

Elementi chiave per la programmazione degli output del PSP 2023-2027

Maggio 2022





**Documento realizzato nell'ambito del Programma Rete Rurale
Nazionale 2014-20
Piano di azione biennale 2021-2022
Scheda progetto CREA 4.2**

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Data: Maggio 2022

ISBN 9788833851969



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Premessa

Nell'ambito del processo di programmazione ed attuazione del Piano Strategico della PAC (PSP) 2023-27, il quadro di monitoraggio e valutazione dell'efficacia dell'attuazione (Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework - PMEF) trova il suo fondamento giuridico nel Regolamento UE n. 2021/2115 (artt. 7, 128 e ss.), nel Regolamento UE n. 2021/2116 ed in alcuni regolamenti attuativi dei citati atti di base. In aggiunta, il quadro che definisce il ruolo degli indicatori nella programmazione è costituito anche da numerosi documenti tecnici che sono fondamentali per la comprensione del sistema che attiva gli ingranaggi del cosiddetto *New Delivery model* (NDM) (Camaioni *et al.*, 2021), una delle principali innovazioni della programmazione 2023-27. Per *New Delivery Model* (NDM) si intende una nuova struttura di governance che permette il cosiddetto "shift" (passaggio) dall'attuale approccio basato sulla conformità della spesa pubblica alla normativa applicabile alla PAC a un approccio basato sulla performance, ovvero basato sulla capacità della stessa spesa di raggiungere gli obiettivi di *policy* NDM pervade tutte le fasi del ciclo di vita dei PSP dalla pianificazione alla valutazione, passando per il processo di attuazione. In fase di programmazione, l'identificazione degli indicatori di output e risultato definiscono gli interventi (Cagliero *et al.*, 2021c), in fase di attuazione gli stessi indicatori costituiscono, assieme alla spesa, il tassello fondamentale per la verifica della *performance* e dell'efficacia dei PSP mentre nella valutazione gli indicatori forniscono la base per l'analisi dei risultati e dell'impatto della spesa pubblica. Difatti, dalla lettura degli indicatori e dalla loro previsione in termini di valorizzazione dei target finali e dei rispettivi valori annuali in (capitolo 2 del PSP) è possibile delineare la logica di intervento e le tempistiche di attuazione (Camaioni, 2021).

In particolare, durante l'attuazione dei PSP possiamo individuare tre livelli di performance collegati a tre distinti processi di verifica: *clearance*, *review* e valutazione. Il primo livello è il processo di *clearance*, che formalmente attiene al confronto tra importo unitario programmato e realizzato dell'intervento, ma strettamente collegato alla realizzazione dell'indicatore di prodotto (output) su base annuale. La *clearance* è funzionale al riconoscimento agli Stati Membri delle spese da parte della Commissione Europea a valere sul PSP. Il secondo livello attiene alla procedura di *performance review* ovvero alla verifica biennale dell'efficacia e attiene al confronto tra *milestones* conseguiti e *milestones* pianificati su 22 predefiniti indicatori di risultato e può comportare conseguenze in caso di mancato conseguimento¹ (Cagliero *et al.* 2021a). Infine, in sede di valutazione *on going* e finale, la performance del programma viene analizzata rispetto agli indicatori di risultato e impatto. Nel NDM il ruolo degli indicatori è fondamentale.

I documenti tecnici, con riferimento agli indicatori, sono stati elaborati in parallelo alla discussione sui regolamenti e le ultime versioni sono reperibili sul sito della Commissione Europea (https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/cmef_en#towardsthepmez). Inoltre, sul sito della Rete rurale nazionale (https://www.reterurale.it/PAC_2023_27/MonitoraggioValutazione), è possibile reperire una traduzione di cortesia del documento "Cover note on output and result indicators". Quest'ultimo contiene i principi generali circa gli indicatori di output e di risultato nonché le regole generali circa la loro pianificazione e rendicontazione. In particolare, il lettore dovrebbe porre l'attenzione nell'identificazione delle regole che sono specifiche per la programmazione e le regole specifiche per la rendicontazione. In aggiunta occorre precisare che in fase di

¹ In particolare, nella relazione dell'efficacia dell'attuazione gli SM dovranno informare annualmente sul livello di raggiungimento di tutti i milestone degli indicatori di risultato. Nel 2025, 2026 e nel 2027, la verifica (performance review) si concentrerà su un set di 22 predeterminati indicatori di risultato e il confronto tra valore programmato e valore realizzato se inferiore rispettivamente al 35%, 35% e 25% richiederà la redazione di un Piano di azione. Solo nel caso il piano di azione non sia inviato, o sia palesemente insufficiente o non attuato, lo Stato Membro può incorrere nella sospensione dei pagamenti sia nel 2025 che nel 2027



rendicontazione si evidenziamo regole di valorizzazione differenti per lo stesso indicatore a seconda che si tratti di *performance clearance*, di *performance review* o di monitoraggio degli strumenti del PSP (es. output aggregati). Si tratta di documenti fondamentali e da esaminare in modo approfondito, in quanto, nel contesto del *New delivery model*, la fase di pianificazione degli indicatori è cruciale nel definire la logica di intervento, i suoi obiettivi e l'architettura degli interventi e nel prevenire eventuali criticità nei processi di verifica delle performance che dovessero insorgere durante l'attuazione. Infine, le autorità di gestione e gli attori coinvolti nella programmazione degli interventi possono usufruire della documentazione completa sull'area riservata².

In tale contesto, l'obiettivo del presente documento è di fornire ai responsabili della programmazione degli interventi PSP 2023-27 gli elementi salienti sulla pianificazione degli output, in coerenza con la normativa ed i documenti di lavoro sopra citati.

² In particolare al link https://www.reterurale.it/PAC_2023_27/areariservata, sia nella sezione New Delivery Model ai Tool-kits della Commissione Europea è possibile reperire tutta la documentazione di dettaglio e aggiornata.



Elementi chiave comuni degli indicatori di output

Il PMEF prevede 37 indicatori di output. Questi sono elencati nell'allegato I del citato Regolamento UE n. 2021/2115 e descritti nel dettaglio nelle cosiddette fiche degli indicatori³. Fondamentale, nella comprensione del quadro degli indicatori, è il Regolamento di esecuzione UE n. 2021/2290 che stabilisce norme sui metodi di calcolo degli indicatori comuni di output, oltre a quelli di risultato. In particolare, 35 indicatori di output sono utilizzati per il processo di programmazione, per il processo relativo alla performance clearance e, insieme ad ulteriori 2 indicatori di output, per il processo di monitoraggio, comunicazione e valutazione della PAC. In considerazione della molteplicità del ruolo degli indicatori di output, la prima differenza rilevante rispetto alla programmazione precedente è rappresentata dal fatto che i criteri di quantificazione sono differenti in funzione del processo di cui sono oggetto.

L'allegato 1 del Reg. UE n. 2021/2115 individua per ogni tipo di intervento uno o più indicatori di output. A differenza del periodo di programmazione 2014-22, occorre evidenziare la **relazione uno-a-uno** tra intervento e indicatore di output, cioè un determinato intervento viene qualificato da un solo indicatore di output (art. 111, lett. g, del Reg. UE n. 2021/2115). Ciò implica che gli output (i "prodotti") generati da un intervento (es.: numero di ettari oppure numero di operazioni) sono programmati e rendicontati nell'ambito del pertinente indicatore di output associato allo specifico intervento una sola volta. In generale, quindi, ogni spesa per un determinato intervento genera un output per quel determinato intervento così come è stato programmato.

Due indicatori di output, O.3 (numero beneficiari della PAC) e O.34 (ettari soggetti a pratiche ambientali), sono utilizzati solo ai fini del monitoraggio, comunicazione e valutazione della PAC, e non sono utilizzati nella programmazione né per la liquidazione della spesa (*performance clearance*).

Un ulteriore elemento di attenzione riguarda la possibilità per gli indicatori di output di essere espressi nelle **unità di misura** indicate nell'allegato I del Reg. UE n. 2021/2115 ed esplicitate nelle relative fiches degli indicatori di output alla sezione "unità di misura". Laddove lo stesso allegato I lo preveda espressamente⁴, è possibile valorizzare l'output in "altra unità" di misura. Infatti, l'unità di misura di un output non può essere modificata se tale unità è specificata nel Regolamento per quell'intervento (es. ettari per il biologico). Ma, qualora il regolamento lo consenta, e nella denominazione dell'indicatore dell'output è riportata la dicitura "altre unità", lo Stato Membro può definire un'altra unità di misura dell'output. Quest'ultima possibilità rappresenta una semplificazione, funzionale anche ad agevolare la pianificazione dell'importo unitario che può essere definito sulla base di "altre unità" e il processo di performance clearance, ed è particolarmente utile qualora si decida di utilizzare opzioni di costo semplificato per l'intero progetto/impegno⁵. Ciò implica che per lo stesso indicatore di output, anche all'interno dello stesso intervento, possano verificarsi valorizzazioni con diverse unità di misura, ma solo nel caso in cui le "altre unità" diventino significative per l'intervento. Ad esempio, per un determinato

³ Le fiche di output e risultato riportano per ogni singolo indicatore dell'Allegato I i dettagli tecnici (definizione, tipi di intervento, unità di misura, metodologia, ecc.). Le fiche degli indicatori di output sono in allegato al presente documento nonché reperibili a questo link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/pmef-output-indicators_en.pdf. Le fiche degli indicatori di risultato sono reperibili, invece, a questo link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/food-farming-fisheries/key_policies/documents/pmef-result-indicators_en_0.pdf

⁴ Nella denominazione dell'indicatore dell'output deve essere riportata la dicitura "altre unità"

⁵ Per approfondimenti si veda la cover note ed in particolare l'allegato II.



intervento collegato all'indicatore di output O.20 (numero di operazioni o di unità sovvenzionate per investimenti produttivi nell'azienda agricola) è possibile pianificare due importi unitari⁶ differenti: uno relativo al numero delle operazioni e l'altro per UBA qualora l'investimento sia strutturato in termini di somma forfettaria per UBA.

Pertanto, le "altre unità" sono fondamentali perché costituiscono la base per l'individuazione dell'importo unitario pianificato e per determinare, durante l'attuazione, l'importo unitario realizzato il cui confronto è oggetto della *performance clearance* (art. 134 del Reg. PS). Tuttavia, ai fini del monitoraggio della PAC, per consentire l'aggregazione degli output conteggiati con unità di misura diverse, è necessario comunque convertire tali "altre unità" nell'unità di misura originaria, o principale, dell'indicatore. Tornando all'esempio dell'indicatore O.20, se gli Stati membri ai fini della *performance clearance* utilizzano importi unitari per UBA (anziché per operazione, come per la definizione principale), dovranno, comunque, calcolare il numero di operazioni in modo da poter monitorare a livello dell'UE tutti gli investimenti sostenuti. È anche importante ricordare che l'unità di misura dell'output non sempre rappresenta l'elemento chiave che permette di individuare i risultati collegati all'intervento, ma questi vanno individuati sulla base di una serie di criteri meglio esplicitati nella *cover note*, come anticipato in premessa.

In ultimo, è importante evidenziare come l'Autorità di Gestione (AdG) dovrà programmare il valore degli output su base annuale e, contestualmente, considerare come periodo di riferimento l'anno finanziario e non più l'anno solare, come nell'attuale programmazione. Pertanto, nella programmazione 2023-27 della PAC, **l'anno N inizia il 16/10/N-1 e termina il 15/10/N**. In particolare, occorre tener conto di tale aspetto quando si analizzano i dati storici per la definizione (stima) degli indicatori, prestando inoltre particolare attenzione ai pagamenti: questi, e i relativi indicatori realizzati nell'ultimo trimestre dell'anno solare N, nella nuova programmazione dovranno essere associati all'anno finanziario N+1.

⁶ Unit amount



La pianificazione degli output

Per comprendere il processo di pianificazione dell'output, all'interno del singolo intervento, occorre aver presente la tabella finale che il Piano prevede per ogni intervento "Planned Unit Amounts – financial table with output" (Allegato 1 del presente documento) e porsi almeno 3 domande guida:

- quanti output sono previsti (livelli corrispondenti agli importi unitari)?
- come si quantifica?
- in quale anno finanziario vanno esplicitati?

L'art. 102 comma 5 del Reg. UE n. 2021/2115 prevede che gli *"Stati membri definiscono gli output **annuali** previsti per ciascun intervento quantificati per ciascun importo unitario uniforme o medio previsto. Nell'ambito di un intervento, gli output annuali previsti possono essere forniti a livello aggregato per tutti gli importi unitari o per un gruppo di importi unitari"*. Lo stesso articolo identifica l'importo unitario come il valore (medio o uniforme) del pagamento dei relativi output, definendo un legame stretto tra pagamento e relativo output.

L'allegato del Reg. UE n. 2021/2290 prevede che la pianificazione degli output per esercizio finanziario sia effettuata per intervento, e *"se per un intervento sono stabiliti più importi unitari, gli output possono essere pianificati per importo unitario, per gruppi di importi unitari o per tutti gli importi unitari. Se per l'indicatore di output dell'intervento è stabilita più di un'unità di misura, la pianificazione è effettuata per unità di misura"*.

Il documento *cover note* chiarisce ancora meglio tali aspetti, laddove prevede che l'output possa essere programmato:

- per ciascun importo unitario;
- per gruppi di importi unitari (ossia gli importi unitari sono inseriti in diversi gruppi e gli output pianificati sono assegnati a questi gruppi anziché a singoli importi unitari);
- per tutti gli importi unitari (ossia gli output non sono assegnati ai singoli importi unitari, ma all'intervento nel suo insieme).

In merito al quesito **"quanti output sono previsti?"**, dal dettato normativo emergono alcuni elementi fondamentali: se un intervento presenta più di un importo unitario, il sistema prevede la possibilità di stimare gli output per ognuno di questi. Ad ogni modo, è opportuno sottolineare che si tratta di una possibilità. Infatti, non è obbligatorio pianificare gli output per ogni singolo "livello" di importo unitario, ma è obbligatorio certamente condurre il processo a livello di intervento. Se però sono incluse unità di misura differenti, le cosiddette "altre unità", è necessario allora procedere alla stima delle altre unità (o per gruppo omogeneo delle altre unità) e, in aggiunta, anche dell'output nella sua unità di misura originaria⁷, per consentire la stima dell'output dell'intervento nel suo insieme.

Per quanto riguarda la risposta alla domanda **"come si quantifica?"**, il Regolamento PSP prevede sostanzialmente che il valore sia collegato all'attuazione annuale. Anche in questo caso, il documento *cover note* chiarifica e specifica che laddove gli output di un intervento siano programmati per essere pagati nell'arco di più

⁷ Come nell'esempio del precedente paragrafo se un intervento prevede tre importi unitari per UBA e tre per numero di operazione occorrerà quantificare almeno il totale degli output per i tre importi unitari in UBA ma anche in termini di numero di operazione che concorrono all'altro elemento necessario che è il totale dell'output dell'intervento in termini di numero di operazioni.



anni, al fine di non contarli più volte, gli output annuali pianificati dovrebbero corrispondere solo al numero di output che indicativamente riceveranno il loro primo pagamento nell'anno finanziario, considerando anche gli output generati dalle risorse nazionali aggiuntive e dai trascinamenti⁸. In altre parole, gli output sono programmati per intero nell'anno finanziario in cui è previsto il primo pagamento. Si sottolinea la dicitura "per intero" che sancisce la distinzione tra il criterio con cui si programmano gli output e il criterio con cui si rendicontano. Pertanto, tale valore programmato non solo è indicativo ma può differire dal valore che sarà effettivamente rendicontato⁹. Il criterio "per intero" nell'anno finanziario del primo pagamento costituisce, quindi, il criterio principale da tener presente per l'analisi dell'attuazione della programmazione del 2014-22. Questo è collegato al secondo criterio principale ovvero "del primo pagamento" considerato che per le misure non a superficie gli anticipi non sono considerati "un primo pagamento" utile alla generazione dell'output come previsto nel Reg. UE n. 2021/2290 sui metodi di calcolo.

Per quanto riguarda la risposta alla domanda "in quale anno finanziario vanno pianificati?", il documento *cover note*¹⁰ permette di fare maggiore chiarezza. Il documento, infatti, definisce la regola generale, ovvero che la pianificazione dell'output segue una logica contabile: per ogni spesa connessa a un intervento viene generato un output; pertanto, gli output si pianificano nell'anno in cui si verifica la relativa manifestazione finanziaria. Ne consegue che un'AdG dovrà definire:

- un cronoprogramma degli interventi,
- una previsione dei pagamenti per anno finanziario,
- le modalità di pagamento (anticipo, stati avanzamento lavori),
- le tempistiche di esecuzione dei progetti,

e, su tali basi, stimare gli output che intende pagare.

In estrema sintesi, occorre pianificare l'attuazione (*delivery*) degli interventi affinché si possa definire la pianificazione della tempistica di realizzazione degli output su base annuale. La previsione dell'attuazione dell'intervento (importi a bando, tempistiche, modalità di erogazione ai beneficiari, ecc..) è fondamentale per capire quando identificare gli output (in quale anno finanziario) e la loro quantificazione (quanti output si intende pagare).

⁸ Per quanto riguarda i trascinamenti nel *cover note* si specifica che quando alcune operazioni sono "trascinate" nel piano strategico della PAC e sono integrate in interventi specifici, gli Stati membri devono pianificare un importo unitario separato per queste operazioni. Inoltre, la dotazione finanziaria dovrà essere programmata separatamente (il piano finanziario specifica «di cui spese in transizione»). Tuttavia, si ricorda che non è obbligatorio la pianificazione degli output a livello di importo unitario ma a livello di intervento. Mentre per quanto riguarda le risorse nazionali aggiuntive la programmazione degli output dovrebbe includere gli output generati da tale finanziamento nazionale aggiuntivo.

⁹ In particolare, ai fini della *clearance* vale il principio dell'"output parziale" ovvero la valorizzazione dell'output in proporzione alla spesa che lo ha generato. Ulteriore differenziazione del criterio di valorizzazione è prevista per gli output aggregati, ma sulla rendicontazione si rimanda alla *cover note* e al documento metodi di calcolo.

¹⁰ Si ricorda che è disponibile una traduzione di cortesia sulla traduzione della *cover note* a cura della Rete rurale nazionale <https://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/f%252Fb%252F0%252FD.73d4484efc27f87c48a2/P/BLOB%3AID%3D23076/E/pdf>



Esempio di pianificazione di un intervento a superficie

Si consideri un intervento agro-climatico-ambientale, con impegno quinquennale, che preveda due distinti importi unitari (es. uno per il territorio A e uno per il territorio B); si ipotizzi, inoltre, l'erogazione di un anticipo che sulla base della normativa applicabile (art. 44 del Reg. UE n. 2021/2116) può essere pagato entro il primo dicembre dell'anno di domanda; si ricorda altresì, che gli indicatori di output sono programmati per **anno finanziario agricolo (AF)**, che inizia il 16 ottobre dell'anno N-1 e finisce il 15 ottobre dell'anno N, per intero nell'anno del primo pagamento.

Premesso ciò, si ipotizzi, ancora, che:

- entrambi i territori attivino il bando nel 2024;
- entrambi i territori prevedano di pagare per ogni singola campagna 100 ettari;
- il territorio A decida di pagare sistematicamente gli anticipi prima del 15 ottobre nell'anno della domanda.

La tabella di seguito riporta nel dettaglio la pianificazione per anno finanziario degli output relativi al territorio A e territorio B.

OUTPUT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
A		100	100	100	100	100	
B			100	100	100	100	100
TOT		100	200	200	200	200	100

Gli anticipi per le misure costituiscono il pagamento di un impegno in corso per cui l'output è pianificato per interno nell'anno finanziario in cui si verifica l'anticipo. Nel caso del territorio A è nel 2024, in quanto ha pianificato di pagare anticipi prima del 15 ottobre, mentre il territorio B dopo il 15 ottobre e quindi esce dall'anno finanziario. Si ricorda però che non è necessario esplicitare gli output a livello di importo unitario; pertanto, l'intervento nel complesso (TOT) potrebbe essere pianificato esponendo solo i totali per intervento.

OUTPUT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
A							
B							
TOT		100	200	200	200	200	100

In questo caso, si è deciso di esplicitare solo il totale che deriva da un esercizio di stima sui singoli output relativi ai singoli importi unitari.

Si tratta di una semplificazione particolarmente utile qualora non sia possibile stimare in modo preciso gli output a livello di singolo importo unitario. Si può anche immaginare che i due livelli A e B non siano gli output di importi unitari collegati a territori specifici ma gli output di importi unitari collegati a due blocchi di impegni che il



beneficiario può scegliere, ad es.: “A. livello base” e “B. livello avanzato” o ancora si può considerare un intervento che presenti importi unitari collegati a gruppi colturali, per cui l’AdG riesce a stimare con robustezza gli ettari che potrà pagare a livello di intervento, ma in modo meno consistente gli ettari a livello di premio.

Si ricorda che l’output è indicativo, come pure l’allocazione finanziaria; infatti, in termini di verifica di performance annuale ciò che rileva è il confronto tra l’importo unitario realizzato rispetto al programmato mentre per la verifica biennale è il confronto tra risultato conseguito e risultato pianificato.

Al fine di fugare eventuali interpretazioni errate o di rischiare di cadere in confusione tra output e risultati, anche in termini di programmazione e rendicontazione degli stessi, occorre fare un accenno alla struttura del PSP in relazione ai collegamenti tra indicatori di output e risultati. I risultati a cui contribuisce un determinato intervento sono quantificati nel Capitolo 2 del PSP e non nella scheda dell’intervento stesso (di cui al capitolo 5 del PSP). La scheda dell’intervento riporta gli output totali stimati per ciascun intervento che contribuisce all’indicatore di risultato. Ancora più precisamente, è la sezione contenente la definizione dell’importo unitario che indirizza ciascun importo unitario agli indicatori di risultato relazionati all’intervento. In definitiva, ogni intervento può costituire il singolo e unico contributo a un indicatore di risultato o essere uno dei diversi interventi che contribuiscono ad esso. È fondamentale allora avere chiaro che la pianificazione dei valori dei *milestone* e dei *target* per la verifica biennale si basa sugli indicatori di output definiti in queste tabelle le quali, pertanto, richiedono una stima molto accurata.

Inoltre, l’esempio del territorio B chiarisce perché non vi è una relazione matematica tra output e importo unitario ai fini della stima dell’allocazione finanziaria dell’intervento. Si tratta solo di una esemplificazione che non considera tutti i casi possibili (ritardi, pagamenti di anticipi solo su alcune domande, decremento delle superfici nell’arco degli anni, ecc..). Nello specifico, le relazioni degli elementi delle tabelle finali di ogni intervento vanno valutate caso per caso, a seconda anche dell’importo unitario (uniforme o medio), oltre che alle tempistiche e alle modalità di attuazione.



Esempio di pianificazione di un intervento strutturale

Si consideri un intervento di investimento nelle aziende agricole che preveda due distinti importi unitari; ad esempio, un importo per progetti di piccola dimensione finanziaria (A) ed un altro per progetti di consistente dimensione finanziaria (B)¹¹.

In relazione agli interventi ad investimento, occorre tener presente che l'art. 44 del Reg. UE n. 2021/2116 consente l'erogazione degli anticipi e che gli indicatori di output sono programmati per intero nell'anno finanziario agricolo del primo pagamento.

Il Reg. UE n. 2021/2290, ripreso anche dalla *cover note*, stabilisce che gli anticipi sulle misure ad investimento sono considerati "real advance", vale a dire anticipi reali rispetto al progetto, e quindi il pagamento dell'anticipo non genera un output. In altre parole, il pagamento dell'anticipo non corrisponde ad "un primo pagamento" che si possa considerare ai fini della pianificazione dell'output.

In aggiunta a quanto sopra, si ipotizzi che l'AdG predisponga un unico bando in cui prevede:

- l'erogazione dell'anticipo (50%) e saldo per i piccoli progetti (A);
- l'erogazione di Stati di Avanzamento Lavori (SAL) al raggiungimento del 50% della spesa e di saldo per i progetti di "grande" dimensione finanziaria (B) con le seguenti tempistiche: Anticipo anno N, SAL entro anno N+1; Saldo entro N+2.

Il bando viene emesso nel 2024 e ripetuto con gli stessi criteri nel 2027. Nello stesso anno finanziario dell'emissione si concludono tutte le procedure amministrative utili all'avvio dei progetti finanziati¹².

Per semplicità si ipotizzi ancora di finanziare 100 operazioni tra i piccoli progetti (A) e 10 operazioni tra i grandi progetti (B) e che tutti i progetti (A) richiedono anticipi ed i progetti (B) i SAL e i saldi, rispettando la tempistica dettata dall'AdG, per la esecuzione dei progetti.

La tabella di seguito espone la pianificazione per anno finanziario degli output relativi all'importo finanziario relativo ai piccoli progetti (A) e quello relativo ai grandi progetti (B).

OUTPUT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Totale
A				100			100	200
B			10			10		20
TOT			10	100		10	100	220

¹¹ A e B in una misura ad investimento possono anche rappresentare due operazioni che hanno una relazione con due risultati differenti. Per approfondimenti sulla pianificazione <https://www.reterurale.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeAttachment.php/L/IT/D/5%252Fb%252Fd%252FD.d960108613f676cc52c0/P/BLOB%3AID%3D23162/E/pdf>

¹² In altre parole, si sta ipotizzando che l'AdG nel medesimo anno finanziario (16/10/N-1 e 15/10/N) riesca a pubblicare il bando, eseguire le istruttorie ed arrivare a concessione nei tempi utili per pagare gli anticipi.



Come detto, gli anticipi per le misure strutturali non generano un output e, pertanto, prevedere tra le modalità di pagamento solo anticipo e saldo equivale a programmare gli output nell'anno in cui si verifica il saldo del progetto. Questo si evidenzia nel caso della riga A dove tutti i progetti si sono conclusi all'anno N+2 rispetto al loro avvio.

Gli stati avanzamento lavori costituiscono un pagamento utile al fine della pianificazione per intero dell'output del progetto nell'anno finanziario in cui si verifica; pertanto, nel caso B la valorizzazione integrale dell'output avviene nell'anno N+1, rispetto alla concessione, cioè quando è stato pagato lo stato avanzamento lavori.

Si ricorda però che non è necessario esplicitare gli output a livello di importo unitario; pertanto, il seguente intervento potrebbe essere pianificato esponendo solo i totali per intervento.

OUTPUT	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Totale
A								
B								
TOT			10	100		10	100	220

Indipendentemente dal fatto che l'output di un intervento sia stato programmato per essere pagato in un anno o in più anni, il valore programmato è indicativo e può differire dal valore che sarà effettivamente rendicontato. L'allocazione finanziaria (vale a dire quanto si prevede di pagare), invece, terrà conto degli anticipi e pertanto non può essere collegata direttamente agli output pianificati, ricordando che anche questa è indicativa. Infatti, in termini di verifica di performance si rileva il confronto con l'importo unitario realizzato rispetto al programmato e per la verifica biennale il confronto tra risultato conseguito e pianificato.

Anche per questo esempio, riguardante la pianificazione di un intervento strutturale, valgono le considerazioni finali esposte nell'esempio precedente riguardo le relazioni tra output e risultati.



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Allegato 1 - Planned Unit Amounts – financial table with output

Annual planned output (with accompanying code)–with an option to be shown as an aggregated number per intervention /per unit amount or an aggregate of several units]

	Financial Year	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total 2023-2029
Planned unit amount #1	Planned unit amount #1 (Total Public Expenditure in EUR)	Manual encoding							
	Maximum Amount for the Planned unit amount #1 (EUR)	Manual encoding							
	Planned Output #1 (optional)	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated						
Planned unit amount #2 (more than 1 contribution rate)	Planned unit amount #2 (Total Public Expenditure in EUR)	Manual encoding							
	Maximum amount for the Planned unit amount #2 (EUR)	Manual encoding							
	Planned Output#2	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated						
TOTAL	Planned Output¹³ by Group type. If more another total is to be indicated	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated						
	Annual indicative financial allocation (Total public expenditure in EUR)¹⁴	Manual system	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Manual	Automatically calculated
	Annual indicative financial allocation (Union Contribution in EUR)¹⁵	Manual	Automatically calculated						
	Out of which for financial instruments (Total union and Total public)	Manual	Automatically calculated						
	Out of which carry-over (Total union and public expenditure in EUR)	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated						
Out of which needed to reach the minimum financial allocation set out in Annex XII	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated
	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Manual encoding	Automatically calculated

¹³ Planned outputs should include the ones planned to be generated with additional national financing (top-ups),

¹⁴ The amount does not include additional national financing (included in Annex V)

¹⁵ In case the intervention contains expenditure for the outermost regions, **the amount dedicated to it for interventions referred to in Art.93, i.e. those linked to the environmental-climate and animal-welfare ring-fencing should be taken into account when providing the total amounts per type of intervention in the financial table related to the outermost regions.**



	(applicable to Art. 95 ¹⁶ under Art. 73 and 75 - (Total union and total public expenditure)								
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¹⁶ **Applicable only for interventions contributing to the minimum allocation for Generational Renewal under Art. 73 and 75 - Art. 95.** If a Member State decides to allocate more than the minimum amounts set out in Annex XII., it is requested to indicate for each intervention which amount should be counted against the minimum ring-fencing requirement. On this basis, the reverse ceilings will be calculated.

If a Member State intends to make use of the rebate possibility provided for in Art. 97(2), 97(3), 97(4), the minimum amount contributing to the ring-fencing it is planning to reserve under RD in order to meet the conditions for making use of the rebate should be taken into account for establishing the total to be indicated in the financial table.



Allegato 2 – Output indicators fiches (ver. 01.04.2022)

Type(s) of interventions	Output indicators
Cooperation (Article 77 of Regulation (EU) 2115/2021) Knowledge exchange and dissemination information (Article 78)	O.1 Number of European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects
	O.2 Number of advice actions or units to provide innovation support for preparing or implementing European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects
Type(s) of interventions	Output indicators (per intervention)
Horizontal indicator	O.3^{MO} Number of CAP support beneficiaries
Basic income support for sustainability (Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2)	O.4 Number of hectares benefitting from basic income support
Payment for small farmers (Article 28)	O.5 Number of beneficiaries or hectares benefitting from payments for small farmers
Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 30)	O.6 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary income support for young farmers
Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (Article 29)	O.7 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary redistributive income support
Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31)	O.8 Number of hectares or of livestock units benefitting from eco-schemes
Risk management (Article 76)	O.9 Number of units covered by supported CAP risk management tools
Coupled income support (Article 32)	O.10 Number of hectares benefitting from coupled income support
	O.11 Number of heads benefitting from coupled income support
Natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 71)	O.12 Number of hectares benefitting from support for areas facing natural or other specific constraints, including a breakdown per type of area
Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 73)	O.13 Number of hectares benefitting from support under Natura 2000 or Directive 2000/60/EC
Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70)	O.14 Number of hectares (excluding forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements
	O.15 Number of hectares (forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements
	O.16 Number of hectares or number of other units under maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry
	O.17 Number of hectares or number of other units benefitting from support for organic farming
Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70)	O.18 Number of livestock units (LU) benefitting from support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures
	O.19 Number of operations or units supporting genetic resources
Investments (Articles 73 and 74)	O.20 Number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units
	O.21: Number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or units
	O.22 Number of supported infrastructure investment operations or units
	O.23 Number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or units



	O.24 Number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or units
Setting up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75)	O.25 Number of young farmers receiving setting-up support
	O.26 Number of new farmers receiving setting-up support (other than young farmers reported under O.25)
	O.27 Number of rural businesses receiving support for start up
Cooperation (Article 77)	O.28 Number of supported producer groups and producer organisations
	O.29 Number of beneficiaries receiving support to participate in official quality schemes
	O.30 Number of supported operations or units for generational renewal (excluding setting-up support)
	O.31 Number of supported local development strategies (LEADER) or preparatory actions
	O.32 Number of supported other cooperation operations or units (excluding EIP reported under O.1)
Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78)	O.33 Number of supported training, advice and awareness actions or units
Horizontal indicator	O.34^{MO} Number of hectares under environmental practices (summary indicator on physical area covered by conditionality, eco-schemes, agri- and forest-environment-climate management commitments)
Types of intervention in certain sectors (Article 47)	O.35 Number of supported operational programmes
Types of interventions in the wine sector (Article 58)	O.36 Number of actions or units supported in the wine sector
Types of interventions in the apiculture sector (Article 55)	O.37 Number of actions or units for beekeeping preservation or improvement

^{MO}: For Monitoring Only. These Output Indicators will not be used for clearance but exclusively for monitoring.

Indicator name	O.1 Number of European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of EIP Operational Group (OG) projects that receive support under one or more of the interventions set out in the CAP strategic plan in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperation to prepare or implement EIP OG projects in accordance with Article 127 (Article 78)
Methodology	The number of EIP OG projects, receiving a payment in the Financial Year concerned, should be reported by unit amount . If only a part of the committed amount for an operation was paid in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of operational group projects supported by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) <p>Remark: For these aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of projects



Comments/caveats	<p>The preparation of the OG project counts as a separate operation and can be paid as soon as it is finished and a project proposal is ready for selection. The implementation of the OG project (after selecting it) is another operation. So it is possible to pay for the preparation operation only, and before the project itself is finished.</p> <p>There is always a one-to-one relationship between an EIP OG and its innovative project. An EIP OG can run one project only: the objectives and activities of the OG project are distinctive for that OG. Thus, two different projects are always run by two different EIP OGs, no matter the OG's composition. Note that a group who did/is doing an OG project is allowed to do further OG projects, without a need to change partners.</p>
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Indicator name	O.2 Number of advice actions or units to provide innovation support for preparing or implementing European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects [back to overview]
Definition	Number of advice actions or other units (e.g. number of advisors) to help for preparing and/or implementing EIP Operational Group (OG) projects paid in the Financial Year concerned (excluding other type of advice actions reported under O.33).
Types of intervention concerned	<p>Only the following type of intervention is concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78) <p>This indicator concerns support for advice for innovation purposes incentivising emergence and running of the EIP OG project. This support refers either to the project preparation period or to the facilitation during the project implementation of the EIP OG project (or both), and only if the advisor is not paid by the OG project budget (Article 77), but by an intervention under Article 78.</p>
Methodology	<p>The advice actions or other units, paid in the Financial Year concerned, in the frame of innovation support under Article 78, shall be reported per unit amount.</p> <p>If only a part of the committed amount for an operation was paid in the Financial Year concerned only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>Following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of actions or units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of advice actions paid to provide innovation support - The total number for each supported unit (other than advice actions and advisors) - The total number of advisors (this aggregate covers all actions, included those paid in advice actions or other units) <p>Remark:</p> <p>For the first three aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>. For advisors double counting is allowed, to avoid high administrative burden.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of operations, advisors or other units
Comments/caveats	The rationale for this indicator is to measure specific advisory efforts under Article 78 to incentivise innovation, e.g. those in accordance with Article 15(4)(e), i.e. an advisor delivering " <i>innovation support in particular for preparing and for implementing OG projects</i> ". Examples could be providing specific advisory services for innovation support, such as coaching farmers towards innovation on their farm, managing an innovation hub, which helps



	<p>setting up of facilitating OG innovative projects, training advisors for innovation support.</p> <p>Support to advisors under Article 77 as part of the funding for the OG project is not included here. This is covered under O.1, because the advisor in that case is paid from the OG project budget.</p>
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Indicator name	O.3 ^{MO} Number of CAP support beneficiaries [back to overview]
Definition	The number of CAP support beneficiaries in a Member State i.e. that received support in the Financial Year concerned under one or more of the interventions set out in the CAP strategic plan.
Types of interventions concerned	<p>The following types of interventions are concerned:</p> <p>All CAP interventions set out in the CAP strategic plan by the MS, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct payments • rural development • sectoral types of interventions
Methodology	<p>Number of beneficiaries who received a payment in Financial Year, per intervention and per type of intervention (without double counting).</p> <p>For direct payments, beneficiaries are defined in Article 3(1).</p> <p>For rural development, beneficiaries are defined in Article 3(13).</p>
Methodology for <u>aggregates</u>	<p>The following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of farmers receiving directly support, broken down by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ man ○ woman ○ non-binary¹⁷ ○ prefer not to say¹⁸ ○ no prevalence¹⁹ • The total number of farmers beneficiaries of direct payments (Chapter II of Title III) <p>On a voluntary basis, for farmers receiving directly support, Member States can also provide the distribution of beneficiaries by gender according to the share of management responsibilities:</p> <p>Share of management responsibilities exercised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ man ○ woman ○ non-binary person

¹⁷ 'Non-binary' is provided for those Member States which have legal provisions or practices recognising that individuals may not fall into man and woman categories.

¹⁸ 'Prefer not to say' applies for persons who may not wish to be associated with one gender.

¹⁹ 'No prevalence' is provided for the cases of perfect gender balance in the decision-making power between female and male main managers.



	<p>○ prefer not to say</p> <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates beneficiaries are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where a beneficiary benefits from multiple interventions, that beneficiary should be counted only once in the aggregate.</p> <p>If the beneficiary is a group of natural persons, a legal person or a group of legal persons, the sex of the main manager of the farm is reported.</p> <p>The main manager refers to the person who enjoys the decision-making power in relation to the agricultural activities exercised on the farm and who bears benefits and financial risks related to those activities.</p> <p>In case of perfect gender balance, the fourth category: « No prevalence » is used.</p> <p>Only farmers directly receiving financial support are reported in these aggregates. In other words, farmers benefitting indirectly from CAP support through actions of producer organisations (PO), training and advice actions, projects implemented under Local Development Strategies (CLLD/Leader), mutual fund and financial instruments are not taken into account in this indicator.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The detailed information by intervention and type of intervention relates to all direct beneficiaries of CAP support (not only farmers). - By contrast, the aggregated figures for direct beneficiaries of total CAP support and direct payments relate only to farmers. - In order to provide these data there will be a need for a unique identifier of each beneficiary (used for all support applications) to avoid double counting between Direct Payments, Rural Development and sectoral types of interventions in IACS. - Beekeepers are not accounted as farmers, i.e. they are not accounted in the aggregate. - This indicator is not used for performance clearance.



Indicator name	O.4 Number of hectares benefitting from basic income support [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares paid for the interventions under basic income support for sustainability in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including the round-sum payment for small farmers (Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2)
Methodology	The number of hectares, paid in Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per intervention unit amount .
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total number of hectares for basic income support for sustainability (i.e. the area paid after applying the entitlements) The total number of hectares for decoupled Direct Payments taken together (i.e. for Member States without entitlements, the area paid²⁰ for decoupled Direct Payments; for Member States with entitlements, the number of eligible hectares for direct payments, as defined in accordance with Article 4(4) held by beneficiaries of BISS (including round sum) (before taking into account the entitlements²¹) <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates hectares are accounted in full, there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple decoupled direct payments interventions, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	

²⁰ This is equivalent to the area determined as eligible for payment after controls.

²¹ It is used instead of the paid area as direct payments contribute to the support of the income of the whole farm whether the farmer has entitlements for its whole area or part of it. It also simplifies the calculation without double counting by allowing for geospatial location of all hectares under BISS.



Indicator name	O.5 Number of beneficiaries or hectares benefitting from payments for small farmers [back to overview]
Definition	The number of CAP support beneficiaries or hectares in a Member State that received support in the Financial Year concerned for the payments for small farmers.
Types of interventions concerned	The following type of interventions is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment for small farmers (Article 28)
Methodology	The number of beneficiaries or hectares of payments for small farmers intervention in Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount .
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregate should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of beneficiaries of the payments for small farmers (accounted in full) - The total number of hectares for the payments for small farmers <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates, beneficiaries or hectares are accounted in full. They cover all the payments for small farmers (i.e. those paid per beneficiary and those paid per hectare). In addition, there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries or hectares
Comments/caveats	The partial number of beneficiaries or hectares to be reported corresponds to the share of the payment in the Financial Year concerned in the total amount to be paid. For example, for a small farmer receiving only 90% of the payment in the Financial Year concerned, the reported output is 0.9.
	By contrast, for the aggregated values, the beneficiaries and the hectares of the payments for small farmers are accounted in full.



Indicator name	O.6 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary income support for young farmers [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares paid under complementary income support for young farmers in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complementary income support for young farmers (Article 30)
Methodology	The number of hectares or beneficiaries paid in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount .
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares for complementary income support for young farmers. If the support is paid per beneficiary, the covered number of hectares should nevertheless be accounted in the aggregate. - The total number of beneficiaries receiving complementary income support for young farmers, if the support is paid per beneficiary. <p>Remark: For this aggregate hectares are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares or beneficiaries
Comments/caveats	This support can also take the form of a lump sum payment per young farmer.



Indicator name	O.7 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary redistributive income support [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares paid under complementary income support for sustainability (CRISS) in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 29)
Methodology	The number of hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount .
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregate should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares for complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (i.e. the area paid) <p>Remark: For this aggregate hectares are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	



Indicator name	O.8 Number of hectares or of livestock units benefitting from eco-schemes [back to overview]
Definition	The number of units (hectares or livestock units) paid under the schemes for the climate and environment (eco-schemes) in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (eco schemes) (Article 31)
Methodology	The number of units (hectares or livestock units) paid in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per intervention unit amount .
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares/livestock units paid by intervention and by unit (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of hectares supported with eco-schemes (i.e. the area under commitment) - The total number of livestock units supported with eco-schemes (i.e. the livestock units under commitment) <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates, hectares and livestock are accounted in full. In addition, there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple eco-schemes interventions, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate.</p> <p>For livestock units the double counting should be avoided, relying on the unique ID of beneficiaries.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares or livestock units
Comments/caveats	The payment for livestock units may apply in case of animal welfare commitments, commitments addressing antimicrobial resistance and, if duly justified, commitments for practices beneficial for climate.
	The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are available in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290.



Indicator name	O.9 Number of units covered by supported CAP risk management tools back to overview
Definition	The total number of units covered in the Financial Year concerned by CAP risk management tools.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management tools (Article 76) <p>If financial instruments are used to provide farmers with working capital, the output should be reported here.</p>
Methodology	<p>The number of units paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per intervention unit amount.</p> <p>If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>The following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of units supported by CAP risk management tools by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of beneficiaries covered by supported insurance scheme - The total number of mutual funds covered by risk management support - The total number of beneficiaries covered by supported risk management schemes other than insurances and mutual funds - The total number of beneficiaries covered by financial instruments for risk management purposes. <p>Remark: Mutual funds and farmers are accounted in full in the aggregates. Double counting should be avoided, as far as possible.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries, funds, hectares or other units
Comments/caveats	If insurance schemes are paid per hectare, the covered number of beneficiaries should nevertheless be accounted in the aggregate.



Indicator name	O.10 Number of hectares benefitting from coupled income support [back to overview]
Definition	<p>The number of hectares paid under each area-related Coupled Income Support (CIS) intervention in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>For interventions under coupled income support that target oilseed crops covered by the Blair House Agreement, the area for which support has been actually paid should be reported as a separate output pursuant to Article 33(4).</p>
Types of intervention concerned	All area-related interventions under CIS (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1)
Methodology	<p>The number of hectares, paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported for each area-related CIS intervention.</p> <p>In case within one CIS intervention several unit amounts are defined (e.g. by farm size), the number of hectares paid per unit amount shall be reported.</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>Following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of hectares for groups of CIS interventions covering the same sector (i.e. the area paid for CIS, per sector). The sectors are set out in Article 33. - The total number of hectares under CIS interventions <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates hectares are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple coupled income support interventions, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	It is possible for Member States to pay on the basis of units other than hectares, where appropriate (e.g. acres; decares; etc). However, planning in the CAP plan and reporting in the annual performance report should be done based on the number of hectares.



Indicator name	O.11 Number of heads benefitting from coupled income support [back to overview]
Definition	The number of heads paid for the interventions under each animal-related Coupled Income Support (CIS) intervention in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	All animal-related interventions under CIS (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1)
Methodology	The number of heads paid in the Financial Year concerned should be reported for each animal-related CIS intervention . In case within one CIS intervention several unit amounts are defined (e.g. by herd size), the number of heads paid per unit amount shall be reported.
Methodology for the aggregated values	Following aggregates should be provided: - The total number of heads paid for animal-related CIS per sector (i.e. the number of heads paid for coupled income support, without double counting, in each sector). The sectors are set out in Article 33. Remark: For these aggregates heads are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>
Unit of measurement	Number of heads
Comments/caveats	It is possible for Member States to pay on the basis of unit other than heads of animals, where appropriate (e.g. livestock units). However, planning in the CAP plan and reporting the annual performance report should be done based on a number of heads. In such cases, a conversion key between the unit for payment (LU) and the number of heads should be defined and used consistently.



Indicator name	O.12 Number of hectares benefitting from support for areas facing natural or other specific constraints, including a breakdown per type of area [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares paid under natural or other area-specific constraints interventions, in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 71)
Methodology	The number of hectares, paid in Financial Year concerned, shall be reported for the 3 area categories designated pursuant to Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, covered by an intervention in the CAP strategic plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> mountain areas; areas, other than mountain areas, facing significant natural constraints; and other areas affected by specific constraints. <p>In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of hectares paid shall be reported per unit amount.</p> <p>If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares of mountain area paid in the Financial Year concerned. - The total number of hectares of areas, other than mountain areas, facing significant natural constraints paid in the Financial Year concerned. - The total number of hectares of other areas affected by specific constraints paid in the Financial Year concerned. - The total number of hectares paid under Natural or other area-specific constraints, in the Financial Year concerned <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates hectares are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	



Indicator name	O.13 Number of hectares benefitting from support under Natura 2000 or Directive 2000/60/EC [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares paid under Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements interventions, in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72)
Methodology	<p>The number of hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported for the following areas, covered by an intervention in the CAP strategic plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Natura 2000 agricultural and forest areas; (b) other delimited nature protection areas with environmental restrictions applicable to farming or forests. (c) agricultural areas included in river basin management plans pursuant to Directive 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive). <p>The number of hectares paid shall be reported per unit amount.</p> <p>If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>Following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) • The total number of paid hectares of Natura 2000 agricultural area. • The total number of paid hectares of Natura 2000 forestry area. • The total number of paid hectares of agricultural area within other delimited nature protection areas with environmental restrictions • The total number of paid hectares of forestry area within other delimited nature protection areas with environmental restrictions • The total number of paid hectares of agricultural area included in the river basin management plans <p>Remark: For these aggregates hectares are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	



Indicator name	O.14 Number of hectares (excluding forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements [back to overview]
Definition	<p>The total number of hectares (excluding forestry) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements and specified in the CAP Strategic Plans, for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>In special cases, if the support is granted as a lump sum, the number of beneficiaries is reported.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70): payments for environment/climate commitments.
Methodology	<p>The number of hectares or other units paid in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount.</p> <p>In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of hectares or other units paid shall be reported per unit amount. If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>The following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of hectares (excluding forestry) under environmental or climate commitments (the area under commitments). This aggregate covers the number of hectares of the farms, which are granted the support as a lump sum. - Total number of beneficiaries, if the support is granted as a lump sum <p>Remark:</p> <p>For these aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple environmental or climate commitments, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate.</p> <p>Units are accounted in full in the aggregates.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares or beneficiaries for lump sum payments
Comments/caveats	<p>Forestry area covered by environment/climate commitments are to be reported under O.15. Maintenance commitments for afforested land and agroforestry are to be reported under O.16.</p> <p>Area under organic commitments shall be reported under O.17.</p> <p>When the payment is exceptionally granted as a lump sum, Member States should also collect the number of hectares for the result indicators and for the aggregated output, unless they duly justify why it is not appropriate.</p>



Indicator name	O.15 Number of hectares (forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of hectares (forestry) or other units (such as trees) covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements specified in the CAP Strategic Plans for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70): Payments for forest environment/climate commitments.
Methodology	The number of hectares or other units paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of hectares (forestry) under environmental or climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements. If commitments are paid per other units than hectares, the covered number of hectares should nevertheless be accounted in the aggregate, unless duly justified. - Total number for each supported unit (other than hectares) under environmental or climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements <p>Remark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For these aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple environmental or climate commitments, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate. - Units are accounted in full in the aggregates
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares, trees or other units
Comments/caveats	Commitments related to the maintenance (and thus not going beyond mandatory requirements) for afforestation and agroforestry are to be reported under O.16.



Indicator name	O.16 Number of hectares or number of other units under maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of hectares (forestry) or other units (such as trees) covered by maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry specified in the CAP Strategic Plans for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70): Payments for maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry
Methodology	The number of hectares or other units paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of hectares (forestry) under commitments. If commitments are paid per other units than hectares, the covered number of hectares should nevertheless be accounted in the aggregate (unless duly justified). - Total number for each supported unit (other than hectares) under maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry <p>Remark:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For these aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>: i.e. where the same hectare benefits from support under multiple environmental or climate commitments, that hectare should be counted only once for the aggregate. - Units are accounted in full in the aggregates
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares, trees or other units
Comments/caveats	Forest environment and climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements are to be reported under O.15. This intervention is linked to R.17 (Afforested land) because this support follows the afforestation and the establishment of agroforestry. Support for maintenance of afforested area or agroforestry systems cannot be linked to R.30 (Supporting sustainable forest management) since this support is not linked to commitments going beyond mandatory requirements.



Indicator name	O.17 Number of hectares or number of other units benefitting from support for organic farming [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of hectares with support for organic farming specified in the CAP Strategic Plans for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. In special cases, if the support is granted as a lump sum, a number of beneficiaries will be reported.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70): payments for commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming practices.
Methodology	The number of hectares or other units paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If only a partial payment was made in Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of hectares paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - Total number of hectares under organic farming (the area under commitments). This aggregate covers the number of hectares of the farms, which are granted the support as a lump sum. - Total number of beneficiaries with support for organic farming, if the support is paid as a lump sum. <p>Remark For the aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>. Units are accounted in full in the aggregates</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares or beneficiaries for lump sum payments
Comments/caveats	When the payment is exceptionally granted as a lump sum, Member States should also collect the number of hectares for the result indicators and for the aggregated output, unless they duly justify why it is not appropriate.



Indicator name	O.18 Number of livestock units (LU) benefitting from support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures [back to overview]
Definition	The number of livestock units (LU) covered by management commitments for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures specified in the CAP Strategic Plans for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments paid per LU (Article 70): animal welfare commitments
Methodology	The number of Livestock units (LU) paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of LU paid per unit amount shall be reported. If only a partial payment was made in the Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of LU paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of LU under commitments for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures (without double counting) <p>Remark</p> <p>For the aggregates LU are accounted in full and there should be <u>no double counting</u>.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of LU
Comments/caveats	The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are available in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290. Investments related to animal welfare, animal health and biosecurity shall be reported under O.20.



Indicator name	O.19 Number of operations or units supporting genetic resources [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of (i) operations supporting genetic resources or (ii) livestock units (LU) of endangered breeds, or (iii) hectares of endangered plant varieties covered by supported management commitments paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70): payments for endangered breeds/plant varieties under (i) threat of genetic erosion, or (ii) conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources, in line with Article 45 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/126
Methodology	The number of operations, LU or hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If only a partial payment was made in Financial Year concerned, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of operations or units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of operations of genetic resources supported - The total number of hectares of endangered plant varieties supported - The total number of LU of endangered breeds supported <p>Remark For the aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>. Units are accounted in full in the aggregates.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of relevant unit: operations, LU or hectares
Comments/caveats	The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are available in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290.



Indicator name	O.20 Number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of supported on-farm productive investments operations or other units for which a payment (grants, financial instruments ²² or a combination of both) was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 73)
Methodology	The number of supported on-farm productive investments operations or other units for which payments were made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - The total number of supported on-farm productive investment operations (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - The total number for each supported unit (other than operation) for on-farm productive investments. <p>Remark: For the aggregates, there should be <u>no double counting</u>. For example, operations for which beneficiaries benefit of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total. Units are accounted in full in the aggregates.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of investment operations or units
Comments/caveats	In their CAP plans, MS should link their interventions to those output indicators they consider relevant. Generally, on-farm investments are related to agricultural activities. Productive investments generally lead to an increase in profitability or value. In the majority of cases, it will be evident to which category an investment belongs to. However, where an investment could be classified as either on-farm or off-farm, the Commission will accept the classification proposed by the MS.

²² In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans.



Indicator name	O.21 Number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or other units for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 73)
Methodology	The number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or other units for which payments have been made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported non-productive investment operations or units by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - The total number of supported non-productive investment operations (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - The total number for each supported unit (other than operation) for on-farm non-productive investments. <p>Remark: Operations for which beneficiaries benefit of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of investment operations or units
Comments/caveats	In general, on-farm investments are related to agricultural activities. Off-farm non-productive investments are to be reported under O.23. However, where an investment could be classified as either on-farm or off-farm, the Commission will accept the classification proposed by the MS. Generally, non-productive investments are investments that do not lead to any significant increase in value or profitability. Typically, they aim at purely environmental improvements and are linked to the achievement of agri-environment-climate objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1). Examples would be the creation and/or restoration of landscape features, such as wetlands, hedges, dry-stone walls and traditional boundaries, or the creation and/or restoration of habitat or landscape elements, such as heathland, species-rich grassland or floristically enhanced grass margins.



Indicator name	O.22 Number of supported infrastructure investment operations or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of supported investments in infrastructure and basic services in rural areas for which a payment (grants, financial instruments ²³ or a combination of both) was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following type of interventions is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 73)
Methodology	The number of supported infrastructure operations or other units for which payments were made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported infrastructure operation or units by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - The total number of supported basic services and infrastructure investment operations (this aggregate covers all operations, included investments paid in other units) - The total number for each supported unit (other than operation) for investments in infrastructure and local services. <p>Remark: Operations for which beneficiaries benefit of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of investment operations or units
Comments/caveats	

²³ In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans.



Indicator name	O.23 Number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or other units for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 73)
Methodology	The number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or other units for which payments have been made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or units by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - The total number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - The total number for each supported unit (other than operation) for off-farm non-productive investments. <p>Remark: Operations for which beneficiaries benefit of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of investment operations or units
Comments/caveats	On-farm non-productive investments are to be reported under O.21. In general, non-productive investments are investments that do not lead to any significant increase in value or profitability. Typically, they aim at purely environmental improvements and are linked to the achievement of agri-environment-climate objectives set out in points (d), (e) and (f) of Article 6(1). Examples would be the creation and/or restoration of landscape features, such as wetlands, hedges, dry-stone walls and traditional boundaries, or the creation and/or restoration of habitat or landscape elements, such as heathland, species-rich grassland or floristically enhanced grass margins.



Indicator name	O.24 Number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or other units for which a payment (grants, financial instruments ²⁴ or a combination of both) that was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 73)
Methodology	The number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or other units for which payments were made (advances excluded) in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or units by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - The total number of supported off-farm productive investment operations (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - The total number for each supported unit (other than operation) for off-farm productive investments. <p>Remark: Operations for which beneficiaries benefit of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of investment operations or units
Comments/caveats	In their CAP plans, MS should link their interventions to those output indicators they consider relevant. Generally, off-farm investments are related to non-agricultural activities. An investment is productive if it leads to an increase in profitability or value. In the majority of cases, it will be evident to which category an investment belongs. However, where an investment could be classified as either on-farm or off-farm, the Commission will accept the classification proposed by the MS.

²⁴ In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans



Indicator name	O.25 Number of young farmers receiving setting up support [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of young farmers receiving installation support (grants, financial instruments ²⁵ or a combination of both) under one or more interventions specified in the CAP Strategic Plan in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following type of interventions is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75): the setting-up of young farmers (Article 75(2)(a))
Methodology	The number of young farmers supported in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of young farmers granted setting up support by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of young farmers granted installation support (without double counting) <p>Remark: Beneficiaries of a combination of setting up grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of young farmers
Comments/caveats	

²⁵ In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans.



Indicator name	O.26 Number of new farmers receiving setting-up support (other than young farmers reported under O.25) [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of new farmers (other than young farmers under O.25) receiving installation support (grants, financial instruments ²⁶ or a combination of both) under one or more interventions specified in the CAP Strategic Plan in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following type of interventions is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75): the start-up of rural businesses linked to agriculture or forestry including the setting up of new farmers, or farm household income diversification (Article 75(2)(b))
Methodology	The number of new farmers (other than young farmers under O.25) supported in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	Following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of new farmers granted setting-up support by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of new farmers (other than young farmers under O.25) granted setting-up support (without double counting) <p>Remark: Beneficiaries of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries (other than young farmers under O.25)
Comments/caveats	

²⁶ In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans.



Indicator name	O.27 Number of rural businesses receiving support for start-up [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of rural businesses receiving start-up support (grants, financial instruments ²⁷ or a combination of both) in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75): the start-up of rural businesses linked to agriculture or forestry including the setting up of new farmers, or farm household income diversification into non-agricultural activities (Article 75(2)(b))
Methodology	The number of rural businesses supported in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of businesses receiving support for start-up by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined). - The number of businesses receiving support for start-up (without double counting) <p>Remark: Businesses receiving a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries
Comments/caveats	

²⁷ In case of guarantee financial instruments, guarantee commitments linked to disbursed loans



Indicator name	O.28 Number of supported producer groups and producer organisations [back to overview]
Definition	The number of producer groups/organisations for which a payment under cooperation was made in the Financial Year concerned under Rural Development policy.
Types of interventions concerned	<p>The following type of interventions is concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 77) <p>Paid to producer groups/organisations, where they are the beneficiary of cooperation support (except other forms of cooperation such as cooperations of producer groups/ organisations reported under O.32).</p>
Methodology	<p>The number of producer groups/organisations supported under Article 77 and paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per intervention.</p> <p>In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of producer groups/organisations paid per unit amount shall be reported.</p> <p>If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>The following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of producer groups/organisations receiving support by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The number of producer groups/organisations receiving support (without double counting)
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries
Comments/caveats	<p>The indicator covers (in accordance with Article 77(4))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiaries of support as an overall amount (covering the cost of cooperation as well as the cost of the projects and operations implemented), as well as - Beneficiaries of support covering only the cost of the operation but using funds from other types of interventions for project implementation (e.g. investments). In this case, however, the project implementation is covered by the corresponding indicators (e.g. for investments), and not by this indicator. - Producer Organisations setting up an operational fund/program are captured by O.35 and should thus not be included in O.28. - Producer Organisations receiving support only through joint cooperation are not included here (but in O.32).



Indicator name	O.29 Number of beneficiaries receiving support to participate in official quality schemes [back to overview]
Definition	The number of beneficiaries participating in quality schemes for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 77)
Methodology	The number of beneficiaries paid to participate in quality schemes in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount . If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	Following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of beneficiaries receiving support by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of beneficiaries receiving support to participate in quality schemes
Unit of measurement	Number of beneficiaries
Comments/caveats	The indicator covers (in accordance with Article 77(4)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries of support as an overall amount (covering the cost of cooperation as well as the cost of the projects and operations implemented), as well as - beneficiaries of support covering only the cost of the operation but using funds from other types of interventions for project implementation (e.g. investments). In this case, however, the project implementation is covered by the corresponding indicators (e.g. for investments), and not by this indicator.



Indicator name	O.30 Number of supported operations or units for generational renewal (excluding setting-up support) [back to overview]
Definition	The number of operations or other units for generational renewal for which a payment under cooperation was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions is are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 77)
Methodology	The number of operations or other units for generational renewal paid under Article 77 in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note)
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of operations or units with support for generational renewal by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of operations with support for generational renewal (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - A total number for each supported unit (other units potentially used to apply simplified cost approaches) for generational renewal.
Unit of measurement	Number of operations or other units
Comments/caveats	The indicator covers (in accordance with Article 77(4)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries of support as an overall amount (covering the cost of cooperation as well as the cost of the projects and operations implemented), as well as - beneficiaries of support covering only the cost of the operation but using funds from other types of interventions for project implementation (e.g. investments). In this case, however, the project implementation is covered by the corresponding indicators (e.g. for investments), and not by this indicator.



Indicator name	O.31 Number of supported local development strategies (LEADER) or preparatory actions [back to overview]
Definition	The number of local development strategies (prepared or implemented) or preparatory actions for which a payment under cooperation was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 77)
Methodology	The number of local development strategies or preparatory actions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount . Cooperation support to implement local development strategies is paid progressively over the programming period. The output reported should correspond to the share of the amount paid in the Financial Year concerned in the committed amount to be paid for that local development strategies. E.g. for a payment of 25% of the committed amount, 0.25 of output is to be reported. In the case of financial instruments (FI), the output indicator shall report the number of final recipient projects receiving FI support under the Leader intervention.
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of local development strategies of preparatory actions paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of local development strategies for which support for preparatory action was paid - The total number of local development strategies whose implementation was supported - Data reported for FIs under O.31 should not be taken into account.
Unit of measurement	Number of local development strategies or preparatory actions <i>[In case of FIs, number of final recipient projects]</i>
Comments/caveats	The indicator covers (in accordance with Article 77(4)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries of support as an overall amount (covering the cost of cooperation as well as the cost of the projects and operations implemented), as well as - beneficiaries of support covering only the cost of the operation but using funds from other types of interventions for project implementation (e.g. investments). In this case, however, the project implementation is covered by the corresponding indicators (e.g. for investments), and not by this indicator.



Indicator name	O.32 Number of supported other cooperation operations or units (excluding EIP reported under O.1) [back to overview]
Definition	The number of other forms of cooperation operations or other units for which a payment under cooperation was made in the Financial Year concerned (excluding EIP operational groups reported under O.1 and all cooperation interventions reported under O.28 to O.31)
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of intervention is concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 77)
Methodology	The number of other form of cooperation operations or other units paid in the Financial Year concerned, shall be reported per unit amount (excluding EIP operational groups reported under O.1 and all cooperation groups reported under O.28 to O.31). If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operation, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of other cooperation operation or units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of other cooperation group operations. (this aggregate covers all operations, included those paid in other units) - A total number for each supported unit (other units potentially used to apply simplified cost approaches) for other cooperation.
Unit of measurement	Number of operations or other units
Comments/caveats	The indicator covers (in accordance with Article 77(4)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - beneficiaries of support as an overall amount (covering the cost of cooperation as well as the cost of the operations implemented), as well as - beneficiaries of support covering only the cost of the operation but using funds from other types of interventions for implementation (e.g. investments). In this case, however, the implementation is covered by the corresponding indicators (e.g. for investments), and not by this indicator.



Indicator name	O.33 Number of supported training, advice and awareness-actions or units [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of information, knowledge exchange, training, advice, innovation promotion and awareness actions (including setting-up of advisory services) or other units (e.g. hours and farmers) carried out for farmers and non-farmers (excluding advice actions reported under O.2) in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78)
Methodology	The number of information, training, advice and awareness actions (including setting-up) or other units for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per unit amount In the case of financial instruments (FI), the output indicator shall report the number of final recipients receiving FI support under the Knowledge exchange and information type of intervention. If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an action, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).
Methodology for the aggregated values	The following aggregates should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of information, knowledge exchange, training, advice, innovation promotion and awareness actions or units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) - Total number of information, knowledge exchange, training, advice, innovation promotion and awareness actions carried out (this aggregate covers all actions, included those paid in other units) - A total number for each supported unit (other than action) for information, knowledge exchange, training, advice, innovation promotion and awareness.
Unit of measurement	Number of operations, beneficiaries or other units (e.g. hours)
Comments/caveats	Plans, studies and awareness actions with the aim of knowledge exchange and spreading of information are accounted under O.33.



Indicator name	O.34^{MO} Number of hectares under environmental practices (summary indicator on physical area covered by conditionality, eco-schemes, agri- and forest-environment-climate management commitments) [back to overview]
Definition	The number of hectares under conditionality and other interventions promoting practices beneficial for environment and climate with CAP support.
Types of intervention* concerned²⁸	All agricultural and forestry area under practices beneficial for environment and climate due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditionality (Annex III) • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Agri-and forest- environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of intervention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives and ‘other sectors’ as defined in Article 42; Article 47(1)(a) (i) to (iii), (viii), (x) and (xii), and (d) and (i) ○ For wine sector: Article 58(1)(a)
Methodology	Total number of hectares subject to conditionality and for which interventions listed above were paid in the Financial year concerned. Hectares are accounted only once for this indicator (i.e. physical area, without double counting). Three sub-indicators shall be calculated according to definition of the indicator and the methodology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total agricultural area under environmental practices (the area under conditionality or under voluntary commitments for the interventions listed above) • Total agricultural area under voluntary commitments for the interventions listed above (i.e. excluding the area only under GAEC) • Total forestry area paid for the interventions listed above
Unit of measurement	Number of hectares
Comments/caveats	To ease the geospatial location and thus a calculation without double counting, the area taken into account is the total area under commitment, i.e. if a Member State applies a maximum share of hectares paid, the whole area under commitment is accounted. All eligible area subject to conditionality shall be reported under this indicator. In case the Member State will apply a fixed reduction coefficient on permanent grassland, only eligible areas (e.g. after the application of pro rata) should be reported. There is a risk of double counting between sectoral types of interventions and other interventions, as sectoral types of interventions are not in IACS (except for wine). However, the risk of double counting is estimated to be low, because often the 2 types of support are granted on different farms. Therefore, the hectares concerned under sectoral types of interventions should simply be added to the hectares under other area-based payments.

²⁸ Conditionality is included in this output indicator although it is not an intervention.



	<p>The same may be true of management commitments undertaken by beneficiaries who are not farmers.</p> <p>This indicator is not used for performance clearance.</p>
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Indicator name	O.35 Number of supported operational programmes [back to overview]
Definition	Total number of operational programmes per sector for which payments relating to interventions under the same operational programme were made in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following sectoral types of interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sector and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 42: Article 47
Methodology	<p>The number of operational programmes for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per average unit amount.</p> <p>If one or more instalments are paid before the final payment for an operational programme, only a partial output is to be reported (see cover note).</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>Following aggregates should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of supported operational programmes paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several average unit amounts are defined) <p>Total number of operational programmes per sector</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of operational programmes
Comments/caveats	This indicator measures the total number of operational programmes per sector implemented by producer organisations, associations of producer organisations or transnational producer organisations or associations of producer organisations during the year in the concerned MS.



Indicator name	O.36 Number of actions or units supported in the wine sector back to overview
Definition	The total number of actions or other units in the wine sector paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of sectoral types of interventions are concerned (Article 58(1)(a) – (m)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) restructuring and conversion of vineyards, consisting of one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i)- varietal conversions, also by means of grafting-on, including to improve the quality or environmental sustainability, for reasons of adaptation to climate change or for the enhancement of genetic diversity, (ii)- relocation of vineyards, (iii)- replanting of vineyards where that is necessary following mandatory grubbing up for health or phytosanitary reasons on the instruction of the Member State competent authority, (iv)- improvements to vineyard management techniques, in particular the introduction of advanced systems of sustainable production including the reduction of the use of pesticides, but excluding the normal renewal of vineyards consisting of replanting with the same grape variety according to the same system of vine cultivation, when vines have to come to the end of their natural life; b) investments in tangible and intangible assets in wine-growing farming systems, excluding operations relevant to the type of intervention provided for in point (a), processing facilities and winery infrastructure, as well as marketing structures and tools; c) green harvesting meaning the total destruction or removal of grape bunches while still in their immature stage, thereby reducing the yield of the relevant area to zero and excluding non-harvesting comprising of leaving commercial grapes on the plants at the end of the normal production cycle; d) harvest insurance against income losses as a consequence of adverse climatic events assimilated to natural disasters, adverse climatic events, animals, plant diseases or pest infestations; e) tangible and intangible investments in innovation consisting of development of innovative products, including products from and by-products of wine making, wine products' processes and technologies and its digitalisation, as well as other investments adding value at any stage of the supply chain, including for knowledge exchange and contribution to adaptation to the climate change; f) advisory services, in particular concerning the conditions of employment and employer obligations as well as occupational health and safety;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">g) distillation of by-products of wine making carried out in accordance with the restrictions laid down in Part II Section D, of Annex VIII to Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013;h) information actions concerning Union wines carried out in Member States encouraging responsible consumption of wine or promoting Union quality schemes covering designations of origin and geographical indications;i) actions undertaken by interbranch organisations recognised by Member States in the wine sector in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 aiming at enhancing the reputation of Union vineyards by promoting wine tourism in production regions;j) actions undertaken by interbranch organisations recognised by Member States in the wine sector in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 aiming at improving market knowledge;k) promotion carried out in third countries, consisting of one or more of the following actions and activities aimed at improving the competitiveness of the wine sector, and the opening, diversification or consolidation of the markets:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. public relations, promotion or advertisement actions, in particular highlighting the high standards of the Union products, especially in terms of quality, food safety or the environment;ii. participation at events, fairs or exhibitions of international importance;iii. information campaigns, in particular on the Union quality schemes concerning designations of origin, geographical indications and organic production;iv. studies of new markets, necessary for the expansion of market outlets;v. studies to evaluate the results of the information and promotion measures;vi. preparation of technical files, including laboratory tests and assessments, concerning oenological practices, phytosanitary and hygiene rules, as well as other third country requirements for import of products of the wine sector, to facilitate access to third country markets;l) temporary and degressive assistance to cover administrative costs of setting up of mutual funds;m) Investments in tangible and intangible assets aiming to enhance the sustainability of wine production by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. improving the use and management of water;ii. converting to organic production;iii. introducing integrated production techniques;iv. purchasing equipment for precision or digitised production methods;v. contributing to soil conservation and enhancement of soil carbon;
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	<p>vi. creating or preserving habitats favourable for biodiversity or maintaining landscape, including the conservation of historical features; or</p> <p>vii. reducing waste production and improving waste management.</p>
Methodology	<p>The number of actions or other units in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per intervention.</p> <p>In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of operations per unit amount shall be reported.</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>The following aggregate should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of wine sector beneficiaries of CAP support, without double counting - Total number of actions in the wine sector carried out (this aggregate covers all actions, included those paid in other units) - The total number of hectares supported for restructuring and conversion of vineyards - The total number of hectares supported for green harvesting - The total number of tonnes distilled - The total number of hectolitres distilled
Unit of measurement	<p>Number of hectares for interventions under letters a, c above.</p> <p>Number of tonnes or hectolitres for interventions under letters g above.</p> <p>Number of actions for interventions under letters b, d, e, f, h, i, j, k, l, m above.</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries for the aggregate.</p>
Comments/caveats	



Indicator name	O.37 Number of actions or units for beekeeping preservation or improvement [back to overview]
Definition	The total number of actions or other units for beekeeping preservation/improvement paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of sectoral types of interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For apiculture sector and the Union financial assistance ((Article 55(1) (a-g)): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) advisory services, technical assistance, training, information and exchange of best practices, including through networking, for beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations; (b) investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, as well as other actions, including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) combatting beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis; (ii) preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of management practices adapted to changing climate conditions; (iii) restocking of beehives in the Union including bee breeding; (iv) rationalising transhumance; (c) actions to support laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products, bee losses or productivity drops, and substances potentially toxic to bees; (d) actions to preserve or increase the existing number of beehives in the Union, including bee breeding; (e) cooperation with specialised bodies for the implementation of research programs in the field of beekeeping and apiculture products; (f) promotion, communication and marketing including market monitoring actions and activities aimed in particular at raising consumer awareness about the quality of apiculture products; (g) actions to enhance product quality.
Methodology	<p>The number of actions or other units in the Financial Year concerned shall be reported per intervention.</p> <p>In case within one intervention several unit amounts are defined, the number of actions per unit amount shall be reported.</p>
Methodology for the aggregated values	<p>The following aggregate should be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The total number of units paid by intervention (if relevant, i.e. when within one intervention several unit amounts are defined) - The total number of beekeepers beneficiaries of CAP support, without double counting (this aggregate covers all interventions, included those paid in other units) - The total number of beehives supported under letters above - The total number of beehives supported (this aggregate covers all interventions, included in the numerator of R.35)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The total number of beehives in Member State territory (Article 56)- Total number of actions for the beekeeping preservation/improvement carried out (this aggregate covers all interventions, included those paid in other units)
Unit of measurement	Number of beekeepers for interventions under letters a, b above. Number of beehives for interventions under letters b above. Number of actions for interventions under letters c, d, e, f, g above.
Comments/caveats	

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Ministero delle politiche agricole alimentari e forestali
Via XX Settembre, 20 Roma



Pubblicazione realizzata con il contributo FEASR (Fondo europeo per l'agricoltura e lo sviluppo rurale) nell'ambito del Programma Rete Rurale Nazionale 2014-2020

