



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
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F.3. Consistency of rural development

COMMON INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES 2007-2013

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This document is divided into the following sections:

- Part I : Explanatory guidelines
- Part II : Common indicator tables for monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes (4 Excel files : general tables and output indicator tables, result indicator tables, baseline indicator tables and impact indicator tables)

PART I

Explanatory guidelines on how to complete the indicator tables for monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes

1. OBJECTIVES

This document accompanies the tables for monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes for the programming period 2007-2013.

Its aim is to provide clear explanatory guidelines for national and regional authorities on how to complete the indicator tables contained in Part II.

The explanatory guidelines to the indicator tables should:

- facilitate the work of the Managing Authorities in completing the indicator tables;
- clarify the exact data sought by the Commission services;
- ensure a high degree of harmonisation of data submitted, allowing comparison of data between programmes/Member States and aggregation of the data at Community-level;
- provide an important input for the evaluation of impacts of single measures and programmes as a whole

As a result, the guidelines should contribute to the effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of rural development policy at Community level.

2. STRUCTURE OF THE COMMON MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATOR TABLES

The tables for monitoring and evaluation of rural development programmes are divided into four sections:

(1) General tables (G) and Output indicator tables (O)

(a) General tables (G)

- *Background information tables* (G.1 & G.2): which give key background information on the programme for which the information is being submitted and on the programmed measures.
- *Progress table* (G.3 and G.3(2)) which shows the progress of the implementation of the programme in relation to its targets.
- *Geographic breakdown of support* (G4) shows the breakdown of support granted under various measures classified into Less Favoured Areas (LFA) and by type of LFA. This table will need to be revised from 2010 onwards when the reviewed less favoured area scheme will be put in place.
- *Financial execution of the programme* (G5): this table gives an overview of the expenditure realised (both EAFRD and Total) for each measure of the programme compared to the programmed public expenditure.

(b) Output indicator tables (O)

This series of tables include the output indicator tables (following the order outlined in Annex VIII of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006), grouped

by axes as defined in Council Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005. The tables are named using the measure codes specified in point 7 of Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006. Since common output indicators may not fully capture all effects of the programme activity, in particular for national priorities and site-specific measures, additional indicators should be defined within the programmes. Therefore, a specific table for the reporting of additional output indicators is also included.

A specific set of Outputs tables to monitor the health check and the European Economic Recovery Package is also described under this document. This set of tables breaks down the common output indicators by priorities and type of operations as requested under the art. 62(1) of the reg. n°1974/2006..

(2) Result indicator tables (R)

This series of tables include the common result indicator tables, following the order outlined in Annex VIII of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006. Additional result indicators should be chosen to capture all effects of the implemented measures, particularly where these correspond to national priorities. This series also includes a specific table for the reporting of additional result indicators. The health check and EERP measures should also be covered by the result indicator tables without any distinctions. They are no specific result indicator tables for HC and EERP.

(3) Baseline indicator tables (B)

This series of tables include all the common baseline indicators (both objective related baseline indicators and context related baseline indicators). They follow the order outlined in Annex VIII of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006. In cases where other additional indicators permit a better identification of the baseline situation, particularly where the common indicators do not sufficiently reflect regional or local needs, these should be presented. A specific table is attached to include these additional indicators.

The initial programme data will be uploaded in the RDIS-IDIM database once the final programmes are approved and introduced in SFC. Contrary to the output and result indicator tables, no annual reporting is required for the baseline indicators. Baseline data should however be updated on a regular basis as new data becomes available.

(4) Impact indicator tables

The fourth type of tables deals with the 7 common impact indicators against which the impact of the whole programme should be assessed.

The common impact indicators should be complemented by additional indicators specific to the programme which take into account the full range of objectives and sub-objectives at programme level, as well as national priorities. A specific table is attached to include these additional indicators.

The initial programme data will be uploaded in the RDIS-IDIM database once the final programmes are approved and introduced in SFC.

The assessment of impact in the Rural Development process falls within the scope of evaluation. The responsibility of the Managing Authority is to ensure that the evaluators have sufficient data on general trends, outputs and results to carry out such an assessment. The responsibility for the estimation and quantification of impact remains with the independent evaluators.

The health check and EERP measures should also be covered by the impact indicator tables without any distinctions.

3. GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION TABLES

The guidelines below are divided into two sections:

- Section A: General guidelines
- Section B: Table specific guidelines which highlight key points to be taken into account when completing each individual monitoring table.

SECTION A: GENERAL GUIDELINES

Area concerned:

The tables shall be completed for the relevant programming level (national/regional).

If a programme covers both convergence and non convergence areas, a duplication of all relevant tables is required to allow a separate tracking. A full 'MAIN' set of tables will be provided with data for the entire region (including both convergence and non convergence areas and HC and EERP measures) and an additional 'CONVERGENCE' set of the relevant tables with Output and Result indicators filled in with data for the convergence area in the program region only (including HC and EERP).

Data period:

The monitoring data submitted must concern the previous calendar year.

The monitoring tables use the calendar year as their framework so all payments made in a particular calendar year are reported in the annual report for that year.

Reporting should be done as data becomes available. For some data this can be done at the time of approval of the project, for other information upon completion of the project.

Financial data:

Financial data concerning the implementation of measures is expressed as 'realised expenditure (payments)' made under Regulation (EC) No. 1698/2006 by the MS and declared to the European Commission.

The recoveries have also to be reported in the 'Public Expenditures' of the relevant measures for the reporting year when the data becomes available regardless the year that the infringement has been done. As the table are cumulative, at the end of the programming period, the final result will give a complete picture of the payments made.

On-going commitments from the previous period:

Running contracts from the previous programming period mainly concern the measures early retirement, agri-environmental payments, animal welfare, meeting standards, food quality, afforestation of agricultural land, semi-subsistence, setting-up of producer groups and young farmers, Monitoring data for these measures (except agri-environment) are reported in the same tables as the contracts concluded for the programming period 2007-2013 by means of a separate line 'Commitments of previous programming periods'. These lines have to be filled in cumulatively from 2007 onwards. In other words, it means that the contracts made under the previous programming period have to be taken into account as follows: the payments made before 2007 have not to be counted and the payments made from 2007 coming from the EAFRD envelope have to be counted. The amounts filled in these lines 'Commitments of previous programming periods' have not to be included in the above TOTAL lines.

For the measure agri-environment, a specific table (O.AGRI-ENV) has been included to report on data related to commitments signed under the previous programming period which continue to run in the period 2007-2013. This is the table which was included in the common indicator tables for the period 2000-2006.

An example might be useful to illustrate how the "previous Commitment from programming period" (and the table O.AGRI-ENV as well) have to be filled in. Given a contract initiated during the previous period, its end is planned in 2009:

In 2007, 100 applications approved are still supported and 10.000 EUR of expenditure are realised.

In 2008, only 80 applications are still supported, obviously no one new applications are approved and 8.000 EUR are realised.

In 2009, it leaves 50 applications approved and 5.000 EUR are realised.

In the table, the data filled in will be:

2007: 100 applications and 10.000 EUR

2008: 100 applications and 18.000 EUR

2009: 100 applications and 23.000 EUR

Additional national financing

Outputs, results and impacts related to projects which are 'additionally' financed by national means only ('top-ups' as specified in annex II of regulation 1974/2006) should also be included in the tables. No separate tracking is foreseen. State aids 100% financed by national fund should not be reported.

Revolving funds/Financial engineering

In the case where projects are financed through revolving funds, information on the investments, type of measures supported, number of beneficiaries, expenditure realised,... are reported by the Fund to the Managing Authorities. This information is then included in the monitoring tables for the relevant measures.

Integrated projects

Monitoring of integrated projects which combine elements of several measures should be done under the predominant measure in order to ensure coherence with the financial reporting following article 70 (7) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005.

Merged measures

Please only fill in the actions of the merged measures under the tables of the predominant measure which is mentioned in the financial plan. Some additional indicators should be defined to show the actions mainly implemented in the non-predominant measures.

Currency:

All financial amounts must be expressed in Euro (EUR). All figures should be rounded up/down to the nearest whole Euro. If Member States outside the Euro-zone have converted their financial monitoring data from national currencies to Euro, they are requested to indicate the exchange rate they used in Annex.

Unit of reference:

The unit of reference (hectare, Euro, thousand Euro etc) to be used for each indicator is specified in the monitoring tables and the indicator fiches for all common indicators annexed to the CMEF Handbook.

Coding conventions:

All light turquoise cells in the tables should be filled in regardless of whether the measure is implemented or there is no information available. The only exception is where a complete table e.g. measure table, does not apply because the measure concerned is not included in the programme. In this case the complete table can be left empty.

The following coding conventions should be used when completing the tables.

Coding conventions	Code to be used
Not applicable	NP
Applicable, but not implemented	NI
Figure not available	NA

Examples:

- in table G2 (Programmed Measures), to show that an individual measure was not included in the programme *or* when completing the measure tables to show that a specific category under that measure was not included in programme (e.g. if there is no specific action for organic farming within agri-environment measure) → NP
- in case the measure is included in the programme, but is not ‘open’ in the Member State/region in the monitoring year in question. For example if a

programme was approved in 2007 but a new grant scheme to implement a particular measure was not opened until 2009, for the years 2007 and 2008

→ NI

- data not available for the indicator in question → NA
- The value of 0 should as a result only be used as a numerical value (a true zero) E.g. measure included in the programme and open in Year X but no projects approved under it
→ 0

The above coding conventions are to be used **uniformly in all language versions** of the monitoring tables.

N.B: Respect of these coding provisions is essential to ensure uniformity across the annual reports and to be able to aggregate the data submitted electronically.

Colour conventions:

Colour coding has been used in the electronic version of the Excel sheets. The colour conventions indicate the cells that need to be filled in (colour: light turquoise), the ones that do not need to be filled in (colour: yellow) or that are automatically calculated (colour: pale bleu).

Colour conventions	Colour to be used
To be filled in	Light Turquoise
Automatically calculatad	Pale Blue
Not to be filled in	Yellow

Financial terms:

In the majority of tables financial terms have the following meanings.

- **Public Expenditure** = Cumulative amount of all realised payments made for a project/commitment/application...in the reporting year and previous years of the programming period.
- **Public Expenditure - EAFRD** = sum of all realised Community expenditure in a given year N or cumulative over several years. Unless otherwise indicated, all expenditure mentioned in the columns is cumulative.
- **Public Expenditure - Total** = sum of all realised EAFRD expenditure and national public sources paid for all projects approved under a particular measure in a given year N or cumulative over several years. Unless otherwise indicated, all expenditure mentioned in the columns is cumulative. This amount includes also the additional national financing as mentioned in article 89 of Reg. 1698/2005.

- **Total volume of investment** = sum of all public and private realised expenditure (both eligible and not eligible expenditure) of all the tangible and/or intangible investments made for all projects approved under a particular investment measure in the year N or cumulative over several years. Unless otherwise indicated, all expenditure mentioned in the columns is cumulative.
- **Programmed public expenditure** = amount foreseen in the programme for the implementation of the different rural development measures; this amount is then further broken down into the part financed by the Community (EAFRD) and money from national public sources.

Common definitions:

Number of applications approved = cumulative number of requests that are introduced and approved to get support for a specific measure counting from the beginning of the programming period, the reporting year N included. One application can cover several commitments, beneficiaries; therefore this information needs to be gathered separately.

The difference between applications and operations is the following: an application corresponds to the request made by a beneficiary to realize a set of operations. If the beneficiary realizes in 2007 two operations ('access' and 'energy supply') but these operations have been requested under the same application, we would have 1 application and 2 operations.

The difference between applications and contracts is the following: an application corresponds to the request made by a farmer to commit himself to implement a set of agri-environmental measures. If a farmer applies in 2007 for the measures 'Organic farming' and 'Border strips', we would have 1 application and 2 contracts.

- **UAA supported (Ha)** = cumulative amount of Utilised Agricultural Area (in Ha) from the beginning of the programming period for which support has been paid under a specific measure, the reporting year N included.
- **Number of holdings supported** = cumulative number of individual holdings (no double counting) from the beginning of the programming period receiving support for a specific measure, the year N included.

SECTION B: TABLE SPECIFIC GUIDELINES

All data in the tables should be cumulative amounts/numbers starting from the beginning of the programming period (2007) until the year of reporting (Year N) included, unless otherwise indicated.

Cumulative counting of the indicators for the multi-annual measures (AEM, LFA, First afforestation...): the method described on page 12 (table G3) has to be applied in all relevant table (O.214, O. LFA....). For instance, for a 3 years commitment starting in 2007, the indicator 'number of applications approved' has to be counted to avoid any double counting. If the number of applications approved in 2007 is 50 applications, 15 in 2008 and 30 in 2009. The values reported in the monitoring tables shall be 50 in 2007, 65 in 2008 and 95 in 2009.

GENERAL TABLES

Background information

This table identifies the programme for which monitoring data is being submitted.

Country

Please indicate using the following 2 letter codes:

AUSTRIA	AT
BELGIUM	BE
BULGARIA	BG
CYPRUS	CY
CZECH REPUBLIC	CZ
DENMARK	DK
ESTONIA	EE
FINLAND	FI
FRANCE	FR
GERMANY	DE
GREECE	GR
HUNGARY	HU
ITALY	IT
IRELAND	IE
LATVIA	LV
LITHUANIA	LT
LUXEMBOURG	LU
MALTA	MT
NETHERLANDS	NL
POLAND	PL
PORTUGAL	PT
ROMANIA	RO
SLOVAKIA	SK
SLOVENIA	SL
SPAIN	ES
SWEDEN	SE
UNITED KINGDOM	GB

Region

Member States who have regionalised programming should indicate the region covered by the programme.

(Non)Convergence Area

Member States should indicate with the letter 'Y' (yes) or 'N' (no) whether the programme covers a convergence area or not. The code cell 'mixed' deals with programmes that cover both convergence and non convergence areas. In that case, the annual report will include two sets of tables to allow a separate tracking of convergence and non convergence areas. A full set of tables 'main' will be provided with data for the entire region (including both convergence and non convergence areas) and an additional set of the relevant tables with Output and Result indicators filled in with data for the convergence area in the program region only.

Voluntary Modulation

The information related to funds from voluntary modulation has to be included in the same monitoring tables.

However, an additional separate tracking is required (for the Output indicators only) for the measures which are supported and implemented with the funds coming from voluntary modulation: according to Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No 378/2007, the Commission shall provide a report concerning the implementation of the voluntary modulation to the European Parliament and the Council by the end of 2008. The specific tables for voluntary modulation will be used by the Commission as a basis for this report.

Reporting year

Calendar year to which the annual progress report and monitoring data relate. E.g. for annual reports submitted by 30th June 2009, the reporting year would be 2008.

Programme id

A drop down menu will provide the possibility to select the proper CCI number.

Contact person

Please indicate the name and the contact details of the person responsible for completing the indicator tables, who the Commission services could contact in case of any queries on the data submitted.

Table G.2 Programmed measures

In web forms, it is necessary to start the creation of the monitoring tables by G.2. Indeed, by filling in G.2, automatic pre-filled rules fill in all the others tables. It allows to reduce the time to fill in the web forms.

Indeed, by filling in 'NP' or 'NI' in G.2, 'NP' and 'NI' are automatically created in the relevant rows of G.3, G.5 and in the relevant O.xxx(x) tables.

By filling in 'X' in G.2, '0' are automatically created in the relevant rows of G.3, G.5 and in the relevant O.xxx(x) tables. It will be therefore necessary to replace in the tables, the non-relevant '0' with values or 'NA'.

'X' should be put in G.2 for measures which are not planned in the 2007-2013 but which have ongoing commitments made in the previous programming period in order to properly fill in the relevant tables.

Only the 'status' column has to be completed. It gives an instant overview of the measures included in the programme in question, and of those actually being implemented in the calendar year for which monitoring data is being submitted.

Please complete using the coding conventions below:

Coding conventions	Code to be used
Measure applied and implemented	X
Measure not applicable	NP
Measure applicable, but not implemented in the reporting year	NI

For example, if NP is indicated for the measure setting-up of young farmers, the output indicator tables O.112 (1) and O.112 (2) will be filled in with 'NP'.

Table G.3 Progress of the programme – ongoing commitments made in 2000-2006 EXCLUDED

This table gives an overview of the additional (new) values that were realised for all common output indicators of the 4 axes in the year of reporting (year N) as well as the cumulative amounts from the first year of the programming period (2007) until the year N. The cumulative amounts should correspond to the totals in the respective output tables linked to the measures. It is important to underline how the indicators have to be counted cumulatively for the multi-annual measures (AEM, LFA, first afforestation...):

Example

For the measure agri-environment: in the reporting year (N) 2009 new contracts were concluded corresponding to an additional 100 hectares, over the previous two years (2007-2008) 200 hectares were already under agri-environmental commitments. However, the additional 100 hectares are already covered by other agri-environmental commitments which means that in terms of physical area under agri-env support, no 'new' hectares have been added in the year 2009. This should give the following values in table G.3:

Measure code	Measure	Output Indicators	Realised in year N	Total Realised – Cumulative from 2007 to year N
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214	Agri-environment payments	Total area supported (Ha)	100	300
		Physical area supported (Ha)	0	200

For the measure afforestation of agricultural land: in the reporting year (N) 2009 new contracts were concluded corresponding to an additional 250 hectares, over the previous two years (2007-2008) 400 hectares received already support under the afforestation measure. This should give the following values in table G.3:

Measure code	Measure	Output Indicators	Realised in year N	Total Realised – Cumulative from 2007 to year N
221	First afforestation of agricultural land	Number of afforested land (Ha)	250	650

This table also summarizes the estimated targets for each indicator for the whole programming period 2007-2013.

The combination of these values allows measuring the physical progress of the rural development programme (last column).

Values from the previous programming period 2000-2006 (e.g. agri-environment measures) should not be counted in this table.

Table G.3(2) Progress of the programme – ongoing commitments made in 2000-2006 ONLY

This table gives an overview of the values of the on-going commitments from the previous period that were realised for all common output indicators of the 4 axes in the year of reporting (year N) as well as the cumulative amounts from the first year of the programming period (2007) until the year N. The cumulative amounts should correspond to the values of the row 'On-going commitments from the previous period' in the respective output tables linked to the measures. It is important to underline how the 'old commitments' have to be counted cumulatively for the multi-annual measures (AEM, LFA, first afforestation...). Indeed, it is different compared to the 2007-2013 commitments:

Example

For the measure agri-environment: in the reporting year (N) 2008 50 **contracts** committed during the 2000-2006 programming period were still supported, in the previous year (2007) 100 **contracts** committed in 2000-2006 were supported. In this specific case, as cumulative data, we maintain the highest value from 2007, no subtraction. This should give the following values in table G.3(2):

Measure code	Measure	Output Indicators	Realised in year N	Total Realised – Cumulative from 2007 to year N
214	Agri-environment payments	Number of contracts	50	100

Table G.4 Geographic breakdown of support

The purpose is to get an overview of the geographical breakdown of support granted under the rural development programmes with regard to their classification as Less Favoured Areas (LFA) and by type of LFA. This breakdown has been restricted to a limited number of measures for which this breakdown is the most relevant.

Since Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005 only applies to less favoured areas from 2010 onwards, the breakdown included in table G.4 follows the outline of the LFA-measure as included in Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/1999.

You should include as far as possible the ongoing commitments made during the 2000-2006 programming period.

Table G.5 Financial execution of the programme

This table gives an overview of the realised expenditure for rural development by measure, both for the reporting year (N) as well as the cumulative amounts from the first year of programming (2007) until the reporting year (N).

For measures with multi-annual commitments overlapping two periods, the payments made in the reporting year (N) which concern contracts concluded in a previous programming period are included. It also includes the programmed public expenditure broken down into total and the EARDF contribution in order to measure the financial progress of the rural development programme. In other words, it means that the contracts made under the previous programming period have to be taken into account as follows: the payments made before 2007 have not to be counted and the payments made from 2007 coming from the EAFRD envelope have to be counted. These payments correspond with those which are filled in O.AGRI-ENV in the case of Agri-environment contracts or in the lines ' Commitments from the previous programming periods' for the other measures.

For the relevant measures, the 'Public Expenditure – Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N ('000 EUR)' filled in G5 have to correspond with the sum of the reported 'Public Expenditures' in the output tables plus the expenditures due to the commitments from the previous programming period ('TOTAL' lines from O.AGRI-ENV table or lines ' Commitments from the previous programming periods' (for O.121(1)...)).

OUTPUT INDICATOR TABLES

AXIS 1

Vocational training and information actions: Output tables O. 111 (1) and (2)

(Article 20 (a) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.111 (1)

- **Content of activity:** This is an exhaustive list of the content of activities of training actions. All projects must be counted in one of these 7 categories only. If a single project application encompasses more than one of these contents, it should be counted (and all its related training actions) against the predominant content of activity.
- **Number of participants in training:** Total number of persons that participated in a training action broken down by type of sector (farming, food industry, forestry). To count each time that the participant follows a new training.
- **Unique number of participants:** no double counting, to identify each participant once for the whole programming period only.
- **Number of training days received:** Total number of days of training, received by the participants. One day equals to 8 hours of training.

Table O.111 (2)

- **Number of participants in training:** Total number of participants broken down by type sector (farming, food industry, forestry) and by gender and age category. To count each time that the participant follows a new training.

Setting up of young farmers: Output tables O. 112 (1) and (2)

(Article 20 (a) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.112 (1)

- **Type of agricultural branch:** The classification by type of agricultural branch is the standard Community typology for agricultural holdings (abbreviated as T.F based on Commission decision 2003/369/EC). If a farm holder plans to change his agricultural branch following his business plan, the new or future branch should be taken into account.
- **Number of applications approved:** Number of investment projects for which applications were approved broken down into applications linked with early retirement or not.

Table O.112 (2)

- **Number of assisted young farmers:** Number of farmers, less than 40 years old, who receive support for setting up for the first time an agricultural holding, as head of the holding, broken down by gender.

Early retirement: Output table 0.113

(Article 20 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.113

- **Number of hectares released:** Number of hectares UAA released due to the early retirement of farmers.
- **Number of beneficiaries:** Number of farmers/farm workers supported by this measure and broken down by gender and age category.

Use of advisory services: Output tables O.114 (1) (farmers) and O.114 (2) (forest holders)

(Article 20 (a) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.114(1)

- **Type of advice:** Following article 24 of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005, 'As a minimum, the advisory service to farmers shall cover: the statutory management requirements and the good agricultural and environmental conditions provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of and in Annexes III and IV to Regulation (EC) N° 1782/2003; occupational safety standards based on Community legislation'.

If the supported service is just covering the minimum level, it should be counted under the first category 'Minimum requirements (art. 24 Council Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005)'. If the advice encompasses more than the obligatory minimum requirements, it shall be counted under one of the other categories according to its predominant character.

- **Number of applications approved:** Number of applications approved supported under this measure broken down according to the amount of direct payments the beneficiaries receive per year (more or less than 15.000 € - see article 14 (2) of Reg. 1782/2003). Unique number (no double counting).

Table O.114 (2)

- **Type of advice:** If the advice given encompasses more than one of the types mentioned, it should be counted against the predominant type.
- **Number of forest holders supported:** Unique number (no double counting).

Setting up of farm management, farm relief and farm advisory services as well as forestry services: Output tables O. 115

(Article 20 (a) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.115

- **Type of service:** If a single service encompasses more than one of these types, it should be counted against the predominant type of services.

Modernisation of farms: Output tables O. 121 (1), O. 121 (2) and O. 121 (3)

(Article 20 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.121 (1)

- **Number of applications approved:** Number of investment projects for which applications were approved broken down by organic or conventional production.
- **Type of agricultural branch:** The classification by type of agricultural branch is the standard Community typology for agricultural holdings (abbreviated as T.F based on Commission decision 2003/369/EC). Agricultural activities which do not fall into the categories mentioned should be reported under the 'other' type of agricultural branch.
- **Type of investment:** Investment projects which concern more than one of the types of investment listed, should be reported under the predominant type of investment. Any projects that do not fit into the specified categories must be included in the 'other' category.

Table O.121(2)

- **Number of farm holdings supported:** Cumulative number of farmers that receive investment support broken down into natural persons (with further gender and age breakdown) and legal bodies. Limited to applications approved from 2007 onwards. Unique number (no double counting).

Table O.121 (3)

- **Area of intervention:** Breakdown of the number of applications approved and the amount of public expenditure into the area of intervention: Outermost regions, Smaller Aegean islands (Reg.(EC) n° 2019/93), Mountains areas, Areas with handicaps other than mountain areas, N2000 areas, Areas under directive 2000/60/EC (Areas under the Water Framework Directive are agricultural areas included in river basin management plans according to Directive 2000/60/EC) (Art. 36 (a) (i) (ii) (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005), and other.

When the supported area falls under more than one of the classification types it should be counted under its predominant scheme. However, if this area is completely covered by two or more schemes, the related data should be reported under the category 'mixed areas'.

Following article 94 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005, Article 37 shall only apply from 1 January 2010, subject to an Act of Council. Therefore the different categories of less favoured areas included in Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/1999 remain in force. Measures implemented in areas designated as less favoured according to this Regulation should be reported under article 36 (a) (i) or (ii).

Outermost regions = There are seven "outermost regions": Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion (the four French overseas departments), the Canaries (Spain), and the Azores and Madeira (Portugal). Those regions are distinguished by their low population density and considerable distance from mainland Europe. The outermost regions are the subject of a Declaration annexed to the EC Treaty and may benefit from specific measures on the basis of Article 299 of that Treaty. This Declaration acknowledges their considerable structural backwardness. In addition, Article 299 of the Treaty authorises the Council to adopt specific measures laying down conditions for applying the Treaty and common policies to the outermost regions.

Improvement of the economic value of forests: Output tables O.122 (1) and O.122 (2)

(Article 20 (b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.122 (1)

- **Type of owner:** Breakdown into private owners (or their associations), municipalities (and their associations) and other owners. Following article 27 point 1 of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005, the limitation to private owners and municipalities does not apply to the tropical or subtropical forests and to the wooded areas of the territories of the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the smaller Aegean Islands within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 2019/93 and the French overseas departments. Therefore it is possible that in these areas other types of owners are supported, they should be reported under this 'other' category.

- **Number of forest holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of all forest holdings that received support under this measure broken down by type of owner.

Table O.122 (2)

- **Area of intervention:** breakdown into the area of intervention: Outermost regions (Art. 27 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005), Mountains areas, Areas with handicaps other than mountain areas, N2000 areas, Areas under directive 2000/60/EC (Areas under the Water Framework Directive are agricultural areas included in river basin management plans according to Directive 2000/60/EC) (Art. 36 (a) (i) (ii) (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005), mixed area and other.

When the supported area falls under more than one of the classification types it should be counted under its predominant scheme. However, if this area is completely covered by two or more schemes, the related data should be reported under the category 'mixed area'.

Following article 94 (3) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1698/2005, Article 37 shall only apply from 1 January 2010, subject to an Act of Council. Therefore the different categories of less favoured areas included in Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/1999 remain in force. Measures implemented in areas designated as less favoured according to this Regulation should be reported under article 36 (a) (i) or (ii).

- **Number of forest holdings that received support:** Unique number (no double counting) of all forest holdings that received support under this measure broken down into area of intervention.

Adding value to agricultural and forestry products: Output tables O.123 (1), O.123 (2), O.123 (3) and O.123 (4)

(Article 20 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.123 (1)

- **Number of applications approved:** Number of investment projects for which applications were approved broken down by organic or conventional production.
- **Type of sector:** The sectors of the holding supported are divided into agriculture, forestry, food industry and Mixed. The classification by types of agricultural branch is the standard Community typology for agricultural holdings (abbreviated as T.F based on Commission decision 2003/369/EC). The Mixed category refers to a combination of the other sectors.
- **Number of enterprises supported:** Number (no double counting) of all enterprises that received support under this measure broken down according to the type of sector they are active in.

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Table O.123 (2)

- **Type of the enterprise:** breakdown of the number of enterprises supported according to their sizes (Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC).

The category of 'micro and small enterprises' is defined as an enterprise which employs fewer than 50 persons and whose annual turnover and/or annual balance sheet total does not exceed EUR 10 million. The category 'medium-sized enterprises' is made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million. The category 'semi-large enterprises' covers enterprises which employ fewer than 750 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 200 million.

The category 'other' captures businesses in the Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands etc (article 28 (3) of Council Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005) for which there is no size limit. Therefore, it is possible that businesses are supported which fall outside the micro/small, medium and semi-large classification, in that case they should be counted under the category 'other'.

Table O.123 (3)

- **Area of intervention:** Breakdown of the total number of applications approved by area type: outermost regions, areas falling under the Smaller Aegean islands regulation (Reg.(EC) n° 2019/93) or other regions.

Table O.123 (4)

- **Type of sector:** Applications are broken down into type of activity: processing/marketing and development. If a project covers both types of activity, it should be counted against the predominant type.

Cooperation for the development of new products, processes and technologies in the agriculture and food sector and in the forestry sector: Output table O. 124

(Article 20 (b) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.124

- **Number of cooperation initiatives supported (Mixed):** This category covers cooperation initiatives which deal with at least two different sectors (agriculture, food, forestry).
- **Type of cooperation initiative:** Projects which cover both the introduction of a new technology and new products should be reported under new techniques.

Improving and developing infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of agriculture and forestry: Output table O. 125

(Article 20 (b) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.125

Type of operation: The categories mentioned are the ones included in Council Regulation (EC) n° 1698/2005. Any projects that do not fit into the specified categories must be included in the 'other' category.

Restoring agricultural production potential damaged by natural disasters and introducing appropriate prevention actions: Output tables O. 126 (1) and O. 126 (2)

(Article 20 (b) vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.126 (1)

- **Type of action:** If supported projects cover both prevention and restoration actions, they should be counted against the predominant undertaking.

Helping farmers to adapt to demanding standards based on Community legislation: Output table O.131

(Article 20 (c) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.131

- **Number of beneficiaries:** Unique number (no double counting) of all farmers that received support under this measure.
- **Type of standards:** The category 'combination' includes those actions for which a combination of the other abovementioned types of standards apply.

Supporting farmers who participate in food quality schemes: Output table O. 132

(Article 20 (c) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.132

- **Product category:** The product category is the one included in regulations 509/2006/EC and 510/2006/EC.
- **Number of farm holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting), of all farm holdings receiving support under this measure.

- **National scheme:** food quality schemes recognised by the Member States which comply with the criteria defined in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.
- **Community scheme:**
 - protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (regulation 510/2006/EC)
 - agricultural products and foodstuffs as traditional specialities guaranteed (regulation 509/2006/EC)
 - organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs (regulation 2092/91/EEC)
 - title IV on quality wine in specified regions (regulation 1493/1999/EEC)

Supporting producer groups for information and promotion activities for products under food quality schemes: Output table O.133

(Article 20 (c) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.133

- **Product category:** The product category is the one included in regulations 509/2006/EC and 510/2006/EC.
- **National scheme:** food quality schemes recognised by the Member States which comply with the criteria defined in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.
- **Community scheme:**
 - protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (regulation 510/2006/EC)
 - agricultural products and foodstuffs as traditional specialities guaranteed (regulation 509/2006/EC)
 - organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs (regulation 2092/91/EEC)
 - title IV on quality wine in specified regions (regulation 1493/1999/EEC)

Supporting semi-subsistence agricultural holdings undergoing restructuring: Output table O.141

(Article 20 (d) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of semi-subsistence farm holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of all farmers that received support under this measure broken down according to the size of the holding.

Supporting setting up of producer groups: Output tables O. 142

(Article 20 (d) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Turnover of supported producer groups:** total net turnover in thousands of Euro of supported producer groups who adapt their production and sales to market requirements and who establish common rules on production information.
- **Number of producer groups supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of all producer groups that received support under this measure broken down according to their agricultural activity.

AXIS 2

Less favoured areas

. The monitoring table O.LFA which relates to the LFA measures should be filled in. Former O.211 and O.212 tables should not be used.

Table O.LFA

- **Type of area:** Breakdown of LFA areas according to the designations specified in Articles 18-20 of Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 (mountain areas, other less favoured areas, areas affected by specific handicaps).

Each holding should only be included in one category for monitoring purposes. Where a holding's land falls under more than one of the 3 classification types it should be counted against the predominant type. E.g. if a holding is 60% mountain area and 40% other less favoured area, it should be counted fully against the mountain area category.

- **Number of holdings supported:** unique number (no double counting) of individual holdings receiving compensatory allowances for less favoured areas.
- **Number of hectares receiving compensatory allowances (Ha):** the number of hectares on which those compensatory allowances were paid. No double counting, only the new areas that are entering into the LFA scheme are added.
- **Natura 2000 areas:** The aim of this row is to give information on the total number of holdings and hectares designated as less favoured areas as well as their related expenditure that fall within Natura 2000 areas. The following interpretations should be used: show the number of less favoured area holdings with some or all their area classified as Natura 2000; show the number of actual hectares of these holdings classified under Natura 2000 and receiving LFA payments; show the expenditure on LFA compensatory allowances on these Natura 2000 hectares.

Public Expenditure: Relates to the cumulative amount of compensatory allowances from the beginning of the programming period 2007-2013 until the reporting year N (included). Contrary to the previous programming period 2000-2006, the realised expenditure should be included in the table. **In G2, G3, G3(2) and G5**, values from the O.LFA table should be filled in the row 211 (G.2) or '211 212'.

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Natura 2000 and WFD payments: Output table O. 213

(Article 36 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of holdings supported:** Each holding should be included in only one category for monitoring purposes. Holdings of which the area is both under the Natura 2000 scheme and the Water Framework Directive, with a minimum of

50% of this area also covered by a second regime, are to be reported under 'Mixed' areas.

- **UAA supported:** total number of Utilised Agricultural Area receiving payments for Natura 2000 areas and/or areas linked to Directive 2000/60/EC. The number of hectares supported should be split out between the different types of areas of intervention (no double counting). Areas which are both under the Natura 2000 and the Water Framework Directive scheme should be reported under the line 'Mixed Areas'.

Agri-environment payments: Output tables O.AGRI-ENV, O.214 (1) and O.214 (2)

(Article 36 (a) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Ongoing agri-environment contracts concluded in the programming period 2000-2006 which continue in the period 2007-2013 should be reported in table O.AGRI-ENV. Data concerning all new contracts from the year 2007 onwards should be reported in the tables O.214 (1) and O. 214(2).

Table O.AGRI-ENV

- **Type of action:** Each individual agri-environment contract (and the area and expenditure associated with it) should be counted against one of the categories of actions, according to its predominant undertaking.

Those which cannot be classified such as mixed undertakings should be counted under 'other actions'. The same approach should be used for the 3 sub-categories of each type of Action (annual crops/specialised perennial crops/other land uses).

- **Landscape/nature category:** This category of action includes all nature conservation/protection, restoration and creation actions (e.g. biotopes, field margins, wetlands etc.) Organic farming & extensification category: For these categories of action 'other' relates to livestock farming.
- **Number of contracts/Number of hectares under contract:** Show the cumulative number of agri-environment contracts and their related area approved under Regulation (EC) No.1257/1999 which still continue into the reporting year N. No double counting. For *breeds in danger of being lost to farming* livestock units are used instead of number of hectares.
- **Public Expenditure:** To take account of the multi-annual nature of agri-environment commitments and their related expenditure, the appropriate annual amount spent for each commitment in a given year should be reported as realised expenditure. Both columns 'total' and 'EAFRD' will show cumulative amounts from the beginning of the programming period until the year of reporting (year N) included.
- **Animal welfare:** Data concerning animal welfare contracts concluded in the programming period 2000-2006 which continue in the period 2007-2013 should be reported in table O.215.

- **Livestock Units:** Please use the conversion coefficients listed in Annex 2 to these guidelines. This is the same list included in Annex V of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.

Table O.214 (1)

- **Entry level:** These types of commitments require a basic level of environmental management.
- **Targeted actions:** These types of commitments require higher levels of environmental management. All commitments mentioned under the points 1) until 11) are targeted actions.
- **Targeted actions related to genetic resources:** The applications approved related to genetic resources should be broken down into targeted and concerted actions as mentioned in Commission Reg. (EC) N° 1974/2006.
- **Number of holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported farmers and other land managers who make voluntary commitments. The notion of land managers has been introduced into rural development by regulation (EC) 1698/2005 to include other beneficiaries besides farmers (e.g. NGO's,...).
- **Number of contracts:** Each individual agri-environment contract should be counted against one of the categories mentioned under type of commitment according to its predominant undertaking. Those which cannot be classified under one of the categories should be counted under '*other actions*'. The difference with the application is that some applications can include several contracts. The contracts have to be gathered separately.
- **Total area supported:** Utilised Agricultural Area of farmers and other land managers which is under agri-environmental commitments. Under this indicator the same area can be counted several times if several commitments apply on the same land.
- **Physical area supported:** Utilised Agricultural Area of farmers and other land managers which is under agri-environmental commitments, without double counting. This is the difference with the previous indicator. If several commitments apply on the same area, the total area under commitment can only be counted once under this indicator. For this indicator no breakdown is required into the different types of commitments.
- **Difference between 'Protection of rare plant varieties under threat of genetic erosion' (10 b)) and 'crop genetic resources':** The protection of rare plant varieties is a typical sub-measure of agri-environment. It is the type of scheme which was already included in R. 1257/1999.
The point on 'crop genetic resources' concerns the provision in article 39 (5) of Council Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005 which is further explained in article 28 of the Implementing Regulation 1974/2006.

- **Public Expenditure:** To take account of the multi-annual nature of agri-environment commitments and their related expenditure, the appropriate annual amount spent for each commitment in a given year should be reported as realised expenditure. This indicator is divided between new contracts signed in the reporting year N and on-going agreements previously approved under Council Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005. Therefore the column 'existing' will show cumulative expenditure linked to commitments approved since the start of the programming period while the column 'new' will show expenditure linked to commitments approved in the reporting year N.
- **Contract renewals:** If an individual beneficiary's contract expires during the life of the programme and he goes on to sign a new one/renewal under the same programming period, this should be counted as a new contract.

Table O.214 (2)

- **Livestock Units:** Please use the conversion coefficients listed in Annex 2. This is the same list included in Annex V of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.

Animal welfare payments: Output table O. 215

(Article 36 (a) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of applications approved:** Each individual application should be counted against one of the different types of livestock, according to its predominant undertaking.
- **Number of farm holdings supported:** Unique number of holdings (no double counting) who have contracted animal welfare commitments broken down into the different types of livestock, according to its predominant undertaking.
- **Number of contracts:** Each individual animal welfare contract should be counted against one of the different types of livestock, according to its predominant undertaking.
- **Public expenditure:** To take account of the multi-annual nature of animal welfare commitments and their related expenditure, the appropriate annual amount for each commitment in a given year should be reported as realised expenditure. This indicator is divided between new contracts signed in the reporting year N and agreements previously approved under Council Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005. Therefore the column 'existing' will show cumulative expenditure linked to commitments approved since the start of the programming period while the column 'new' will show expenditure linked to commitments approved in the reporting year N.

Support for non-productive investments: Output table O. 216

(Article 36 (a) (vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported farmers and other land managers who make non productive investments linked to agri-environmental objectives or which enhance the public amenity value of agricultural land.

First afforestation of agricultural land: Output tables O. 221 (1), O. 221 (2) and O. 221 (3)

(Article 36 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Tables O.221(1), O.221(2) and O.221(3)

- **Mixed plantations:** Consist of a mixture of broadleaves and conifers trees in which each of these categories make up at least 25%.
- **Fast-growing species:** species with a rotation time, namely the period between two harvest cuts on the same parcel, of less than 15 years.

Table O.221(1)

- **Number of beneficiaries:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported beneficiaries against the categories 'land ownership'.
- **Type of land ownership:** the restriction to private owners/associations and municipalities does not apply to the tropical or subtropical forests and to the wooded areas of the territories of the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the smaller Aegean Islands within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) N° 2019/93 and the French overseas departments. Therefore, applications related to these types of territories could fall outside the two categories mentioned (private owners – municipalities). If this is the case, they should be reported under 'other'.

Table O.221 (2)

- **Number of applications approved:** data on the applications should be broken down into the environmental reason for which the afforestation takes place according to its predominant character. Applications which do not fall within one of the categories mentioned should be reported in the category 'other'.

Table O.221 (3)

- **Type of area:** table broken down into: Article 36(a) (i) (ii) (iii) of Reg.1698/2005 (Natural handicaps to farmers in mountain areas, Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps other than mountain areas, Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC), Outermost regions, mixed and Other areas.

First establishment of agroforestry systems on agricultural land: Output tables O. 222 (1) and O. 222 (2)

(Article 36 (b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.222 (1)

- **Number of beneficiaries:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported beneficiaries against the categories agricultural use of the land.

Table O.222 (2)

- **Type of area:** table broken down into: Article 36(a) (i) (ii) (iii) of Reg.1698/2005 (Natural handicaps to farmers in mountain areas, Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas, Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC), Outermost regions and Other areas.

First afforestation of non-agricultural land: Output tables O. 223 (1), O. 223 (2) and O. 223 (3)

(Article 36 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Tables O.223 (1), O.223 (2) and O.223 (3)

- **Mixed plantations:** Consist of a mixture of broadleaves and conifers trees in which each of these categories make up at least 25%.
- **Fast-growing species:** species with a rotation time, namely the period between two harvest cuts on the same parcel, of less than 15 years.

Table O.223 (1)

- **Number of beneficiaries:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported beneficiaries broken down into the categories 'land ownership'.
- **Type of land ownership:** the restriction to private owners/associations and municipalities does not apply to the tropical or subtropical forests and to the wooded areas of the territories of the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, the smaller Aegean Islands within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) N° 2019/93 and the French overseas departments. Therefore, applications related to these types of territories could fall outside the two categories mentioned (private owners – municipalities). If this is the case, they should be reported under 'other'.

Table O.223 (2)

- **Number of applications approved:** data on the applications should be broken down into the environmental reason for which the afforestation takes place according to its predominant character. Applications which do not fall within one of the categories mentioned should be reported in the category 'other'.

Table O.223 (3)

- **Type of area:** table broken down into: Article 36(a) (i) (ii) (iii) of Reg.1698/2005 (Natural handicaps to farmers in mountain areas, Payments to farmers in areas with handicaps, other than mountain areas, Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC), Outermost regions, Mixed and Other areas.

Natura 2000 payments: Output table O.224

(Article 36 (b) (iv) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Forest-environment payments: Output table O.225

(Article 36 (b) (v) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Type of commitment:** Each individual forest-environment application should be counted against one of the categories mentioned under type of commitment, according to its predominant undertaking. Those which cannot be classified under one of the categories mentioned, should be counted under '*other*'.
- **Number of forest holdings supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported holdings counted against one of the categories mentioned under type of commitment according to its predominant undertaking. Supported holdings which cannot be classified under one of the categories mentioned, should be counted under '*other*'.
- **Number of contracts:** Each individual forest-environment contract should be counted against one of the categories mentioned under type of commitment according to its predominant undertaking. Those which cannot be classified under one of the categories mentioned should be counted under '*other*'.
- **Total forest area supported:** Supported forest area of land managers which is under forest-environmental commitments. Under this indicator the same area can be counted several times if several commitments apply on the same land.
- **Physical forest area supported:** supported forest area of land managers which is under forest-environmental commitments, without double counting of the area in which more than one forest-environmental scheme is applied. This is the difference with the previous indicator
- **Public expenditure:** To take account of the multi-annual nature of forest-environment commitments and their related expenditure, the appropriate annual amount for each commitment in a given year should be reported as realised expenditure. This indicator is divided between new contracts signed in the

reporting year N and on-going agreements previously approved under Reg. 1698/2005. Therefore the column 'existing' will show cumulative expenditure linked to commitments approved since the start of the programming period 2007-2013 while the column 'new' will show expenditure linked to commitments approved in the reporting year N.

Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions: Output tables O.226(1) and O.226(2)

(Article 36 (b) (vi) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.226(1)

- **Number of actions supported:** breakdown of the projects approved against the type of intervention. The number of actions can differ from the applications approved as one application can include several actions. If a project covers several elements of both prevention and restoration actions, they should be counted according to their predominant undertaking.

Table O.226(2)

- **Number of actions supported:** breakdown of the projects approved against the type of intervention supported.

Support for non-productive investments: Output table O.227

(Article 36 (b) (vii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of forest holders supported:** Unique number (no double counting) of supported forest holders who make non productive investments linked to environmental objectives or which enhance the public amenity value of forest and wooded land of the area concerned.

AXIS 3

Diversification into non-agricultural activities: Output table O.311

(Article 52 (a) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Support for business creation and development: Output table O.312

(Article 52 (a) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Encouragement of tourism activities: Output table O.313

(Article 52 (a) (iii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Basic services for the economy and rural population: Output table O.321

(Article 52 (b) (i) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Village renewal and development: Output table O.322

(Article 52 (b) (ii) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

- **Number of villages where actions took place:** Unique number (no double counting) of villages where supported actions have been implemented.

Conservation and upgrading of the rural heritage: Output table O.323

(Article 52 (b) (iii) of Reg. (EC) NO 1698/2005)

Training and information: Output tables O. 331 (1), O. 331 (2) and 331 (3)

(Article 52 (c) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.331 (1)

- **Number of economic actors supported:** Number of all economic actors that have benefited from training/information actions broken down according to the content of the training followed. To count each time that the economic actors follows a new training.
- **Number of economic actors supported-unique number:** Unique number (no double counting) of all economic actors that have benefited from training/information actions. This number should correspond with the number of the following table 331 (2).
- **Number of training days received:** Total number of days of training, received by the participants counted against the content of the training/information actions. One day equals to 8 hours of training.

Table O.331 (3)

- **Number of economic actors supported:** The unique number of individual persons that have benefited from training/information actions, further broken down into age and gender.

Skills acquisition, animation and implementation: Output tables O. 341 (1), O. 341 (2) and 341 (3)

(Article 52 (d) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.341 (1)

- **Number of participants:** Unique number (no double counting) of all participants to the supported actions broken down into the different types of actions.

AXIS 4

Implementing local rural development strategies: Output tables O. 41 (1), O. 41 (2) and 41 (3)

(Article 63 (a) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.41 (1)

- **New/existing LAG:** The data should be broken down into new LAGs which are created under Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005 and existing ones which were already established under the previous programming period and will continue under the same composition.

Table O.41 (2)

- Data should be broken down into the different measures of axis 1,2 or 3. For those projects which cannot be linked to a specific measure, these should be counted under the 'other' category of the different axes according to the respective objectives to which they contribute.

Table O.41 (3)

- **Individuals:** the data included in table O.41 (2) under 'individuals' are here further broken down into gender/age.

Cooperation: Output tables O. 421

(Article 63 (b) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

Table O.421

- **Number of cooperation projects supported/Number of cooperating LAGs:** both data sets are broken down according to the level of cooperation and according to the different measures of axis 1, 2 and 3. For those projects which cannot be linked to a specific measure, these should be counted under the 'other' category of the different axes according to the respective objectives to which they contribute.

Skills acquisition and animation: Output tables O. 431

(Article 63 (c) of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

O.A Additional output indicators

Since the common output indicators may not fully capture all effects of the programme activity, in particular for national priorities and site-specific measures, additional indicators should be defined within the programmes. Therefore, a specific table for the reporting of those additional indicators has been included.

Output Indicator Tables for monitoring the Health Check and European Economic Recovery Package

Following Article 62 (1) of the Regulation 1974/2006, the Health Check and EERP indicators have to be broken down by type of operations. In this respect, specific monitoring tables have been introduced to monitor the additional allocation received through the Health Check and the European Economic Recovery Package. The original set of output tables has not been modified.

The set of Output Health Check and Recovery Package (HC-EERP) indicators should only include the actions related to the HC-EERP actions described in the RDP.

The rules and guidelines described for the regular Output tables (previous section) apply also to this set of monitoring tables, unless it is specifically described in the present section.

GENERAL RULES

In this set of tables no distinction should be made between the old commitments from the 2000-2006 period and the commitments made from 2007 onwards.

The HC and EERP actions reported in this set of tables should also be reported in the other Output tables as any other activities and without any distinction. The Output Main tables should cover the totality of the Rural Development actions and the Output Convergence should cover the totality of the activities implemented in the convergence areas. This reporting should be done as relevantly as possible by following the break down available in the Output tables.

GENERAL TABLES

Table G.5 Financial execution of the programme

This table gives an overview of the realised expenditure for rural development by measure, both for the reporting year (N) as well as the cumulative amounts from the first year of HC and RP programming (2009) until the reporting year (N). It also includes the programmed public expenditure broken down into total and the EARDF contribution in order to measure the financial progress of the funds received through health check and recovery package.

OUTPUT INDICATOR TABLES

All the monitoring indicators have to be broken down according their Type of operation and their relevant Priority (Biodiversity, Renewable Energy...). When

the action does not fit with any of the type of operation offered in the tables, the row 'Other' should be used.

If actions are implemented under a measure which is not available in this set of tables, the relevant CMEF Output indicators (number of applications, number of holdings supported, Public expenditures...) covering this measure have to be filled in the table O.Others.

The table O.A. is devoted to the additional indicators.

RESULT INDICATOR TABLES

Table R.1 (1) and R.1 (2) Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity related to agriculture and/or forestry

Number of participants: Unique number (no double counting), of all participants that have ended the full training session/programme with a successful result. The successful result can be that they received a certificate, degree or diploma or that the achieved skills or put into practice (e.g. reconversion, improving production methods, introducing more ICT applications,...). This number is subsequently broken down into age and gender in table R.1 (2).

Table R.2 Agricultural gross value added in supported holdings/enterprises

GVA in supported holdings/enterprises: This indicator measures the evolution of the gross value added (GVA) of agricultural, food or forestry holdings/enterprises that are supported. Important is that we measure the gross effect. This means that it can be possible that a change in GVA over different years can also be explained by other factors than the received support.

Table R.3 Number of holdings introducing new products and/or new techniques

Number of holdings/enterprises introducing new products and/or new techniques: With this indicator we don't measure the number of holdings/enterprises receiving investment support but the number of holdings/enterprises where the investment support led to the introduction of a new technique or product. Introducing new products or techniques consists of a redeployment of the production, i.e. changes in land use or in agricultural practices that lead to a change in the composition of the basic agricultural products.

Projects which cover both the introduction of a new technology and new products should be reported under new techniques.

Table R.4 Value of agricultural production under recognized quality label/standards

Value of agricultural production: "Value" expressed as total market value (=selling value: P*Q) of the agricultural production under recognized quality label/ standards and supported through the related measures

Recognized quality label/standards can be:

- Member State label/standard: food quality schemes recognised by the Member States which comply with the criteria defined in Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.
- European label/standard:
 - protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and foodstuffs (regulation 510/2006/EC)
 - agricultural products and foodstuffs as traditional specialities guaranteed (regulation 509/2006/EC)
 - organic production of agricultural products and indications referring thereto on agricultural products and foodstuffs (2092/91/EEC)
 - title IV on quality wine in specified regions of regulation 1493/1999/EEC

Table R.5 Number of farms entering the market

Number of farms entering the market: This indicator measures the number of farms in the new Member States that enter the market, meaning that they evolved from a (semi) subsistence farm to an income generating market player.

Table R.6 Area under successful management contributing to biodiversity, water quality, mitigating climate change, soil quality, avoidance of marginalisation and land abandonment

The indicator measures the total amount of hectares under successful land management. Since several measures and/or sub-measures could contribute to a range of objectives, the number of hectares that contributes to several objectives mentioned in this table, should be reported under each of the objectives it contributes to. This will entail a double counting.

Successful land management is defined as the successful completion of land management actions contributing to:

- improvement of biodiversity
 - protection of wildlife species or groups of species
 - maintain reintroduce crop-combinations
 - safeguarding endangered animal breeds and plant varieties
- improvement of water quality

- decrease in concentration of nutrients, phosphorous and/or pesticides
- reduced use of chemical fertilizers
- reduced life stock density
- improved nitrogen balance
- reducing the transport of pollutants to aquifers
- mitigating climate change
- improvement of soil quality:
 - reduction of erosion (water/wind/tillage)
 - less water logging
 - reduction or prevention of chemical contamination (less use of plant nutrient/manure, plant protection substances, ...)
 - stabilising and enhancing the level of soil organic matter through the use of appropriate sources of stable organic matter and, where appropriate, through reduced tillage
- Avoidance of marginalisation and land abandonment

Table R.7 Non-agricultural gross value added in supported businesses

Non-agricultural gross value added in supported businesses: This indicator measures the evolution of the non-agricultural gross value added (GVA) of supported businesses. This means that it can be possible that a change in GVA over different years can also be explained by other factors than the received support.

This indicator needs to be compared over different years to see its evolution

Table R.8 (1) and R.8 (2) Gross number of jobs created

The indicator measures the gross increase of employment expressed in number of new jobs related to the assisted actions. Nevertheless “gross” means that not all new jobs are a direct result of this assistance. The increase of jobs is also likely to be influenced by several exogenous factors like economic trends, other structural aid, and the general socio-economic situation of the region.

In table R.8 (1) the number of jobs created is broken down into age and gender in relation to the measures which have contributed to this job creation.

In table R.8 (2) the number of jobs created is broken down into age and gender and depending on whether they consist of on-farm or off-farm jobs.

Table R.9 Additional number of tourists

Additional number of tourists visits: this indicator measures the additional number of tourist visits in the rural area due to the supported tourism investments and broken down into number of overnight stays and number of day visitors.

Table R.10 Population in rural areas benefiting from improved services

The indicator measures the number of people in rural areas that benefit from improved services in relation to the measures that contribute to this.

Table R. 11 Increase in internet penetration in rural areas

Internet penetration can be expressed as the population that has access to (broadband) internet connections.

Table R.12 Number of participants that successfully ended a training activity

Number of participants: Unique number (no double counting) of economic actors operating in the field of axis 3 and staff involved with preparation and implementation of local development programmes broken down by age and gender.

A condition is that the participant must have ended the full training session/ programme. Than a successful result can be:

- Receiving a (quality)certificate, degree or diploma after finishing the training
- Applying the achieved skills in practice

Table R.A Additional result indicators

Additional result indicators should be chosen to capture all effects of the implemented measures, particularly where these correspond to national priorities. Those additional indicators should be reported in this table.

BASELINE INDICATOR TABLES

Table B : Characteristics of the programme area

The information covers the objective and context related baseline indicators as described in annex VIII of Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1974/2006.

Explanations concerning the definition and measurement of the different baseline indicators included in this table can be consulted in the guidance note on the baseline indicators in the CMEF Handbook.

Indicators with an asterix * refer to LEAD indicators in the framework of the national strategy and strategic monitoring (article 11 (3) c and 13 (2) a of Reg. (EC) N° 1698/2005)

For these types of indicators the obligation of 'reporting' does not apply but an update will be included in the biannual strategic reports (2010, 2012, 2014) for the common and additional baseline indicators related to objectives on the basis of available data. Member States are responsible for this update.

In annual reports, no specific update of baseline indicators is foreseen except in case of major changes in the National Strategy Plan which have an impact on the implementation of the programme.

The **indicator B16 'Importance of semi-subsistence farming in New Member States'** only needs to be filled in if this is relevant for the programme.

Designation and Importance of rural areas: This column shows the importance of rural areas within the programme area. The subdivision into Predominantly Urban (PU), Intermediate Rural (IR) and Predominantly Rural (PR) follows the OECD-definition¹. If alternative urban/rural definitions are used, it should be specified in annex what definition has been used, and it should consistently be used for indicator BC2 (importance of rural areas) and for indicators under Axis 3 (B28 to B35, BC17 to BC23 and for additional indicators for Axis 3).

EU data yes/no? - Comments: In these columns the source of the data should be indicated accompanied by some explanation in case no EU data are used.

Reference year: Data for completion of this table will be drawn from a range of sources; therefore it will not always be possible to cover the same period. The aim is to have the most recent information for the indicator in question and to up-date the indicators throughout the duration of the programme. In the right hand column the reference year for each indicator should be indicated.

¹ The OECD urban-rural classification distinguishes 2 hierarchical levels of geographic detail, namely local community (LAU 1/2) level and regional (NUTS 3) level. Local communities are classified as rural or urban, according to their population density (< > 150 inhabitants per sq km). Regions are then classified according to the proportion of population living in rural or urban communes: if less than 15% of the population is living in rural communes, the area is classified as predominantly urban, if 15% till 50% of the population is living in rural communes, the area is classified as intermediate rural and if more than 50% of the population is living in rural communes, the area is classified as predominantly rural.

Table BA : Additional baseline indicators

In cases where additional indicators permit a better identification of the baseline situation, particularly where the common indicators do not sufficiently reflect regional or local needs, these should be presented in this table.

IMPACT INDICATOR TABLES

Table I Common impact indicators

Impact indicators refer to the benefits of the programme beyond the immediate effects on its direct beneficiaries both at the level of the intervention but also more generally in the programme area. They are linked to the wider objectives of the programme. They are normally expressed in 'net' terms, which means subtracting effects that cannot be attributed to the intervention (e.g. double counting, deadweight), and taking into account indirect effects (displacement and multipliers). The estimation of impact and its corresponding indicators is central to the evaluation reports. The frequency of reporting coincides with the ex-ante evaluation (2005-2006), mid-term evaluation (2010) and ex-post (2015).

Therefore, an annual 'reporting' on these indicators is not required.

Even though the tables refer only to a measurement of impact indicators at programme level, it has to be kept in mind that impact indicators also have to be expressed with respect to the impact of the programme measures. Assessing the contribution of the different interventions to achieving a certain impact is a requirement of the CMEF and will be essential for the evaluations.

Table I.A Additional impact indicators

The common impact indicators should be complemented by additional indicators specific to the programmes or to certain measures which take into account the full range of objectives and sub-objectives at programme and measure level, as well as national priorities.

Data concerning these additional impact indicators should be filled in to table I.A.

Annex I Codes for RDPs

Member States	Programmes
Austria	National
Belgium	Flanders Wallonia
Bulgaria	National
Cyprus	National
Czech Republic	National
Denmark	National
Estonia	National
Finland	Continental Åland Islands
France	Hexagone Île de la Réunion Martinique Guadeloupe Guyane Corse
Germany	Bayern Rheinland-Pfalz Baden-Württemberg Hessen Nordrhein-Westfalen Niedersachsen + Bremen Saarland Hamburg Schleswig-Holstein Sachsen-Anhalt Sachsen Thüringen Mecklenburg-Vorp. Brandenburg + Berlin
Greece	National
Hungary	National
Italy	Piemonte Abruzzo Umbria Marche Emilia Romagna Toscana Friuli Venezia Giulia Veneto Trento Liguria Lombardia Valdaosta Bolzano Campania Puglia Basilicata Calabria Sicilia

	Sardegna Molise Lazio
Ireland	National
Latvia	National
Lithuania	National
Luxembourg	National
Malta	National
Netherlands	National
Poland	National
Portugal	Continent Madeira Açores
Romania	National
Slovakia	National
Slovenia	National
Spain	Aragon Balears Cataluña La Rioja Madrid Navarra Pays Basque Cantabria Andalucia Asturias Canarias Castilla-la-Mancha Castilla y León Valencia Extremadura Galicia Murcia
Sweden	National
United Kingdom	England Northern Ireland Scotland Wales

Annex II

A. TABLE OF CONVERSION OF ANIMALS TO LIVESTOCK UNITS (REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 27(13) OF REG. (EC) N° 1974/2006)

Bulls, cows and other bovine animals over two years, equine animals over six months	1,0 LU
Bovine animals from six months to two years	0,6 LU
Bovine animals below six months	0,4 LU
Sheep	0,15 LU
Goats	0,15 LU
Breeding sows > 50 Kg	0,5
Other pigs	0,3
Laying hens	0,014
Other poultry	0,003

B. EXCHANGE RATE USED

C. COMMENTS

PART II

Monitoring and evaluation tables

