



Cover note on output and result indicators

Version 7.0

08/06/2022

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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2 Output indicators

2.1 General principles for output indicators

Output indicators measure the outputs generated through interventions supported by the CAP (e.g. number of hectares, projects, beneficiaries, etc.). They follow an accounting logic: for each expenditure linked to an intervention, one output is generated and counted.

There is a one-to-one relationship between an intervention and an output indicator (i.e. only one output indicator can be associated with an intervention). It means that outputs generated by an intervention are planned and reported only once under the output indicator associated with that intervention in the CAP strategic plan. The list of all the output indicators with full label and associated type of intervention is included in **Annex I** to this cover note.

There are 37 output indicators in total, out of which 35 are used for performance clearance as well as monitoring, communication and evaluation.

Two output indicators, which are O.3 (CAP beneficiaries) and O.34 (hectares under environmental practices), are only used for the effective monitoring, communication and evaluation of the CAP, and are neither planned nor used for performance clearance. For this reason, the one-to-one relationship between an intervention and an output indicator does not apply to these two indicators. Both indicators belong to the core list of indicators listed in Annex XIV to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 (**SPR**) to be reported to the EP and Council pursuant to Article 142 of that Regulation.

2.2 Unit of measurement for output indicators

Output indicators can have different units of measurement, which are listed in **Annex II** to this cover note.

The unit of measurement can be, for instance, farmers, beneficiaries, operations, livestock units, heads, hectares, beehives, depending on the definition of the unit amount for an intervention in the CAP strategic plan. For simplification, in **Annex II** to this cover note it is proposed to report the number of operations for training actions. For lump sums under Article 70 of the SPR and for setting-up support, the unit to be used is the number of beneficiaries. For sectoral interventions in sectors other than the wine and apiculture sectors, the unit of measurement is always the number of operational programmes.

For the same output indicator there may be outputs measured with different units of measurement. For instance, the number of actions, number of beehives and number of beekeepers in output indicator O.37. Another example is the number of hectares for endangered plants, livestock units for endangered breeds and operations for the conservation, sustainable use and development of genetic resources.

The unit of measurement of an output cannot be changed where such unit is specified in the SPR for that intervention. For instance, agri-environment-climate commitments (output indicator O.14) can only be paid and reported in hectares. In duly justified cases, when the payment is granted as a lump sum, it can be reported by beneficiary.

For certain interventions, the legal text introduces a certain degree of flexibility as regard the units of measurement. For instance, the SPR is not prescriptive for investments, where using specific unit of measurement, such as livestock units (LU), could offer more possibilities to use Simplified Cost Options and reduce the administrative burden. These 'other units' need to be meaningful. 'other units' can be defined by Member States (MS) in their intervention design for output indicator O.9 (risk management), O.15 and O.16 (forestry environment/climate commitments), O.19 (supporting genetic resources), O.20 to O.24 (investments), O.30 and O.32 (cooperation) and O.2 and O.33 (training), O.36 (wine) and O.37 (apiculture).

In addition, a common unit of measurement is needed when reporting to allow for aggregating outputs measured with different unit of measurement. For instance, if MS use unit amounts per LU (rather than per operation) for investments under O.20 (on-farm productive investments), O.21 (on-farm non-productive investments), O.22 (infrastructure investments), O.23 (off-farm non-productive investments) and O.24 (off-farm productive investments) for performance clearance, MS would need for monitoring to report also these investments under the aggregated number of operations supported, so that an EU figure covering all supported investments could be monitored.

Agri-environment-climate commitments for bees under Art. 70

If a Member State decides to include a specific agri-environment-climate scheme for bees in its CAP strategic plan, the commitment has to be clearly linked to the area. Thus, the payment and the unit amount have to be established per hectare using output indicator O.14 (number of hectares (excluding forestry) or other units covered by agri-environment-climate commitments) and R.31 (preserving habitats and species). A maximum number of beehives (e.g. 2 beehives per hectares) may also be defined as part of the eligibility criteria or commitment, depending on the type of commitment.

In exceptional cases, when the payment per hectare differs depending on the number of beehives on the actual hectares and it is not possible to establish the payment per hectare in advance, MS may use average unit amounts per hectare for these specific cases. The average unit amount would correspond to the expected average number of beehives per hectare multiplied by the cost incurred and income foregone per beehive.

2.3 Output indicators to be used for performance clearance

2.3.1 Planning of output indicators

Output indicators are planned per **agricultural financial year (FY)**, which begins the 16 October of year N-1 and ends the 15 October of year N.

Outputs are planned per intervention, which may include more than one **unit amount**.

If several unit amounts are established for an intervention, outputs can be planned either:

- i. per each unit amount;
- ii. per groups of unit amounts (i.e. unit amounts are put in different groups and planned outputs are assigned to these groups instead of to individual unit amounts); or

- iii. for all unit amounts (i.e. planned outputs are not assigned to individual unit amounts, but to the intervention as a whole).

Where the outputs of an intervention are planned to be paid over several years, in order not to count them several times over the period, the annual planned outputs should correspond only to the number of outputs which are **indicatively** planned to receive their first payment in that FY. In other words, outputs are planned in full in the FY when the first payment is expected.

Regardless of whether the output of an intervention is planned to be paid in one year or over several years, such planned value is indicative, and may differ from the value that will actually be reported.

2.3.1.1 Carry-over of expenditure from previous programming periods

Expenditure carried over from previous programming periods supporting interventions contributing to the CAP strategic plan should also be taken into account when **planning outputs**, whose value should be reflected in the relevant output indicator.

Carry-over of expenditure is not relevant for sectoral interventions, because operational programmes for the fruit and vegetables sector and operations for the wine sector that will continue to be implemented after 1 January 2023 have to follow the rules of the previous CAP, and not those applied for CAP Strategic Plans.

When certain operations are carried over in the CAP strategic plan, and they are integrated under specific interventions, the MS need to plan a separate **unit amount** for those operations. In addition, the **financial allocation** will have to be planned separately (the financial plan includes 'out of which carried over expenditure'). However, it is no longer requirement to plan the **number of outputs** per unit amount, and this can be done at the level of the intervention.

2.3.1.2 Specific cases

In the fruit and vegetables sector, the hops sector, the olive oil and table olives sector and in the other sectors referred to in Article 48 of the SPR, outputs are planned per operational programme.

For output indicators O.3 and O.34, and aggregated values of output indicators planning is not required.

2.3.2 Reporting of output indicators to be used for performance clearance

Reporting of output indicators is done through the annual performance report (**APR**), which is submitted by **15 February of year N** and refer to FY N-1.

Output indicators are reported per unit amount.

2.3.2.1 Calculation methods of output indicators to be used for performance clearance

Output indicators refer to outputs effectively paid in the FY. In the case of financial instruments, outputs should be reported for incurred eligible expenditure defined in Art.80(5)(a)-(d) of SPR which has been also effected by the Paying Agency and declared to the Commission for the given FY (excluding the first advance payment provided for in Art.32(4)(a) HZR).

The values of an output indicator for performance clearance should be calculated as the proportion of the expenditure paid for the associated outputs in the FY. This proportion is based on the estimated cost of the entire project as indicated in the application for support. Therefore, **partial outputs** should 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 FY (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 application related to a given calendar year is split over two financial years, only the output corresponding to the payment should be reported, which corresponds to the share of the payment, in that FY. For instance, if an intervention covers 100 hectares for which only a 90% payment is made in a given FY, only 90 hectares (100 hectares * 0.9) should be reported in that FY.
- For **IACS¹ Rural Development** interventions, the payment for an output can be split over two FY, because the payment for a claim in FY N, can be made in FY N (advances) and N+1. If the payment for an output is split over two FYs, only a partial output should be reported, corresponding to the share of the payment, in the FY concerned. For instance, for 100 hectares for which only a 75% payment is made in the FY concerned, the MS should report 75 ha. (100 hectares * 0.75).
- 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 FY 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 should be reported.
- For **sectoral interventions**, the output reported should cover the full output paid within the FY, which is the number of supported operational programmes in all sectors other than the wine and apiculture sectors (O.35), number of hectares, tonnes or actions in the Wine Sector (O.36) and number of beekeepers, beehives or actions in the Apiculture sector (O.37).

2.3.2.2 Reporting of advances in output indicators to be used for performance clearance

- Advances as referred to in Article 44(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 (**HZR**), should 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 44(3) of the HZR paid for rural development "investments" and "cooperation" interventions, should be reported in the annual accounts, the outputs related to this cleared expenditure should be reported later, with the final payment.

¹ Integrated administration and control system

- Advances referred to in Article 32(4) point (a), and (5) of the HZR relating to financial instruments will also be treated as ‘real advances’ as described above. These advances should be reported together with the corresponding output indicators no later than in the last APR.

By contrast, for direct payments and IACS Rural Development interventions: the 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. Therefore, the corresponding partial output should be reported in the APR.

2.3.2.3 *Specific cases*

If an intervention includes support in the form of grants and financial instrument, the output indicator should be reported for each form of support. The table in **Annex III** to this cover note shows the link between types of interventions using financial instruments and corresponding output and result indicators.

For the fruit and vegetables sector, the hops sector, the olive oil and table olives sector and in the other sectors referred to in Article 48 of the SPR, outputs are reported per operational programme.

The implementation of Leader should only be reported under O.31 and thus operations implemented through Local Development Strategies should not be included in other output indicators (see section 5 on LEADER).

2.4 **Aggregated values of output indicators and values of output indicators O.3 and O.34 to be used for the purpose of monitoring, communication and evaluation**

2.4.1 **Planning of aggregate values and values for O.3 and O.34**

Aggregated values of output indicators and values of output indicators O.3 and O.34 do not have to be planned in the CAP strategic plan.

2.4.2 **Reporting of aggregate values and values for O.3 and O.34**

The following **aggregate values** should be reported without double counting:

- i. the total output per intervention where several unit amounts are established for an intervention;
- ii. the total output per unit of measurement where several units of measurement are established for an intervention;
- iii. the total output per type of intervention where a type of intervention has several interventions;
- iv. the total output per unit of measurement and, **where appropriate**, the total output using a common unit of measurement where the type of intervention includes several interventions the output of which is measured with different units of measurement;
- v. for output indicators O.4, O.36 and O.37, where interventions do not belong to the same type of intervention, the total output for those interventions.

Regarding point (iv), the total output using a common unit of measurement should be provided **where appropriate**. For instance, in the case of **investments** (output indicators from O.20 to O.24), outputs can be measured as operations but also as livestock units or other units. In this case the common unit of measurement is ‘operations’ and when reporting the aggregate value for the number of investment operations supported with the CAP, all operations are to be counted in regardless of whether they were paid with another unit of measurement. However, in other cases, the use of a common unit of measurement might not be appropriate e.g. for **eco-schemes** (output indicator O.8) in a MS implementing an eco-scheme for animal welfare paid per livestock unit, collecting the number of hectares of the beneficiaries might not be feasible (farmers without land) and not relevant as the support is directed at the livestock and not at land management.

The **output indicator O.3** refers to the beneficiaries granted directly CAP support (and thus not to the members of a producer organisation or to the participants in a mutual fund). For this output, the following values should be provided:

- number of beneficiaries per intervention and per type of intervention (i.e. the detail by unit amount is not provided).
- the total number of CAP support beneficiaries that are farmers, split by gender (the total number of CAP support beneficiaries is not calculated as it would be meaningless to add farmers and all the other kind of CAP beneficiaries such as producer organisations, training promoters, wine processing units...).
- the total number of farmers that receive support in the form of direct payments.

Farmers - gender reporting

There are 5 categories: Man, Woman, Non-binary, Prefer not to say and No prevalence.

A number of MS have legal provisions or practices recognising that individuals may not fall into man and woman categories. For these MS, these beneficiaries should be recorded as “non-binary”.

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

When the beneficiary of the CAP support is a group of natural persons, a legal person or a group of legal persons, the gender of the main manager of the farm is reported. If there is no main manager, the gender is defined according to the majority of the farm managers. In case of perfect gender balance, the fourth category: « No prevalence » is used.

When the beneficiary of the CAP support is a public or private organisation, such as an agricultural school, MS can either report the gender of the person taking the decisions for the farming activity, or select the category ‘No prevalence’.

On a voluntary basis, MS can also provide the share of farmers that directly receive CAP support and exercise management responsibilities by gender (i.e. man, woman, prefer not to say, non-binary person).

The **output indicator O.34** provides the total area covered with practices beneficial for the environment and climate thanks to CAP support without double counting, broken down between agricultural and forestry land. For agricultural land, the following values should be provided:

- the total number of hectares receiving CAP support covered by the relevant statutory management requirements (**SMR**), good agricultural and environmental conditions (**GAEC**) and under **voluntary environmental practices** under eco-scheme, agri-environment-climate commitments and relevant sectoral interventions. This total excludes the interventions that are planned in units other than hectares when collecting the number of hectares is not feasible or not relevant;
- the total number of hectares that are only under **voluntary environmental practices**, excluding interventions that are planned in units other than hectares when collecting the number of hectares is not feasible or not relevant.

2.4.3 Calculation methods of aggregate values and values for O.3 and O.34

For IACS interventions, when calculating aggregated values, outputs are counted in full since the first payment. For non-IACS interventions, paid in several instalments, the aggregates should account for the partial outputs.

For the **conversion of animals in livestock units** for aggregate values of output indicators such as O.8 (eco-schemes), O.11 (coupled income support), O.18 (animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures) and O.19 (operations supporting genetic resources), Eurostat coefficients should be used. Eurostat coefficients can be found at this [link](#)² and in Table 1 of **Annex IV** to this cover note. Alternatively, the coefficients reported in Table 2 of the same Annex can also be used.

The coefficients provided in the table may be increased or decreased in duly justified cases, and such increase or decrease should be explained in the CAP strategic plan taking into account scientific evidence. Other categories of animals may also be added in the table in duly justified cases, and the associated conversion coefficient for such categories should be established and explained in the CAP strategic plan taking into account scientific evidence.

2.4.3.1 Rules to avoid double counting

Aggregated values of output indicators should be calculated without double counting, which means that where a given unit of output is covered by multiple relevant interventions, or by several operations within the same intervention, that unit of output is counted only once in the aggregate value.

Double counting can be avoided by using, for instance, a unique identifier for beneficiaries, or geospatial applications for area-based interventions. 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 supported on-farm productive investments (O.20).

² Last access on 10 December 2021

For area based output indicators, the relevant area determined as eligible for payment after administrative controls and before applying limits (such as entitlements or maximum thresholds established by MS) should be taken into account when calculating the aggregate values. The table in **Annex V** to this cover note includes the output indicators for which this rule applies. This will depict better the actual area covered by CAP support, and also ease the localisation of the support and the reporting without double counting.

In addition, to further simplify the reporting of these aggregates, the number of hectares having received payment between 16th October of Year N-2 and 15th October of Year N-1 in relation to interventions claimed in Year N-2 (partial or full payment) should be reported in the APR notified in year N.

Hectares from interventions funded through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (**EAFRD**) claimed in year N-2 having received related first payment between the 1st October and the 15th October of Year N-2 will only be reported in the APR notified in year N.

In those rare cases where an output claimed in year N-2 has not received related payment before 16th October N-1, this output will never be reported.

2.5 Additional national financing for output indicators

When support is granted as additional national financing referred to in Article 115(5) of the SPR, planning of outputs should include the outputs generated by such additional national financing. However, outputs generated by additional national financing are reported separately from the outputs generated by public expenditure other than additional national financing.

Outputs generated by additional national financing should not be taken into account for the purpose of performance clearance, but they should be taken into account in the calculation of aggregated values of output indicators for the purpose of monitoring, communication and evaluation.

3 Result indicators

3.1 General principles for result indicators

Result indicators establish the link between an intervention and its purpose. They are used for **target setting** and to measure progress towards those targets (performance review). Provided a CAP action has proven to be effective in achieving its objective, following annual progress in its implementation will itself provide a good indication of whether or not the CAP is on track.

The list of all the result indicators with full label and associated specific objectives as presented in the Annex I to the SPR is included in **Annex VI** to this cover note.

There are **44 result indicators** in total, and MS are not allowed to use result indicators other than those in Annex VI. This will ensure comparability of results across MS and allow the aggregation of results at EU level.

Most result indicators are **type of intervention specific**. For instance, even if both management commitments and investments can contribute to the same specific objective, management commitments

and investments are counted in separate result indicators to ease the accounting and the follow-up of the implementation of the CAP strategic plan. By contrast, R.43 (AMR) and R.44 (Animal welfare) mix investments and commitments.

In most cases result indicators differentiate between the management commitments paid per hectares (R.12, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.29, R.30, R.31, R.33) and those paid per LU (R.13, R.25). By contrast, for the support paid per hectare beneficial for animal welfare and AMR (organic farming), MS need to count the relevant LU for R.43 (AMR) and R.44 (Animal welfare). In addition, the support addressing reduction of GHG and ammonia emissions, paid per hectare but targeted to livestock (and without link to land) shall be linked to R.13 (e.g. measures supporting feed efficiency or feed additives).

In most cases, result indicators differentiate the support paid on agricultural land (e.g. R.12, R.14, etc.) from the support paid on forest land (R.30). By contrast, the creation of woodland counts towards R.17 whether afforestation takes place on agricultural land or on forest land.

In most cases, i.e. when feasible and relevant, interventions are linked to different result indicators depending on whether the support is granted to farming (primary agricultural production) or activities other than farming. For instance, the support to businesses, including off-farm investments realised by farmers, is recorded in R.39 (Developing the rural economy) and R.27 (Environment / climate-related performance through investment in rural areas). By contrast, there is no distinction between farmers and beneficiaries other than farmers with regard to knowledge exchange reported under R.1 because the benefit arising from the collection of this additional information would not be proportionate to the administrative burden to collect such information.

3.2 Linking result indicators and specific objectives

MS should establish a link between result indicators and specific objectives (SOs).

There is a direct link between result indicators and SOs, as suggested in Annex I to the SPR and in Annex VI to this cover note. However, the same result indicator can be linked to more than one SO:

- For instance, organic farming (R.29) is linked to SO6 – Biodiversity in Annex I to the SPR. However it may also be linked to SO5 – Natural Resources due to the benefits to soil and water, to SO4 – Climate, given that organic farming contributes to carbon sequestration, and SO9 – Societal demands, given consumers' demand for organic food.
- In Annex I to the SPR, sustainable and reduced use of pesticides (R.24) is linked to SO5 – Natural Resources, but it can also be linked to SO9 – Societal demands.
- Training (R.1 and R.2) ultimately will benefit all Objectives, thus it is enough to link it to SO10, which is the cross cutting objective - Modernisation & sharing knowledge in the CAP strategic plan.

The most evident links between **result indicators and SOs** are displayed in the matrix in **Annex VII** to this cover note. It is noteworthy that MS can establish links between result indicators and specific objectives in addition to those in the matrix depending on the design of their interventions.

3.3 Linking result indicators and types of interventions

MS should take into account that:

- i. interventions should be linked to all result indicators to which they contribute directly and significantly;
- ii. only operations within an intervention that contribute directly and significantly to a result indicator should be attributed to this result indicator. This is to acknowledge the fact that some interventions address several needs at a time (e.g. organic farming), while avoiding an overestimation of the effects of the policy. For environmental farming practices, MS can refer to the matrix between these practices and result indicators developed by the JRC at this [link](#)³;
- iii. a single intervention, or a single operation within one intervention, may contribute to more than one result indicator;
- iv. all interventions must be linked to at least one result indicator. There are 3 derogations to this rule in Article 111, point (e) of the SPR, according to which support to apiculture not directly granted to beekeepers, certain interventions in the wine sector, and promotion and information for quality schemes may not be linked to any result indicators.
- v. Regarding the types of intervention in the apiculture sector and Union financial assistance (Article 55 of the SPR), only the following interventions included in the type of intervention referred to in Article 55(1), point (b) should be linked to result indicator R.35 (preserving beehives):
 - combatting beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis;
 - preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of management practices adapted to changing climate conditions;
 - restocking of beehives in the Union, including bee breeding;
 - rationalising transhumance.

As this support is granted directly to beekeepers, it is feasible to count the number of beehives benefitting from CAP support. These interventions are not counted in any other result indicators, because the number of beekeepers can be very large and by adding them to farmers-beneficiaries, the CAP effect on farmers that are not beekeepers would be diluted. In addition, some types of interventions, such as technical assistance, provide broad support to beekeepers, and the benefit arising from the collection of more precise data on the number of beehives of these beekeepers would not be proportionate to the administrative burden to collect such information.

³ Last access on 14 December 2021.

Access is restricted to accredited users. Users with a valid EU login account can request access by sending an email to the functional mailbox: JRC-WIKI-CAP-SP@ec.europa.eu

Accredited users accessing the JRC wiki website can also consult the results on the literature review on farming practices, which is available at this [link](#).

- vi. areas that are only subject to SMR and GAEC should not be included in the calculation of result indicators, except for result indicator R.4, which is specifically designed to capture the share of agricultural area receiving CAP income support and subject to conditionality.
- vii. investments in irrigation should be linked to the following result indicators:
 - Modernisation of existing irrigation installations on farm: R.26 (investments related to natural resources)
 - “New irrigation ” installations⁴ on farm: R.9 (farm modernisation)
 - Modernisation of existing public irrigation infrastructure: R.27 (Environmental or climate-related performance through investment in rural areas)
 - New public irrigation infrastructure⁵: R.39 (Developing the rural economy)

Some positive and negative examples on how interventions can, or cannot, be linked to result indicators are provided as follows:

- Projects of building renovation should include clear and significant components that will lead to a significant improvement of animal welfare to count towards R.44 (animal welfare).
- A building renovation that only adopts the latest standards in terms of energy savings is not enough to justify a link to R.16 (investments for climate).
- By contrast, even if the production of renewable energy, although on a small-scale, or the promotion of digital farming technologies represent are a small part of a single large on-farm modernisation investment, this intervention should nevertheless be linked to R.3 (digitalising agriculture) and the installed capacity be reported under R.15 (renewable energy).
- Some farming practices reducing ammonia emissions, such as ‘specific amendments with sorbents’ and ‘no-urea fertilizers’, should only be linked to R.20 (air quality).
- By contrast, interventions supporting organic farming should be linked to: R.14 (carbon sequestration), R.19 (soil), R.21 (water quality), R.24 (pesticides), R.29 (organic farming), R.31 (habitat and species), R.43 (AMR), and R.44 (animal welfare). MS may also attribute organic farming to other result indicators when specific requirements or conditions of the intervention justify it.

Where different/a broad range of operations/commitments are included in a single intervention, the individual operations/commitments of the intervention may be attributed to different result indicators, depending on their specific conditions. All supported commitments/operations must however be attributed to at least one result indicator. In these cases, when drafting the CAP strategic plan, the intervention as a whole (or the intervention/unit amount) should be attributed to the relevant result indicator, although not all operations/commitments might contribute to each of the selected result indicators.

⁴ Investments leading to a net increase in irrigated area

⁵ leading to a net increase in irrigated area

- This is for instance the case for investments and cooperation. When reporting for investment and cooperation in this case, operations should be assessed individually and attributed (ex-post) to the relevant result indicator as appropriate.
- It could also be the case that an eco-scheme, mostly when it is a “whole farm eco-scheme”, contains different commitments, which should be linked to different result indicators. In this situation, only the hectares (outputs) planned for the “commitments/operations” linked to a specific result indicator should be taken into account when setting the milestone/target for that specific result indicator. Similarly, for the reporting, only the hectares under the “commitment/operation” linked to a specific result indicator, should be included in the reporting for the specific result indicator. In the case of such a “whole farm eco-scheme” it could in certain cases, and depending on the design of the eco-scheme, facilitate the attribution of the individual commitments to result indicators in SFC⁶ to plan separate unit amounts for each commitment, even if given the same “value”. Where this is not relevant or possible due to the design of the “whole farm eco-scheme”, it would increase transparency to nevertheless indicate clearly, which commitments justify the attribution of the intervention to which result indicator. It remains that only the hectares under the “commitment/operation” justifying the attribution of the intervention to a specific result indicator, should be included in the planning and reporting for the specific result indicator.

MS could also link result indicators to types of intervention other than those indicated in the indicator fiche of the result indicators as long as the link is justified by the intervention logic. Therefore, the types of interventions listed in the indicator fiches are neither compulsory nor exhaustive, but are considered the most relevant in a typical situation.

- For example, MS can define coupled payments to address environmental issues where coupled payments have been specifically designed to address this need and would reward farmers for practices going beyond mandatory requirements. In such cases, the area covered by this coupled payment could be included in the result indicators to which MS can demonstrate that it contributes directly and significantly.

The concept of primary and secondary contributions (or primary and secondary effects), which applied in the Annual Implementation Report for Rural Development measures under the CAP 2014-2020, does not exist any longer. One intervention may contribute to several result indicators at the same time, without hierarchy between the effects (provided the link is direct and significant).

It is noteworthy that, although the output indicators (which are associated to interventions) and result indicators can account for the same intervention, they are not necessarily based on the same unit of measurement due to their different purpose. For instance, the output indicators for the type of intervention ‘training is the number of training operations (training promoters are paid for each training operation they carry out, e.g. O.33) whereas the result indicator R.1 captures the effects of these interventions in a way to reflect their intended policy purpose, i.e. the number of persons trained.

⁶ System for Fund Management in the European Community

3.4 Planning of result indicators

Quantified targets and milestones should be established for each result indicator that are relevant for the specific objectives and interventions described in the CAP strategic plan.

MS should plan only one target per result indicator, including for the result indicators with a breakdown. The only exception is R.11 (concentration of supply) for which MS should plan and report targets and milestones for each sector covered by operational programmes.

3.4.1 Carry-over of expenditure from previous programming periods

Expenditure related to interventions that are carried over from previous programming periods and are funded in the CAP strategic plan should be also taken into account in the intervention strategy and for the target setting of result indicators.

3.5 Reporting of result indicators

The result indicators are reported annually in the APR, which is submitted by **15 February** of each year.

When result indicators are expressed as a share, MS should report the numerator and the denominator (and not only the result indicator value) in the APR in order to allow aggregation at EU level.

3.5.1 Breakdown of result indicators for reporting

MS should report only one value per relevant result indicators. By way of derogation, the following breakdowns are required:

- i. by sector for result indicator R.11;
- ii. by subcategories for result indicator R.17;
- iii. by conversion to and maintenance of organic farming for result indicator R.29;
- iv. by land type for result indicator R.33;
- v. by gender for result indicator R.36;
- vi. by livestock species for result indicators R.43 and R.44.

3.6 Calculation methods for result indicators

When calculating result indicators in the APR, the following should be taken into account:

The value of the output generated by an operation should always be attributed in **full** to the relevant result indicator, including when it is linked to more result indicators.

For all RI, the moment of data collection of the outputs generated by an operation is when a **first payment** (excluding real advance payments) is made in the FY concerned, even if only a partial payment

was made in the FY concerned. By way of derogation, for result indicator R.37 (number of jobs created), values should be counted in full at the time of operation completion, because of the risk of discrepancy between the estimated number of jobs at the time of the first payment and the number of jobs actually created at the end of the project.

Values related to payments in the form of ‘real advances’ should not be counted in the quantification of the related result indicators prior to the delivery of the corresponding output.

Even if a single intervention or operation may contribute to more than one result indicator, units cannot be double counted within the same result indicators. For instance, if the same hectare is under more than one commitment (for example under a management commitment to reduce nitrogen application and maintain organic farming) this hectare can only be counted once (i.e. as 1 hectare) towards each relevant result indicator, such as R.21 – water quality. Therefore, the rule of **no double counting** applies for result indicators. There are very limited exceptions to the general principle (please see point 3.6.1 iv), which apply because the administrative burden to ensure no double counting would not be proportionate to the increase in precision.

Outputs generated by additional national financing should be taken into account for the calculation of result indicators.

Annual values should be calculated for result indicators R.4, R.5, R.6, R.7, R.8, R.11, R.12, R.13, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.25, R.29, R.30, R.31, R.33, R.34, R.43 and R.44⁷. Annual values correspond, for instance, to the share of UAA covered by a type of commitment in the relevant FY.

Cumulative values should be calculated for result indicators R.1, R.2, R.3, R.9, R.10, R.15, R.16, R.17, R.18, R.26, R.27, R.28, R.32, R.35, R.36, R.37, R.38, R.39, R.40, R.41 and R.42. Examples of how to calculate values for cumulative result indicators are provided in **Annex VIII** to this cover note.

The value of cumulative result indicators takes into account possible adjustments to realised outputs once the final values are known.

For the **conversion of animals in livestock units** for result indicators, Eurostat coefficients should be used. Eurostat coefficients can be found at this [link](#)⁸ and in Table 1 of **Annex IV to this cover note**. Alternatively, the coefficients reported in Table 2 of the same Annex can also be used.

As previously mentioned, MS can link result indicators to types of intervention other than those indicated in the indicator fiche of the result indicators. However, there are few exceptions to this flexibility because there is the need to ensure comparability of results between MS and the reliability of the EU aggregate. For this reason, MS cannot derogate from the calculation method described in the fiche in the following cases:

- **Result indicator R.4** relates to the area covered by all the types of intervention in the form of direct payments as well as support for area under natural or other area-specific constraints (ANC)

⁷ For R.43 and R.44, outputs generated by investments are accounted cumulatively

⁸ Last access on 10 December 2021

(Article 71 of the SPR) and for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72 of the SPR).

- The **support to ANC**, without requirements beyond mandatory ones, is accounted in result indicators only related to income support (R.4 and R.7) and not in result indicators related to environmental and climatic objectives. Although ANC payments contribute to the maintenance of farming, prevent land abandonment and thus contribute to the environment, farmers do not need to implement specific practices beneficial for the environment and climate to be granted the support. Thus, these interventions do not provide positive externalities beyond mandatory requirements.
- Similarly, the **support to farmers in Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive protected areas** (Article 72 of the SPR) only relate to R.4 and R.7, as the support compensates the farmers for the obligations to be respected for farming in these areas. If farmers in Natura 2000 commit to voluntary practices (Articles 31 and 70 of the SPR), this will be reflected in R.33 (Improving Natura 2000 management). For the derogation on support to forest area in Natura 2000, see below.
- **Result indicator R.6** relates to all the types of intervention in the form of direct payments, except the crop-specific payment for cotton. Ideally, R.6 should always be linked to complementary redistributive income support for sustainability, while other direct payments interventions may be added especially when there is some degressivity of unit amounts (which is possible, for instance, for complementary income support, and complementary income support for young farmers). An example on how to calculate R.6 is provided in **Annex IX** to this cover note.
- **Result indicator R.7** relates to all the types of intervention in the form of direct payments except the crop-specific payment for cotton, as well as support for ANC and for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements. Ideally, in the CAP Plan, R.7 should therefore be linked to interventions under Natura 2000, ANC and higher BISS payments for areas in need. An example on how to calculate R.7 is provided in **Annex IX** to this cover note. By way of derogation to this rule, when MS design interventions in accordance with Article 72 of the SPR **supporting forest areas only**, such interventions may be linked to result indicator **R.30**, subject to the following:
 - no interventions are designed for agricultural areas under natural or other area-specific constraints; and
 - Article 22(2) of the SPR is not applied in respect of ANC (as defined in Article 32 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013, i.e. MS do not increase the amount of the basic income support per hectare (**BISS**) granted to farmers in ANC areas.
- The **area-related result indicators** R.12, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.29, R.31, R.33 and R.34 only relate to voluntary environmental practices going beyond mandatory requirements paid in hectares under eco-schemes referred to in Article 31 of the SPR, agri-environment-climate commitments referred to in Article 70 of the SPR, as well as relevant interventions in certain sectors referred to in Title III, Chapter III of the SPR.

- By way of derogation, MS may also link result indicators R.12, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.29, R.31, R.33 and R.34 to interventions other than those referred to in the previous point, provided that the supported practices go beyond relevant mandatory requirements and contribute significantly and directly to the relevant result indicators.
- For area based result indicators R.4, R.6, R.7, R.12, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.29, R.30, R.31, R.33 and R.34, the relevant area determined as eligible for payment after administrative controls and **before** applying limits should be taken into account when calculating their values. Annex V to this cover note describes this rule in detail.
- Result indicator R.43: an example on how to calculate this result indicator is provided in **Annex IX to this cover note**.

3.6.1 Rules to avoid double counting in result indicators

In order to calculate result indicators without double counting, the following should apply:

- i. where a unit that contributes to the quantification of a result indicator is covered by several interventions, or several operations within the same intervention, which are linked to the same result indicator, this unit should only be counted once in the quantification of that result indicator;
- ii. result indicators relating to IACS interventions and reported in the APR for the agricultural financial year N-1 should include the number of units that have received partial or full payment in agricultural financial year N-1 in relation to interventions claimed in year N-2;
- iii. where payment entitlements or maximum thresholds are applied, MS should report the relevant area determined as eligible for payment after administrative controls and before applying limits under the relevant result indicators;
- iv. by way of derogation from point (i), double counting may be accepted for result indicators R.1, R.2, R.3, R.10, and R.28.

3.7 Denominators of result indicators

The values of the context indicators that are used as denominators of result indicators should be fixed for the entire CAP strategic plan period. If duly justified, MS may update these values as part of a CAP strategic plan amendment in accordance with Article 119 of the SPR.

There are three exceptions to this rule:

- 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.
- R.6 (Redistribution to smaller farmers) and R.7 (Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs), for which the denominator is updated each FY.

These initial context indicator/denominator values should be included in the CAP strategic plan and should notably be used for the target setting. They will be automatically filled in the Plan based on the latest published context indicators. MS have the possibility to update these values. Once fixed in the Plan, the values will be annually used and thus automatically filled in the APR.

When the numerator refers to the number of ‘farmers’ granted support, the number of farms collected by Eurostat in the Integrated Farm Statistics surveys should be used for the denominator, as the definition of ‘farmer’ in the SPR Regulation approaches most closely the definition of ‘farm’ in Eurostat:

- In the SPR ‘farmer’ is defined as 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 who exercises an agricultural activity as determined by MS [...];
- Definition of ‘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 economic activities in agriculture within the economic territory of the European Union, either as its primary or secondary activity.

4 Sectoral Interventions

Sectoral interventions in all sectors, except for the wine and apiculture sectors, are carried out by recognised producer organisations or associations of producer organisations (POs, APOs or beneficiaries) through operational programmes (OPs). Due to administrative burden related to the long list of sectoral interventions set up according to the needs of the beneficiaries themselves, and because of the level of detail of the EU level eligibility conditions that exists in the SPR for these interventions (Title III, Chapter III of the SPR, the planning, reporting and clearing of these interventions are carried out in a simplified manner. This, as laid down in Article 48 of the SPR, implies that sectoral interventions in all sectors, except for the wine and apiculture sectors, are planned, reported and cleared at the OPs level, based on output indicator O.35.

In the wine and apiculture sectors, the planning, reporting and clearance should be carried out in a standard manner, i.e. at intervention level. However, the wine and apiculture sectors have dedicated output indicators, which are O.36 and O.37 respectively, to be used for planning, reporting and clearing performance in these sectors. These output indicators can be planned and reported in several units, depending on the nature of individual interventions.

Output indicator O.34 applies to a likely a small number of sectoral interventions, which are area-based and support environmental practices going beyond conditionality.

As for the result indicators, R.10 and R.11 should always be linked to all sectoral types of interventions in sectors other than wine and apiculture because all interventions implemented by the beneficiaries contribute to better supply chain organisation and concentration of supply. For other result indicators besides R.10 and R.11, MS need to plan and report the contribution of sectoral interventions to a result indicator only if the contribution is direct and significant. Decision on whether a contribution of the intervention is direct and significant is to be done by MS, which are best placed to assess such contribution. This is because MS will decide on the menu of sectoral interventions they will offer to their

beneficiaries and have the knowledge on the past performance and needs of their sectors in question, as well as an experience in adopting OPs in the Fruit & Vegetables sector during the 2014-2020 CAP period.

Given the difficulty to plan the contribution of sectoral interventions to result indicators, in particular at the beginning of the period, targets and milestones planned may need to be modified after the submission of the CAP strategic plans by MS. This can be done by amending the CAP strategic plans, according to Article 119 of the SPR. Alternatively, MS can provide justification for the inaccuracies in their APRs and explain factors that may not have been taken into account when planning (such as, for instance, the adoption of the OPs by POs after the submission of CAP strategic plan), or provide other necessary information.

For the wine sector, interventions are linked to the relevant result indicators (such as R.5 Risk Management) but not to R.11, because there are no operational programmes in the wine sector, and not in R.10, unless support, including EAFRD, is granted through a PO. For the apiculture sector, a dedicated result indicator R.35 applies.

Guidelines on how to link **result indicators** (other than R.10 and R.11) to **sectoral interventions** that contribute in a direct and significant manner to those result indicators are provided in **Annex X** to this cover note.

5 Leader

Incorporating the implementation of Leader into the CAP Plan performance system presents some specific challenges. 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, gender equality, including the participation of women in farming, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including circular bio-economy and sustainable forestry”, can also contribute to any of the other eight specific objectives and the cross cutting objective, 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 strategic 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.

For the development and approval of the CAP Plan, the Leader intervention should be attributed to the LEADER specific result indicator R.38, which is linked to the specific objective (h), and allows for setting a target indicating the expected rural population covered by LDS.

Once all LDS have been selected, the MS should modify, where relevant, the CAP strategic plan to add to the existing target values the additional contribution expected from implementation of the LDS. This may include introducing some additional result indicators. For example, it may be the case that certain result indicators, such as R.41 (share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure) or R.42 (promoting social inclusion), are only supported via Leader. MS should then incorporate the achieved contribution of LDS to each of the identified result indicators in their APR.

6 Annex I: Types of interventions and associated output indicators

Output indicators only used for the purpose of monitoring, communication and evaluation are marked with MO

Type of intervention	Output indicator
Cooperation (Article 77 of the SPR)	O.1 Number of European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects
Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78)	O.2 Number of advice actions or units to provide innovation support for preparing or implementing European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects
Horizontal indicator	O.3 ^{MO} Number of CAP support beneficiaries
Basic income support (Article 21)	O.4 Number of hectares benefitting from basic income support
Payment for small farmers (Article 28)	O.5 Number of beneficiaries or hectares benefitting from payments for small farmers
Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 30)	O.6 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary income support for young farmers
Redistributive income support (Article 29)	O.7 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary redistributive income support
Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31)	O.8 Number of hectares or of livestock units benefitting from eco-schemes
Risk management (Article 76)	O.9 Number of units covered by supported CAP risk management tools
Coupled income support (Article 32)	O.10 Number of hectares benefitting from coupled income support
	O.11 Number of heads benefitting from coupled income support
Natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 71)	O.12 Number of hectares benefitting from support for areas facing natural or other specific constraints, including a breakdown per type of area
Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72)	O.13 Number of hectares benefitting from support under Natura 2000 or Directive 2000/60/EC
Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70)	O.14 Number of hectares (excluding forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements
	O.15 Number of hectares (forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements
	O.16 Number of hectares or number of other units under maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry
	O.17 Number of hectares or number of other units benefitting from support for organic farming
	O.18 Number of livestock units (LU) benefitting from support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures
	O.19 Number of operations or units supporting genetic resources
Investments (Articles 73 and 74)	O.20 Number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units
	O.21 Number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or units
	O.22 Number of supported infrastructure investment operations or units
	O.23 Number of supported off-farm non-productive investments

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

7 Annex II: Possible units of measurement for outputs

Article	Output indicators	Possible Units
Cooperation (Article 77 of the SPR) Knowledge exchange and information (Article 78)	O.1 Number of European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects	Projects
	O.2 Number of advice actions or units to provide innovation support for preparing or implementing European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational group projects	Operations
		Advisors
		Other unit
BISS (Article 21)	O.4 Number of hectares benefitting from basic income support	Hectares
BISS/Payment for small farmers (Article 28)	O.5 Number of beneficiaries or hectares benefitting from payments for small farmers	Beneficiaries
		Hectares
CISYF (Article 30)	O.6 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary income support for young farmers	Hectares
		Beneficiaries
CRISS (Article 29)	O.7 Number of hectares benefitting from complementary redistributive income support	Hectares
Echo – schemes (Article 21)	O.8 Number of hectares or livestock units benefitting from eco-schemes	Hectares
		Livestock units
Risk management (Article 76)	O.9 Number of units covered by supported CAP risk management tools	Beneficiaries
		Hectares
		Funds
		Livestock units
		Other unit
CIS (Article 32)	O.10 Number of hectares benefitting from coupled income support	Hectares
	O.11 Number of heads benefitting from coupled income support	Heads
ANC (Article 71)	O.12 Number of hectares benefitting from support for areas facing natural or other specific constraints, including a breakdown per type of area	Hectares
Natura 2000 (Article 72)	O.13 Number of hectares benefitting from support under Natura 2000 or Directive 2000/60/EC	Hectares
Environmental,- climate and other management commitments (Article 70)	O.14 Number of hectares (excluding forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	Hectares
		Beneficiaries
	O.15 Number of hectares (forestry) or number of other units covered by environmental or climate-related commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	Hectares
		Trees
		Other unit
	O.16 Number of hectares or number of other units under maintenance commitments for afforestation and agroforestry	Hectares
Other unit		

Article	Output indicators	Possible Units
	O.17 Number of hectares or number of other units benefitting from support for organic farming	Hectares
		Beneficiaries
	O.18 Number of livestock units (LU) benefitting from support for animal welfare, health or increased biosecurity measures	Livestock Units
	O.19 Number of operations or units supporting genetic resources	Hectares
		Livestock units
		Operations
		Other unit
Investments (Article 73)	O.20 Number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units	Operations
		Livestock units
		Other unit
	O.21: Number of supported on-farm non-productive investment operations or units	Operations
		Other unit
	O.22 Number of supported infrastructure investment operations or units	Operations
		Other unit
	O.23 Number of supported off-farm non-productive investment operations or units	Operations
		Other unit
	O.24 Number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or units	Operations
Other unit		
Setting-up (Article 75)	O.25 Number of young farmers receiving setting-up support	Beneficiaries
	O.26 Number of new farmers receiving setting-up support (other than young farmers reported under O.25)	Beneficiaries
	O.27 Number of rural businesses receiving support for start-up	Beneficiaries
Cooperation (Article 71)	O.28 Number of supported producer groups and producer organisations	Beneficiaries
	O.29 Number of beneficiaries receiving support to participate in official quality schemes	Beneficiaries
	O.30 Number of supported operations or units for generational renewal (excluding setting-up support)	Operations
		Beneficiaries
		Other unit
	O.31 Number of supported local development strategies (LEADER) or preparatory actions	Strategies
Preparatory actions		
O.32 Number of supported other cooperation operations or units (excluding EIP reported under O.1)	Operations,	
	Other unit	
Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72)	O.33 Number of supported training, advice and awareness actions or units	Operations
		Beneficiaries
		Other unit

Article	Output indicators	Possible Units
Sectoral types of interventions	O.35 Number of supported operational programmes	Operational Programmes
Sectoral types of interventions (Article 58)	O.36 Number of actions or units supported in the wine sector	Actions
		Hectares
		Hectolitres
		Plants
		Beneficiaries
Sectoral types of interventions (Article 55)	O.37 Number of actions or units for beekeeping preservation or improvement	Other unit
		Beekeepers
		Beehives
		Actions

8 Annex III: Types of interventions using financial instruments

Link between types of interventions using financial instruments and corresponding output and result indicators

For clearance purposes, output indicators are reported separately for financial instruments (FI) and grants, i.e. two outputs for the same project for the clearance of these different forms of support. However, for aggregated outputs and result indicators the same project and beneficiary receiving grant and FI should be counted only once. This implies the use of a unique project identifier and a unique beneficiary identifier. The list of result indicators provided in this Annex is not exhaustive and other result indicators might be relevant depending on the design of the intervention proposed by the MS.

Type of Intervention	Output indicator		Result indicator	
Risk management tools (Art.76)	O.9	Number of units covered by supported CAP risk management tools	R.5	Risk management
Investments (Art.73 and Art. 74)	O.20	Number of supported on-farm productive investment operations or units	R.3	Digitalising agriculture
	O.22	Number of supported infrastructure investment operations or units	R.9	Farm modernisation
	O.24	Number of supported off-farm productive investment operations or units	R.15	Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources
			R.16	Investments related to climate
		R.18	Investment support to the forest sector	
		R.26	Investments related to natural resources	
		R.27	Environment/climate-related performance through investment in rural areas	
		R.32	Investments related to biodiversity	
		R.37	Growth and jobs in rural areas	
		R.39	Developing the rural economy	
		R.41	Connecting rural Europe	
Installation support (Art. 75)	O.25	Number of young farmers receiving installation support	R.36	Generational renewal
	O.26	Number of new farmers receiving installation support (other than young farmers reported under O.25)	R.37	Growth and jobs in rural areas
	O.27	Number of rural businesses receiving support for start up	R.39	Developing the rural economy

Cover note on output and result indicators

Type of Intervention	Output indicator		Result indicator	
Cooperation (Art.77)	O.31	Number of supported local development strategies (LEADER) or preparatory actions	R.38	LEADER coverage
	O.32	Number of supported other cooperation operations or units (excluding EIP reported under O.1)	R.37	Growth and jobs in rural areas
			R.39	Developing the rural economy
Knowledge exchange and information (Art.78)	O.33	Number of supported training, advice and awareness actions or units	R.1	Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation
			R.3	Digitalising agriculture
			R.24	Environmental/climate performance through knowledge and innovation

9 Annex IV: Coefficients to convert animals in livestock units

Table 1

Eurostat coefficients to convert animals in livestock units

Bovine animals	Under 1 year old	0.4
	1 but less than 2 years old	0.7
	Male, 2 years old and over	1
	Heifers, 2 years old and over	0.8
	Dairy cows	1
	Other cows, 2 years old and over	0.8
Sheep and goats		0.1
Equidae		0.8
Pigs	Piglets having a live weight of under 20 kg	0.027
	Breeding sows weighing 50 kg and over	0.5
	Other pigs	0.3
Poultry	Broilers	0.007
	Laying hens	0.014
	Ostriches	0.35
	Other poultry	0.03
Rabbits, breeding females		0.02

Table 2

Alternative coefficients to convert animals in livestock units

Species	Age / category	Coefficient
Bovine animals	Below six months	0.4
	From six months to 2 years	0.6
	Over 2 years	1
Equine animals	Over 6 months	1
Sheep and goats		0.15
Pigs	Breeding sows > 50kg	0.5
	Other pigs	0.3
Poultry	Laying hens	0.014
	Other poultry	0.03

10 Annex V: Rule to avoid double counting

Rule to avoid double counting in the aggregate value of area-based output indicators and in result indicators

In order to avoid double counting in the aggregate value of area-based output indicators and in area-based result indicators, the following simplified calculation allowing for the localisation of the support at parcel level is proposed.

The operation of the CAP area support requires the monitoring of various areas:

- 1) **Area declared (or claimed area)**: it is the area declared by the beneficiary and potentially eligible for payment (e.g. 100 hectares);
- 2) **Area determined after administrative controls before applying any limits**: it means the number of hectares, for which all conditions laid down for the granting of the payment have been met resulting from the administrative and on-the-spot checks **before** the application of any limits (such as the number of entitlements in the case of basic income support for sustainability or maximum thresholds set by MS for certain interventions) (e.g. 98 hectares, if after controls 2 hectares are not eligible).
- 3) **Area determined after administrative controls after applying any limits**: it corresponds to the number of hectares for which all conditions laid down for the granting of the payment have been met resulting from the administrative and on-the-spot checks **after** the application of any limit/ceiling (e.g. 80 hectares if the farmer has only 80 entitlements). This corresponds to the **area paid**.

The reporting needs differ according to the purpose of the indicators:

- for performance clearance: the **area paid** at intervention/unit amount level (point 3);
- for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the CAP: **it is key to avoid double counting** in the aggregates and measure the whole area covered by the CAP. Thus, the area determined after controls **before** applying any limits is the best option for this purpose (point 2).

The following table summarises the area to be reported for each relevant area-based indicator.

		Area determined <u>before</u> applying limits (e.g. entitlements, maximum thresholds)	Area determined <u>after</u> applying limits (e.g. entitlements, maximum thresholds)
Output Indicators by unit amount			O.4, O.5, O.6, O.7, O.8, O.10, O.12, O.13, O.14, O.15, O.16, O.17, O.19
Aggregate of output Indicators	by intervention	O.8, O.14, O.15, O.16, O.17, O.19	
	by type of intervention	O.4 (Total direct payments), O.4 (BISS), O.8, O.14, O.15, O.16, O.17, O.34	O.4 (BISS), O.5, O.6, O.7, O.10, O.12, O.13
Result Indicators		R.4, R.6, R.7, R.12, R.14, R.19, R.20, R.21, R.22, R.23, R.24, R.29, R.30, R.31, R.33, R.34	

11 Annex VI: Link between results indicators and specific objectives

<p>EU cross-cutting objective</p> <p>Modernising agriculture and rural areas by fostering and sharing knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas and by encouraging their uptake by farmers, through improved access to research, innovation, knowledge exchange and training</p>	<p>Result indicators</p> <p>R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation: Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups supported by the CAP in order to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance</p> <p>R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS)</p> <p>R.3 Digitalising agriculture: Share of farms benefitting from support for digital farming technology through CAP</p>
<p>EU specific objectives</p> <p>SO1: To support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union in order to enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity as well as to ensure the economic sustainability of agricultural production in the Union</p>	<p>Result indicators</p> <p>R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) covered by income support and subject to conditionality</p> <p>R.5 Risk management: Share of farms with supported CAP risk management tools</p> <p>R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage of additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)</p> <p>R.7 Enhancing support for farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage of additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)</p>
<p>SO2: To enhance market orientation and increase farm competitiveness both in the short and long term, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation</p>	<p>R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors: Share of farms benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality</p> <p>R.9 Farm modernisation: Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency</p>
<p>SO3: To improve the farmers' position in the value chain</p>	<p>R.10 Better supply chain organisation: Share of farms participating in producer groups, producer organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes supported by the CAP</p> <p>R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producer groups with operational programmes in certain sectors</p>
<p>SO4: To contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as to promote sustainable energy</p>	<p>R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation</p> <p>R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and/or ammonia, including manure management</p> <p>R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce emissions or to maintain or enhance carbon storage (including permanent grassland, permanent crops with permanent green cover, agricultural land in wetland and peatland)</p> <p>R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources: Supported investments in renewable energy</p>

EU specific objectives	Result indicators
	<p>production capacity, including bio-based (in MW)</p> <p>R.16 Investments related to climate: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to the production of renewable energy or biomaterials</p> <p>R.17 Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns</p> <p>R.18 Investment support for the forest sector: Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector</p>
<p>SO5: To foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency</p>	<p>R.19 Improving and protecting soils: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments beneficial for soil management to improve soil quality and biota (such as reducing tillage, soil cover with crops, crop rotation included with leguminous crops)</p> <p>R.20 Improving air quality: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission</p> <p>R.21 Protecting water quality: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for the quality of water bodies</p> <p>R.22 Sustainable nutrient management: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management</p> <p>R.23 Sustainable water use: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve water balance</p> <p>R.24 Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported specific commitments which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides such as pesticides leakage</p> <p>R.25 Environmental performance in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability</p> <p>R.26 Investments related to natural resources: Share of farms benefitting from CAP productive and non-productive investment support related to care for the natural resources</p> <p>R.27 Environmental or climate-related performance through investment in rural areas: Number of operations contributing to environmental sustainability and the achievement of climate mitigation and adaptation goals in rural areas</p> <p>R.28 Environmental or climate-related performance through knowledge and innovation: Number of persons benefitting from advice, training, knowledge exchange, or participating in European Innovation Partnership (EIP) operational groups supported by the CAP related to environmental or climate-related performance</p>
<p>SO6: To contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes</p>	<p>R.29 Development of organic agriculture: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and conversion</p> <p>R.30 Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under commitments to support forest protection and management of ecosystem services</p> <p>R.31 Preserving habitats and species: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for supporting</p>

EU specific objectives	Result indicators
	<p>biodiversity conservation or restoration including high-nature-value farming practices</p> <p>R.32 Investments related to biodiversity: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity</p> <p>R.33 Improving Natura 2000 management: Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments</p> <p>R.34 Preserving landscape features: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees</p> <p>R.35 Preserving beehives: Share of beehives supported by the CAP</p>
<p>SO7: To attract and sustain young farmers and other new farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas</p>	<p>R.36 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown</p>
<p>SO8: To promote employment, growth, gender equality, including the participation of women in farming, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including the circular bio-economy and sustainable forestry</p>	<p>R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs supported in CAP projects</p> <p>R.38 LEADER coverage: Share of rural population covered by local development strategies</p> <p>R.39 Developing the rural economy: Number of rural businesses, including bio-economy businesses, developed with CAP support</p> <p>R.40 Smart transition of the rural economy: Number of supported smart-village strategies</p> <p>R.41 Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support</p> <p>R.42 Promoting social inclusion: Number of persons covered by supported social inclusion projects</p>
<p>SO9: To improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including high-quality, safe and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way, to reduce food waste, as well as to improve animal welfare and to combat antimicrobial resistances</p>	<p>R.43 Limiting antimicrobial use: Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction)</p> <p>R.44 Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare</p>

12 Annex VII: Matrix linking result indicators and specific objectives

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
	Support viable farm income and resilience	Enhance market orientation and increase farm competitiveness	Improve the farmers' position in the value chain	Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources	Contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss	Attract and sustain young farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas	Promote employment, growth, gender equality	Improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health	Modernising the sector by fostering and sharing knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture
R.1 Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation										
R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems										
R.3 Digitalising agriculture										
R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices										
R.5 Risk Management										

Cover note on output and result indicators

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms										
R.7 Enhancing support to farms in areas with specific needs										
R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors										
R.9 Farm modernisation										
R.10 Better supply chain organisation										
R.11 Concentration of supply										
R.12 Adaptation to climate change										
R.13 Reducing emissions in the livestock sector										
R.14 Carbon storage in soils and biomass										

Cover note on output and result indicators

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources										
R.16 Investments related to climate										
R.17 Afforested land										
R.18 Investment support to the forest sector										
R.19 Improving and protecting soils										
R.20 Improving air quality										
R.21 Protecting water quality										
R.22 Sustainable nutrient management										

Cover note on output and result indicators

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
R.23 Sustainable water use										
R.24 Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides										
R.25 Environmental performance in the livestock sector										
R.26 Investments related to natural resources										
R.27 Environment-/climate-related performance through investment in rural areas										
R.28 Environmental/ climate performance through knowledge and innovation										
R.29 Development of organic agriculture										

Cover note on output and result indicators

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
R.30 Supporting sustainable forest management										
R.31 Preserving habitats and species										
R.32 Investments related to biodiversity										
R.33 Improving Natura 2000 management										
R.34 Preserving landscape features										
R.35 Preserving beehives										
R.36 Generational renewal										
R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas										
R.38 LEADER coverage										

Cover note on output and result indicators

	SO1	SO2	SO3	SO4	SO5	SO6	SO7	SO8	SO9	SO10
R.39 Developing the rural economy										
R.40 Smart transition of the rural economy										
R.41 Connecting rural Europe										
R.42 Promoting social inclusion										
R.43 Limiting antimicrobial use										
R.44 Improving animal welfare										

13 Annex VIII: How to report cumulative values for result indicators

Example 1: R.36 Generational renewal: Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including gender breakdown

Assumptions:

- In this example, MS opted for a complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) granted for 5 years. For simplification, it is assumed that each year there are 900 young farmers (YF) newly granted this complementary aid.
- The Rural Development (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.36
	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)

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 direct payments and all years).

Gender breakdown

MS should report the number of newly sat up young farmers by gender.

For direct payments, for the CIS-YF, MS should allocate the payment entitlements to the applicant who enjoys the decision-making power. Thus, there is always only one beneficiary and MS should collect its gender, included for legal entities.

For rural development, a group of beneficiaries can be granted the installation grant. For simplification, MS should designate one head of the group (of natural and legal persons) and collect its gender.

Financial instruments

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.

Link to R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs supported in CAP projects

The support to newly set up young farmers contributes to the safeguard and creation of jobs in agriculture, thus it is to be reported under **R.37**.

The other jobs created (through the installation support for other farmers than young, investment support...) is to be collected at the end of the project (last payment), when the information on the number of jobs created will be as close as possible from the actual number of jobs created.

Adding R.36 collected at first instalment and the rest collected at balance payment is not an issue, as the number of newly sat up young farmers is not changing between the first and balance instalments.

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

What if the type of intervention concerned is only investments under Rural Development (Art. 73 of the SPR)?

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 the numerator of R.9
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 the numerator of R.9
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 the numerator of R.9
2025	78 400	117 600		2.4	8

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

Calculation of the result indicator:

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

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

14 Annex IX: How to calculate R.6, R.7 and R.43

Example 1: R.6 Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage additional direct payments 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/hectare on the first 20 ha
- Round sum payment for small farmers: 900 EUR/beneficiary
- Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF): 30 EUR/hectare
- Eco-scheme: 30 EUR/hectare on average
- Some coupled payments

Total determined area (BISS before entitlements (incl. payments to small farmers)) and amounts received by farmers in the FY concerned

Beneficiary	BISS	Small farmers	CRISS	CIS-YF	Eco-scheme	Coupled support	Coupled support animal	Total paid area	DP	DP/ha	Below average farm size
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i=a:g	i/h	
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		ha	EUR	EUR/ha	
1	4 800		800		900			30.0	6 500	217	YES
2		900						2.5	900	360	YES
3	6 400		800	1 200	1 200	2 000		40.0	11 600	290	YES
5	2 400		600	450	450			15.0	3 900	260	YES
6	16 000		800		3 000	15 000		100.0	34 800	348	
7	4 800		800		900			30.0	6 500	217	YES
8	64 000		800		12 000	20 000		400.0	96 800	242	
14	56 000		800		10 500			350.0	67 300	192	
15	800		400				1 500	10.0	2 700	270	YES
16							1 200	0.0	1 200	/	
...							
							Total	978	232 200	238	
Avg farm size (national)	45ha		Total for farms below farm size						128 32 100.0	251.8	106%

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

- 1) Determine the average farm size of direct payments beneficiaries that year = 45 ha/farm (national average based on a broader set of beneficiaries)
Total of area (BISS before entitlements+ Payments to small farmers) / Total number of beneficiaries.
- 2) Determine the population of farms eligible for direct payments with an area below the average farm size: in pink in the table. Here beneficiary 16 with 0 BISS area is not classified into the group of farms below average size. It is considered that it is not the type of farmer that is targeted by the redistribution objective (e.g. CRISS does not reach these farmers).

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 but before penalties:
 - 232 200 EUR for the whole population of DP beneficiaries
 - 32 100 EUR for the beneficiaries below farm size
- 2) **Denominator:** the total area determined for BISS before entitlements, including the round sum payment for small farmers.
 - 938 hectare for the whole population
 - 128 hectare for the farms below farm size
- 3) **Average amount = Numerator / Denominator**
 - 238 EUR/hectare for the whole population
 - 251.8 EUR/hectare for the farms below farm size

Step 3: Calculate the indicator

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

$$R.6 = 251.8 / 238 * 100 = 106\%$$

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

Assumptions regarding income support:

- Basic Income support for sustainability (BISS):
 - Territory A with higher needs: 100 EUR/ha
 - Territory B: 25 EUR/ha
- Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS): 40 EUR/ha on the first 20 ha
- Round sum payment for small farmers: 900 EUR/beneficiary
- Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF): 30 EUR/ha
- Eco-scheme, on average 30 EUR/ha
- Some coupled payments
- Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints (ANC): for simplification, only one category applies in the example: 40 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: 30 EUR/ha in agricultural areas and 50 EUR/ha in Forest

Total determined area 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	specific disadvantage	specific disadvantage Forest	Total determined area	Total Support	Support /ha	In area with specific needs		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l= a:j	m/l			
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	ha	EUR	EUR/ha			
1		750		800		900					30.0	2 450	82			
2			900								3.0	900	300			
3		1 000		800	1 200	1 200	2 000				40.0	6 200	155			
4	5 000	500		800		2 100	4 000	2 800			70.0	15 200	217	YES		
5	1 500			600	450	450					15.0	3 000	200	YES		
6		100		800		3 000	15 000		3 000		100.0	21 900	219	YES		
7										1 000	20.0	1 000	50	YES		
							Total				278	50 650	182			
				Total for farms in areas with specific needs									205	41 100	200	110%

Preliminary step: Define the area with specific needs relevant for the MS strategy/needs assessment.

The area with specific needs is to be defined based on Article 66 (areas with natural or other area-specific constraints), and/or Article 67 (areas with specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements) and/or BISS groups of territory with higher income support (art. 18(2)) (differentiation of the Basic income support due to difference in income needs).

In the example, ANC areas, Natura 2000 areas and BISS territory A are defined as area with specific needs.

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

Identify beneficiaries, receiving in the Financial Year concerned support under:

- ANC (column h in the table) and/or area-specific disadvantages (column i and j) and/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, ANC and Article 67 during financial year N, after reduction of Direct Payments but before corrections:
 - 50 650EUR for the whole population of income support beneficiaries
 - 41 100 EUR for the farms in areas with specific needs
- 5) **Denominator:** the total area determined for BISS, including for small farmers + hectares paid for Article 66 and 67 outside BISS area.
 - 278 hectare for the whole population
 - 205 hectare for the farms in areas with specific needs
- 6) **Average amount = Numerator / Denominator**
 - 182 EUR/hectare for the whole population
 - 200 EUR/hectare for the farms in areas with specific needs

Step 3: Calculate the indicator

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

$$R.7 = 200 / 182 * 100 = 110\%$$

Example 3: R.43 Limiting antimicrobial use: Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction)

Assumptions regarding interventions supporting animal welfare:

- Support to organic farming maintenance (AECMC): paid in EUR/ha,
 - Livestock needs to be matched with area: If the stocking rate is below 0.5 LU/ha, livestock payment is only paid for the amount of hectare which would result in a stocking rate of 0.5 LU/ha
- Animal welfare commitment, for ewes, paid in EUR/LU per ewe
- Investment support for animal welfare: average unit amount in EUR/operation
- Eco-scheme – animal welfare for dairy she-goats in stables: paid in EUR/LU

Farm examples

Farm A: Organic farm, with 100 dairy cows and 200 ha => 100 LU paid; from FY2024 and then every year

Farm B: 350 ewes, under Animal welfare commitment => 350 heads * 0.10 LU = 35 LU from FY2026 for 5 years

Farm C: Eco-scheme, stable with 200 dairy she-goats at the moment of the claim => 200 heads * 0.1 LU = 20 LU in FY2025 and FY2026

Farm D: Investment in a stable for pigs for fattening with 300 places => 300 places * 0.3 = 90 LU, first payment in FY2025

(Use of Eurostat livestock unit coefficients)

Reporting of the outputs generated for the numerator of the Result Indicator:

- Commitments are accounted annually
- Investments are accounted cumulatively from the first year of payment

	in LU	FY2024	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028
Farm A	Organic	100	100	100	100	100
Farm B	Animal welfare commitment			35	35	35
Farm C	Eco-scheme		20	20		
Farm D	Investment		90	90	90	90
Numerator of the RI		100	210	245	225	225

15 Annex X: Where to record sectoral types of interventions?

At the level of planning, establishing the link between sectoral types of interventions and RI can be straightforward, e.g.:

- operational programmes are all linked to R.10 – Better supply chain organisation and R.11 – Concentration of supply
- for risk management all types of interventions under Article 47(2) are directly and significantly linked to R.5 Risk management, except for coaching (paragraph (j) linked to R.1). Similarly, in the wine sector, Article 58(1)(c) – Green harvesting, as well as Article 58(1)(d) – Harvest insurance, Article 58(1)(l) – Mutual funds are linked to R.5 Risk management.)

However, for several types of interventions, the link depends very much on the kind of interventions designed by MS. For example, under Article 47(1)(a), investments, training, environmental practices or other kind of actions can be financed. RI are purpose specific (soil, water, modernisation...) but they are also intervention specific. Therefore, in addition to checking the purpose of the intervention, MS need to follow some key principles to establish the relevant links in the CAP strategic plan (and later in the Annual Performance Report) at the level of the intervention or the intervention/unit amount:

Environmental practices:

- to be related to R.12 – Adaptation to climate change, R.14 – Carbon storage in soils and biomass, R.19 – Improving and protecting soils, R.20 – Improving air quality, R.21 – Protecting water quality, R.22 – Sustainable nutrient management, R.23 – Sustainable water use, R.24 – Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides, R.29 – Development of organic agriculture, R.31 – Preserving habitats and species, R.34 – Preserving landscape features, the intervention needs to:
 - promote a farming practice going beyond conditionality requirements and,
 - be paid per hectare
 - potential candidates: soil conservation under 47(1)(a)(i), maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity under Article 47(1)(a)(x), management practices adapted to changing climate conditions under Article 47(1)(a)(iii), reducing emissions under Article 47(1)(a)(vii), reducing risks and impacts of pesticide use, including implementing Integrated Pest Management techniques under Article 47(1)(a)(viii), organic or integrated production under Article 47(1)(d), actions to mitigate climate change and to adapt to climate change under Article 47(1)(i), improvements of vineyard management techniques under Article 58(1)(a)(iv).
- to be related to R.13 – Reducing emissions in the livestock sector, the intervention needs to:
 - promote a farming practice beneficial for climate action going beyond conditionality requirements and,
 - be paid per livestock unit
 - potential candidate: reducing emissions under Article 47(1)(a)(vii), promoting the development and use of breeds and management practices adapted to changing

climate conditions under Article 47(1)(a)(iii), actions to mitigate climate change and to adapt to climate change under Article 47(1)(i).

- to be related to R.25 – Environmental performance in the livestock sector, the intervention needs to promote a farming practice beneficial to natural resources or biodiversity, going beyond conditionality requirements and to be paid per livestock unit.

Animal welfare and AMR

By contrast, under R.44 – Improving animal welfare and R.43 – Limiting antimicrobial use, various kind of interventions can be mixed (investments and management practices) and MS need to plan/report the number of Livestock Units covered (e.g. biosecurity, animal health and welfare under 47(1)(a)(vi), improving resilience against animal disease and reducing the use of veterinary medicines including antibiotics Article 47(1)(a)(ix).

Investments

For investments, the main split is between those related to:

- primary agricultural activities in view of modernising and restructuring farms (e.g. restructuring and conversion of vineyards under Article 58(1)(a)) typically to be linked to R.9 – Farm modernisation
- climate and environmental action on farms (e.g. water saving under Article 47(1)(a)(ii)): green investments are to be linked to R.16 – Investments related to climate, R.26 – Investments related to natural resources and R.32 - Investments related to biodiversity. Green investments can be productive and thus linked to R.9 – Farm modernisation also.
- woodland creation, to be linked to R.17 –Afforested land (e.g. creation/establishment of woody landscape features under Article 47(1)(a)(x).
- digitalisation of farms, to be linked to R.3 – Digitalising agriculture.
- renewable energy production, to be linked to R.15 – Renewable energy and also to R.16 – Investments related to climate if the investment takes place on the farm.
- rural businesses, with an economic dimension, to be linked to R.39 Developing the rural economy, this includes the investment support to wineries, POs infrastructure, processing, agri-tourism... It also includes diversification activities of farms (other gainful activities of the holding).
- the environment, but not on farms, to be linked to R.26 – Environment-/climate-related performance, through investment in rural areas.

Job creation

In addition, investments (or any other action) leading to the creation of jobs in rural areas are to be linked to R.37 – Growth and jobs in rural areas.

Knowledge

The number of persons trained, coached, advised, benefitting from exchange of good practices, participating in innovative cooperation projects... e.g. under Article 47(1)(b), Article 47(1)(c), Article 47(2)(j), Article 58(1)(f), are to be linked R.1 – Enhancing performance through

knowledge and innovation. In addition, if the training aims at improving the environmental and climatic performance, it should be linked to R.28 Environmental/climate performance through knowledge and innovation.

In addition the number of supported advisors is to be linked to R.2 – Linking advice and knowledge systems.

However activities or actions related to promotion, communication and marketing, raising consumer awareness, implementation of traceability and certification systems are not linked to R.1 - Enhancing performance through knowledge and innovation.