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WORKING PAPER

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WORKING DOCUMENT

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Working Party on Horizontal Agricultural Questions (CAP Reform)
N° Cion doc.:	9645/18 + COR 1 + ADD 1
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation on CAP Strategic Plans - "Cover note" on output and result indicators

Delegations will find attached a "cover note" on output and result indicators received from the Commission services for discussion in the Working Party on Horizontal Agricultural Questions (CAP reform) on 28 May 2019.

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This document provides additional information to complement the Output and Result Indicator fiches in the annex and should aid in their understanding. Its structure generally follows the structure of the indicator fiches. It is intended purely to facilitate the work of the Working Party on horizontal questions in the context of the ordinary legislative procedure. It does not anticipate the content of any legislative act and has no interpretative value.

General reporting principles are also included in the 'non-paper on the content of the Annual Performance Report (APR)¹, presented to the Council Working Party for Horizontal Agricultural. This document complements the non-paper.

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The reporting period for all output and result indicators relates to payments made during the previous financial year (FY), i.e. in the APR submitted by 15 February of year N, MS shall report on the interventions paid between 16 October year N-2 and 15 October year N-1.

2. OUTPUT INDICATORS (OI)

2.1 Introduction

The output indicators included in Annex I of the SPR fall into two categories:

- 30 OI that are used both for performance clearance and for monitoring. For the the purpose of monitoring aggregated values are also requested;
- 5 additional OI necessary for the effective monitoring and evaluation of the CAP but not used for clearance. These are:
 - O.3 Number of CAP support beneficiaries
 - O.7 Number of beneficiaries subject to enhanced income support for young farmers
 - O.31 Number of ha under environmental practices
 - O.32 Number of ha subject to conditionality
 - O.33 Number of producer organisations setting up an operational fund/programme

These 5 additional indicators are nevertheless included in Annex I because they are necessary for the assessment of overall CAP performance. For example, O.3 Number of CAP support beneficiaries belongs to the core list of indicators listed in Annex XII of the SPR Regulation to be reported to the EP and Council pursuant to Article 128 SPR Regulation and O.32 on conditionality is the only source of information on the implementation of the basic layer of the new green architecture.

¹ Working Paper (2018/0216(COD))

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Neither these 5 indicators, nor the aggregated values requested for the 30 other OI, require the establishment of planned outputs, nor are they used for performance clearance². These values are, however, essential to monitor the CAP adequately and for the overall assessment of the CAP's performance.

2.2 Types of intervention concerned

This section of the fiches describes the types of interventions concerned by the indicator.

- A specific table establishes under which output indicators sectoral types of interventions are to be reported (see Annex I).
- The implementation of Leader shall only be reported under O.27 and thus operations implemented through Local Development Strategies should not be included in other output indicators.
- Reporting shall take into account the specificities of financial instruments provided in accordance with Article 74 of the CAP SP Regulation (see instructions under point 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 and Annex II of this note).
- Conditionality is not an intervention in the sense of Article 3(c) of the CAP SP Regulation as specific support is not granted, while farmers are subject to administrative penalty in case of no respect of conditionality rules. However, areas covered by good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) have to be reported following the same principles as interventions, with the specificities indicated in this document and in relevant indicators fiches (O.32 and O.31).

2.3 Methodology

This part of the fiche describes the calculation method for the indicator values.

2.3.1 General methodological principles

- The values of the reported output indicators relate only to the payments made in the Financial Year concerned. These are thus annual (non-cumulative) data.³

2.3.2 Output values used for performance clearance

- For the purpose of performance clearance, the realised outputs of each intervention shall only be reported once, namely under the relevant output-indicator, as specified in the CAP Strategic Plan.

³ In contrast to certain result indicators which are to be reported in a cumulative manner.

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- The reporting for performance clearance shall be done on an annual basis for all interventions for which payments have been made in the financial year concerned (advances paid prior to delivery of the corresponding output should be excluded, as explained subsequently). Reporting shall be done:
 - per intervention or
 - per unit amount of support where there are several unit amounts defined within one intervention
- Where output indicator values are used for performance clearance, the output value shall be reported as the proportion of the expenditure paid for that output. However, aggregated values should be reported in full (see also below). Therefore partial outputs are to be reported for partially completed operations.
- In accordance with payment deadlines for **direct payments**, payments for those interventions should normally be made entirely within a single financial year (including both advances and final payments). Therefore, the output reported should generally cover the **full output** (e.g. full area, LU etc.). If, nevertheless, the payment for an output were to be split over two financial years, only a partial output should be reported, corresponding to the share of the payment, in the FY concerned. For example: for 100 ha for which only a 90% payment was made in the FY concerned, the MS should report 90 ha ($100 * 0.9$ ha).
- For **IACS Rural Development** interventions, the payment for an output can be split over two financial years, as the payment for a claim in Year N, can be made in FY N (advances) and N+1. If the payment for an output were to be split over two financial years, only a partial output should be reported, corresponding to the share of the payment, in the FY concerned. For example: for 100 ha for which only a 75% payment was made in the FY concerned, the MS should report 75 ha. ($100 * 0.75$ ha)
- For **non-IACS Rural Development** interventions, due to the nature of the operation, support may be paid in several **instalments** (advances excluded) and the period between payments may be longer than 1 year. Instalments are considered as proxies for the progress in the deliverable of the output. In this case, the output value reported should correspond to the share of the amount paid in the Financial Year concerned in the committed amount. For example, for an instalment of 25% of the committed (or, depending on the operation, approved/contracted) amount, 0.25 of output shall be reported.
- For performance clearance purposes, if an operation receives support both in the form of grant and financial instrument, the output indicators shall be reported per type of support, as if they were provided to different operations. In this case, no double counting occurs for the same public expenditure, since the eligible public expenditure of the different types of supports is cleared separately.

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- ‘Advances’ are dealt with in Articles 30 and 42 of the HZR. The following should be considered:
 - Based on Article 35(2) of the HZR advances without a corresponding output shall not be included in the performance clearance, as they are considered as payments made before any goods or services have materialised (**‘real advances’**). Thus, although expenditure related to advances referred to in Article 42(3) of the HZR paid for rural development “investments’ and ‘cooperation’ interventions, shall be reported in the Annual Accounts, the outputs related to this cleared expenditure should be reported later, with the final payment.
 - Advances referred to in Article 30(4)(a) of HZR relating to Financial Instruments will also be treated as ‘real advances’ as described above. Following Art.30(5), these advances shall be reported together with the corresponding output indicators no later than in the last Annual Performance Report.
 - Advances referred to in Article 42(2) HZR for direct payments and RD IACS interventions: These advance payments are actually first instalments and not ‘real advances’, as the corresponding output has already been delivered by the time of the first payment.
 - Article 42(4) provides the possibility to adopt delegated acts supplementing the rules on the interventions or measures for which MS may pay advances. Such advances would have to respect the principles as set out in this non-paper.

2.3.3. Output-values not used for performance clearance

- For the output indicators which are used for monitoring and evaluation only (O.3, O.7, O.31, O.32, O.33), the outputs (beneficiaries, area) shall always be counted in full.

Aggregated values of output indicators

- The draft fiches provide MS with methodology for calculating the aggregates of output indicators needed for monitoring and communication purposes.
- Generally, MS will be requested to provide:
 - Total (net) outputs
 - Total per type of intervention where relevant
 - Total per intervention where relevant (i.e. where several unit amounts are defined)

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- The reported data for aggregated values shall not include double counting of ‘output’: i.e. where a given unit of output (e.g. hectare or LU) is covered by multiple relevant interventions, this unit should be counted only once in the aggregate. Double counting can be avoided by using the unique identifier for beneficiaries and the geospatial application for area-based interventions.
- For monitoring purposes, for operations receiving both grant and financial instrument support, a unique identifier for the operation is necessary to avoid double counting, e.g., number of on-farm productive investments (O18).
- For the calculation of aggregates, all units (ha, beneficiaries etc.) shall be counted in **full** (this data is used for monitoring, not for clearance purposes).

2.4 Unit of measurement

This part of the fiche describes the unit of measurement for the value to be reported.

- This might be projects, Livestock Units (LU), Hectares (Ha), number of beehives, number of actions etc., depending on the definition of the intervention/unit amount in the CAP Strategic Plan. For one OI there may be outputs with different units of measurement (for example: number of actions, number of beehives and number of beekeepers under O.35). In such a case, only outputs with the same unit of measurement can be aggregated, and several distinct aggregate values should be reported for the OI concerned.

3. RESULT INDICATORS (RI)

3.1 General

- Quantified targets/milestones shall be established for each of the RIs which are relevant for the specific objectives and interventions described in the CAP Plan.
- Each year, MS shall report in the APR the value for each common RI for which they have set a target/milestone.
- All planned interventions must contribute to at least one common RI.
- In recognition of the fact that an intervention/operation can have multiple effects, a single intervention/operation may contribute to more than one RI. However within one RI, units cannot be double counted.
- For example, 1 ha under a management commitment to reduce nitrogen application could be counted under R.19 Improving air quality, R.20 Protecting water quality and R.21 Sustainable nutrient management.

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- However, where the same ha is under more than one commitment, for example under a management commitment to reduce nitrogen application and also supported to maintain organic farming, it can count only once (i.e. as 1 ha) towards each relevant RI (e.g. R.20).
- For RI expressed as shares, the APR shall report the numerator and the denominator (and not only the RI value) to allow aggregation at EU level.
- Performance reporting will require only one value per RI. An exception is R.11 (share of value of marketed production by sectoral Producer Organisations with operational programmes) where reporting in the APR will include figures per sector (for monitoring purposes only).
- RI are intended to measure effects going beyond conditionality requirements. In other words, for indicators based on area shares, areas subject to GAEC/SMR only, with no additional commitments, shall not be included in relevant RI values. The only exception to this is R.4, which specifically captures the share of agricultural area receiving income support and subject to conditionality.

3.2 *Types of interventions*

- By identifying the potentially relevant types of intervention, this section of the fiche provides guidance on what interventions, when their particular requirements or conditions can justify it, can be linked to the indicator (i.e. count towards its quantification) in a typical intervention logic.
- MS could also link interventions of other types not indicated in this section (e.g. coupled payments or sectoral types of intervention) to given indicators if justified by their intervention logic.
- For example, MS can define specific coupled payments to address environmental issues where coupled payments have been designed to address this specific need. In such cases the area covered by this coupled payment could be included in the result indicators to which it contributes, even if ‘coupled payments’ are not indicated in the section ‘type of interventions’ in the relevant indicator fiche.
- For ‘organic farming’, there are requirements in the EU legislation on organic farming that justify a link between the intervention supporting organic farming and the following RIs: R.14 (carbon), R.18 (soil), R.20 (water quality), R.27 (biodiversity), R.36 (AMR), R.37 (pesticides). MS may attribute organic farming to other RI when specific requirements or conditions of the intervention can justify it.
- The types of interventions listed in each fiche are thus neither compulsory nor exhaustive, but those considered relevant in a typical situation. Depending on

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their specific conditions, needs assessment and strategy, MS could also design an intervention logic using interventions from other types of interventions provided that the specific conditions of the intervention are demonstrated to contribute to the relevant result. Evidence could be from research or pilot projects, evaluations of previous activities etc.

- There are three exceptions to this flexibility: the calculation of R4 (share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality), R.6 (percentage of additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size) and R.7 (Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs). For these indicators the types of intervention to be quantified in the indicator value are limited to those listed in the fiche. This is because these indicators are specifically intended to assess the results of particular types of interventions.
- MS shall define in their CAP Strategic Plan the interventions which contribute to each RI. This attribution must be respected in the APR when reporting the values of the different RIs. However, for certain types of interventions like investments and cooperation, such attributions may be revised based on the outcomes of the calls for application. Where several different actions or commitments are included within a single intervention, the different parts of this intervention may be attributed to different RI(s), depending on their specific conditions. All parts of the intervention must however be attributed to at least one RI.
- In some cases, the range of operations which may be implemented within an intervention is very broad. This is particularly the case for investments and cooperation. In these situations, individual operations within the intervention may contribute to different RI(s). It is likely that the intervention as a whole (or each of its component parts) would be attributed to at least one RI(s). However, when operations are selected, they should be assessed individually and attributed (ex-post) to additional RIs as appropriate. For example, all investments to modernise farm holdings should be attributed to R.9 (share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency). Depending on the precise nature of the investments financed, individual operations might also contribute to R.3 (share of farms benefitting from support to digital farming technology), and/or R.15 (supported investments in renewable energy production capacity), and/or R.16 (energy savings), and/or R.23 (share of farms with investments to care for the environment or climate), and/or R.31 (new jobs in supported projects).

3.3 Methodology

- RI values should be based on implementation during the Financial Year concerned.⁴ Many RI are reported as annual values (e.g. share of UAA covered by a type of commitment in the relevant FY). However, for R.1, R.2, R.3, R.9,

⁴ For result indicators expressed as a share, the denominator generally has a fixed value. See specific point.

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R.10, R.15, R.16, R.17, R.23, R.24, R.30, R.31, R.32, R.33, R.34, R.35, R.36 and R.38 cumulative values shall be reported. Examples of how to calculate values for cumulative RIs are provided in Annex II.

- As described above, several interventions can be relevant for a single RI. However, within one RI each relevant unit (individual hectare, beneficiary, animal etc.) must be counted only once (no ‘double counting’). Exception: Establishing the number of beneficiaries in the numerator of R.1 whilst ensuring no double counting would be too burdensome in view of the likely increase in precision that it would bring.
- Although OI and RI may be generated by the implementation of the same interventions, they are not necessarily based on the same unit of measurement (due to their different functions). *For example, the OI for the type of intervention ‘investments’ is the number of investment operations (beneficiaries are paid for each investment operation they carry out, e.g. O.18) whereas the RI (e.g. R.23) captures the effects of those interventions in a way to reflect their intended policy purpose (modernisation, environment and climate...).*
- Contrary to OI the unit of measurement in RI is always counted in **full** even if only a partial payment was made in the concerned FY (real advance payments are excluded).
- The denominators are generally context indicators for which a fixed value should be used throughout the implementation period. These initial values shall be included in the CAP Strategic Plan and should notably be used for the target setting. This means that they should be automatically filled in the APR. Exception: R.11 Concentration of supply, where the values in the denominator (production value) should be adapted on a yearly basis in order to reduce the effect of price volatility on the indicator.
- When the numerator refers to the number of ‘farmers’ granted support, for the denominator the number of farms collected by Eurostat in the Farm structure survey should be used, as the definition of ‘farmer’ in the SPR approaches most closely the definition of ‘farm’ in Eurostat:
 - Farmer in SPR, Art. 3(a): *‘farmer’ means a natural or legal person, or a group of natural or legal persons, regardless of the legal status granted to such group and its members by national law, whose holding is situated within the territorial scope of the Treaty[...] and exercises an agricultural activity as defined by Member States.*
 - Definition ‘farm’ in Eurostat: *An agricultural holding, or holding or farm is a single unit, both technically and economically, operating under a single management and which undertakes agricultural activities within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity*

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- Beekeepers are counted as beneficiaries of the CAP and shall thus be included in the numerator of several indicators. However, not all beekeepers are included in the denominator as Eurostat only includes data on beekeepers when they have other farming activities.
- As non-agricultural area may be subject to conditionality or to management commitments, non-agricultural area can be included in the numerator, even if not considered in the denominator which refers to “UAA”. This is relevant for RIs related to ‘Share of agricultural land’ (R.12, R.14, R.18, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.27, R.29 and R.37). Examples could be parcels covered by forest or by permanent grassland with high proportion of trees and shrubs (which render the parcel not eligible for direct payments).

3.4 Unit of measurement

This part of the fiche describes the unit of measurement for the value to be reported in the APR.

- For example, this might be a percentage or number (e.g. share of farms, share of land, number of jobs created in full time equivalent (FTE)).

3.5 Point of data collection

This part of the fiche describes at which moment in time the values contributing to the RI shall be counted. Generally, this is the moment in which a first payment (excluding real advance payments) is made in the Financial Year concerned.

4. LEADER

- Incorporating the implementation of Leader into the CAP Plan performance system presents some specific challenges, although paradoxically, Leader has always embodied elements of the new delivery model, with its flexible, territory-specific approach, built on principles, needs and objectives, rather than menus and checklists.
- Leader, whilst clearly intrinsically connected to specific objective (h) “promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including bio-economy and sustainable forestry”, can also contribute to any of the other eight specific objectives, through the design and implementation of Local Development Strategies (LDS). However, since Leader is a bottom-up initiative, the expected contributions from this intervention to CAP Plan results and objectives are difficult to anticipate before the LDS have been selected. A specific approach to incorporating Leader into the CAP Plan performance system is therefore proposed.

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- For the development and approval of the CAP Plan, the Leader intervention should be attributed to a RI which is linked to specific objective (h), and allows for setting a target indicating the expected extent of Leader implementation.
- Once all LDS have been selected, the MS should modify the CAP Plan to add to the existing target values the additional contribution expected from implementation of the LDS. This may include introducing some additional RIs, if there are no other interventions contributing to them (for example, it may be that in some cases R.35 (Promoting social inclusion) or R.34 (Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure) are only supported via Leader.
- MS should then incorporate the achieved contribution of LDS to each of the identified RIs in their APRs.

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Annex I: Where to record Sectoral types of interventions?

SECTORAL INTERVENTIONS – OUTPUT INDICATORS – RESULT INDICATORS⁵

Interventions		Output indicators		Result indicators	
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES				R.10 and R.11 are applicable on all interventions	
Article 43(1)(a)	Investments	O.18	Number of supported on-farm productive investments	R.3	Digitising agriculture
		O.20	Number of supported non-productive investments	R.9	Farm modernisation and food waste
		O.21	Number of off-farm productive investments	R.16	Enhance energy efficiency
				R.23	Environment/climate related performance through investment
				R.31	Growth and jobs in rural areas
				R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 43(1)(b)	Research and experimental production			R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation
				R.24	Environment/climate related performance through knowledge
Article 43(1)(c)	Organic production	O.15	Number of ha with support for organic farming	R.14	Carbon storage in soils and biomass
				R.18	Improving soils
				R.20	Protecting water quality
				R.27	Preserving habitats and species
				R.37	Sustainable pesticide use
Article 43(1)(d)	Integrated production	0.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by	R.18	Improving soils

⁵ The list presented here is indicative and not exhaustive, Member States can add additional indicators where justified.

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

			environmental/ climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	R.21 R.20 R.37	Sustainable nutrient management Protecting water quality Sustainable pesticide use
Article 43(1)(e)	Actions to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon			R.14 R.18	Carbon storage in soils and biomass Improving soils
Article 43(1)(f)	Actions to create and maintain habitats			R.27	Preserving habitats and species
Article 43(1)(g)	Actions to save energy			R.16	Enhance energy efficiency
Article 43(1)(h)	Actions to improve pest resilience			R.12 R.37	Adaptation to climate change Sustainable pesticide use
Article 43(1)(i)	Action to improve use and management of water			R.12 R.20 R.22	Adaptation to climate change Protecting water quality Sustainable water use
Article 43(1)(j)	Actions to reduce waste production			R.9 R.32	Farm modernisation and food waste Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 43(1)(k)	Actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and storage				
Article 43(1)(l)	Actions to mitigate climate change, to adapt to climate change and to increase renewable energy use	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	R.14 R.12 R.21 R.15	Carbon storage in soils and biomass Adaptation to climate change Sustainable nutrient management Green energy from agriculture and forestry
Article 43(1)(m)	Implementation of EU and national schemes	O.25	Number of farmers receiving support to participate in quality schemes	R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 43(1)(n)	Promotion and communication	O.34	Number of promotion and information actions, and market monitoring	R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 43(1)(o)	Advisory services and technical assistance	O.29	Number of farmers trained / given advice	R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation
Article 43(1)(p)	Training and exchange of best practices	O.30	Number of non-farmers trained/given advice	R.24	Environment/climate related performance through knowledge
Article 43(2)(a)	Setting-up / refilling mutual funds	O.8	Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
Article 43(2)(d)	Market withdrawals				

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Article 43(2)(e)	Green harvesting				
Article 43(2)(f)	Non-harvesting				
Article 43(2)(g)	Harvest insurance				
Article 43(2)(b)	Investments for management of volumes	O.18 O.21	Number of supported on-farm productive investments Number of off-farm productive investments	R.5	Risk management
Article 43(2)(c)	Replanting of orchards following grubbing-up due to phytosanitary reasons	O.18	Number of supported on-farm productive investments	R.5	Risk management
Article 43(2)(h)	Coaching	O.29 O.30	Number of farmers trained / given advice Number of non-farmers trained/given advice	R.1 R.5	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Risk management
Article 43(2)(k)	Advisory services and technical assistance	O.29 O.30	Number of farmers trained / given advice Number of non-farmers trained/given advice	R.1 R.5	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Risk management
Article 43(2)(i)	Implementation and management of phytosanitary protocols with third countries			R.5	Risk management
Article 43(2)(j)	Implementation of EU and national quality schemes	O.25	Number of farmers receiving support to participate in EU quality schemes	R.5	Risk management
WINE					
Article 52 (1)(a)	Restructuring and conversion of vineyards	O.13 O.18 O.20	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments Number of supported on-farm productive investments Number of supported non-productive investments	R.3 R.9 R.12 R.18 R.20 R.21 R.22 R.23	Digitising agriculture Farm modernisation Adaptation to climate change Improving soils Protecting water quality Sustainable nutrient management Sustainable water use Environment/climate related performance through investment

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				R.29 R.37	Preserving landscape features Sustainable pesticide use
Article 52 (1)(b)	Investments	O.18 O.21	Number of supported on-farm productive investments Number of off-farm productive investments	R.1 R.3 R.9 R.16 R.23 R.24 R.31 R.32	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Digitising agriculture Farm modernisation Enhance energy efficiency Environment/climate related performance through investment Environment/climate related performance through knowledge Growth and jobs in rural areas Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 52 (1)(c)	Green harvesting	O.8	Number of farmers covered by supported crisis prevention and risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
Article 52 (1)(d)	Harvest insurance	O.8	Number of farmers covered by supported crisis prevention and risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
Article 52 (1)(e)	Investments in innovation	O.18 O.21	Number of supported on-farm productive investments Number of off-farm productive investments	R.1 R.3 R.9 R.16 R.23 R.24 R.31 R.32	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Digitising agriculture Farm modernisation Enhance energy efficiency Environment/climate related performance through investment Environment/climate related performance through knowledge Growth and jobs in rural areas Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 52 (1)(f)	Distillation of by-products of wine making			R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy

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Article 52 (1) (g)	Information actions (in Member States)	O.34	Number of promotion and information actions	R.10	Better supply chain organisation
Article 52 (1) (h)	Promotion in third countries	O.34	Number of promotion and information actions	R.10	Better supply chain organisation
Article 52 (1) (i)	Setting up of mutual funds	O.8	Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
HOPS, OLIVE OIL AND TABLE OLIVES AND ‘OTHER SECTORS’				R.10 and R.11 are applicable on all interventions	
Article 60(1)(a)(i-xi)	Investments	O.18 O.20 O.21	Number of supported on-farm productive investments Number of supported non-productive investments Number of off-farm productive investments	R.3 R.9 R.16 R.23 R.31 R.32	Digitising agriculture Farm modernisation and food waste Enhance energy efficiency Environment/climate related performance through investment Growth and jobs in rural areas Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 60(1)(a)(i-xi)	Research and experimental production			R.1 R.24	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Environment/climate related performance through knowledge
Article 60(1)(a)(i)	Other actions soil conservation	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.13 R.14 R.18 R.21	Reducing emission in livestock sector Carbon storage in soils and biomass Improving soils Sustainable nutrient management
Article 60(1)(a)(ii)	Other actions improve use and management of water	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.12 R.20 R.22	Adaptation to climate change Protecting water quality Sustainable water use
Article 60(1)(a)(iii)	Other actions preventing damage by adverse climatic events	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.12	Adaptation to climate change
Article 60(1)(a)(iv)	Other actions save energy			R.16	Enhance energy efficiency
Article 60(1)(a)(v)	Other actions ecological packaging			R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 60(1)(a)(vi)	Other actions animal health and	O.16	Number of livestock unit covered by	R.36	Limiting antibiotic use

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

	welfare		support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures	R.38	Improving animal welfare
Article 60(1)(a)(vii)	Other actions reduce waste production	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.9 R.32	Farm modernisation and food waste Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 60(1)(a)(viii)	Other actions improve pest resilience	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.12 R.36 R.37	Adaptation to climate change Limiting antibiotic use Sustainable pesticide use
Article 60(1)(a)(ix)	Other actions reduce risks and impacts of pesticides use	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.36 R.37	Limiting antibiotic use Sustainable pesticide use
Article 60(1)(a)(xi)	Other actions create and maintain habitats	O.13	Number of ha (agricultural) covered by environmental/ climate commitments	R.27	Preserving habitats and species
Article 60(1)(b), Article 60(1)(c)	Advisory services and technical assistance Training and exchange of best practices	O.29 O.30	Number of farmers trained / given advice Number of non-farmers trained/given advice	R.1 R.24	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Environment/climate related performance through knowledge
Article 60(1)(d)	Organic production	O.15	Number of ha with support for organic farming	R.13 R.14 R.18 R.20 R.27 R.36 R.37 R.38	Reducing emissions in the livestock sector Carbon storage in soils and biomass Improving soils Protecting water quality Preserving habitats and species Limiting antibiotic use Sustainable pesticide use Improving animal welfare
Article 60(1)(e)	Actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and storage			R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 60(1)(f)	Promotion, communication and marketing	O.34	Number of promotion and information actions, and market monitoring		

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

Article 60(1)(g)	Implementation of EU and national schemes	0.25	Number of farmers receiving support to participate in quality schemes	R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy
Article 60(1)(h)	Implementation of traceability and certification systems				
Article 60(2)(a) Article 60(2)(c) Article 60(2)(e) Article 60(2)(f) Article 60(2)(g) Article 60(2)(h)	Setting-up / refilling mutual funds Collective storage Market withdrawals Green harvesting Non-harvesting Harvest insurance	0.8	Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
Article 60(2)(b)	Investments for management of volumes	0.18	Number of supported on-farm productive investments	R.5	Risk management
Article 60(2)(d)	Replanting of orchards following grubbing-up due to phytosanitary reasons	0.21	Number of off-farm productive investments		
APICULTURE					
Article 49 (1)(a)	Technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisations	0.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.1 R.9 R.24	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Farm modernisation Environmental/climate performance through knowledge
Article 49 (1)(b)	Actions to combat beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis	0.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.5	Risk Management: Share of farms with CAP risk management tools
Article 49 (1)(c)	Actions to rationalise transhumance	0.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.1 R.9	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Farm modernisation
Article 49 (1)(d)	Actions to support laboratories for the analysis of apiculture products	0.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation
Article 49 (1)(e)	Restocking of beehives in the Union	0.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.9	Farm modernisation

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

Article 49 (1)(f)	Cooperation with specialised bodies for the implementation of research programs in the field of beekeeping and apiculture products	O.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.1 R.24	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Environmental/climate performance through knowledge
Article 49 (1)(g)	Market monitoring actions	O.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.1 R.10	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation Better supply chain organisation
Article 49 (1)(h)	Actions to enhance product quality	O.35	Number of actions for beekeeping preservation/improvement	R.10	Better supply chain organisation

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Annex II:– Types of Interventions using Financial instruments

LINK TO OUTPUT INDICATORS & RESULT INDICATORS

For clearance purposes, output indicators are reported separately for FIs and grants (showing 2 outputs for the same project for the clearance of the different forms of support), but for aggregated outputs and result indicators the same project and beneficiary receiving grant and FI shall be counted only once. It implies using a unique project identifier and unique beneficiary identifier.

Types of Interventions	Output indicators		Result indicators	
Risk management tools (Art.70)	O.8	Number of farmers covered by supported risk management instruments	R.5	Risk management
Investments (Art.68)	O.18	Number of supported on-farm productive investments	R.3 R.9	Digitising agriculture Farm modernisation
	O.19	Number of supported local infrastructures	R.15	Green energy from agriculture and forestry
	O.21	Number of off-farm productive investments	R.16 R.23	Enhance energy efficiency Environment/climate-related performance through investment
Installation support (Art.69)			R.31 R.32	Growth and jobs in rural areas Developing the rural bioeconomy
	O.22	Number of farms receiving installation grants	R.30	Generational renewal
	O.23	Number of rural entrepreneurs receiving installation grants		

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Annex III: How to report cumulative values for RI?

Example 1: R.30 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers (YF) setting up a farm with support from the CAP

Assumptions:

- In this example, MS opted for a complementary income support for YF (CIS-YF) granted for 5 years. For simplification, it is assumed that each year there are 900 YF newly granted this complementary aid.
- The RD installation support is paid in 3 instalments
- A YF can receive the first payment for RD installation support, before being actually set up. This is why in a given year, not all YF paid for the first time the RD installation support are eligible to the CIS-YF.
- In addition, it is assumed that not all YF eligible to the CIS-YF also claimed the RD installation support.

FY	Number of beneficiaries of complementary income support for YF (Art. 27 – CIS-YF)		Number of YF setting up paid RD installation support (Art. 69)		Number of new YF (<u>in a given year</u>) without double counting between schemes and previous years	R.30
	Total	First payment	Total	First instalment		
2022	4500*	900	2670*	890	1400**	1400
2023	4500	900***	2670	890	900****	2300
2024	4500	900	2670	890	900	3200
2025	4500	900	2670	890	900	4100
2026	4500	900	2670	890	900	5000

* These numbers reflect the fact that the CIS-YF and the RD installation support are available in the current CAP too (i.e. not all farmers paid can be considered as setting-up a farm in 2022).

** 1400 = 900 YF newly granted the CIS-YF + 500 newly granted the RD installation support (and not granted yet the CIS-YF)

*** out of which 500 received RD installation support the previous year already

**** 400 new YF granted the CIS-YF (out of which 390 received the first payment for RD installation support) + 500 newly granted the RD installation support (and not granted yet the CIS-YF)

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

This example at first sight seems very complex, but using the **unique beneficiary identifier** will simplify significantly the task of MS. This example show that the beneficiary identifier should be unique for all interventions (RD and DP) and all years.

In addition, MS might support YF set-up with financial instruments (FI). More precisely, a YF can receive support in the form of a grant and FI or only FI. In this case also, the use of the unique beneficiary identifier will allow to count YF only once, whatever the kind of support they received.

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Example 2: R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency.

What if the type of intervention concerned is only investments under RD (Art. 68)?

Assumptions :

There are 3 calls addressing restructuring and modernisation

- Call 1, launched in 2022: 5,000 projects selected
- Call 2, launched in 2023: 6,000 projects selected
- Call 3, launched in 2025 (100% national money – “top-up”): 8,000 projects selected
- Different beneficiaries per project
- Denominator = 100 000 farms

Call 1		5.000 selected projects for an average amount per project of 54000 €			
FY	advance (20%)	1st interim (30%)	balance (50%)	n° of outputs	n° of farms for RI numerator
2022	54 000	-	-	0	
2023	-	81 000	-	1.5	5
2024	-	-	-	0	
2025			135 000	3.5	

Call 2		6.000 selected projects for an average amount per project of 52000 €			
FY	advance (20%)	1st interim (30%)	balance (50%)	n° of outputs	n° of farms for RI numerator
2023	-	-	-	0	
2024	62 400			0	
2025	-	93 600	-	1.8	6

Call 3		8.000 selected projects for an average amount per project of 49000 €			
FY	advance (20%)	1st interim (30%)	balance (50%)	n° of outputs	n° of farms for RI numerator
2025	78 400	117 600		2.4	8

Values in thousand euros, Output in thousand units, Numerator in thousand farmers

Calculation of the RI

FY	Numerator		Denominator	R.9
	Annual	Cumulative		
2022	0	0	100	0%
2023	5	5	100	5%
2024	0	5	100	5%
2025	14	19	100	19%

Note: in thousand

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COVER NOTE FOR OUTPUT AND RESULT INDICATOR FICHES

What if in addition there are investments addressing restructuring and modernisation under sectoral types of interventions?

Assumptions:

- The MS has also designed an intervention “Investment in renewable energy and energy saving” as an environmental intervention for F&V Producer Organisation under Article 43(1)(l).
- The investment can be realised by the PO or by farmers members of the PO

FY	n° of projects for which a first payment was made in FY concerned	Out of which realised by POs	Out of which realised by farmers	Out of which farmers not receiving RD support
2022	0	0		
2023	400	250	150	140
2024	380	200	180	170
2025	420	300	120	120

Calculation of the RI

FY	Numerator		Denominator	R.9
	Cumulative F&V	Cumulative RD		
2022	0	0	100	0%
2023	0.14	5	100	5.14%
2024	0.31	5	100	5.31%
2025	0.43	19	100	19.43%

Note: in thousand

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Annex IV: How to calculate R.6 and R.7?

Example 1: R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average).

Assumptions regarding the direct payments concerned:

- Basic Income support for sustainability (BISS): 160 EUR/ha
- Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS): 40 EUR/ha on the first 20 ha
- Round sum payment for small farmers: 700 EUR/beneficiary
- Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF): 30 EUR/ha
- Eco-scheme, defined as BISS top-up: 20 EUR/ha
- Some coupled payments

Hectares paid and amounts received by farmers in the FY concerned

Beneficiary	BISS		Small farmers		CRISS	CIS-YF	Eco-scheme	Coupled support	Total area paid	DP	DP after reduction	DP/ha	Below average farm size								
	a	b	c	d										e	f	g	h	i = a+c	j = b+d+e+f+g+h	k	k/i
	ha	EUR	ha	EUR										EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	ha	EUR	EUR	EUR/ha
1	30	4 800			800		600		30.0	6 200	6 200	207	YES								
2			2.5	700					2.5	700	700	280	YES								
3	40	6 400			800	1 200	800	2 000	40.0	11 200	11 200	280	YES								
4	70	11 200			800		1 400	4 000	70.0	17 400	17 400	249	YES								
5	15	2 400			600	450	300		15.0	3 750	3 750	250	YES								
6	100	16 000			800		2 000	15 000	100.0	33 800	33 800	338									
7	30	4 800			800		600		30.0	6 200	6 200	207	YES								
8	440	70 400			800		8 800	20 000	440.0	100 000	81 250	185									
9	10	1 600			400		200		10.0	2 200	2 200	220	YES								
10	7	1 120			280		140	500	7.0	2 040	2 040	291	YES								
11	25	4 000			800	750	500		25.0	6 050	6 050	242	YES								
12			1.5	700					1.5	700	700	467	YES								
13	15	2 400			600		300	200	15.0	3 500	3 500	233	YES								
14	350	56 000			800		7 000		350.0	63 800	62 850	180									
15	5	800			200		100		5.0	1 100	1 100	220	YES								
								Total	1 141		238 940	209									
Average farm size		76.1	ha/farm					Total for farms below farm size	251		61 040	243	116%								

Step 1: Identify the population of “farms below average farm size”.

- 1) Determine the average farm size of Direct Payments beneficiaries that year = 76.1 ha/farm
Total of area paid (BISS + Round Sum) / Total number of beneficiaries.

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- 2) Determine the population of farms eligible for DP with an area below the average farm size: in pink in the table

Step 2: Calculate the average amount of direct payments per hectare for each group:

- 1) **Numerator:** the total amount of direct payments paid to beneficiaries of direct payments during financial year N, after reduction:
 - 238 940 EUR for the whole population of DP beneficiaries
 - 61 040 EUR for the beneficiaries below farm size
- 2) **Denominator:** the total area paid for BISS, including the round sum payment for small farmers.
 - 1 141 ha for the whole population
 - 251 ha for the farms below farm size
- 3) **Average amount = Numerator / Denominator**
 - 209 EUR/ha for the whole population
 - 243 EUR/ha for the farms below farm size

Step 3: Calculate the indicator

$$R.6 = \frac{\text{Average DP/ha paid to farmers below average farm size} * 100}{\text{Average DP/ha paid to all farmers}}$$

$$R.6 = 243 / 209 * 100 = 116\%$$

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Example 2: R.7 Enhancing support to farms in specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with high needs (compared to average).

Assumptions regarding income support:

- Basic Income support for sustainability (BISS):
 - Territory A with higher needs: 200 EUR/ha
 - Territory B: 160 EUR/ha
- Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS): 40 EUR/ha on the first 20 ha
- Round sum payment for small farmers: 700 EUR/beneficiary
- Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF): 30 EUR/ha
- Eco-scheme, defined as BISS top-up: 20 EUR/ha
- Some coupled payments
- Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints (ANC): for simplification, only one category applies in the example: 80 EUR/ha
- Payment for area-specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive: for simplification, only the payment to Natura 2000 applies in the example: 70 EUR/ha

Hectares paid and amounts received by farmers in the FY concerned

Beneficiary	BISS - Territory A		BISS - Territory B		Small farmers		CRISS	CIS-YF	Eco-scheme	Coupled support	ANC	Area specific disadvantage	Total area paid	DP	DP after reduction	Total Support	Support t/ha	In area with specific needs
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m = a+c+e	n = b+d+f+g+h+i+j	o	p = o+k+l	p/m	
	ha	EUR	ha	EUR	ha	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	ha	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR/ha	
1			30	4 800			800		600				30.0	6 200	6 200	6 200	207	
2					3	700							2.5	700	700	700	280	
3			40	6 400			800	1 200	800	2 000			40.0	11 200	11 200	11 200	280	
4	30	6 000	40	6 400			800		1 400	4 000	2 400		70.0	18 600	18 600	21 000	300	YES
5	15	3 000					600	450	300				15.0	4 350	4 350	4 350	290	YES
6			100	16 000			800		2 000	15 000		1 400	100.0	33 800	33 800	35 200	352	YES
7			30	4 800			800		600				30.0	6 200	6 200	6 200	207	
8			440	70 400			800		8 800	20 000			440.0	100 000	81 250	81 250	185	
9			10	1 600			400		200		800		10.0	2 200	2 200	3 000	300	YES
10	7	1 400					280		140	500			7.0	2 320	2 320	2 320	331	YES
11			25	4 000			800	750	500		2 000		25.0	6 050	6 050	8 050	322	YES
12					2	700							1.5	700	700	700	467	
13	15	3 000					600		300	200	1 200		15.0	4 100	4 100	5 300	353	YES
14	350	70 000					800		7 000				350.0	77 800	72 650	72 650	208	YES
15			5	800			200		100				5.0	1 100	1 100	1 100	220	
										Total			1 141		251 420	259 220	227	
													592		144 070	151 870	257	113%

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Step 1: Identify the population of “farms in areas with specific needs”.

Identify beneficiaries, receiving in the Financial Year concerned support under:
 ANC (column k in the table) or area-specific disadvantages (column l) or
 BISS for territories in higher needs (column a)
 Beneficiaries in pink in the table

Step 2: Calculate the average amount of direct payments per hectare for each group:

- 4) **Numerator:** the total amount of income support paid to beneficiaries of direct payments during financial year N, after reduction of Direct Payments:
 - 259 220 EUR for the whole population of income support beneficiaries
 - 151 870 EUR for the farms in areas with specific needs
- 5) **Denominator:** the total area paid for BISS, including the round sum payment for small farmers.
 - 1 141 ha for the whole population
 - 592 ha for the farms in areas with specific needs
- 6) **Average amount = Numerator / Denominator**
 - 227 EUR/ha for the whole population
 - 257 EUR/ha for the farms in areas with specific needs

Step 3: Calculate the indicator

$$R.7 = \frac{\text{Average DP/ha paid to farms in areas with specific needs}}{\text{Average DP/ha paid to all farmers}} * 100$$

$$R.7 = 257 / 227 * 100 = 113\%$$

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