



Result indicators

Version 21.0

27/12/2024

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Code	Result indicators (only based on interventions supported by the CAP)	
<u>R.1^{PR}</u>	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
<u>R.2</u>	Linking advice and knowledge systems	Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS)
<u>R.3</u>	Digitalising agriculture	Share of farms benefitting from support for digital farming technology through CAP
<u>R.4</u>	Linking income support to standards and good practices	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) covered by income support and subject to conditionality
<u>R.5</u>	Risk Management	Share of farms with supported CAP risk management tools
<u>R.6^{PR}</u>	Redistribution to smaller farms	Percentage of additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)
<u>R.7^{PR}</u>	Enhancing support for farms in areas with specific needs	Percentage additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average)
<u>R.8</u>	Targeting farms in specific sectors	Share of farms benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality
<u>R.9^{PR}</u>	Farm modernisation	Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency
<u>R.10^{PR}</u>	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
<u>R.11</u>	Concentration of supply	Share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producers' groups with operational programmes in certain sectors
<u>R.12</u>	Adaptation to climate change	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation
<u>R.13^{PR}</u>	Reducing emissions in the livestock sector	Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to reduce emission of greenhouse gases and/or ammonia, including manure management
<u>R.14^{PR}</u>	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)

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R.15	Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources	Supported investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (in MW)
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
R.17^{PR}	Afforested land	Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns
R.18	Investment support to the forest sector	Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector
R.19^{PR}	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)
R.20^{PR}	Improving air quality	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission
R.21^{PR}	Protecting water quality	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for the quality of water bodies
R.22^{PR}	Sustainable nutrient management	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management
R.23^{PR}	Sustainable water use	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve water balance
R.24^{PR}	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
R.25	Environmental performance in the livestock sector	Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability
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
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
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
R.29^{PR}	Development of organic agriculture	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and conversion

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<u>R.30^{PR}</u>	Supporting sustainable forest management	Share of forest land under commitments to support forest protection and management of ecosystem services
<u>R.31^{PR}</u>	Preserving habitats and species	Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration including high-nature-value farming practices
<u>R.32</u>	Investments related to biodiversity	Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity
<u>R.33</u>	Improving Natura 2000 management	Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments
<u>R.34^{PR}</u>	Preserving landscape features	Share of utilised agriculture area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees
<u>R.35</u>	Preserving beehives	Share of beehives supported by the CAP
<u>R.36^{PR}</u>	Generational renewal	Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown
<u>R.37</u>	Growth and jobs in rural areas	New jobs supported in CAP projects
<u>R.38</u>	LEADER coverage	Share of rural population covered by local development strategies
<u>R.39</u>	Developing the rural economy	Number of rural businesses, including bio-economy businesses, developed with CAP support
<u>R.40</u>	Smart transition of the rural economy	Number of supported smart-village strategies
<u>R.41^{PR}</u>	Connecting rural Europe	Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support
<u>R.42</u>	Promoting social inclusion	Number of persons covered by supported social inclusion projects
<u>R.43^{PR}</u>	Limiting antimicrobial use	Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction)
<u>R.44^{PR}</u>	Improving animal welfare	Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare

^{PR} Indicators subjected to Performance Review

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Indicator name	R.1^{PR} 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. [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange for agriculture and rural areas to enhance sustainable economic, social, environmental, climate and resource efficiency performance, including animal welfare and health, thus contributing to all specific objectives defined in Article 6 and in particular to the cross-cutting objective on knowledge and innovation in Article 5. We are accounting here the number of people who “benefit” from the funded measure, regardless of who receive the payments.
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: • Article 78 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2021: Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information • Article 77(1)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2015/2021: prepare and implement the projects of the EIP operational groups referred to in Article 127(3) For Sectoral types of interventions: • Advice and training: Article 47(1)(b) and (c) in the F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) • Research, experimental and innovative production methods: Article 47(1)(a) in the F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) • For wine sector, Article 58(1) and (e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of persons benefitting from relevant paid support: - The number of persons is cumulated over time. - The benefitting person is accounted at the first payment (although it is a partial payment) of the training/advice/knowledge exchange action or project. - The benefitting person is not necessarily the person receiving the payment (e.g. support for advice is paid to the advisor, while here the number of persons benefitting from the advice is taken into account)

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	- All persons participating in EIP operational groups (Article 77(1)(a) in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 127) and in Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (all interventions under Article 78) for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included.
Comments/caveats	Cooperation projects other than EIP (Article 77(1)(f)), with a main budget dedicated to training and advice (for instance between 80% and 90%) could possibly be accounted here. Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full). There might be double counting of beneficiaries, as a person could benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding double counting in the planning and reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring. Regarding the implementation of research programs in apiculture, all participants to the research activity (including scientists) are not accounted here.

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Indicator name	R.2 Linking advice and knowledge systems: Number of advisors receiving support to be integrated within the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the support provided to advisors from relevant CAP interventions effectively contributing to integration within in the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS). The term “advisor” identifies a person (NB: not the entity, institutes or organisations), which is engaged in any of the advisor linked interventions supporting knowledge flows within the AKIS.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned if advisors are participating: • Cooperation (including EIP Operational Groups) (Article 77, in particular for Article 127): e.g. when advisors participate in or help to set up innovative projects of EIP Operational Groups • Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78): covering many possible actions on integration of advisors within the AKIS, for instance: setting up of specific advisory services for innovation support; (obligatory) training of advisors; exchange visits for advisors; advisors participating in cross-fertilisation meetings with farmers, researchers, and CAP networks, etc. (see AKIS part in the Cross-cutting objective tool)
Unit of measurement	Number of advisors
Moment of data collection	When a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	Number of advisors supported by interventions related to advisors’ integration into the AKIS: • Participants in relevant actions of specific interventions set up in the CAP strategic plan designed in order to increase advisors’ capacity and qualification and their integration within the AKIS: to improve knowledge flows, linkages with research, networks, and innovation support services, etc.) (Article 114) • No fixed lists of advisors needed in advance, all impartial advisors count, whether public or private. The list of advisors is built along the years through their participation in relevant actions. • Multiple activities for an individual advisor each count separately. An advisor participating in e.g. 2 trainings over the projection period is counted twice (illustrating a more intense integration in the AKIS).
Comments/caveats	Where the focus of activities (training, exchange visits etc.) is on reinforcing advisory capacity and their better integration within AKIS, all participants are counted, since all are expected to use the knowledge gained to support others – it is not necessary for providers to identify participants who are formally advisors.

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Indicator name	R.3 Digitalising agriculture: Share of farms benefitting from support for digital farming technology through CAP [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions promoting digital farming technologies and their use with CAP support through advice, European Innovation Partnership (EIP) Operational Group projects and physical investment support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States and only if pertaining to digital farming technology: • For Rural development: - Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78): e.g. advice, training and information to build farmers' and advisors' digital skills; - Cooperation projects (Article 77): EIP Operational Groups' innovative projects or advisory networks on digital topics; - Physical investments in digital farming technology, including for knowledge exchange (Article 73). • Investments for sectoral types of interventions
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual and multi-annual operations, beneficiaries are counted starting from the Financial Year when the first payment is made. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Number of beneficiaries from relevant paid support</u> Total numbers of farms <u>Numerator:</u> - The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time. - The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment for the whole programming period. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).
Comments/caveats	• Beneficiaries of training, for example, that are not farmers can be included in the numerator. • There might be double counting of beneficiaries because the same beneficiary could benefit from training and investment support. However, in this instance, double counting is acceptable in the planning and reporting given that it would be too burdensome to avoid it in view of the benefit that this would bring.

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Indicator name	R.4 Linking income support to standards and good practices: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) covered by income support and subject to conditionality [back to overview]
Definition and aim	The indicator, expressed as a percentage of the total UAA, reflects the share of the area covered by income support, while respecting and enhancing the environment, the climate, human, plant and animal health as well as animal welfare. It measures the total number of physical hectares that are in principle used for an agricultural activity by beneficiaries of income support in the Financial Year concerned, and that are subject to conditionality (Article 12(1)).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are considered as income support and are subject to conditionality (based on Article 12(1)): - Basic income support for sustainability including round sum payment for small farmers (BISS, Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS, Article 29) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF, Article 30) - Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) - Coupled income support interventions (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1) - Crop-specific payment for cotton (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 2) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 71) - Payment for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72): only for agricultural areas
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares determined in the Financial Year concerned This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares determined</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Total hectares determined for BISS/Payments for small farmers (before applying the entitlements where relevant) + hectares paid outside that BISS eligible area (only for beneficiaries with 0 BISS area). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).

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	• Payments to forest areas included in areas of natural or other specific constraints are not accounted in the numerator and the denominator. • Areas of outermost regions are accounted in the numerator and in the denominator of this indicator when these areas are granted ANC support.
Comments/caveats	• For Member States with entitlements, it is too burdensome to avoid the double counting as the geospatial location of the hectares paid is not possible. Thus, the simplification proposed in the methodology section of this indicator fiche. Moreover, the schemes support the income of the whole farm. Nonetheless, only for beneficiaries with 0 BISS area, the hectares paid outside that BISS eligible area are to be taken into account by all Member States, as this area may not be marginal (e.g. CIS in farms that are not eligible to BISS). • Beneficiaries only receiving coupled income support to livestock (i.e. no BISS payment and no areas paid by other area-based interventions): all agricultural areas should be accounted into the numerator, even those hectares that are not paid under any CAP instruments (area corresponding to the maximum eligible area as defined in Article 2(7a) of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1172). • Farmers need to respect conditionality to receive support for Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 70). However, this type of intervention is not accounted in this result indicator concentrating on income support. • Statistical surveys conducted by the Member States sometimes exclude some small beneficiaries that are below the survey hectare threshold – e.g. DE and DK. This could result in a share of UAA that is higher than 100%.

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Indicator name	R.5 Risk Management: Share of farms with supported CAP risk management tools [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of risk management tools.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: • Risk management tools under Rural Development (Article 76): premiums for insurance schemes and mutual funds, including income stabilisation tools, and other innovative risk management tools. • Sectoral types of intervention: interventions related to crisis prevention and risk management The respective interventions may be different in nature, as e.g. premiums for insurance are paid annually, while for mutual funds the support relates to the set-up. For sectoral types of intervention, they may include e.g.: ○ F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and ‘other sectors’ as defined in Article 42(f), Article 47(2), e.g. setting-up , filling and replenishing of mutual funds, investments to prevent crises, collective storage, replanting of orchards due to health or phytosanitary reasons, market withdrawal, green and non-harvesting, harvest and production insurance. ○ Wine sector: green harvesting (Article 58(1)(c)), harvest insurance (Article 58(1)(d)), mutual funds (Article 58(1)(i)).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For annual interventions: interventions for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. For mutual funds: see below. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of farms benefitting from relevant support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> - Annual number of beneficiaries for annual interventions. - For a mutual fund, all the participants in the fund are to be included. - For mutual funds set up with Rural Development support, the number of beneficiaries corresponds to the number of participants in the fund for the relevant Financial Year. In the year/years of set-up, this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number. - For risk management actions implemented by POs, only the number of ultimate beneficiaries is to be accounted where it can be determined; in case of collective actions all PO members (farms) should be counted.

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	<u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg . See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).
Comments/caveats	Crisis prevention actions under Rural Development are not accounted here. Crisis prevention actions under sectoral programmes cannot be easily disentangled from risk management actions; this is why both are reported under this indicator.

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Indicator name	R.6^{PR} Redistribution to smaller farms: Percentage of additional direct payments per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	This indicator indicates the average additional direct payments (DP) per hectare granted to beneficiaries below average farm size, compared to the average DP per hectare granted to the entire population of beneficiaries. The income support to be considered here is the total of DP, in order to reflect the extent of the redistribution of DP towards smaller farms expected from the reform. If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that beneficiaries below average farm size receive - on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.
Types of interventions concerned	ALL direct payment interventions, <u>except Cotton</u> - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 29) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 30) - Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) - Coupled income support interventions (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1)
Unit of Measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Average DP/ha paid to beneficiaries below average farm size</u> * 100 Average DP/ha paid to all beneficiaries For this indicator two average amounts of direct payments per hectare need to be calculated and compared: (1) The average direct payments per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries below the average farm size during the relevant financial year. (2) The average direct payments per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries during the relevant financial year; <u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries below average farm size”.</u>

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	1) <u>Determine the average farm size in hectares of CAP beneficiaries that year</u> Using a proxy, i.e. the number of determined hectares for direct payments, as defined in accordance with Article 4(4) held by beneficiaries of BISS (including payments for small farmers) (before taking into account the entitlements), divided by the total number of beneficiaries. 2) <u>Determine the population of beneficiaries of DP that year with an area paid below the average farm size</u> Beneficiaries with 0 ha determined for BISS (before application of entitlements) are not taken into account in the population of beneficiaries below the average farm size. <u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of DP per hectare for the whole population of beneficiaries and for those below average farm size:</u> 1) Numerator: the total amount of DP paid to beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties i.e. any amount of DP paid during the financial year concerned, whether paid within the regulatory payment deadline or not. 2) Denominator: the total number of determined hectares for direct payments as defined in accordance with Article 4(4), held by beneficiaries of BISS (including payments for small farmers) (before taking into account the entitlements). It is a good proxy for the net number of hectares granted support, without double counting. 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u> The indicator is calculated by dividing the average DP per hectare for beneficiaries below average farm size by the average DP per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage. Where the indicator is greater than 100%, there is a redistribution of the aid from bigger to smaller beneficiaries and the value will show the average additional percentage paid per hectare to smaller farms.
Comments/caveats	- Coupled income support to livestock payments are accounted: 1. into the numerator of both ratios that make R.6 if the holding's BISS eligible area is below the average physical farm size; 2. into the numerator of the ratio that makes the R.6 denominator if holding's BISS eligible area is above the average physical farm size. - For beneficiaries having only CIS animal payment and no BISS eligible area (i.e. no BISS payment), the value of these CIS payments to livestock is only taken into account into the numerator of the

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	ratio that makes the R.6 denominator (= the farm is not considered a farm below the national average physical size). - Cotton is excluded from this indicator, as the Member States have no margin of manoeuvre on this intervention: the amounts to be paid are laid down in the legislation. - Support to Areas with Natural Constraints (ANC) is not included here because although supporting income, the indicator aims at measuring the redistribution of direct payments. ANC support is included in R.4 and R.7.
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Indicator name	R.7^{PR} Enhancing support for farms in areas with specific needs: Percentage of additional support per hectare in areas with higher needs (compared to average) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	This indicator indicates the average additional income support per hectare granted to beneficiaries holding eligible hectares in areas with specific needs, compared to the average income support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries. The areas with specific needs are to be defined by Member States in their CAP strategic plan based on the needs assessment. The areas are to be defined based on Article 71 (areas with natural or other area-specific constraints), Article 72 (areas with specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements) and Article 22(2) (differentiation of the Basic income support due to difference in income needs). For instance, if support to Natura 2000 is not planned, Natura 2000 is not part of the area with specific need. If the indicator is above 100%, it implies that farms in areas with specific needs receive – on average - an amount per hectare exceeding the average.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions are considered as income support and accounted here: - Basic income support for sustainability (BISS) including round sum payment for small farmers (Chapter II, Section 2, Subsection 2) - Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability (CRISS) (Article 29) - Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 30) - Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) - Coupled income support interventions (Chapter II, Section 3, Subsection 1) - Payment for natural or other area-specific constraints – ANC support (Article 71) - Payment for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72)
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Expenditure and hectares paid in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Average income support/ha for beneficiaries with ha in areas with specific needs</u> *100 Average income support/ha paid to all beneficiaries For this indicator two average amounts of income support per hectare need to be calculated and compared: (1) The average income support per hectare for the sub-population of beneficiaries receiving income support for hectares in areas with specific needs

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	(2) The average income support per hectare for <i>the whole population</i> of beneficiaries <u>Step 1: Identify the population of “beneficiaries with ha in areas with specific needs”.</u> Identify beneficiaries, receiving in the Financial Year concerned relevant support for hectares in the areas with specific needs as identified by the Member States. <u>Step 2: Calculate the average amount of total income support per hectare for each group:</u> 1) Numerator: the total amount of income support (based on the types of interventions listed above) paid to the beneficiaries during the financial year concerned, after reduction but before penalties. 2) Denominator: the number of determined hectares for direct payments as defined in accordance with Article 4(4), held by beneficiaries of BISS (including payments for small farmers) (before taking into account the entitlements) + hectares paid for Article 71 and 72 outside that BISS area. 3) Average amount = Numerator / Denominator <u>Step 3: Calculate the indicator</u> The indicator is calculated by dividing the average support per hectare for beneficiaries in areas with specific needs by the average support per hectare for the entire population of beneficiaries, and then multiplying by 100 to obtain a percentage. Where the indicator is greater than 100%, beneficiaries in areas with specific needs are granted higher total income support per hectare than the other beneficiaries.
Comments/caveats	• Payment for area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 72) for all beneficiaries can be included here, although not all beneficiaries are farmers. • Coupled income support to livestock is accounted into the numerator • Crop-specific payment for cotton (Chapter II, Section 3, and Subsection 2) shall not be included. • For monitoring purpose, Member States will also be invited to provide the breakdown by territory when submitting the realised value of this indicator in the APR.

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Indicator name	R.8 Targeting farms in specific sectors: Share of farmers benefitting from coupled income support for improving competitiveness, sustainability or quality. [back to overview]
Definition and aim	This indicator would reflect the extent of the support provided in sectors undergoing difficulties, in terms of share of farms. Such support shall aim at improving the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality of the production in these sectors. For example, a value of 10 % means that 10 % of the farms receive support, under Coupled Income Support, to improve the competitiveness, the sustainability or the quality in sectors undergoing difficulties. This indicator is a single aggregate for all sectors actually covered by Coupled Income Support (CIS) in the respective Member States.
Types of intervention concerned	All area-based and animal-based coupled income support interventions (Articles 32-34). N.B.: It does not include the crop-specific payment for cotton.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Beneficiaries paid in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of beneficiaries of coupled income support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> Total number of beneficiaries (i.e. actually paid in the Financial Year concerned) of CIS (regional + national interventions). Remark: No double counting, each beneficiary shall be counted only once, even if this beneficiary benefits from support under more than one CIS intervention. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).
Comments/caveats	This indicator is not broken down by sector for simplification. A breakdown per sector would mean having up to 22 sub-indicators, which would be quite extensive and burdensome for Member States. In any case, if needed for analytical purposes, the outputs O.10 and O.11 can be used.

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Indicator name	R.9^{PR} Farm modernisation: Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support to restructure and modernise holdings, including to improve resource efficiency.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, subject to the purpose of the intervention designed by Member States: • Investments (Article 73) • Sectoral types of interventions implying an investment. For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets taking place on farms (Article 47(1)(a)), investments aimed at reducing emissions and waste (Article 47(1)(a)(vii)), restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(a)). It includes all productive investments, including those to improve resource efficiency (e.g. investments to reduce food losses and food waste). Investments in “new irrigation” installations on farm leading to a net increase in irrigated area would be linked to this indicator. Non-productive investments to improve resource efficiency focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits would be accounted for under R.16 and R.26.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Number of beneficiaries receiving relevant support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> The number of beneficiaries is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beneficiary counts as 1 as from the first payment. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).
Comments/caveats	This indicator relates to primary agricultural production, farmers’ investments in other gainful activities of the holding and off-farms investments are reported under R.39. If during the programming period, a farmer benefits from several investments operations, it counts only as 1. For collective investments, all farmers benefitting from the investment should be counted.

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Indicator name	R.10^{PR} 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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions to promote supply chain organisation with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Cooperation (Article 77) • Sectoral types of interventions (part of Chapter III of Title III) For sectoral types of interventions, it includes all farmers and non-farmers that are members and take part in recognised Producer Organisations (POs) with operational programmes supported by the CAP in the F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) and which types of interventions are set in Article 47. When the beneficiary is an Association of Producer Organisations (APO) and the PO members do not manage their own operational programmes, the farmer members and non-farmer members of the POs that compose the APO shall be counted. For rural development, it includes all farms participating in cooperation interventions with the aim e.g. to promote local markets, short supply chains and quality schemes or to set up POs.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	For sectoral types of interventions, recognised producer organisations with an operational programme paid in the Financial Year concerned. For cooperation, operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Number of beneficiaries from relevant support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> - All PO members (farmers or other actors) of POs, including non-active members and farmers from other Member States, benefiting from an operational programme should be accounted, whether the POs manage their own operational programmes or only benefit from a programme managed by their APO. - For Rural Development support, the number of farms corresponds to the number of direct participants in the cooperation project for the relevant Financial Year. In the year of set-up (e.g. PO), this will be an estimate, in subsequent years the actual number is to be reported. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms – EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).

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Comments/caveats	There might be double counting of beneficiaries from relevant support, as a farmer could be member of benefitting PO and a direct participant in a cooperation project. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring. Nonetheless, members of PO cannot be accounted twice as part of a PO and APO.
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Indicator name	R.11 Concentration of supply: Share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producer groups with operational programmes in certain sectors [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage by sector, in terms of value of marketed production by producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations ('POs/TPOs/APOs/TAPOs') with operational programmes supported by the CAP.
Types of interventions concerned	The following types of interventions are concerned: All types of interventions under Article 47 for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f): investments, actions to increase sustainability and efficiency of transport and storage, implementation of EU and national quality scheme, etc.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Producer organisations, associations of producer organisations, transnational producer organisations or transnational associations of producer organisations with operational programmes paid in the Financial Year concerned in the fruit and vegetables, hops, olive oil/table olives sectors and in "other sectors". This indicator is annual.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Total value of marketed production by POs/TPOs/APOs/TAPOs) with operational programmes in each sector}}{\text{Total value of production of the sector concerned}}$ For APR reported in FebruaryN+1 related to FY N, the value of production marketed by POs/APOs in Year N-1 is divided by the output value of calendar Year N-1. <u>Numerator:</u> Member State (operation database) The value corresponds per sector to the value of production marketed by POs/TPOs/APOs and TAPOs in a given year. (ISAMM Form 887 (Article 5(2)(a) of Regulation (EU) 2016/232, as amended, which must be submitted by November 15th every year for the year N-1). <u>Denominator:</u> Member State statistics or EUROSTAT – Economic Accounts for Agriculture (1) Dataset: values at current prices aact_eaa01; (2) Agricultural indicator: Production value at producer price; (3) List of products: Fruit and vegetables sector (Article 42(a) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115): fresh vegetables [04100] + fresh fruit [06100] + citrus fruit [06200] + tropical fruit [06300] + dessert grapes

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	[06410] – to be extracted for each of the MS product by product, and then, to be summed-up; • Hops sector (Article 42(d) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115): Hops [02920]; • Olive oil and table olives sector (Article 42(e) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115): Olive oil [0800] + table olives [06510] – to be extracted for each of the MS product by product, and then, to be summed-up; • Other sectors (Article 42(f) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115): ○ Milk and milk products: milk [12100] + Transformation of agricultural products - animal products – milk [17161] – to be extracted for each of the MS product by product, and then, to be summed-up; ○ Eggs: eggs [12200]; ○ Potatoes: potatoes (including seeds) [05000]; ○ Flowers and ornamental plants: Ornamental plants and flowers (including Christmas trees) [04220]; ○ Cereals: cereals (including seeds) [01000]; ○ Beef and veal: cattle [11100]; ○ Pigmeat: pigs [11200]; ○ Sheep meat and goatmeat: sheep and goats [11400]; ○ Rice: rice: [01600]; ○ Plant proteins; oilseeds, protein crops and dried pulses: Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds) [02100] + Protein crops (including seeds) [02200] – to be extracted for each of the MS product by product, and then, to be summed-up; ○ Dried fodder: fodder maize [03100] + fodder root crops (including forage beet) [03200] – to be extracted for each of the MS product by product, and then, to be summed-up; ○ Rabbit: <i>not feasible, data not collected separately by Eurostat; included in the other animals category.</i>
Comments/caveats	- By contrast to other indicators, this indicator is not unique, as it provides one value per sector concerned. - Article 45 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts for the calculation of the value of marketed production for sectoral types of interventions. - By contrast, to other indicators, Member States are invited to update yearly the value of the denominator to avoid that price volatility affects the indicator.

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Indicator name	R.12 Adaptation to climate change: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve climate adaptation [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve climate change adaptation supported with the CAP.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares. For sectoral types of interventions, it may include for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) farming practices which help, for example: - Adapting to climate change (Article 47(1)(i)) - Preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of varieties, breeds and management practices adapted to changing climate conditions (Article 47(1)(a)(iii))
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cps1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	Interventions on forest land, as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.17 and R.30). On the contrary, agroforestry interventions should be included under this indicator, because they are carried out on agricultural land, or on land, which will be changed to agricultural. Investments to improve climate adaptation should be captured in R.9 and/or R.16.

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Indicator name	R.13^{PR} 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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify progress in the implementation of interventions <u>targeted to livestock but without link to land that are</u> aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management, feed efficiency, and feed additives.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Sectoral interventions in livestock sectors aiming at mitigating climate change (Article 47(1)(a)(i)) • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31). • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in Livestock units (LU).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made</u> Total Number of Livestock Units <u>Numerator:</u> Number of Livestock Units for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting. For commitments paid in hectares but targeted to livestock, the number of livestock units covered is estimated. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [apro mt ls].
Comments/caveats	The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are included in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290. Commitments to convert to or maintain organic farming are not included here. On-farm investments on reducing GHG emissions should be captured in R.16 and those on reducing ammonia in R.26. For off-farm investments, the relevant indicator is R.27 in both cases. In some cases both on-farm indicators would be relevant, e.g. investment for biogas production, as it contributes to reduce both kind of emissions (R.15 is also relevant in this case for the renewable energy produced).

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	Area based interventions targeted to area management should be captured in other, area based, result indicators (R.14 for GHG emissions and R.20 for ammonia).
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Indicator name	R.14^{PR} 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) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reduce GHG emissions from agricultural land, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, etc.) with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (including agroforestry) (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. support to practises to conserve soil and enhance soil carbon for F&V (Article 47(1)(a)(i)) and to mitigate climate change for F&V (Article 47(1)(i)) as well as support to organic farming (Article 47(1)(d)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area) <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	Interventions on forest land, as well as afforested land on UAA should not be included here (see R.17 and R.30). Investments to reduce emissions, maintain and/or enhance carbon storage should be captured in R.9, R.16 and/or R.18.

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Indicator name	R.15 Renewable energy from agriculture, forestry and from other renewable sources: Supported investments in renewable energy production capacity, including bio-based (in MW) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify installed capacity (thermal and electrical) of a specific renewable energy technology (hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps), developed with CAP support for investments.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component.
Unit of measurement	Megawatt.
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Installed yearly capacity of a renewable energy technology (e.g. hydropower, solid, liquid and gases biomass, biogas, wind, solar PV, solar thermal, geothermal, and heat pumps) as a result of the investment as indicated in the application for the selected operations receiving support. Remark: To be able to calculate this indicator, Member States need to anticipate the data collection of the installed capacity.
Comments/caveats	

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Indicator name	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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support on farms related to climate change, mitigation and adaptation, and to renewable energy or biomaterials production.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 47(1)(a)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f), and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 58(1)(e)). It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on climate-related benefits. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	<u>Number of farms receiving relevant support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings).
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1.

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Indicator name	R.17^{PR} Afforested land: Area supported for afforestation, agroforestry and restoration, including breakdowns [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify afforestation, restoration and agroforestry with CAP support. This indicator captures the efforts of the CAP in creating and restoring woodland, as well as creating wooded landscape features on agricultural land through planting trees and/or hedges.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments related to the maintenance of afforested area and agroforestry systems (Article 70) Where an intervention covers a range of possible investments or practices, only those individual operations within the intervention that specifically include creation of the four categories listed in the methodology section should be included.
Unit of measurement	Hectares
Moment of data collection	Hectares covered by operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period
Methodology	The total number of hectares as well as its breakdown into the following four subcategories of area (hectares) of the first establishment and maintenance are counted when the beneficiary receives the first payment: 1. Afforested area 2. Restored area 3. Agro-forestry area Remark: This sub-indicator measures the entire area supported under the intervention that includes the whole agroforestry system (both cultivated agricultural areas and areas under the planted landscape features) 4. Landscape features created Remark: This sub-indicator measures only area of planted wooded landscape features not related to agro-forestry (already accounted under 3). To simplify measurement, Member States may use conversion factors consistent with the design of the agroforestry intervention. The total equals the sum of afforested area, restored area, agro-forestry area, and the area of landscape features created. These areas are accounted over the whole programming period.
Comments/caveats	Carry-overs relating to land afforested before the 2023-2027 programming period should not be taken into account for the

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	establishment of milestones and target and for the reporting of R.17, which should only capture new woodlands created through 2023-2027 CAP support. Investments in afforestation realised by farmers may be also accounted in R.18, R.16, R.26 and/or R.32, whereas other investments in afforestation realised by beneficiaries other than farmers are accounted here and in R.18 and/or R.27.
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Indicator name	R.18 Investment support to the forest sector: Total investment to improve the performance of the forestry sector [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the total investment generated with the aid of CAP support to improve the sustainability of the forestry sector and/or facilitate its business development.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Cooperation (Article 77) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	EUR
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Sum of total eligible costs of supported operations (i.e. EAFRD support, national co-financing, top ups (where relevant) and private contribution). This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Comments/caveats	Support can go to service providers. All investments in the forestry sector should systematically be linked to R.18.

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Indicator name	R.19^{PR} 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) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments beneficial for soil management.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include support to practices for soil conservation, including the enhancement of soil carbon and soil structure, and the reduction of contaminants (Article 47(1)(a)(i)) and to organic farming (Article 47(1)(d)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and sectoral types of interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised Agricultural Area).
Comments/caveats	It could comprehend actions preventing and mitigating soil degradation processes: build-up of soil organic matter; reduction of soil erosion, contamination, compaction, salinization; protection and enhancement of soil biodiversity.

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Indicator name	R.20^{PR} Improving air quality: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to reduce ammonia emission [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to reduce ammonia emissions with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes and management commitments without double counting (i.e. physical area). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	Interventions (commitments) to reduce ammonia emissions targeted to livestock are included in R.13. Investments to reduce ammonia emissions should be captured in R.9 and/or R.26.

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Indicator name	R.21^{PR} Protecting water quality: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for the quality of water bodies [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water quality with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. support to organic farming (Article 47(1)(d)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for the relevant interventions listed above without double counting (i.e. physical area) <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised Agricultural Area).
Comments/caveats	Investments that contribute to protect water quality should be captured in R.9 and/or R.26.

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Indicator name	R.22^{PR} Sustainable nutrient management: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments related to improved nutrient management [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve nutrient management with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. support to organic and integrated production (Article 47(1)(d)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised Agricultural Area).
Comments/caveats	Interventions to improve nutrient management paid per Livestock Unit are included in R.13. Investments that contribute to improve nutrient management should be captured in R.9 and/or R.26.

Note: This indicator is key to follow the implementation of Member States interventions aiming at improving nutrient management in view of the Green Deal target to reduce nutrient losses.

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Indicator name	R.23^{PR} Sustainable water use: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments to improve water balance [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to improve water balance with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions to improve the sound use and management of water (Article 47(1)(a)(ii)) for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares paid</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area) <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Utilised Agricultural Area).
Comments/caveats	Investments to improve water balance should be captured in R.9 and/or R.26.

Note: Management commitments (agricultural practices) to improve water balance (e.g. improving the water retention capacity in the soil e.g.) can take place on all agricultural land and not just on irrigable land.

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.24^{PR} 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. [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of specific actions which lead to a sustainable and reduced use of pesticides with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 28) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g. - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f): Organic production (Article 47(1)(d)) and, when duly justified, Integrated production (Article 47(1)(d)), - for F&V, hops, olive oil and table olive sectors and the 'other sectors': actions to improve resilience against pests and reducing risks and impacts of pesticide use, including implementing IPM techniques (Article 47(1)(a)(viii)); - for Wine: restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(1)(a)), when duly justified. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for the interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical area) The same number of hectares for which the use of pesticides is sustainable thanks to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).

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Comments/caveats	Investments for a sustainable use of pesticides should be captured in R.9 and/or R.26.
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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.25 Environmental performance in the livestock sector: Share of livestock units (LU) under supported commitments to improve environmental sustainability [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify progress in the implementation of interventions aimed at improving environmental sustainability in the livestock sector. While programme specific commitments paid per LU aiming at reducing ammonia and GHG emissions are accounted in R.13, R.25 aims at covering all other commitments beneficial to the environment, especially support to endangered breeds under Article 70. It relates to commitments paid per LU, as commitments paid per ha beneficial for biodiversity and natural resources are reported under other relevant result indicators (e.g. R.31).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) (support to endangered breeds). • Sectoral types of interventions (Article 47(1)) For sectoral types of interventions, it includes support to practices paid per livestock unit and contributing to protecting natural resources and biodiversity. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in Livestock units (LU).
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head or livestock unit). The total number of LU should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of Livestock Units for which a related payment was made}}{\text{Total Number of Livestock Units}}$ <u>Numerator:</u> Number of <u>Livestock Units</u> for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in Financial Year concerned, without double counting. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [appro mt ls].
Comments/caveats	The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here . Support to endangered breeds is included here. Commitments paid per LU aiming at reducing GHG emissions and/or ammonia, including manure management are captured in R.13.

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	Area based interventions should be captured in other, area based, result indicators. On-farm investments related to Environment-/climate-related performance should be captured in R.26 and/or R.16.
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Result indicators

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Indicator name	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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the natural resources on farms.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 47(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 58(1)(b) and (e)). It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on natural resources-related benefits. Investments in the improvement of existing irrigation installations on farm would be accounted for under this indicator. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Number of farms receiving relevant support</u> Total number of farms <u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings)
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1.

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support related to care for the environment or climate in rural areas (and not on farms).
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Genetic resources commitments (Article 70) • Investments (Article 73) • Cooperation projects (Article 77) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. Investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on water saving, energy saving, ecological packaging and waste reduction (Article 47(1)(a)) and Restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(1)(a)) or other investment in the wine sector (Article 58(1)(b) and (e)). It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on environmental and climate-related benefits. Investments in the improvement of existing irrigation infrastructure would be accounted for under this indicator In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	Number of operations
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of operations receiving relevant support The number of operations is cumulated over time. The operation counts as 1 as from the first payment.
Comments/caveats	If during the programming period, a beneficiary benefits of 2 investment operations, it counts as 2. It might include non-productive collective investments if farmers are not owners of the investment. Investments on farms contributing to environmental sustainability, climate mitigation and adaptation goals are included in R.26 and/or R.16.

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	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 [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the provision of knowledge, innovation-generation and exchange related to environmental- climate performance, thus contributing to the specific objectives (d), (e) and (f) defined in Article 6(1) and the Cross-Cutting Objective on knowledge in Article 5. We are counting here the number of people who benefit from the intervention, not those who receive the payments.
Types of intervention concerned	Following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: For Rural Development: - Article 78: Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information - Article 77(1)(a): prepare and implement the projects of the EIP operational groups referred to in Article 127(3); For Sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g.: - Advice and training: Article 47(1)(b) and (c) in the F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) - Research, experimental and innovative production methods: Article 47(1)(a) in the F&V, hops, olive oil and table olives sectors and the other sectors referred to in Article 42(f) - For wine sector, Article 58(1)(e) "tangible and intangible investments in innovation for knowledge exchange"
Unit of measurement	Number of persons
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of persons benefitting of relevant paid support: - The number of persons is cumulated over time. - The benefitting person is accounted at the moment of the first payment (although it is a partial payment) of the training/advice/knowledge exchange action or project. - The benefitting person is not necessarily the person receiving the payment (e.g. support for advice is paid to the advisor, while here the number of persons benefitting from the advice is taken into account). - All persons participating in relevant EIP operational group projects (Article 77 in relation to EIP Operational Group projects in accordance with Article 127) and in Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (all interventions under Article 78) for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned are included.

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	- Only the PO members benefitting from advice and other knowledge and innovation actions for which the POs received a payment are included. - Only the PO members benefitting from coaching or advisory services and technical assistance related to crisis prevention actions for which the POs received a payment are included.
Comments/caveats	• Whatever the length of the training/advice action (hours or days), the beneficiary is accounted the same way (in full). • There might be double counting of beneficiaries as a person could benefit of training through various channels and several times during the programming period. However, avoiding the double counting in the planning and for reporting would be too burdensome in view of the benefit it would bring. • Regarding the implementation of research programs in apiculture, all participants to the research activity (including scientists) are NOT to be accounted.

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Indicator name	R.29^{PR} Development of organic agriculture: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) supported by the CAP for organic farming, with a split between maintenance and conversion [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments to promote organic farming maintenance or conversion with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions (Article 47(1)(d) and 57(1)(m)) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	This indicator is composed of 3 specific indicators. 1. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for organic farming 2. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for maintenance under organic farming 3. Share of UAA supported by the CAP for conversion to organic farming <u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant eco-schemes, management commitments and actions within sectoral programmes, without double counting (i.e. physical area) <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.30^{PR} Supporting sustainable forest management: Share of forest land under commitments to support forest protection and management of ecosystem services [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the forest area benefitting from CAP-supported commitments for sustainable forest management going beyond mandatory requirements, in line with the key principles and objectives of the EU Forest Strategy. This covers actions to foster sustainable management of forest as well as commitments on forest area contributing to biodiversity, and preserving habitats and landscapes.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Environment, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Cooperation (Article 77) – cooperation, projects and operations related to sustainable forest management In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All operations included must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Forest area <u>Numerator:</u> Forest area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the financial year concerned, without double counting. <u>Denominator:</u> Total Forest area: see context indicator C.05 (Land Cover)
Comments/caveats	It may include afforested land on UAA in specific cases

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.31^{PR} Preserving habitats and species: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration including high-nature-value farming practices [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration on agricultural land
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it : • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of intervention, it may include e.g. actions to create and maintain habitats (Article 47(1)(a(x))). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial concerned for the relevant interventions listed above, without double counting (i.e. physical hectares). <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	This indicator should also include management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration in Natura 2000 areas, which are also covered by R.33. However, this indicator should <u>not</u> include interventions under Article 72 “Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements”.

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.32 Investments related to biodiversity: Share of farms benefitting from CAP investment support contributing to biodiversity [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions providing investment support on farms related to biodiversity.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Sectoral types of interventions with an investment component For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. investments in tangible and non-tangible assets, in particular focused on the creation of habitats (Article 47(1)(a)(x)). It includes non-productive and productive investments focusing on biodiversity-related benefits. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Investment operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Number of farms receiving relevant support}}{\text{Total number of farms}}$ <u>Numerator:</u> Number of farms are cumulated over time, without double counting. The farm counts as 1 as from the first payment. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of farms - EUROSTAT (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. See context indicator C.12 (Agricultural holdings)
Geographical level	If during the programming period, a farm benefits from several investment operations, it counts only as 1.
Comments/caveats	

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Result indicators

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Indicator name	R.33 Improving Natura 2000 management: Share of total Natura 2000 area under supported commitments [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of Natura 2000 areas receiving support under eco-schemes or environment and climate commitments going beyond the mandatory requirements in the relevant site management plans. This indicator includes a split between agricultural area and forestry area in Natura 2000.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it and when the supported area is located in Natura 2000 sites: • Environment, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70). • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	1) Total <u>Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites</u> Total agricultural and total forest area in Natura 2000 sites <u>Numerator:</u> Area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 70 and Article 31. <u>Denominator:</u> Total agricultural area (without natural grassland) and total forest area (without transitional woodland/shrub) in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas) 2) For forest area: <u>Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites</u> Total forest area in Natura 2000 sites (without transitional woodland/shrub) <u>Numerator:</u> Forest area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 70 and Article 31. <u>Denominator:</u> Total forest area (without transitional woodland/shrub) in Natura 2000, source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas)

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	3) For agricultural area: <u>Ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites</u> Total agricultural area in Natura 2000 sites (without natural grassland) <u>Numerator:</u> Agricultural area in Natura 2000 sites paid for relevant commitments in the Financial Year concerned under Article 70 and Article 31. <u>Denominator:</u> Total agricultural area in Natura 2000 (without natural grassland), source: EEA, see context indicator C.19 (Farming in Natura 2000 areas)
Comments/caveats	For monitoring purposes, the numerator of the indicator, i.e. the number of ha with relevant commitments on Natura 2000 sites, will also be published. The support to farmers in Natura 2000 and WFD under Article 72 Area-specific disadvantages is reflected only in R.4 and R.7, as the support compensates the farmers for the obligations they have to respect for farming in these areas. Only farmers in Natura 2000 committing to voluntary practices (Article 31 or 70) are reflected in R.33.

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Indicator name	R.34^{PR} Preserving landscape features: Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported commitments for managing landscape features, including hedgerows and trees [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of commitments for managing landscape features with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions under restructuring and conversion of vineyards (Article 58(1)(a)) such as preservation/restoration of stone walls or terraces, provided that these actions are not realised through investment support. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantifiable in hectares.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Hectares for which a payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. The total area should be counted even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual.
Methodology	<u>Number of hectares</u> Total Utilised Agricultural Area <u>Numerator:</u> Area under commitment, i.e. area determined after controls and before applying any limits in the Financial Year concerned for relevant interventions, without double counting (i.e. physical area) The area under commitment in the numerator corresponds to the hectares actually covered by landscape elements, and not the entire agricultural area where only a certain portion is devoted to biodiversity friendly practices. <u>Denominator:</u> Utilised Agricultural Area in hectares in EUROSTAT annual survey on crop production: apro_cpsh1 – Main area. See context indicator C.17 (Agricultural area).
Comments/caveats	Investments related to landscape features should be captured in R.9, R.26 and/or R.32.

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Indicator name	R.35 Preserving beehives: Share of beehives supported by the CAP
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of interventions supporting the apiculture sector with the CAP, granted directly to beekeepers. [back to overview]
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned: • Types of intervention in the apiculture sector and Union financial assistance (Article 55) • Investments (Article 73) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) For sectoral types of interventions, it includes only the support granted directly to beekeepers under Article 55(1)(b) for: (i) combatting beehive invaders and diseases, in particular varroasis; (ii) preventing damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of management practices adapted to changing climate conditions; (iii) restocking of beehives in the Union including bee breeding; (iv) rationalising transhumance.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Number of beehives for which a related payment was made</u> Total number of beehives <u>Numerator:</u> For sectoral interventions, the number of beehives belonging to the beneficiaries of the Apiculture sectoral programme is to be reported, whether the support is paid per beekeeper, per action or per beehive. For agri-environment-climate commitments paid beehives are reported every year and for investment under Rural Development programmes, the number of beehives covered by the investment project is reported from the first payment of investments. The number of beehives is cumulated over time, without double counting. The beehives count as 1 as from the first payment. <u>Denominator:</u> Total number of beehives notified to the EU Commission: average of the latest three years available at the time of establishing the plan.
Comments/caveats	To increase the robustness of the indicator it is important to avoid double counting. Thus, for feasibility reasons and to remain proportionate, the types of intervention referred to Article 55(1), (a) and (c) to (g) are not accounted in R.35.

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Indicator name	R.36^{PR} Generational renewal: Number of young farmers benefitting from setting up with support from the CAP, including a gender breakdown [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the new young farmers setting up with CAP support
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Installation of young farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75(2)(a)): installation of young farmers • Complementary income support for young farmers (Article 30) • Cooperation (Article 77) in the context of farm succession, in particular for generational renewal at farm level The indicator is also split by gender as follows: 1. Total number of young farmers setting up 2. Total number of woman young farmers setting up 3. Total number of man young farmers setting up 4. Total number of non-binary¹ young farmers setting up 5. Total number of young farmers setting up belonging to the 'prefer not to say' category
Unit of measurement	Number of young farmers
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of new young farmers is cumulated over time, without double counting. The young farmer counts as 1 as from the first payment. • Young farmer = beneficiary that complies with the definition of young farmer as laid down in accordance with Article 4(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115. • For installation: number of young farmers newly installed. • In case of a legal entity or holding consisting of multiple members out of which only one is the head of holding, only the head of holding would be counted in this indicator because only he/she would meet the definition of young farmer and benefit from the support. On the other hand, for entities composed of associated members, where each individual complies with the definition of young farmer as laid down in accordance with Article 4(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 and benefits from either the installation grant for young farmers, cooperation in

¹ A number of Member States have legal provisions or practices recognising that individuals may not fall into male and female categories or may not wish to be associated with one of them. For these Member States, these individuals shall be recorded as "non-binary".

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	the context of farm succession, or CIS-YF, every such member would be counted in R.36. • There is not necessarily a complete overlap between the beneficiaries of (i) income support for young farmers; (ii) installation grant; and (iii) cooperation in the context of farm succession. Therefore, Member States shall check that during the CAP Strategic Plan period, each new young farmer that is supported through more than one of these types of intervention is counted only once (i.e. the no-double-counting rule is applied). • Similarly, in case Member States support the set-up of new young farmers with financial instruments in addition to the installation grant, then the no-double counting rule applies, and these young farmers are counted only once in the total.
Comments/caveats	• A young farmer can set up on an existing farm. • The reference to “young farmer” is to be understood as a reference to a beneficiary of at least of one of the following types of intervention: installation grant for young farmers (Article 75), cooperation in the context of farm succession (Article 77), complementary income support for young farmers (Article 30). This is the simplest solution to avoid double counting. • The sub-indicators by gender are used only for monitoring purposes (i.e. they are not to be planned, and they are not part of the performance review exercise). • R.36 is a subset of R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas because the support to generational renewal contributes to the safeguarding and creation of jobs. Therefore, young farmers that are accounted in R.36 should also be accounted in R.37 as 1 full-time equivalent with no double counting, whether it is a full-time job or not. Young farmers receiving CAP support under CIS-YF (Article 30), installation aid (Article 75), cooperation in the context of farm succession (Article 77) are counted in full in R.36 also when they have already received one or more instalments to support installation under measure 6.1 of the rural development programmes in the 2014-2022 programming period.

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Indicator name	R.37 Growth and jobs in rural areas: New jobs supported in CAP projects [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of jobs created and jobs safeguarded (through e.g. support to generational renewal) in supported projects.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Complementary income support for young farmers (CIS-YF) (Article 30) • Installation of young farmers, rural business start-up, and new farmers (Article 75) • Investments (Article 73) • Cooperation (Article 77) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of intervention it may include e.g. investments (Article 47(1)(a) and Article 58(1)(b)). The indicator includes both young farmer payment under Pillar I as well as young farmers receiving the installation grant to set-up (Pillar II). This is because both types of support encourage generational renewal, Pillar II supports the setting-up of new farmers while Pillar I supports the economic viability of newly set-up farmers.
Unit of measurement	Number of jobs created in full time equivalent (FTE)
Moment of data collection	Operations for which the last payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. <i>[Exception: for projects financed with FI, information on jobs is to be collected at the time of the signature of the loan contract]</i> This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of jobs are cumulated over time, without double counting. The job counts as 1 as from the last payment. • For investments, cooperation, and sectoral types of interventions: it is based on the number of generated jobs in the supported project, expressed in FTE. • For installation and start-up support: number of jobs (in FTE) created once the project is fully implemented • For young farmers Member States can use R.36, although reported at the first payment The number of jobs is calculated based on the completed operations.
Comments/caveats	Only new jobs actually created and jobs safeguarded (through e.g. support to generational renewal, which is a form of support for job creation) should be counted. It relates to the employment created when the project is up and running, i.e. if the project involves the creation of a farm shop, it does not include employment created during the design/construction phase (consultant/architect/builders), but the employment that is created when the shop is running (manager, sales assistants, etc.).

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	Voluntary work should not be counted but self-employment is included. The indicator is calculated in FTE; therefore, in an existing halftime job is transformed into a fulltime job, the value of the indicator is 0.5. When this information is not available, and for the jobs supported with CIS-YF (Article 30), Installation aid for young farmers (Article 75(2)(a)), and Cooperation (Article 77) in the context of farm succession, the farmer is accounted as 1 FTE. To count one FTE job created, the duration of the contract should be one year or more (e.g. a six-month contract at 100% is 0.5). This indicator covers jobs created via support from CAP strategic plans, which covers jobs created in the agricultural sector, and non-agricultural employment in rural areas. The number of jobs created and/or safeguarded linked to LEADER Local Action Group functioning (LAG staff) and to EIP operational groups functioning (EIP staff) should not be counted here.
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Indicator name	R.38 LEADER coverage: Share of rural population covered by local development strategies [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by LEADER interventions.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions are concerned: • Cooperation (Article 77) - LEADER
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	The total rural population covered is recorded at selection of local development strategies by MA/LAG, after each selection round. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	<u>Rural population covered by selected LAGs funded through LEADER over the programming period</u> Total rural population <u>Numerator:</u> Rural population covered by LAGs funded under LEADER. The population is cumulated over time. <u>Denominator:</u> Member States may use the rural population they notify to Eurostat based on the definition of rural area used by Eurostat. Alternatively, Member States can establish other criteria for the definition of rural area.
Comments/caveats	While LEADER interventions can include ones for preparatory support, this indicator counts the population covered in the territories with approved LAG partnerships and strategies for implementation. For simplification at the initial planning stage, the LEADER intervention could be attributed to only this indicator. LEADER intervention (Article 77) may be concerned in a number of other resulted indicators, which will be only indicated based on the approved strategies through a later modification of the Plans and through the annual reporting

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Indicator name	R.39 Developing the rural economy: Number of rural businesses, including bio-economy businesses, developed with CAP support [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify CAP support to SMEs, Non-profit organisations, public authorities, farms' diversification to develop rural economy businesses (excluding support to farming, i.e. primary agricultural production), including bio-economy businesses. This indicator is not restricted to new businesses created. The <u>bio-economy</u> covers all sectors and systems that rely on biological resources (animals, plants, micro-organisms and derived biomass, including organic waste), their functions and principles. It includes and interlinks: land and marine ecosystems and the services they provide; all primary production sectors that use and produce biological resources (agriculture, forestry and all economic and industrial sectors that use biological resources and processes to produce food, feed, bio-based products, energy and services). Whilst support to farming, i.e. primary agricultural production, is included in R.9, this indicator focuses on CAP support to businesses creating additional value from the products and by-products of agriculture and forestry. This includes typically: • Post-harvest transformation, conditioning, processing or storage of food products • Collection, logistics, storage or conditioning of by-products • Production of bio-based products and materials, bioenergy or intermediate products susceptible of further transformation. • Valorisation of food losses and food waste • Recovery and reuse of nutrients and/or organic matter in agriculture and forestry To be accounted for, activities should clearly contribute to the CAP objectives, notably promoting employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, ensuring a fair income to farmers and rebalancing the power in the value chain.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Installation of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75) • Investments (Article 73) • Cooperation (Article 77) • Sectoral types of interventions For sectoral types of interventions, it may concern any tangible investments realised by other businesses than farmers or by farmers

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	when not related to agricultural primary production (Article 47(1)(a); Article 58(1)(a), (b), (e) and (g)) Investments in “new irrigation” infrastructure leading to a net increase in irrigated area would also be linked to this indicator. Land consolidation where the aim is, for instance, to reduce land fragmentation or restore land registers would be also accounted for under this indicator.
Unit of measurement	Number of businesses
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment to the beneficiary was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The number of businesses developed with CAP support is cumulated over time, without double counting. The business counts as 1 as from the first payment. MS need to anticipate collecting this information at the time they analyse business plans and projects.
Comments/caveats	Support to land consolidation is linked to R.39 as it mainly aims at improving farms economic performance.

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Indicator name	R.40 Smart transition of the rural economy: Number of supported smart-village strategies [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of Smart Villages strategies or projects developed and/or implemented with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Installation of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75) • Cooperation (Article 77) • Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information (Article 78) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	Number of strategies
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	The strategy is included from the first payment. Remark: Double counting of the same strategy should be avoided. If the same strategy is supported through several operations, the strategy should be counted only once.
Comments/caveats	Smart Villages are rural communities that promote local initiatives to find practical solutions to economic, social and/or environmental challenges and make the most of new opportunities, using digital technologies where appropriate. Smart Villages can relate to a village hub delivering a range of services and bringing facilities closer to the people. A rural network of co-working spaces, an e-health project enhancing services for the elderly through smart homecare, digital training course for farmers and rural entrepreneurs, and an online platform to facilitate carpooling at designated hitch-hiking spots were among the projects supported in the current programming period and could be considered elements of a Smart Village strategy. To know more about Smart Villages: How to support Smart Villages strategies which effectively empower rural communities?²

² Last access on 11 September 2023

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Indicator name	R.41^{PR} Connecting rural Europe: Share of rural population benefitting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the share of rural population covered by interventions aimed at improving access to services and infrastructure, including broadband.
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Investments (Article 73) • Cooperation (Article 77) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	$\frac{\text{Rural population benefitting from relevant improvements}}{\text{Total rural population}}$ <u>Numerator:</u> Rural population as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. (i.e. the intended outcome). The population is included from the first payment. Remark: Double counting of the same population should be avoided. If different operations are supported in the same area, the population should be counted only once. <u>Denominator:</u> Total Member States population targeted with rural development interventions.
Comments/caveats	The indicator refers to the potential beneficiaries in municipalities or in a given area (e.g. covered by the LAG)

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Indicator name	R.42 Promoting social inclusion: Number of persons covered by supported social inclusion projects [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the number of participants to supported social inclusion projects
Types of intervention concerned	The following type of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Cooperation (Article 77) • Installation of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up (Article 75) • Investments (Article 73) In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned.
Unit of measurement	Persons
Moment of data collection	Operations for which a first payment was made in the Financial Year concerned. This indicator is cumulative over the period.
Methodology	Number of expected participants as indicated in the first application for the selected operations. For the investment support to the development of services, the number of potential beneficiaries of the services created is to be recorded. For the support to small farms development, the number of direct beneficiaries of the support is to be accounted. The number of persons is included from the first payment.
Comments/caveats	This indicator cover the support to small farms development. It is up to the Member State to decide the groups that need specific support, depending on the situation in the country and the outcome of the SWOT analysis. Relevant groups facing specific challenges could include older people, women and youth in rural areas, migrants, unemployed, people with disabilities, minorities (including marginalised communities and migrants, people living under poverty lines), etc.

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Indicator name	R.43^{PR} Limiting antimicrobial use: Share of livestock units (LU) concerned by supported actions to limit the use of antimicrobials (prevention/reduction) [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions to limit the use of antimicrobials, support animal health or increase biosecurity measures with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Sectoral types of intervention • Investments (Article 73) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) Not all interventions supporting a reduction of antimicrobial use are paid per livestock units (LU). For example, in organic livestock breeding, the use of antibiotics is limited and the support is paid per hectare. Organic support can be granted via eco-schemes or agri-environment-climate and other management commitments. The methodology to account for this CAP support is explained below. For sectoral types of interventions, it may include e.g. actions under “other sectors” as defined in Article 42 (f) related to investments, research and experimental production as well as other actions for improving resilience against animal disease and reducing the use of veterinary medicines, including antibiotics (Article 47(1)(a)(ix)) and organic production (Article 47(1)(d)). In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions/operations concerned must be quantified in livestock units. For monitoring, also a breakdown by species is to be provided.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit, area-payment or investments). The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual (but investments are accounted cumulatively over the period).
Methodology	<u>Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made</u> Total Number of LU

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	<u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting. For management commitments and schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare that address antimicrobial use, paid LU are reported every year. For relevant interventions paid per hectare like support to organic farming and for investments on livestock farms, it requires estimating the related number of LU. This estimation is based on the yearly production capacity expressed as the number of LU, using the standard conversion rates of animals to livestock units included in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290, e.g.: • for a pig fattening activity with a building of 500 places the number of LU to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$ • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of LU to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment. Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support for management commitments and investments over the same programming period). Where a livestock unit is supported from multiple interventions, that livestock unit should be counted only once. The coefficients to convert animal numbers in Livestock Units are published by EUROSTAT, see here. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units – EUROSTAT December Livestock Survey. Tables [apro mt ls].
Comments/caveats	In January 2022, the new Regulation (EU) 2019/6 on veterinary medicinal products will start to apply. It provides for a wide range of practices to promote a more prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in animals, e.g. by restricting prophylactic and metaphylactic use. In order to help maintain animals healthy and prevent infections from occurring, therefore reducing the need to use antimicrobials, preventive measures may be taken, such as improved biosecurity measures, improved animal husbandry, better hygiene practices, vaccination.

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Indicator name	R.44^{PR} Improving animal welfare: Share of livestock units (LU) covered by supported actions to improve animal welfare [back to overview]
Definition and aim	To quantify the coverage of actions aimed at improving animal welfare with CAP support.
Types of intervention concerned	The following types of interventions may be concerned, when specific requirements or conditions linked to the intervention can justify it: • Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare (Article 31) • Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments (Article 70) • Sectoral types of interventions • Investments (Article 73) For sectoral types of interventions, it includes e.g. investments as well as other actions for biosecurity, animal health and welfare (Article 47(1)(a)(vi)) and organic production (Article 47(1)(d)). Not all interventions supporting animal welfare are paid per livestock units (LU). For example, in organic livestock breeding, animal welfare requirements are higher and the support is paid per hectare. Organic support can be granted via eco-schemes or agri-environment-climate and other management commitments. The methodology to account for this CAP support is explained below. In some cases, only certain operations within an intervention may be concerned. All interventions concerned must be quantified in livestock units. For monitoring, a breakdown by species is to be provided.
Unit of measurement	%
Moment of data collection	Livestock units (LU) for which a related payment was made in the Financial Year concerned (payment per head, livestock unit or investments). The total number of LU should be counted in full even if only a partial payment was made. This indicator is annual (but investments are accounted cumulatively over the period).
Methodology	<u>Number of livestock units for which a related payment was made</u> Total number of LU <u>Numerator:</u> Number of LU for which a payment under relevant interventions was made in the Financial Year concerned, without double counting. For management commitments and eco-schemes for animal welfare, paid LU are reported every year.

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	For relevant interventions paid per hectare like support to organic farming and for investments on livestock farms, it requires estimating the related number of LU (see R.43). For investments, e.g. in buildings improving animal welfare, the number of LU is estimated based on the production capacity, using the standard conversion rates of animals to LU included in the annex of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2290, e.g.: • for a pig fattening building with 500 places the number of livestock units to be reported is: $500 * 0.3 \text{ LU} = 150 \text{ LU}$ • for a pig breeding building with 200 places for sows the number of livestock units to be reported is: $200 * 0.5 \text{ LU} = 100 \text{ LU}$. This number of LU, related to an investment, is reported each year from the first payment. For relevant interventions paid per hectare, which would contribute to improve animal welfare (such as organic farming), a similar calculation as the one used for investments can be used. The coefficients to convert animal numbers in LU are published by EUROSTAT, see here. Double counting should be avoided (if e.g. a beneficiary receives support for management commitments and investments over the same programming period). Where a livestock unit is supported from multiple interventions, that livestock unit should be counted only once. <u>Denominator:</u> Number of animals expressed in Livestock Units - EUROSTAT December Livestock survey. Tables [appro mt ls].
Comments/caveats	In order to improve animal welfare, Member States may support actions (notably commitments or investments) such as: • supplying water, feed and animal care in accordance with the natural needs of animal husbandry; • improving housing conditions, such as increased space allowances, flooring surfaces, enrichment materials, natural light; • offering outdoor access; • promoting practices which avoid mutilation and/or castration of animals, or in specific cases when mutilation or castration of animals is deemed necessary, provide for the use of anaesthetics, analgesia and anti-inflammatory medication or immune-castration.

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