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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 - Updated fiches on result indicators

Delegations will find attached the updated fiches on result indicators prepared by the Commission.

Code	Result indicators (only based on interventions supported by the CAP)	
R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation	Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in operational groups to enhance economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance
R.2	Linking advice and knowledge systems	Number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)
R.3	Digitising agriculture	Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology through CAP
R.4	Linking income support to standards and good practices	Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality
R.5	Risk Management	Share of farms with CAP risk management tools
R.6	Redistribution to smaller farms	Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
R.7	Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs	Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
R.8	Targeting farms in sectors in difficulties	Share of farmers benefitting from coupled support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality
R.9	Farm modernisation	Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
R.10	Better supply chain organisation	Share of farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes
R.11	Concentration of supply	Share of value of marketed production by Producer Os with operational programmes
R.12	Adaptation to climate change	Share of agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation
R.13	Reducing emissions in the livestock sector	Share of livestock units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management
R.14	Carbon storage in soils and biomass	Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
R.15	Green energy from agriculture and forestry	Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)
R.16	Enhance energy efficiency	Energy savings in agriculture
R.17	Afforested land	Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
R.18	Improving soils	Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS USED FOR REPORTING IN THE APR 03/09/2019

R.19	Improving air quality	Share of agricultural land under commitments to reduce ammonia emission
R.20	Protecting water quality	Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality
R.21	Sustainable nutrient management	Share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
R.22	Sustainable water use	Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance
R.23	Environment-/climate-related performance through investment	Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate
R.24	Environmental/climate performance through knowledge	Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental- climate performance
R.25	Supporting sustainable forest management	Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.
R.26	Protecting forest ecosystems	Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services
R.27	Preserving habitats and species	Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration
R.28	Supporting Natura 2000	Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration
R.29	Preserving landscape features	Share of agriculture land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows
R.30	Generational renewal	Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP
R.31	Growth and jobs in rural areas	New jobs in supported projects
R.32	Developing the rural bioeconomy	Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support
R.33	Digitising the rural economy	Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy
R.34	Connecting rural Europe	Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
R.35	Promoting social inclusion	Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects
R.36	Limiting antibiotic use	Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)
R.37	Sustainable pesticide use	Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
R.38	Improving animal welfare	Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare

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Indicator name	R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Share of farmers receiving support for advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participation in operational groups to enhance economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance.
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange for agriculture to enhance economic, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance, as well as animal health.
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 72: Knowledge exchange and information actions • Article 71: in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114 For Sectoral types of interventions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice: Article 43(1)(o) and (p), 43(2)(h) and (k) in the F&V sector and Article 60(1)(b) in hops, olives oil and table olives and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 39 • The specific intervention "Experimental production" in the F&V sector (Article 43(1)(b)), or in hops/olive oil and table olives and 'other sectors' (Article 60(1)(a)). • For wine sector, Article 52(1) (b) "investments" and (e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange". • For apiculture, Article 49(1)(a) "technical assistance" and Article 49(1)(f) "implementation of research programs"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons ¹
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment (excluding advance payments) to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of beneficiaries of relevant paid support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time - The beneficiary is accounted at the moment of the first payment (although it is a partial payment). - All persons participating in EIP operational groups and in knowledge exchange and information actions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included.
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full). • There might be double counting of beneficiaries, as a person could benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring.

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

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Indicator name	R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors integrated within AKIS (compared to total number of farmers)
Definition and aim	To quantify the support provided to advisors from relevant CAP interventions effectively contributing to integrate them in the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS). The term “advisor” identifies a person (NB: not institutes or organisations), which is engaged in any of the advisor oriented interventions.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned if advisors are participating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (EIP Operational Groups) (Article 71, in particular for Article114): e.g. when advisors participate in or help to set up innovative projects of EIP Operational Groups • Knowledge exchange and information (Article72): covering many possible actions to integrate advisors in the AKIS, for instance: setting up of specific advisory services for innovation support; training of advisors; exchange visits for advisors; advisors participating in cross-fertilisation meetings with farmers, researchers and CAP networks, etc.
Unit of measurement	Number of days of support provided to advisors ²
Moment of data collection	When a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	Number of days provided to advisors supported by interventions aiming at advisors’ integration into the AKIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants in relevant activities (specific interventions set up in the CAP strategic plan designed in order to increase advisors’ capacity and integration with AKIS through improving knowledge flows, linkages with research, networks and innovation support services, etc) • Multiple activities for an individual advisor each count separately • Each activity should be counted as days of participation (i.e. number of days x number of participants)
Comments/caveats	Where the focus of activities (training, exchange visits etc) is on reinforcing advisory capacity and their better integration within AKIS , all participants are counted, since all are expected to use the knowledge gained to support others – it is not necessary for providers to identify participants who are formally employed as advisors.

² This reflects the changes to Annex I proposed by the Romanian Presidency

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Indicator name	R.3 Digitising agriculture: Share of farmers benefitting from support to precision farming technology through CAP.
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions promoting digital farming technologies with CAP support through advice, EIP Operational Group projects and other cooperation projects, physical investment support, management commitments...
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States and only if pertaining to digital farming technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Rural development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge exchange and information actions (Article 72): e.g. advice, training and information to build farmers' and advisors' digital skills; ○ Agri-environment-climate commitments (Article 65): when commitments are implemented thanks to digital technologies (e.g. precision farming, in particular by upgrading equipment for precision farming); ○ Cooperation projects (Article 71): e.g. EIP Operational Groups' innovative projects on digital topics; ○ Physical investments in digital farming technology, including for knowledge exchange (Article 68). • For sectoral types of interventions, investments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For F&V sector: Article 43(1)(a) ○ For wine sector: Article 52 (1)(a)(b) and (e) ○ For hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 39: Article 60(1)(a).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual and multi-annual operations, beneficiaries are counted starting from the Financial Year when the first payment is made. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries from relevant paid support}}{\text{Total numbers of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time, without double counting. - The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment for the whole programming period. <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	In the numerator can be included beneficiaries (of training for example) who are not farmers.

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Indicator name	R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of UAA covered by income support and subject to conditionality
Definition and aim	The indicator, expressed as a percentage of the total UAA, reflects the share of the area covered by income support, while respecting and enhancing the environment, the climate, human, plant and animal health as well as animal welfare. It measures the total number of physical hectares that are in principle used for an agricultural activity by beneficiaries of income support in the Financial Year concerned, and that are subject to conditionality (Article11.1).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are considered as income support and are subject to conditionality (based on Article11.1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1) - Crop-specific payment for cotton (Section 3, Subsection 2) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 66) - Payment for area specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67)
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares paid in Financial Year concerned
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Physical area paid for income support in hectares, without double counting</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Farmers need to respect conditionality to receive support for Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65). However, this type of intervention is not accounted in this result indicator concentrating on income support. Statistical surveys conducted by the MS sometimes exclude some small beneficiaries that are below the survey hectare threshold – i.e. DE, DK. This could result in a share of UAA that is higher than 100%.

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Indicator name	R.5 Risk Management: Share of farmers with CAP risk management tools
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of risk management tools.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions are concerned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk management tools under Rural Development (Article 70): premiums for insurance schemes and mutual funds • Sectoral types of intervention: interventions related to crisis prevention and risk management <p>The respective interventions may be different in nature, as e.g. premiums for insurance are paid annually, while for mutual funds the support relates to the set-up.</p> <p>For sectoral types of intervention, they may include e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and ‘other sectors’ as defined in Article 39: Article 43(2) and Article 60(2), i.e. setting-up / refilling mutual funds, investments to prevent crises, collective storage, replanting of orchards due to phytosanitary reasons, withdrawals, green and non-harvesting, harvest insurance, implementation and management of phytosanitary protocols with third countries, implementation of quality schemes. ○ Wine sector: green harvesting (Article 52(1)(c)), harvest insurance (Article 52(1)(d)), mutual funds (Article 52(1)(i)). ○ Apiculture sector: combatting beehive invaders and diseases (Article 49(1)(b)).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual interventions: interventions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. For mutual funds: see below.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms benefitting from relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual number of beneficiaries for annual interventions. - For a mutual fund, all the participants in the fund are to be included. - For mutual funds set up with Rural Development support, the number of beneficiaries corresponds to the number of participants in the fund for the relevant Financial Year. In the year of set-up, this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number. - For crisis prevention and other risk management actions such as coaching or advisory services and technical assistance implemented by POs, only the number of ultimate beneficiaries are to be accounted where it can be determined; in case of collective actions all PO members (farms) should be counted. <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the</p>

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS USED FOR REPORTING IN THE APR 03/09/2019

	number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat.
Comments/caveats	For mutual funds, the support can also relate to replenishment.

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Indicator name	R.6: Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
Definition and aim	<p>This indicator indicates the average additional direct payments (DP) per hectare granted to beneficiaries below average farm size, compared to the average DP per hectare granted to the entire population of beneficiaries.</p> <p>The income support to be considered here is the total of DP, in order to reflect the extent of the redistribution of DP towards smaller farms expected from the reform.</p> <p>If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that beneficiaries below average farm size receive – on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.</p>
Types of interventions concerned	<p>ALL direct payment interventions, <u>except Cotton</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1)
Unit of Measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	<p><u>Average DP/ha paid to beneficiaries below average farm size</u> * 100 Average DP/ha paid to all beneficiaries</p> <p>For this indicator two average amounts of direct payments per hectare need to be calculated and compared:</p> <p>(1) The average direct payments per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries below the average farm size during the relevant financial year.</p> <p>(2) The average direct payments per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries during the relevant financial year;</p> <p><u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries below average farm size”.</u></p> <p>1) <u>Determine the average farm size in hectares of CAP beneficiaries that year</u> Using a proxy, i.e. the number of hectares paid for BISS, including the round sum payment for small farmers, divided by the total number of beneficiaries.</p> <p>2) <u>Determine the population of beneficiaries of DP that year with an area paid below the average farm size</u></p>

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	<p><u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of DP per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries and for those below average farm size:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Numerator: the total amount of DP paid to beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties i.e. any amount of DP paid during the financial year concerned, whether paid within the regulatory payment deadline or not. 2) Denominator: the total area paid for BISS, including the round sum payment for small farmers. It is a good proxy for the net number of hectares granted support, without double counting. 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <p><u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u></p> <p>The indicator is calculated by dividing the average DP per hectare for beneficiaries below average farm size by the average DP per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage.</p> <p>Where the indicator is greater than 100%, there is a redistribution of the aid from bigger to smaller beneficiaries and the value will show the average additional percentage paid per hectare to smaller farms.</p>
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cotton is excluded for this indicator, as the Member States have no margin of manoeuvre on this intervention: the amounts to be paid are laid down in the legislation. - Support to Areas with Natural Constraints (ANC) is not included here because although supporting income, the indicator aims at measuring the redistribution of direct payments. ANC support is included in R.7.

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Indicator name	R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
Definition and aim	This indicator indicates the average additional income support per hectare granted to beneficiaries in areas with specific needs, compared to the average income support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries. The areas with specific needs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas with natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 66) • areas with specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 67), e.g. Natura 2000 and agricultural areas included in river basin management plans. • groups of territories (Article 18) eligible for higher Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) than the average BISS support, due to specific needs. <p>If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that farms in areas with specific needs receive – on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are considered as income support and accounted here: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 26) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 27) - Eco-schemes (Article 28) - Coupled income support interventions (Section 3, Subsection 1) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints – ANC support (Article 66) - Payment for area-specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67)
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Average income support/ha for beneficiaries in areas with specific needs}}{\text{Average income support/ha paid to all beneficiaries}} * 100$ <p>For this indicator two average amounts of income support per hectare need to be calculated and compared:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The average income support per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries in areas with specific needs (2) The average income support per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries <p><u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries in areas with specific needs”.</u></p>

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	<p>Identify beneficiaries, receiving in the Financial Year concerned support under:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ANC support (Article 66), b. support to area-specific disadvantages (Article 67), c. BISS support in groups of territories more in need (i.e. groups of territories where the average BISS per hectare is higher than the national average BISS per hectare, according to the CAP Strategic Plan). <p><u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of total income support per hectare for each group:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Numerator: the total amount of income support (based on the types of interventions listed above) paid to the beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties. 2) Denominator: the total area paid under BISS, including the round sum payment for small farmers, for the beneficiaries concerned. (The area paid under BISS is a good proxy for the net number of hectares granted support, without double counting.) 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <p><u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u></p> <p>The indicator is calculated by dividing the average support per hectare for beneficiaries in areas with specific needs by the average support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage.</p> <p>Where the indicator is greater than 100%, beneficiaries in areas with specific needs are granted higher total income support per hectare than the other beneficiaries.</p>
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment for area specific disadvantages – Natura 2000 and Water framework directive (Article 67) for all beneficiaries can be included here, although not all beneficiaries are farmers. • For monitoring purpose, Member States will also be invited to provide the breakdown by territory when submitting the realised value of this indicator in the APR.

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Indicator name	R.8: Targeting farms in sectors in difficulty Share of farmers benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality.
Definition and aim	This indicator would reflect the extent of the support provided in sectors undergoing difficulties, in terms of share of farms. Such support shall aim at improving the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality of the production in these sectors. For example, a value of 10 % means that 10 % of the farms receive support, under Coupled Income Support, to improve the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality in sectors undergoing difficulties. This indicator is a single aggregate for all sectors actually covered by Coupled Income Support (CIS) in the respective MS.
Types of intervention concerned	All area-based and animal-based coupled income support interventions (Articles 29-33). N.B.: It does not include the crop-specific payment for cotton.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Beneficiaries paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries of coupled income support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <u>Numerator:</u> Total number of beneficiaries (i.e. actually paid in the Financial Year concerned) of CIS (regional + national interventions). Remark: No double counting, each beneficiary shall be counted only once, even if this beneficiary benefits from support under more than one CIS intervention. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)
Comments/caveats	This indicator is not broken down by sector for simplification. A breakdown per sector would mean having up to 22 sub-indicators, which would be quite extensive and burdensome for MS. In any case, if needed for analytical purposes, the outputs O.9 and O.10 can be used.

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Indicator name	R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions implying an investment. <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to reduce waste production (Article 43(1)(j), Article 60(1)(a)(vii)), restructuring and conversion of vineyards, restocking of beehives in the Union (Article 52(1)), technical assistance to beekeepers and beekeepers' organisation (Article 49(1)(a)), actions to rationalise transhumance of beehives (Article 49(1)(c)).</p> <p>It includes all productive investments, including those to improve resource efficiency (e.g. investments to reduce food losses and food waste).</p> <p>Non-productive investments to improve resource efficiency focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits would be accounted for under R.23.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p>Numerator: The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p>Denominator: Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat.</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farmer benefits from several investments operations, it counts only as 1.

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Indicator name	R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions to promote supply chain organisation with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes all producers that take part in recognised Producer Organisations (POs) with operational programmes supported by the CAP in the F&V, the olive oil and table olive sectors and “other sectors” (as defined in Article 39(f)), as well as beekeepers participating in actions to market monitoring actions and to enhance product quality (Article 49 (g) and (h) respectively).</p> <p>For rural development, it includes all farms participating in cooperation interventions with the aim e.g. to promote local markets, short supply chains and quality schemes or to set up POs.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For sectoral types of interventions, recognised producer organisations with an operational programme paid in the Financial Year concerned. For cooperation, operations for which a first payment (excluding advance payments) to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of beneficiaries from relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All PO members (producers) should be accounted. - Annual number of beneficiaries for annual interventions. - For set up with Rural Development support, the number of farms corresponds to the number of participants in the project (e.g. PO) for the relevant Financial Year. In the year of set-up, this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number. <p><u>Denominator:</u></p> <p>Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey) plus the number of beekeepers not already accounted in Eurostat</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by Producer Organisations with operational programmes
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage, in terms of value of marketing production of producer organisations (POs), associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations with operational programmes supported by the CAP.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All sectoral types of interventions for F&V (Article 43) and other sectors (Article 60): investments, actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and storage, implementation of EU and national quality scheme, etc.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations with an operational programme paid in the Financial Year concerned.
Methodology	<p><u>Total value of marketed production by POs with operational programmes</u> Total value of production of sectors concerned</p> <p>For Financial Year N reported in February Year N+1, the <u>value of production marketed in Year N-1 is divided by the output value of calendar Year N-1.</u></p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Member State (operation database)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Member State statistics or EUROSTAT – Economic Accounts for Agriculture</p>
Geographical level	Member State
Comments/caveats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 41(b) empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts for the calculation of the value of marketed production for sectoral types of interventions. For monitoring purpose, Member States will also be invited to provide the breakdown by sector (as referred to in Article 39 (a) and (f)) when submitting the realised value of this indicator in the APR. By contrast to other indicators, Member States are invited to update yearly the value of the denominator to avoid that price volatility affects the indicator.

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Indicator name	R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of agricultural land under commitments to improve climate adaptation
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve climate change adaptation, supported with the CAP.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p> <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include for example: Actions to improve use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)), as well as pest resilience for F&V (Article 43(1)(h)) and the other sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(viii)), actions to adapt to climate change for F&V (Article 43(1)(l)) and actions preventing damage by adverse climatic events (Article 60(1)(a)(iii)).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area paid for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments to improve climate adaptation should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23

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Indicator name	R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of Livestock Units under support to reduce GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management
Definition and aim	To quantify progress in the implementation of interventions aimed at reducing GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Art.65) • Sectorial interventions in livestock sectors (i.e. Article 60(1)(a)(i) and 60(1)(d)) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in Livestock units (LU).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of Livestock Units}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of Livestock Units for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p>Commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming are not included here.</p> <p>Investments on reducing emissions should be captured in R.23.</p> <p>Area based interventions should be captured in other, area based, result indicators.</p>

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Indicator name	R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reducing GHG emissions from agricultural land, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.) with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (including on agricultural land which has been afforested and agroforestry) (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon for F&V (Article 43(1)(e)) and the other sectors (Article 60(1)(a)(i)) and actions to mitigate climate change for F&V (Article 43(1)(l)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p> <p>It relates only to management commitments on agricultural land (including afforested land on UAA).</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro cph1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Interventions on forest land should not be included here (see R.25). Investments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage should be captured in R.9, R.23 and/or R.17.

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Indicator name	R.15 Green energy from agriculture and forestry: Investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (MW)
Definition and aim	To quantify installed capacity (thermal and electrical) of a specific renewable energy technology (hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps), developed with CAP support for investments on farms or by rural businesses.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component.
Unit of measurement	Megawatt.
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Installed yearly capacity of a renewable energy technology (e.g. hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps) as a result of the investment as indicated in the application for the selected operations receiving support. Remark: To be able to calculate this indicator, MS need to anticipate the data collection of the installed capacity.
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.16 Enhance energy efficiency: Energy savings in agriculture
Definition and aim	To quantify the potential savings in energy use as a result of CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68)* • Sectoral types of interventions. <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include investments* and other actions to save energy and increase energy efficiency (Article 43(1)(a), Article 43(1)(g), Article 52(1)(b) and (e), Article 60(1)(a)(iv)).</p> <p>* where an intervention covers a range of possible investments, only those individual operations within the intervention which specifically include a component for energy saving should be included.</p>
Unit of measurement	Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (T.O.E)
Moment of data collection	<p>Investment operations for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	<p>The most relevant way for measuring the impact of investment and other interventions in agriculture on energy consumption is an estimation of energy savings in line with the methodology of Article 7 and Annex V of the Energy Efficiency Directive. Such method would allow counting energy savings in agriculture for Article 7 EED energy savings obligations. This would require an estimation of the expected savings before an intervention.</p> <p>Remark:</p> <p>To be able to calculate this indicator, MS need to anticipate the data collection of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and basic characteristics (size, type) of projects with an energy saving/efficiency component • Information on the situation before project implementation (technology used, type and quantity of energy used) <p>The coefficients for energy consumption of different production technologies and the coefficients for conversion of various energy sources to T.O.E. are available here: Directive 2009/28/EC; International Energy Agency: http://www.iea.org/interenerstat_v2/energy_unit.asp</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry
Definition and aim	To quantify afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Art. 68) <p>Where an intervention covers a range of possible investments, only those individual operations within the intervention, which specifically include afforestation should be included.</p> <p>The hectares under support for maintenance in the years following the establishment have to be reported under R.25.</p>
Unit of measurement	Hectares
Moment of data collection	<p>Hectares covered by investment operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period</p>
Methodology	The whole area (hectares) of the first establishment of afforestation and creation of woodland, including agroforestry, is included as soon as the beneficiary receives the first payment. This area is accounted over the whole programming period.
Comments/caveats	Afforestation has to be consistent with Pan-European Guidelines for afforestation and reforestation.

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Indicator name	R.18 Improving soils: Share of agricultural land under management commitments beneficial for soil management
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments beneficial for soil management.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)), actions for soil conservation (Article 43(1)(e) and Article 60(1)(a)(i)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p>Numerator: Area granted at least one payment for eco-schemes, management commitment and sectoral types of interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares).</p> <p>Denominator: Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	It could comprehend actions preventing and mitigating soil degradation processes: build-up of soil organic matter; reduction of soil erosion, contamination, compaction, salinization; protection and enhancement of soil biodiversity.

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Indicator name	R.19 Improving air quality: Share of agricultural land under commitments to reduce ammonia emission
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reduce ammonia emissions with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes and management commitments without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Interventions to reduce ammonia emissions per Livestock Unit are included in R.13.
	Investments to reduce ammonia emissions should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.20 Protecting water quality: Share of agricultural land under management commitments for water quality
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water quality with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to improve the use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)) and integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for the interventions listed above without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments that contribute to protect water quality should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.21 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of agricultural land under commitments related to improved nutrient management
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve nutrient management with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. Integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>Interventions to improve nutrient management paid per Livestock Unit are included in R.13.</p> <p>Investments that contribute to improve nutrient management should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.</p>

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Indicator name	R.22 Sustainable water use: Share of irrigated land under commitments to improve water balance
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water balance with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to improve use and management of water (Article 43(1)(i), Article 60(1)(a)(ii)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Irrigable Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Irrigable area- EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments to improve water balance should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.23: Environment-/climate-related performance through investment: Share of farmers with support in investments related to care for the environment or climate
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the environment or climate.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 43(1)(a) and 60(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 52(1)(b) and (e)).</p> <p>It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment (excluding advance payments) to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey)</p>
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1. Investments in afforestation realised by farmers are accounted here, other investments in afforestation are accounted in R.17.

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Indicator name	R.24 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge: Share of farmers receiving support for advice/training related to environmental-climate performance
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange related to environmental-climate performance, thus contributing to the specific objectives (d), (e) and (f) defined in Article 6.
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 72: Knowledge exchange and information actions • Article 71: in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 114 For Sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice: Article 43(1)(o) and (p), 43(2)(h) and (k) in the F&V sector and Article 60(1)(b) and (c) in hops, olives oil and table olives and 'other sectors' as defined in Article 39 • The specific intervention "Experimental production" in the F&V sector, Article 43(1)(b), or in hops/olive oil and table olives and 'other sectors', Article 60(1)(a). • For wine sector, Article 52(1)(b "investments" and (e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange" • For apiculture, Article 49(1)(a)"technical assistance", Article 49(1)(c) "actions to rationalise transhumance", and Article 49(1)(f) "implementation of research programs"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons ³
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment (excluding advance payments) to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of beneficiaries of relevant paid support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time - The beneficiary is accounted at the moment of the first payment (although it is a partial payment). - All farmers participating in relevant EIP operational groups and in knowledge exchange and information actions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included.
Comments/caveats	Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full). There might be double counting of beneficiaries as a person could benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring.

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

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Indicator name	R.25 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under management commitments to support forest protection and management.
Definition and aim	To quantify the forest area benefitting from CAP-supported commitments for sustainable forest management, in line with the key principles and objectives of the EU Forest Strategy. This covers actions to foster sustainable management of forest.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) - including the management of new afforested area and agroforestry systems • Cooperation (Article 71) – cooperation, projects and operations related to sustainable forest management <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All operations included must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Forest area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area paid in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments for establishment of afforested area and agroforestry are to be reported under R.17.

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Indicator name	R.26 Protecting forest ecosystems: Share of forest land under management commitments for supporting landscape, biodiversity and ecosystem services
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of management commitments on forest area contributing to biodiversity, and preserving habitats and landscapes.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Forest area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Forest area paid in the financial year concerned, without double counting.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.27 Preserving habitats and species: Share of agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration on agricultural land
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of intervention, it may include e.g. actions to create and maintain habitats (Article 43(1)(f) and Article 60(1)(a)(xi)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area granted at least one payment under interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Geographical level	Member State
Comments/caveats	This indicator should also include management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration in Natura 2000 areas, which are also covered by R.28.

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Indicator name	R.28 Supporting Natura 2000: Area in Natura 2000 sites under commitments for protection, maintenance and restoration
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of Natura 2000 area receiving support for protection, maintenance and restoration going beyond the requirements in the relevant site management plans.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it and when the supported area is located in Natura 2000 sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment, climate and other management commitments (Article 65). • Schemes for the climate and the environment (Article 28) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites}}{\text{Total agricultural and forest area in Natura 2000 sites}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Agricultural and forest in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 65 and Article 28.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Agricultural and forest area in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see Context Indicator 19</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.29 Preserving landscape features: Share of agricultural land under commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for managing landscape features with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to maintain the landscape (Article 43(1)(f)) and actions under restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)) such as preservation/restoration of stone walls or terraces, provided that these actions are not realised through investment support.</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for relevant interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical area)</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments related to landscape features should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.30 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP
Definition and aim	To quantify the new young farmers setting up with CAP support
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69): installation of young farmers • Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 27)
Unit of measurement	Number of farmers
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of young farmers is cumulated over time, without double counting. The farmer counts as 1 as from the first payment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For installation: number of young farmers newly installed. • There is not necessarily complete overlap between the beneficiaries of the income support for young farmers and those of the installation grant. Therefore, MS shall check that during the CAP Strategic Plan period, each new farmer installation supported with income support and/or installation support is counted only once. • Similarly, beneficiaries of a combination of installation grant and financial instruments should be counted only once in the total.
Comments/caveats	A young farmer can set up on an existing farm.

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Indicator name	R.31 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs in supported projects
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of jobs created (not maintained) through supported projects.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72), in the case e.g. of support to set up farm advisory service (Article 72(5)) • Risk management tools (Article 70), in the case e.g. of setting up a mutual fund. • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of intervention it may include e.g. investments (Article 43(1)(a), Article 52(1)(b), Article 60(1)(a)).</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of jobs created in full time equivalent (FTE)
Moment of data collection	<p>Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned.</p> <p>This indicator is cumulative over the period.</p>
Methodology	<p>The number of jobs are cumulated over time, without double counting. The job counts as 1 as from the first payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For investments, cooperation and sectoral types of interventions: it is based on the number of jobs planned to be created in the supported project, expressed in FTE. • For installation and start-up support: number of jobs (in FTE) planned to be created once the project is fully implemented <p>At first, the number of jobs is calculated based on application forms/ business plans (i.e. the intended outcome), however MS are required to validate the figure checking a sample of completed projects.</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>The definition/unit of measurement should be harmonised with other Funds.</p> <p>Data source should be the business plan or project description, not a separate projection in order to avoid the risk of overestimation. Only new jobs actually created should be counted, which excludes jobs maintained. It relates to employment when the project is up and running, i.e. if the project is creation of a farm shop, it does not include employment created during the design/construction phase – consultant/architect/builders, but the employment which is created when the shop is running (manager, sales assistants, etc.).</p> <p>Voluntary work should not be counted but self-employment is included. The indicator is calculated in FTE; therefore, in an existing halftime job is transformed into a fulltime job, the value of the indicator is 0.5.</p> <p>To count one FTE job created, the duration of the contract should be one</p>

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	<p>year or more (e.g. a six month contract at 100% is 0.5). This indicator covers jobs created via support from CAP strategic plans, which covers jobs created in the agricultural sector, and non-agricultural employment in rural areas.</p>
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Indicator name	R.32 Developing the rural bio-economy: Number of bio-economy businesses developed with support
Definition and aim	<p>To quantify CAP support to SMEs and in particular the number of bio-economy <u>businesses</u> developed with CAP support. This indicator is not restricted to new businesses created.</p> <p>The <u>bio-economy</u> covers all sectors and systems that rely on biological resources (animals, plants, micro-organisms and derived biomass, including organic waste), their functions and principles. It includes and interlinks: land and marine ecosystems and the services they provide; all primary production sectors that use and produce biological resources (agriculture, forestry and all economic and industrial sectors that use biological resources and processes to produce food, feed, bio-based products, energy and services.</p> <p>Whilst farms developed with CAP support are included in R.9, this indicator focuses on CAP support to businesses creating additional value from the products and by-products of agriculture and forestry. This includes typically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest transformation, conditioning, processing or storage of food products • Collection, logistics, storage or conditioning of by-products • Production of bio-based products and materials, bioenergy or intermediate products susceptible of further transformation. • Valorisation of food losses and food waste • Recovery and reuse of nutrients and/or organic matter in agriculture and forestry <p>To be accounted for, activities should clearly contribute to the CAP objectives, notably promoting employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, ensuring a fair income to farmers and rebalancing the power in the value chain.</p>
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may concern e.g. tangible investments (Article 43(1)(a), (b), (c), (d), (m), (n); Article 52(1)(a), (b), (e) and (h) and Article 60(1)(a)(i), (ii), (v) and (vii), (d))</p>
Unit of measurement	Number of Bio-economy businesses
Moment of data	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the

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COMMON RESULT INDICATORS USED FOR REPORTING IN THE APR 03/09/2019

collection	Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of businesses developed with CAP support is cumulated over time, without double counting. The business counts as 1 as from the first payment. MS need to anticipate collecting this information at the time they analyse business plans and projects.
Comments/caveats	Farms developed with CAP support shall be covered in R.9

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Indicator name	R.33 Digitising the rural economy: Rural population covered by a supported Smart Villages strategy
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by a Smart Villages strategy with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Cooperation (Article 71) • Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Rural population covered by related operations</u> Rural population</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Rural population as indicated in the first application for the selected operations receiving support in relation to the Smart Villages strategy. (i.e. the intended outcome). Subsequently, MS should validate the figure by checking a sample of completed projects. The population is included from the first payment.</p> <p>Remark: Double counting of the same population should be avoided. If different operations are supported in the same area, the population should be counted only once.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total MS population targeted with rural development interventions.</p>
Comments/caveats	Smart Villages are rural communities that promote local initiatives to find practical solutions to challenges and make the most of new opportunities, using digital technologies where appropriate. Smart Villages can relate to a village hub delivering a range of services and bringing facilities closer to the people. A rural network of co-working spaces, an e-health project enhancing services for the elderly through smart homecare, digital training course for farmers and rural entrepreneurs, and an online platform to facilitate carpooling at designated hitch-hiking spots were among the projects supported in the current programming period and could be considered elements of a Smart Village strategy. To know more about Smart Villages: https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/sites/enrd/files/enrd_publications/publi-enrd-rr-26-2018-en.pdf

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Indicator name	R.34 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by interventions aimed at improving access to services and infrastructure.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments (Article 68) • Cooperation (Article 71) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Rural population benefitting from relevant improvements}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <p>Numerator: Rural population as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. (i.e. the intended outcome). Subsequently, MS should validate the figure by checking a sample of completed projects.</p> <p>The population is included from the first payment.</p> <p>Remark: Double counting of the same population should be avoided. If different operations are supported in the same area, the population should be counted only once.</p> <p>Denominator: Total MS population targeted with rural development interventions.</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.35 Promoting social inclusion: Number of people from minority and/or vulnerable groups benefitting from supported social inclusion projects
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of persons benefitting from supported projects contributing to social inclusion.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation (Article 71) • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 69) • Investments (Article 68) <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of persons benefitting from relevant operations}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <p><u>Numerator</u> Number of persons as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. (i.e. the intended outcome). Subsequently, MS should validate the figure by checking a sample of completed projects. The number of persons is included from the first payment.</p> <p>Remark: Double counting of the same population should be avoided. If different operations are supported in the same area, the population should be counted only once.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Total MS population targeted with rural development interventions.</p>
Comments/caveats	It is up to the Member State to decide the groups that need specific support, depending on the situation in the country and the outcome of the SWOT analysis. Relevant groups facing specific challenges could include elderly people, women in rural areas, migrants, unemployed, people with disabilities, minorities (including marginalised communities) etc.

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Indicator name	R.36 Limiting antibiotic use: Share of livestock units concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antibiotics (prevention/reduction)
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions to limit the use of antibiotics with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral types of intervention • Investments (Article 68) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Eco-schemes (Article 28) <p>Not all interventions implying a prevention or reduction of antibiotic use are paid per livestock units (LU). For example, in organic farming, the use of antibiotics is limited and the support is paid per hectare. Organic support can be granted via eco-schemes or agri-environment-climate and other management commitments. The methodology to account for this CAP support is explained below.</p> <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions under “other sectors” as defined in Article 39 (f) related to investments, research and experimental production as well as other actions for animal health and welfare (Article 60 (1)(a)(vi)) to improve pest resilience (Article 60(1)(a)(viii)) and organic production (Article 60(1)(d)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in livestock units.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	<p>Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit, area-payment or investments).</p> <p>The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made.</p>
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of LU}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals). For management commitments, paid LU are reported every year. For interventions paid per hectare like support to organic farming and for investments, it requires estimating the related number of LU. This estimation is based on the yearly production capacity expressed as the number of LU, using the standard conversion rates of animals to livestock units (Annex II of Reg 808/2014).</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a pig fattening activity with a building of 500 places the number of LU to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$ • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of LU to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. <p>This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment.</p> <p>Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support for management commitments and investments over the same programming period).</p> <p>The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here.</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey</p>
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	R.37 Sustainable pesticide use: Share of agricultural land concerned by supported specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of specific actions which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-schemes (Article 28) • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': Organic production (Article 43(1)(c) and Article 60(1)(d)) and, when duly justified, Integrated production (Article 43(1)(d)), - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': actions to improve pest resilience (Article 43 (1)(h), Article 60(a)(viii)); - for olive oil and table olive sectors and 'other sectors': actions to reduce risks and impacts of pesticide use (Article 60(1)(a)(ix)); - for wine: restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 52(1)(a)), when duly justified. <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in hectares.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of hectares paid}}{\text{Total Utilised Agricultural Area}}$ <p><u>Numerator:</u> Area for which support was paid in the Financial Year concerned for the interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical area) The same number of hectares for which the use of pesticides is sustainable thanks to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.18 (Agricultural area).</p>
Comments/caveats	Investments for a sustainable use of pesticides should be captured in R.9 and/or R.23.

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Indicator name	R.38 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units covered by supported action to improve animal welfare
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions aimed at improving animal welfare with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	<p>The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65) • Sectoral types of interventions • Investments (Article 68) <p>For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g. investments as well as other actions for animal health and welfare (Article 60(1)(a)(vi)).</p> <p>In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions concerned must be quantified in livestock units.</p>
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	<p>Livestock units (LU) for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit or investments).</p> <p>The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made.</p>
Methodology	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made</u> Total number of LU</p> <p><u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting (i.e. physical animals). For management commitments, paid LU are reported every year. For investments, e.g. in buildings improving animal welfare, the number of LU is estimated based on the production capacity, using the standard conversion rates of animals to LU (Annex II of Reg 808/2014) e.g. for a pig fattening building with 500 places the number of livestock units to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of livestock units to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. <p>This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment.</p> <p>For interventions paid per hectare, which would contribute to improve animal welfare, a similar calculation as the one used for investments can be used. The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here. Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support</p>

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	<p>for management commitments and investments over the same programming period).</p> <p><u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units - EUROSTAT December Livestock survey</p>
Comments/caveats	<p>In order to improve animal welfare, Member States may support actions (notably commitments or investments) such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplying water, feed and animal care in accordance with the natural needs of animal husbandry; • improving housing conditions, such as increased space allowances, flooring surfaces, enrichment materials, natural light; • offering outdoor access; • promoting practices which avoid mutilation and/or castration of animals, or in specific cases when mutilation or castration of animals is deemed necessary, provide for the use of anaesthetics, analgesia and anti-inflammatory medication or immune-castration.

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