs (in FTE) created once the project is fully implemented • For young farmers Member States can use R.30, although reported at the first payment <p>The number of jobs is calculated based on the completed operations.</p> |
| Comments/caveats | <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.</p> |

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| | <p>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). This indicator covers jobs created via support from CAP strategic plans, which covers jobs created in the agricultural sector, and non-agricultural employment in rural areas.</p> |
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| Indicator name | 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 (Article 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 | While LEADER interventions can include ones for preparatory support, this indicator counts the population covered in the territories with approved LAG partnerships and strategies for implementation. For simplification at the initial planning stage the LEADER intervention could be attributed to only this indicator. LEADER intervention (Article 71) may be concerned in a number of other resulted indicators which will be only indicated based on the approved strategies through a later modification of the Plans and through the annual reporting |

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| Indicator name | 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 businesses (excluding farms), including bio-economy 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); Article 52(1)(a), (b), (e) and (h) and Article 60(1)(a)(i), (ii), (v) and (vii), (d))</p> |

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| 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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| Indicator name | R.33 Smart transition of the rural economy: Number of supported Smart Villages 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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| Indicator name | R.34^{PR} 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, including broadband. |
| 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><u>Numerator:</u> 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><u>Denominator:</u> 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 (e.g. covered by the LAG) |

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| Indicator name | R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Number of persons covered by supported social inclusion projects |
| 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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| Indicator name | 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 antimicrobials, 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 supporting a reduction of antimicrobial 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 | <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 and eco-schemes to address antimicrobial use, paid LU are reported every year. For relevant interventions paid per hectare like support to organic farming</p> |

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| | <p>and for investments on livestock farms, it requires estimating the related number of LU.</p> <p>This estimation is based on the yearly production capacity expressed as 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). Where a livestock unit is supported from multiple interventions, that livestock unit should be counted only once.</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 | <p>In January 2022, the new Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products will start to apply. It provides for a wide range of practices to promote a more prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals, e.g. by restricting prophylactic and metaphylactic use. In order to help maintain animals healthy and prevent infections from occurring, therefore reducing the need to use antimicrobials, preventive measures may be taken, such as: improved biosecurity measures, improved animal husbandry, better hygiene practices, vaccination.</p> |

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| Indicator name | R.37^{PR} Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides: 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 such as pesticides leakage. |
| Definition and aim | To quantify the coverage of specific actions which lead to a sustainable and reduced 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)(c) and Article 60(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 (Article 52(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 (LU) covered by supported action 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"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • 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 | $\frac{\text{Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total number of LU}}$ <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 and eco-schemes for animal welfare, 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 relevant interventions paid per hectare, which would contribute to improve animal welfare (such as organic farming), a similar calculation as</p> |

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| | <p>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). Where a livestock unit is supported from multiple interventions, that livestock unit should be counted only once.</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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