Directorate L. Economic analysis, perspectives and evaluations

OUTPUT INDICATORS

DRAFT – WORK IN PROGRESS

FOR DISCUSSION IN THE EXPERT GROUP ON MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE CAP

27 FEBRUARY 2013

OUTPUT INDICATORS

DIRECT PAYMENTS

- 1) Basic payment scheme: number of farmers, number of ha
- 2) Green payment: number of farmers, number of ha
- 3) Payment for young farmers: number of farmers, number of ha
- 4) Small farmers scheme: number of farmers, number of ha
- 5) Voluntary coupled support: number of farmers, quantities eligible
- 6) Payment for areas with natural constraints: number of farmers, number of ha

MARKET MEASURES

- 7) Public intervention: volume, duration
- 8) Private storage: volume, duration
- 9) Volumes of products exported with refunds
- 10) [Exceptional measures and] use of the crisis reserve
- 11) Share of production marketed by producer organizations in the fruit and vegetable sector
- 12) School milk scheme: number of final beneficiaries
- 13) School fruit scheme: number of final beneficiaries
- 14) Number of Geographical Indications in the wine sector
- 15) Number of hectares of restructured vineyards
- 16) Number of promotion projects in the wine sector
- 17) Number of beneficiaries of investment measures in the wine sector

HORIZONTAL AND OTHER

- 18) Cross compliance: number of ha, share of CAP payments
- 19) Number of new PDO, PGI and TSG registrations
- 20) Organic farming: number of ha, number of farmers
- 21) Promotion policy: number of programmes, number of new beneficiaries
- 22) Number of farmers/beneficiaries advised by designated advisory bodies

1. Basic payment scheme: number of farmers, number of ha

Indicator Name	Basic payment scheme: number of farmers, number of ha	
Title of the indicator		
which will be used in		
implementing		
regulation/guidance		
documents		
Related measure(s)		
Identification of the	Decoupled direct aid under the Pagic Deviment Scheme (PDS)	
measure to which the	Decoupled direct aid under the Basic Payment Scheme (BPS)	
indicator is linked as		
defined in the Pillar I	(Basic Payment Scheme set up under the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the	
intervention logic	Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the	
(e.g. public	framework of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based on the Commission proposal	
intervention, export	COM (2011) 625 final/3)	
refunds, green		
payment, coupled		
payment, wine		
investment measures,		
etc.)		
Definition	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators:	
Concise definition of	The material will consist of two sac materials.	
the concept,	1. Number of farmers : the total number of applications lodged under the BPS	
including if the	(Applications Lodged)	
indicator already	(Applications Lougeu)	
exists, e.g. AEI,	2. Number of hectares eligible	
EUROSTAT		
indicator. If	a. the total number of hectares declared in the applications lodged	
appropriate, include	under the BPS (Claimed Area);	
the	b. the total number of hectares determined (shall mean the area for	
methodology/formula	which all conditions laid down in the provisions for granting the aid	
for establishment of	have been met) under the BPS (Determined Area)	
the indicator		
Unit of	1. Number of applications	
measurement	2. Number of hectares	
Unit used to record	2. I valided of fleetales	
the value (e.g. ha,		
tonnes, €, %)		
Data source	OPTION 1 "ISAMM"	
Identification of	Applications Lodged and Claimed Area notified by Member States to DG	
existing data sources	AGRI through ISAMM	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	Determined Area notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance	
identifying relevant	of accounts data	
data set, FADN,		
European	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"	
Environmental	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of accounts	
Agency, etc.)	data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and control data (CATS and	
	control statistics if not processed in CATS)	

References/location of the data	Clearance of accounts data (output indicators) will be made available in AgriView.	
Links (other	right view.	
references) to data	Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and CircaBC	
sources (e.g. in	(publication in AgriView might be examined).	
EUROSTAT	(publication in Agri view inight be examined).	
specifying exact		
tables, FAO, World		
bank) AEI		
definitions,		
regulations		
establishing		
indicators, etc.		
Data collection level	Data collected at national or regional level by Member States, then processed	
Identification of the	by DG AGRI.	
geographical level at		
which the data is	The availability of data at the regional level in case of regional implementation of the basic	
available and at	payment scheme should be further assessed taking into account that BPS regions may not	
which level the	correspond to NUTS regions and that clearance of accounts statistics are broken down up to the	
indicator should be	administrative NUTS 3.	
established		
Frequency	Annual exercise	
Frequency at which		
the indicators is		
collected/calculated		
Delay	Different delay depending on the data source chosen:	
How old are the data		
when they become	• OPTION 1 "ISAMM":	
available	Applications Lodged and Claimed Area available by 1 September of the	
	year when the applications are lodged (YEAR N).	
	Determined Area available by 15 July of the year following the	
	applications (YEAR N+1).	
	,	
	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA":	
	Applications Lodged available by 1 February of year N+2 (CATS data)	
	Claimed Area and Determined Area available by 15 July of the year	
	following the applications (YEAR N+1).	
Comments/caveats	• Option 1 is a simplification of the status quo (i.e. communications on the	
Comments	Single Payment Scheme); however it implies a double communication of	
concerning	the same data since applications lodged and claimed area will be	
interpretation of the	communicated twice, first through ISAMM then through clearance of	
indicator for	accounts data.	
monitoring and	• Option 2 would provide significant simplification as only one data source	
evaluation purposes	(clearance of account data) would be used. However data would be	
and its caveats, if	available only on 15 July, i.e. 14 months after the application deadline (=15)	
appropriate	May) and for one indicator (applications lodged) only 21 months after the	
	application deadline.	
	Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the result of the	
	on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control Statistics".	
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2. Green payment: number of farmers, number of ha

Indicator Name	
Title of the indicator	Green payment: number of farmers, number of ha
which will be used in	F - 7
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	
Identification of the	Payment for agricultural practises beneficial for the climate and the
measure to which the	environment ("green" payment – a top-up to the Basic Payment Scheme)
indicator is linked as	environment (green payment a top up to the Basic I ayment seneme)
defined in the Pillar I	(Decreed and an all of the Decreed and the Decreed and the Control of the Control
intervention logic	(Payment set up under the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework
(e.g. public	of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based on the Commission proposal COM
intervention, export	(2011)625 final/2)
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	
Concise definition of	The indicator will consist of several sub-indicators as detailed in the table
the concept,	attached.
including if the	attached.
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	1. Number of applicants
measurement	2. Number of hectares
Unit used to record	2. I validor of ficetures
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, \in , %)	
Data source	Two possible options:
Identification of	1 wo possione options.
existing data sources	OPTION 1 "ISAMM"
(e.g. EUROSTAT	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through ISAMM.
identifying relevant	7111 data notified by Member States to DO MON through is/Mini.
data set, FADN,	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"
European	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of accounts
Environmental	data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and control data (CATS and
Agency, etc.)	control statistics if not processed in CATS)
11gency, etc.)	condor satisfies if not processed in CATS)
References/location	Clearance of accounts data (output indicators) will be made available in

of the data	AgriView.
Links (other	Agiiview.
references) to data	Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and CircaBC
sources (e.g. in	(publication in AgriView might be examined).
EUROSTAT	(particular in Fig.1) to winning to contamine a).
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Individual data collected at national or regional level by Member States, then
Identification of the	processed by DG AGRI.
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the indicator should be	
established	
estabiishea	
Frequency	Annual exercise
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Different delay depending on the data source chosen:
How old are the data	
when they become	• OPTION 1 "ISAMM":
available	Data available by the end of the year when the applications are lodged (delay to be fixed depending on the outcome of negotiations).
	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA":
	Data available by 15 July of the year following the applications.
	Data available by 13 July of the year following the applications.
Comments/caveats Comments	• Given the importance of the budget allocated to greening and its novelty it appears important to have a sufficient range of output indicators.
concerning interpretation of the	 Additional indicators might be fixed and the attached table reviewed
	depending on the outcome of negotiations, e.g. as regards the recognition of
indicator for	measures equivalent to greening.
monitoring and	Because of the nature of the individual accounting data, double counting or
evaluation purposes	erroneous unit of measurements can occur and impact severely the
and its caveats, if	interpretation and use of aggregates (quantity provided in hectares). If
appropriate	quantity data is going to be requested via control data double counting will
	be avoided. This is also true for the distinction to be made between crop
	diversification, permanent grassland, EFA and organic farming.
	• Option 1 implies a double communication of the same data since applications
	lodged and claimed area will be communicated twice, first through ISAMM
	then through clearance of accounts data.
	• Option 2 would be simpler as only one data source (clearance of account
	data) would be used. However data would be available only on 15 July, i.e.
	14 months after the application deadline (=15 May) and for one indicator

(applications lodged) only 21 months after the application deadline (unless
delays for communicating CATS data are reviewed).
• Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the result of the
on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control Statistics".

ANNEX

Greening	Number of farmers	Number of hectares
0. None	(who applied for the Basic Payment Scheme) Number of farmers exempted from greening = farmers who applied for the BPS and are not subject to the greening because: i. they have joined the Small farmer Scheme and/or ii. Have declared all their hectares under organic farming	(in the single application) Total agricultural area declared by the farmers exempted from greening of which, total area under Permanent Grassland declared by the farmers exempted from greening
1. Crop diversification (CD)	 Number of farmers subject to greening and declaring arable land Number of farmers having to comply with the CD practices (i.e. that are above the thresholds set up in Art. 30 of the Direct Payments Regulation) 	 Total arable land declared by the farmers subject to greening Total arable land declared by the farmers subject to CD
2. Permanent Grassland (PG)	Number of farmers subject to greening and declaring PG	Total area under PG declared by the farmers subject to greening
3. Ecological Focus Area (EFA)	Number of farmers subject to greening and having eligible hectares, except the farmers declaring only permanent grassland (= Number of farmers having to comply with the EFA practice)	 Total agricultural area other than PG <u>declared</u> by the farmers having to comply with the EFA practice Total EFA <u>declared</u> by the farmers having to comply with the EFA practice: of which i) area left fallow: ii) afforested areas: iii) EFA other than i) and ii.)
4. All measures	 Number of farmers having to comply with all 3 greening practices Number of farmers having to comply with 2 greening practices Number of farmers having to comply with 1 greening practice 	
5. Organic farming (OF)	Number of farmers subject to greening having part of their hectares under organic farming and part under conventional farming	Total agricultural area under OF declared by farmers subject to greening having part of their hectares under organic farming
6. Natura 2000	 Number of farmers subject to greening and located in a N2000 area Number of farmers subject to greening and located in a N2000 area for whom greening practices must be adapted due to the N2000 prescriptions in the area 	 Total agricultural area declared by farmers subject to greening and located in N2000 areas Total agricultural area declared by farmers subject to greening and located in N2000 areas and for whom greening practices must be adapted to the N2000 prescriptions in the area.

3. Payment for young farmers: number of farmers, number of ha

Indicator Name Title of the indicator which will be used in implementing regulation/guidance documents	Payment for young farmers: number of farmers, number of ha	
Related measure(s)		
Identification of the measure to which the indicator is linked as defined in the Pillar I intervention logic	Decoupled payment to young farmers under the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based on the Commission proposal COM (2011) 625 final/3	
(e.g. public intervention, export refunds, green	(a top up to the Basic payment scheme)	
payment, coupled payment, wine investment measures, etc.)		
Definition	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators:	
Concise definition of		
the concept, including if the indicator already	 Number of farmers: the total number of applications lodged under the young farmers scheme (Applications lodged); 	
exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT	2. Number of hectares eligible	
indicator. If appropriate, include the	 a. the total number of hectares declared in the applications lodged under the young farmers scheme (Claimed Area); 	
methodology/formula for establishment of the indicator	b. the total number of hectares for which a top-up payment under the young farmer scheme is made (Paid Area)	
Unit of	1. Number of applications	
measurement	2. Number of hectares	
Unit used to record the value (e.g. ha,		
tonnes, €, %) Data source	Two possible options:	
Identification of	1 wo possible options.	
existing data sources	OPTION 1 "ISAMM"	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	Applications Lodged and Claimed Area notified by Member States to DG	
identifying relevant	AGRI through ISAMM	
data set, FADN,	Paid Area notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of	
European	accounts data	
Environmental		
Agency, etc.)	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"	
	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of accounts	

	data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and control data (CATS and control statistics if not processed in CATS)
References/location	Clearance of accounts data (output indicator) will be made available in
of the data	AgriView.
Links (other	Agniview.
references) to data	Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and CircaBC
sources (e.g. in	(publication in AgriView might be examined).
EUROSTAT	(publication in right to examined).
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Data collected at national level by Member States, then processed by DG
Identification of the	AGRI.
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the indicator should be	
inaicator snouta be established	
esiaviisnea	
Frequency	Annual exercise
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Different delay depending on the data source chosen:
How old are the data	
when they become	• OPTION 1 "ISAMM":
available	Applications Lodged and Claimed Area available by 1 September of the
	year when the applications are lodged (YEAR N).
	Paid Area available by 15 July of the year following the applications (YEAR N+1).
	(1L/1K IV+1).
	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA":
	Applications Lodged available by 1 February of year N+2 (CATS data)
	Claimed Area and Paid Area available by 15 July of the year following
	the applications (YEAR N+1).
Comments/caveats	• Option 1 implies a double communication of the same data since applications
Comments	lodged and declared area will be communicated twice, first through
concerning	ISAMM then through clearance of accounts data.
interpretation of the	• Option 2 would provide simplification as only one data source (clearance of
indicator for	account data) would be used. However data would be available only on 15
monitoring and evaluation purposes	July, i.e. 14 months after the application deadline (=15 May) and for one indicator (applications lodged), only 21 months after the application
and its caveats, if	indicator (applications lodged) only 21 months after the application deadline.
appropriate	 Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the result of the
	on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control Statistics".
	on going prote project. Control Data and Control Statistics.

4. Small farmers scheme: number of farmers, number of ha

Indicator Name	Small farmers scheme: number of farmers, number of ha
Title of the indicator	,
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	
Identification of the	
measure to which the	Decoupled payment to small farmers under the Regulation of the European Parliament
indicator is linked as	and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based on the
defined in the Pillar I	Commission proposal COM (2011)625 final/3
intervention logic	Commission proposal Conf (2011) S2C manage
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.) Definition	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators:
	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators.
Concise definition of	1. Number of formers, the total number of applications ledged under the
the concept,	1. Number of farmers: the total number of applications lodged under the
including if the	Small Farmers Scheme (Applications Lodged)
indicator already	2. Number of bootsweet the total growth or of bootsweet declared by the former
exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT	2. Number of hectares: the total number of hectares declared by the farmer
	when joining the Small Farmers Scheme (Declared Area)
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	1 Number of analizations
Unit of	1. Number of applications2. Number of hectares
measurement Unit used to record	2. Number of flectares
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %) Data source	Two possible entions:
	Two possible options:
Identification of	OPTION 1 "ISAMM"
existing data sources (e.g. EUROSTAT	
, 0	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through ISAMM
identifying relevant	ODTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"
data set, FADN,	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA" All data notified by Mambar States to DC ACRI through elegrance of accounts
European	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of accounts
Environmental	data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and control data (CATS and
Agency, etc.)	control statistics if not processed in CATS)
References/location	Clearance of accounts data will be made available in AgriView.

of the data Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions, regulations establishing indicators, etc.	Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and CircaBC (publication in AgriView might be examined).
Data collection level Identification of the geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established	Data collected at national or regional level by Member States, then processed by DG AGRI.
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	Annually but in the years following the first year of application of the scheme Member States can simply confirm that no changes have occurred.
Delay How old are the data when they become available	 Different delay depending on the data source chosen: OPTION 1 "ISAMM": Data available by the end of the year when the applications are lodged (delay to be fixed depending on the outcome of negotiations). OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA": Data available by 15 July of the year following the applications.
Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if appropriate	 Option 1 implies a double communication of the same data since applications lodged and declared area will be communicated twice, first through ISAMM then through clearance of accounts data. Option 2 would provide simplification as only one data source (clearance of account data) would be used. However data would be available only on 15 July, i.e. 14 months after the application deadline (=15 May) Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the result of the on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control Statistics".

5. Voluntary coupled support: number of farmers, quantities eligible

Indicator Name Title of the indicator which will be used in implementing regulation/guidance documents	Voluntary Coupled Support (VCS): number of farmers, quantities eligible
Related measure(s) Identification of the measure to which the indicator is linked as defined in the Pillar I intervention logic (e.g. public intervention, export refunds, green payment, coupled payment, wine investment measures, etc.)	Coupled payments to farmers under the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based on the Commission proposal COM (2011)625 final/3
Definition Concise definition of the concept, including if the indicator already exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT indicator. If appropriate, include the methodology/formula for establishment of the indicator	 Number of farmers: a) the total number of beneficiaries under the VCS b) the total number of beneficiaries by specific sector or specific type of farming Quantities eligible: One or more of the following indicators, where appropriate: a) Number of hectares for which coupled support has been paid (if VCS is granted as payment per hectare) by specific sector or specific type of farming; b) Number of animals/livestock units for which coupled support has been paid (if VCS is granted as payment per animal or per livestock unit) by specific sector or specific type of farming;
Unit of measurement	c) Quantities of agricultural product for which coupled support has been paid (if VCS is granted as payment per kg/tonne) by specific sector or specific type of farming. 1. Number of beneficiaries 2. Number of hectares (where appropriate)
Unit used to record the value (e.g. ha, tonnes, €, %)	Number of animals/livestock units (where appropriate) Kg or tonne (where appropriate)
Data source Identification of	OPTION 1 "ISAMM" All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through ISAMM

	T
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"
identifying relevant	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance
data set, FADN,	of accounts data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and
European	control data (CATS and control statistics if not processed in CATS)
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	Clearance of accounts data (output indicators) will be made
of the data	available in AgriView.
Links (other	
references) to data	Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and
sources (e.g. in	CircaBC (publication in AgriView might be examined).
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Individual data collected at national level by Member States, then
Identification of the	processed by DG AGRI.
geographical level at	provided by 2 o 110111.
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Annual exercise – Data to be communicated only by the Member
Frequency at which	States which have decided to implement voluntary coupled support
the indicators is	in accordance with the Direct Payments Regulation
collected/calculated	in accordance with the Breet Layments Regulation
Delay	OPTION 1 "ISAMM":
How old are the data	Data available by 15 September of the year following the
when they become	applications (N+1).
available	applications (N+1).
	- OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA".
	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA": Deta available by 1 February of year N 2
	Data available by 1 February of year N+2.
Commontala	• Deleve for elegrance of accounts data might shares been in the
Comments/caveats	• Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the
Comments	result of the on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control
concerning	Statistics".
interpretation of the	• Because of the nature of the individual accounting data, double
indicator for	counting or erroneous unit of measurements can occur and impact
monitoring and	severely the interpretation and use of aggregates (quantity provided
evaluation purposes	in hectares, animals or tonnes). If quantity data is going to be
and its caveats, if	requested via control data double counting will be avoided.
appropriate	

6. Payment for areas with natural constraints: number of farmers, number of ha

Indicator Name	Payment for areas with natural constraints (ANC): number of farmers, number
Title of the indicator	of ha
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	
Identification of the	Decoupled payment to areas with natural constraints under the Regulation of the
measure to which the	European Parliament and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under
indicator is linked as	support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy, to be adopted based
defined in the Pillar I	on the Commission proposal COM (2011)625 final/3
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	(a top up to the Basic payment scheme)
intervention, export	(0.00) 0.00 0.00 0.000 0.
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators:
Concise definition of	
the concept,	1. Number of farmers: the total number of applications lodged under the
including if the	first pillar ANC scheme (Applications Lodged)
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	2. Number of hectares eligible
EUROSTAT	a. the total number of hectares declared as ANC in the applications lodged
indicator. If	(Claimed Area);
appropriate, include	
the	b. the total number of hectares determined (shall mean the area for which
methodology/formula	all conditions laid down in the provisions for granting the aid have been
for establishment of	met) under the ANC scheme (Determined Area)
the indicator	
Unit of	1. Number of applications
measurement	2. Number of hectares
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Two possible options:
Identification of	
existing data sources	OPTION 1 "ISAMM"
(e.g. EUROSTAT	Applications Lodged and Claimed Area notified by Member States to DG
identifying relevant	AGRI through ISAMM
data set, FADN,	Determined Area notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance
European	of accounts data.
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA"

	All data notified by Member States to DG AGRI through clearance of accounts data, i.e. Member States' accounting information and control data (CATS and control statistics if not processed in CATS)
References/location of the data Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions, regulations establishing	Clearance of accounts data (output indicators) will be made available in AgriView. Data received through ISAMM is made available in AGRInet and CircaBC (publication in AgriView might be examined).
indicators, etc. Data collection level <i>Identification of the</i>	Data collected at national or regional level by Member States, then processed by DG AGRI.
geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established	The availability of data at the regional level in case of regional implementation of the payment for areas with natural constraints scheme should be further assessed taking into account that the payment for areas with natural constraints regions may not correspond to NUTS regions and that clearance of accounts statistics are broken down up to the administrative NUTS 3.
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	Annual exercise
Delay How old are the data when they become available	 OPTION 1 "ISAMM": Applications Lodged and Claimed Area available by 1 September of the year when the applications are lodged (YEAR N). Determined Area available by 15 July of the year following the applications (YEAR N+1). OPTION 2 "CONTROL DATA": Applications Lodged available by 1 February of year N+2 (CATS data)
	Claimed Area and Determined Area available by 15 July of the year following the applications (YEAR N+1).
Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if appropriate	 Option 1 implies a double communication of the same data since applications lodged and declared area will be communicated twice, first through ISAMM then through clearance of accounts data. Option 2 would provide simplification as only one data source (clearance of account data) would be used. However data would be available only on 15 July, i.e. 14 months after the application deadline (=15 May) Delays for clearance of accounts data might change based on the result of the on-going pilot project "Control Data and Control Statistics".

7. Public intervention: volume, duration

Title of the indicator which will be used in implementing regulation/guidance documents Related measure(s) Identification of the measure to which the indicator is linked as defined in the Pillar I intervention logic (e.g. public intervention logic (e.g. public intervention, export refunds, green payment, coupled payment, wine investment measures, etc.) Definition Concise definition of the concept, including if the indicator already exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT indicator. If appropriate, include the methodology/formula for establishment of the indicator Unit used to record the value (e.g. ha, tonnes, e.g. %) Data source I dentification of existing data sources Member States notifications to DG AGRI (Unit D.2) According to the currently applicable regulation (Regulation 1272/2009), quantities in public intervention graphs and maize, pade intervention: cereals (common wheat, barley and maize), pade rice, fresh or chilled meat of the beef and veal sector (falling within CN codes 0201 10 00 and of the beef and veal sector (falling within CN codes 0201 10 00 and of the beef and veal sector (falling within CN codes 0201 10 00 and of the Community of a minimum butterfat content, by weight, of 8 and a maximum water content, by weight, of 16 %), skimmed milk powder of top quality me from milk in an approved undertaking of the Community of a minimum butterfat content, by weight, of 8 and a maximum water content, by weight, of 16 %), skimmed milk powder of top quality me from milk in an approved undertaking of the Community of a minimum butterfat content, by weight, of 8 and a maximum water content, by weight, of 8 and a maximum water content, by weight, of 8 and a maximum water content, by weight of the far free dry matter). The indicator of 16 %), skimmed milk powder of top quality me from milk in an approved undertaking of the Community of a minimum butterfat content, by edition of 16 %), skimmed milk powder of top quality me from milk in an approved undertaking of the Community of a minimum butterfat content, by		
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Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions, regulations establishing indicators, etc. Data collection level Identification of the geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established Frequency At which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments Co		
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concerning and going out, and at which date, an estimate of duration can be calculated using the "first in, first out" assumption. In real life, it is possible that an indicator for individual lot of product has stayed in public storage longer or shorter than the	Comments/caveats	The information on duration of storage is not provided as such by the Member
interpretation of the indicator for using the "first in, first out" assumption. In real life, it is possible that an individual lot of product has stayed in public storage longer or shorter than the	Comments	
indicator for individual lot of product has stayed in public storage longer or shorter than the	concerning	
	interpretation of the	using the "first in, first out" assumption. In real life, it is possible that an
	monitoring and	estimated duration.
evaluation purposes		
and its caveats, if	and its caveats, if	
appropriate		
	appropriate	

8. Private storage: volume, duration

Indicator Name	Private storage: volume, duration
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Aid to private storage
Identification of the	
measure to which the	Eligible products: butter (unsalted and salted), white sugar, olive oil, beef meat, pigmeat,
indicator is linked as	sheepmeat, goatmeat, SMP, flax.
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	
Concise definition of	The indicator consists of two sub-indicators:
-	The mulcator consists of two sub-mulcators.
the concept,	1 Volume
including if the	1. Volume
indicator already	2 P4
exists, e.g. AEI,	2. Duration
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	1. Litres or hectolitres for olive oil, metric tonnes, occasionally kilograms, for
measurement	other products
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	2. Months
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Member States notifications to DG AGRI (Unit D.2)
Identification of	
existing data sources	According to the currently applicable regulation (Regulation 826/2008), quantities placed into
(e.g. EUROSTAT	and leaving aided private storage are notified by the Member States to the Commission every month (article 35, paragraph 1, point b)
identifying relevant	month (article 33, paragraph 1, point 0)
data set, FADN,	Duration of private storage is indicated in the contract at the time of request for the aid (article
European	35, paragraph 1, point a). This information is notified every week during the period of
Environmental	submitting requests.
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	Follow-up files, Unit AGRI-D.2

of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Per Member State and total for the EU
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Evecurency	3.5
Frequency	Monthly
Frequency at which	Monthly
Frequency at which the indicators is	Monthly
Frequency at which	Monthly
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay	Monthly At most one month
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats	
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Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Conments concerning	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning interpretation of the	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	

9. Volumes of products exported with refunds

Indicator Name	Volumes of products exported with refunds
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Export refunds
Identification of the	
measure to which the	Eligible products: cereals, rice, sugar, beef and veal, milk and milk products, pigmeat, eggs,
indicator is linked as	poultry meat, and a series of products processed from the above-mentioned.
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	Under Article 4 of the applicable regulation (Regulation 612/2009), entitlement
Concise definition of	to the refund shall be conditional upon the presentation of an export licence
-	
the concept,	with advance fixing of the refund (except for small quantities). Therefore, the
including if the	volumes of products exported with refunds can be followed up via the export
indicator already	licences issued by the Member States. Sectoral regulations provide for the
exists, e.g. AEI,	modalities of notification by the Member States to DG AGRI on the issued
EUROSTAT	export licences.
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Heads for live animals, units for eggs, metric tonnes for other products
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	M 1 G (CC C C DC ACDI/II 'CD C)
Data source	Member States notifications to DG AGRI (Unit D.2)
Identification of	
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	Follow-up files, Unit AGRI-D.2

of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Per Member State and total for the EU, usually cumulated since the beginning
Identification of the	of the marketing year.
geographical level at	or the manifering year.
which the data is	Licences being valid throughout the EU, the Member State of issue is not
available and at	reliable information as regards the origin of the exported product. Therefore,
which level the	this indicator should be calculated at EU level.
indicator should be	and material should be calculated at 20 fever.
established	
CStabilistica	
Frequency	Notifications on refunds: daily, weekly, monthly, depending on the product.
Frequency Frequency at which	Notifications on refunds: daily, weekly, monthly, depending on the product.
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is	
Frequency at which	Notifications on refunds: daily, weekly, monthly, depending on the product. Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning interpretation of the	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Synthesis: weekly or monthly.

10. [Exceptional measures and] use of the crisis reserve

Indicator Name	[Exceptional measures and] use of the crisis reserve
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Exceptional measures and crisis reserve
Identification of the	
measure to which the	
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	This indicator consists of two sub-indicators
Concise definition of	
the concept,	1. Exceptional measures
including if the	
indicator already	2. Frequency of use of the crisis reserve (with corresponding budget)
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	
measurement	To be defined
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	
Identification of	To be defined
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	

of the data Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions, regulations establishing indicators, etc.	To be defined
Data collection level Identification of the geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established	To be defined
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	To be defined
Delay How old are the data when they become available	To be defined
Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if appropriate	To the extent that it is deemed impossible to define in advance an indicator to monitor any exceptional measures that may be applied outside of 'normal' market measures (such as public intervention or export refunds), the first sub-indicator may be dropped.

11. Share of production marketed by producer organizations in the fruit and vegetable sector

Indicator Name	Share of production marketed by producer organizations in the fruit and
Title of the indicator	vegetable sector
which will be used in	· ·
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Support to producer organisations in the fruit and vegetables sector
Identification of the	
measure to which the	
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	The indicator measures the value of production marketed by producers
Concise definition of	organizations as a percentage (%) of the total value of fruit and vegetable
the concept,	production marketed.
including if the	
indicator already	The value of fruit and vegetable production marketed includes all fruit and
exists, e.g. AEI,	vegetable products marketed by the POs and APOs (originating from fruit and
EUROSTAT	vegetables growers who are members or non-members of a PO).
indicator. If	y egemenes growers who are monitors or non-monitors or a room
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	%
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Annual Reports transmitted by the Member States to the Commission and
Identification of	EUROSTAT.
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	AGRI-C.2: Annual Reports from Member States concerning the Producer
of the data	Organisations in the fruit and vegetables sector
or me data	organizations in the fruit and regeneres sector

Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions, regulations establishing	EUROSTAT - Economic accounts for agriculture - values at current prices (aact_eaa01)
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level Identification of the geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established	Member States
Frequency	Yearly
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	Tearry
Delay	One year
How old are the data when they become available	
Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if appropriate	

12. School milk scheme: number of final beneficiaries

Indicator Name	School milk scheme: number of final beneficiaries
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Schoolmilk Scheme – Aid for the supply of milk products to pupils – (Article
Identification of the	102 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007)
measure to which the	
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	Number of pupils having benefitted from the scheme during the past school
Concise definition of	year (1 August 2010 – 31 July 2011)
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Member State notification (Article 17(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 657/2008
Identification of	
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	The data are collected by Unit C.4
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

of the date	
of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	National
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
CSIGOTISTICG	
Frequency	Yearly
Frequency Frequency at which	Yearly
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is	Yearly
Frequency at which the indicators is	Yearly
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay	Yearly End of January for the previous school year
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Conments concerning interpretation of the indicator for	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	

13. School fruit scheme: number of final beneficiaries

Indicator Name	School fruit scheme: number of final beneficiaries
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	School Fruit Scheme – Aid for the supply of fruit and vegetables, processed
Identification of the	fruit and vegetable and banana products to children (Article 103ga of Council
measure to which the	Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 – Single CMO Regulation)
indicator is linked as	Trogulation (20) 110 120 11 2007 Single Civio Trogulation)
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine investment measures,	
etc.)	Now how of any 11- having any in definite and any other design the great and and
Definition	Number of pupils having received fruit and vegetables during the past school
Concise definition of	year (1 Aug – 31 July)
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Member State communications (monitoring table from Member state)
Identification of	
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	Data are collected by Unit C2 and published in the SFS dedicated website

of the data Links (other references) to data sources (e.g. in EUROSTAT specifying exact tables, FAO, World bank) AEI definitions,	http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sfs/index_en.htm
regulations establishing indicators, etc.	
Data collection level Identification of the geographical level at which the data is available and at which level the indicator should be established	National or regional (in case there exist regional strategies). Data should be collected at national level, but in some cases the implementation is so different from one region to another that it is impossible to have comparable information
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	Yearly
Delay How old are the data when they become available	End of November for past school year ending 31 July
Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if appropriate	

14. Number of Geographical Indications in the wine sector

Indicator Name	Number of Geographical Indications in the wine sector
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Geographical indications as defined in CHAPTER IV of Council Regulation
Identification of the	(EC) No 479/2008
measure to which the	
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	The indicator consists of two sub-indicators:
	The marcarol consists of two sub-marcarols.
Concise definition of	1. Total number of Goographical Indications in the wine sector
the concept,	1. Total number of Geographical Indications in the wine sector
including if the	2. Number of (new) resistantions for Consequition Indications in the wire
indicator already	2. Number of (new) registrations for Geographical Indications in the wine
exists, e.g. AEI,	sector per year
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Based on the information transmitted by the Member States on 31 December
Identification of	
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	

References/location	Data is received, stored and analysed by Unit AGRI C.3
of the data	2 mm is received, scored and analysed by bine received
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Level of Member States, regions
Identification of the	Level of Memori States, regions
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Continuous, updated each time a new application is accepted
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	
Comments	
concerning	
interpretation of the	
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

15. Number of hectares of restructured vineyards

Indicator Name	Number of hectares of restructured vineyards
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	The measure 'restructuring and conversion of vineyards' within the National
Identification of the	Support Programmes for wine (in accordance with Article 15 of Commission
measure to which the	Regulation (EC) No 555/2008)
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
•	
etc.)	Number of heateness of his avoids master at an death among the attractive in
Definition	Number of hectares of vineyards restructured under the measure 'restructuring
Concise definition of	and conversion of vineyards' within the National Support Programmes for wine
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Ha
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Information sent by the Member States in their communications – Annex VII to
Identification of	Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	

References/location	Data is received, stored and compiled by Unit AGRI C.3
of the data	r and real real real real real real real real
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Level of Member States
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Yearly (budget year)
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Communication by 1 March for the previous budget year
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	
Comments	
concerning	
interpretation of the	
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

16. Number of promotion projects in the wine sector

Indicator Name	Number of promotion projects in the wine sector
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	The measure 'promotion of wine on third country markets within the National
Identification of the	Support Programmes for wine (in accordance with Article 10 of Commission
measure to which the	Regulation (EC) No 555/2008)
indicator is linked as	10501111011 (20) 110 000/2000)
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	Number of anomation analogs and at the anagonal languages in a few in a sattle at
Definition	Number of promotion projects under the measure 'promotion of wine on third
Concise definition of	country markets within the National Support Programmes for wine
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	Information sent by the Member States in their communications – Annex VII to
Identification of	Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	

References/location	Data is received, stored and compiled by Unit AGRI C.3
of the data	r and real real real real real real real real
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Level of Member States
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Yearly (budget year)
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Communication by 1 March for the previous budget year
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	
Comments	
concerning	
interpretation of the	
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

17. Number of beneficiaries of investment measures in the wine sector

Indicator Name	Number of beneficiaries of investment measures in the wine sector
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	The measure 'investments in enterprise' within the National Support
Identification of the	Programmes for wine (in accordance with Article 11 of Commission
measure to which the	Regulation (EC) No 555/2008)
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	Number of beneficiaries of the measure 'investments in enterprise' within the
Concise definition of	National Support Programmes for wine
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	AT 1
Unit of	Number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	Information cont by the Member States in their communications. A
Data source Identification of	Information sent by the Member States in their communications – Annex VII to
existing data sources	Commission Regulation (EC) No 555/2008
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	
rigoricy. cic.)	

References/location	Data is received, stored and compiled by Unit AGRI C.3
of the data	r and real state of the state o
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Level of Member States
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Yearly (budget year)
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Communication by 1 March for the previous budget year
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	
Comments	
concerning	
interpretation of the	
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

18. Cross compliance: number of ha, share of CAP payments

Indicator Name	Cross compliance: number of ha, share of CAP payments
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Direct payments, certain area-based rural development payments and certain
Identification of the	area-based wine payments
measure to which the	area casea wine payments
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
etc.) Definition	The indicator commisses two sub-indicators:
	The indicator comprises two sub-indicators:
Concise definition of	1. Number of heatened of agricultural land subject to areas compliance.
the concept,	1. Number of hectares of agricultural land subject to cross compliance;
including if the	O CL C CAD
indicator already	2. Share of CAP payments subject to cross compliance through comparison of
exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT	budget lines subject to cross compliance with total CAP budget
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	1. Ha
measurement	1.110
Unit used to record	2. %
the value (e.g. ha,	2. /0
tonnes, €, %) Data source	1. Clearance of accounts data
	1. Civarance of accounts data
Identification of	2. It is calculated within DG AGRI
existing data sources	2. It is calculated within DO AUKI
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
identifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	
References/location	

of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Data collected at national or regional level, then aggregated by DG AGRI
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
establishea	
Frequency	Annual
Frequency Frequency at which	Annual
Frequency Frequency at which the indicators is	Annual
Frequency at which the indicators is	Annual
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data	
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year 2. One year
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year 2. One year
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning interpretation of the	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Concerning interpretation of the indicator for	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes and its caveats, if	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is
Frequency at which the indicators is collected/calculated Delay How old are the data when they become available Comments/caveats Comments concerning interpretation of the indicator for monitoring and evaluation purposes	Farmers make declarations in May, figures submitted to the Commission in October of same year One year It will be important for the first sub-indicator to make sure that the same area is

19. Number of new PDO, PGI and TSG registrations

T 10 . TT	N 1 A NO DOLLAR STORES
Indicator Name	Number of new PDO, PGI and TSG registrations
Title of the indicator	
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Quality policy under Council Regulation (EC) No 510/2006 of 20 March 2006 on the
Identification of the	protection of geographical indications and designations of origin for agricultural products and
measure to which the	foodstuffs; Council Regulation (EC) No 509/2006 of 20 March 2006 on agricultural products
indicator is linked as	and foodstuffs as traditional specialities guaranteed
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	Total number of new resistantions of newscay and a DDO DCI and TCC quality
Definition	Total number of new registrations of names under PDO, PGI and TSG quality
Concise definition of	schemes
the concept,	
including if the	
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	
EUROSTAT	
indicator. If	
appropriate, include	
the	
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
Unit of	Number (of new registrations)
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	
Data source	DOOR database for agricultural products and foodstuffs
Identification of	E-BACCHUS database for wines and spirits
existing data sources	r ···
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	

References/location	DG AGRI database
of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Data are available at Member States level.
Identification of the	
geographical level at	Indicator should be established at EU level.
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the indicator should be	
established	
esiaviisnea	
Frequency	Annually (if needed, monthly).
Frequency at which	
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Data are available on a continuous basis.
How old are the data	
when they become	New registrations are daily recorded in the database.
available	
Comments/caveats	Given the lack of a clear definition of quality, the EU PDO/PGI schemes were
Comments	taken as a proxy for quality production.
concerning	
interpretation of the	Comparison of indicator value could be made annually and over a longer period
indicator for	to be decided (for example 4 years to be able to make parallels with the
monitoring and	indicator on output under PDO/PGI/TSG production).
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

20. Organic farming: number of ha, number of farmers

Indicator Name	Organic farming: number of ha, number of farmers
Title of the indicator	organic farming, named of harmons
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	Horizontal and other instruments – organic farming
Identification of the	g
measure to which the	
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	
intervention logic	
(e.g. public	
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	The indicator will consist of two sub-indicators:
Concise definition of	
the concept,	1. Number of hectares of organic area (complying with Council Regulation (EC)
including if the	No 834/2007 of 28 June 2007 (OJ No L 189/2007) on organic production and labelling of
indicator already	organic products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91)
exists, e.g. AEI,	Describilities de contrat la la disease de la contrat l
EUROSTAT	Possibility to split this indicator into
indicator. If	• total organic area
appropriate, include	fully converted organic area
the	area under conversion
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	2. Number of certified registered organic operators (with a focus on
the indicator	producers)
Unit of	1. Number of hectares/Member State
measurement	1. Indiffeet of frectares/Member State
Unit used to record	2. Number of producers/Member State
the value (e.g. ha,	2. Italifor of producers/monitor state
tonnes, \in , %)	
Data source	Eurostat – organic farming statistics
Identification of	
existing data sources	It may be envisaged to rely on clearance of accounts data as well for more
(e.g. EUROSTAT	timely information on organic farmers that receive the green payment (see
identifying relevant	output indicator 2 – green payment).
data set, FADN,	
European	
Environmental	
Agency, etc.)	

References/location	1. Table food_in_porg1
of the data	2. Table food_act2
Links (other	2. Table 100d_act2
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
,	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	Expressed has data at national level
Data collection level	Eurostat has data at national level
Identification of the	Month of Chatan and Planta to have data at leaves levels
geographical level at	Member States are likely to have data at lower levels
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Annually
Frequency at which	Aimuany
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	2 voors
How old are the data	2 years
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	
Comments	The area defined comprises all crop area. It might include secondary and other
concerning	crops, so it might be not strictly comparable with the definition of Utilised
interpretation of the	Agricultural Area (only area of main crops) in the Farm Structure Survey.
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
v	
appropriate	

21. Promotion policy: number of programmes, number of new beneficiaries

Indicator Name	Promotion policy: number of programmes, number of new beneficiaries
Title of the indicator	The state of the s
which will be used in	
implementing	
regulation/guidance	
documents	
Related measure(s)	The promotion programmes are supported on the basis of Council Regulation (EC)
Identification of the	No 3/2008 of 17 December 2007 on information and promotion measures for agricultural
measure to which the	products on the internal market and in third countries.
indicator is linked as	
defined in the Pillar I	The promotion programmes are currently adopted twice per year by a
intervention logic	Commission implementing decision and are listed in annex I of the respective
(e.g. public	decision.
intervention, export	
refunds, green	
payment, coupled	
payment, wine	
investment measures,	
etc.)	
Definition	The indicator will consist of three sub-indicators:
Concise definition of	
the concept,	1. The number of accepted promotion programmes to be implemented on
including if the	the internal market per year;
indicator already	
exists, e.g. AEI,	2. The number of accepted promotion programmes to be implemented in
EUROSTAT	third countries per year;
indicator. If	
appropriate, include the	3. The number of new proposing organisations per year.
methodology/formula	
for establishment of	
the indicator	
77.4.	
Unit of	Number
measurement	
Unit used to record	
the value (e.g. ha,	
tonnes, €, %)	MDD (Management of Duamation Duagements) database of DC ACDITION DA
Data source Identification of	MPP (Management of Promotion Programmes) database of DG AGRI Unit D.4
existing data sources	
(e.g. EUROSTAT	
indentifying relevant	
data set, FADN,	
Environment	
Environment	
Agency. etc.)	

References/location	Commission implementing decisions approving promotion and information
of the data	programmes, in particular its Annex I listing the approved programmes.
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	Data on the number of promotion programmes is available per Member State;
Identification of the	the indicator is calculated on the EU level (all programmes combined).
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	Once per year following the adoption of the second wave of promotion
Frequency at which	programmes (15 November each year)
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	Available immediately
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	Some proposing organisations may change status and thus appear as new
Comments	beneficiaries
concerning	
interpretation of the	
indicator for	
monitoring and	
evaluation purposes	
and its caveats, if	
appropriate	

22. Number of farmers/beneficiaries advised by designated advisory bodies

Indicator Name Title of the indicator which will be used in implementing regulation/guidance	Number of farmers/beneficiaries advised by designated advisory bodies
documents Poloted managements	Mambar States will establish a Farm Advisory System (FAS) and at the
Related measure(s) Identification of the measure to which the indicator is linked as defined in the Pillar I intervention logic (e.g. public intervention, export refunds, green payment, coupled payment, wine investment measures, etc.)	Member States will establish a Farm Advisory System (FAS) under the Horizontal Regulation, and farmers/beneficiaries may request advice on the issues covered by that system. The scope of the FAS is listed in the Horizontal Regulation.
Definition	Number of farmers/beneficiaries advised by designated advisory bodies
Concise definition of the concept, including if the indicator already exists, e.g. AEI, EUROSTAT indicator. If appropriate, include the methodology/formula for establishment of the indicator	The definition of advisory service is left to the Member States and may depend on the context. The beneficiary may be a physical or moral person.
Unit of	Number of farmers/beneficiaries
measurement Unit used to record the value (e.g. ha, tonnes, \in , %)	
Data source Identification of existing data sources (e.g. EUROSTAT identifying relevant data set, FADN, European Environmental	Under development

Agency, etc.)	
References/location	
of the data	
Links (other	
references) to data	
sources (e.g. in	
EUROSTAT	
specifying exact	
tables, FAO, World	
bank) AEI	
definitions,	
regulations	
establishing	
indicators, etc.	
Data collection level	National or regional level
Identification of the	
geographical level at	
which the data is	
available and at	
which level the	
indicator should be	
established	
Frequency	4-5 years
Frequency at which	,
the indicators is	
collected/calculated	
Delay	1 to 4-5 years old
How old are the data	
when they become	
available	
Comments/caveats	This will be an estimate of the advice activity of the Member States. More
Comments	qualitative data may be collected depending on the needs but the qualitative
concerning	data will be supplementary to the indicator. These qualitative data may include
interpretation of the	the types of advice given, the field of the advice, the frequency, etc.
indicator for	
monitoring and	Results will need to be interpreted with caution, e.g. low number of advice
evaluation purposes	activities in a MS or sector might point at ease of access to or high quality of
and its caveats, if	available information.
appropriate	