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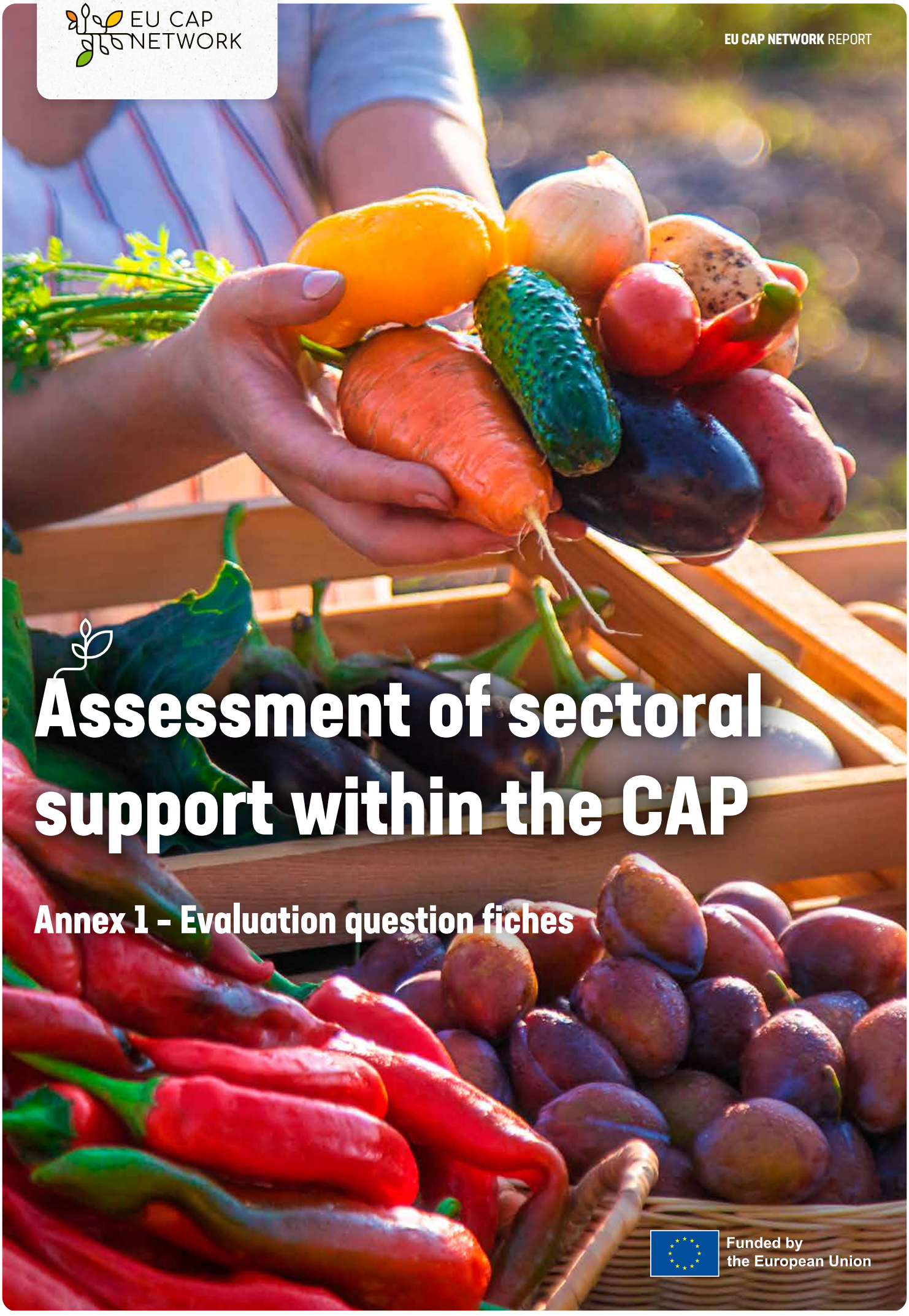

# Assessment of sectoral support within the CAP

## Annex 1 – Evaluation question fiches

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# Table of Content

# Annex 1. Evaluation question fiches

## 1.1. Structure of the evaluation question fiches

This annex contains evaluation question (EQ) fiches, which have been developed to show the FoS and indicators that may be used to answer the EQs proposed. The EQ fiches complement the information included in Chapter 3.2 of the thematic report, where also the rationale for each evaluation element has been developed. However, this annex can also be used as a stand-alone document.

For each EQ proposed in Chapter 3.2 of the thematic report, a dedicated EQ fiche has been developed. Each fiche follows the same structure: it states the EQ and related FoS, followed by suggested output, result and impact indicators per FoS and sector (i.e. sectors supported through Operational Programmes (OP), the wine sector, and the apiculture sector). For each indicator, the following information is provided:

- **Indicator**: when using an existing Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (PMEF) indicator, the relevant code is used (e.g. PMEF R.9). For any other type of indicator, the name/description of the indicator is given.
- **Data source**: where the information can be found to construct the indicator.
- **Aim**: what the indicator will show/proof to help answer the EQ.
- **Method**: how the indicator can be calculated/developed. Note that this aspect is not included in output indicators.
- **Comment/Caveat**: any additional information that is important to note regarding the particular indicator is added. Note that this line of information is only included where relevant.

## 1.2. How to understand the data sources in the EQ fiches

As explained in Chapter 2.2 and 3.2.1 of the thematic report, there is a variety of data already being collected that could be of relevance for evaluating sectoral support, such as the PMEF indicators including data for monitoring and evaluation (DME), other data expected to be collected by the Managing Authority (MA) even if not notified to the Commission and additional data collected by evaluators on the field.

The EQ fiches will give an indication for data sources that would contain the necessary information to answer the EQ. Three main categories of data source have been identified that could contain necessary information:

- **PMEF including DME** → This concerns PMEF indicators per SPR Annex 1, the relevant DME per Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, and the data that is to reported per Article 5 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/232. The relevant DME for the assessment of sectoral support is to be reported by Member States via the Information System for Agricultural Market Management and Monitoring (ISAMM) Forms 591, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891 and 892.
- **Data possibly available via MA** → This concerns relevant data that MAs (could) have access to and can share with evaluators, such as the data underlying DME notifications, FADN data, Eurostat data, information from national or regional statistic offices, etc.
- **Data to collect in the field** → This concerns relevant information that usually is not actively collected by MAs but could be by evaluators, via surveys or interviews with POs, executing a case study, etc.

When an EQ fiche refers to DME data that is to be reported, it will refer to a **DME Form** [1] or **DME Article 5(x)** [2]. Please see below a table with an overview of all the data that is to be notified per the DME notification requirements per sector and EU regulation [3]. As an example, when an EQ fiche indicates that the data source is DME Form B.3, the table below shows that the necessary data to be collected concerns information related to the preceding agricultural financial year per Annex V(10) of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475. More information on the methodology and unit of measurement for the collection of the PMEF output and result indicators can be found in the relevant Indicator fiches [4, 5].

When an EQ fiche refers to data available from MAs, it will specifically state the type of data source (e.g. Eurostat, FADN).

When an EQ fiche refers to information that can be sourced from data to be collected in the field, it will state the method of collection, including where to collect the information from.

[1] The data to be reported on per in Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475.
[2] The data to be reported per Article 5 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/232 as amended by Article 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2092.
[3] Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475, Annex V(7) of Commission Implementing Regulation 2022/1475 as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2157 Article 1(2), or Article 5 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/232 as amended by Article 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2092.
[4] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, *PMEF – result indicators*, 2024, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/cap-overview/cmef_en#towardsthepmef.
[5] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, *PMEF – output indicators*, 2024, https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/common-agricultural-policy/cap-overview/cmef_en#towardsthepmef.

## 1.3. Data notified through DME

| Relevant sectors | | Relevant regulation and content |
|---|---|---|
| **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 – Annex V** | | |
| All sectors | **Form A.1**<br>**Annex V(1)** | Member States shall report annually the references (hyperlinks) to national legislation adopted by Member States in the preceding calendar year to implement sectoral interventions; |
| Sectors supported through POs | **Form A.2**<br>**Annex V(2)** | Member States shall report annually the following market information: |
| | | a) List of transnational producer organisations (TPOs) and transnational associations of producer organisations (TAPOs) having their headquarters in the Member States. The information shall be reported for the preceding calendar year.<br>b) Amount of approved operational funds split by producers organisations (POs), associations of producers organisations (APOs), TPOs and TAPOs broken down as follows: (i) total amount; (ii) amount of the financial contribution of the organisation; (iii) amount of Union financial assistance. The information shall be reported for the current calendar year.<br>c) Amount of final operational fund split by POs, APOs, TPOs and TAPOs, broken down as follows: (i) total amount; (ii) amount of the financial contribution of the organisation; (iii) amount of Union financial assistance. The information shall be reported for the preceding calendar year. |
| Fruit and vegetables sector | **Form A.3**<br>**Annex V(3)** | Member States shall report annually the market information on national financial assistance to POs for the preceding calendar year, as follows: |
| | | a) Amount actually paid (in euros or national currency); b - list of the beneficiary regions;<br>b) List of the beneficiary regions. |
| Apiculture sector | **Form A.4**<br>**Annex V(4)** | Member States shall report annually in the apiculture sector the total number of beehives ready for wintering in the territory of the Member States between 1 September and 31 December determined according to an established reliable method laid down in the CAP Strategic Plans. |
| Apiculture sector | **Form A.5**<br>**Annex V(5)** | Member States shall report every two years, covering the calendar year preceding its notification. |
| | | The number of beekeepers;<br>The number of beekeepers managing more than 150 beehives;<br>The total number of beehives managed by beekeepers with more than 150 beehives;<br>The number of beekeepers organised in beekeepers' associations;<br>The range of prices in euros for multi-floral honey at the site of production. Member States shall report every two years the data referred;<br>The range of prices in euros for multi-floral honey in bulk at wholesalers;<br>The estimated average production cost in euros (fixed and variable) per kilogram of honey produced. |
| Apiculture sector | **Form A.6**<br>**Annex V(6)** | Member States shall report every two years on other market information for the two calendar years preceding its notification: |
| | | a) The annual national production of honey in kilogrammes. The estimated annual average yield in kilogrammes of honey per beehive. |

| Relevant sectors | Relevant regulation and content | |
|---|---|---|
| **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 Annex V(7) as amended by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2157 Article 1(2)** | | |
| **Sectors supported through POs** | **Form A.7**<br>**Annex V(7)** | Member States shall report annually the following market information for the preceding calendar year:<br>**a)** Total area (in hectares) of fruit and vegetables production by POs, TPOs, APOs and TAPOs (excluding mushrooms);<br>**b)** Total area (in hectares) of hops production by POs, TPOs, APOs and TAPOs;<br>**c)** Total area (in hectares) of olive oil and table olives production by POs, TPOs, APOs and TAPOs;<br>**d)** For other sectors: (i) for crop sectors referred to in Article 1(2), points (a) to (e), (h), (k), and (m), of Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013 and the sectors covering products listed in Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the total area (in hectares) covered and/or volume (in tonnes) produced by POs, TPOs, APOs and TAPOs; (ii) for livestock sectors referred to in Article 1(2), points (o) to (t), and (w), of Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013 and the sectors covering products listed in Annex VI to Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, the total number of animals and/or volume (in tonnes) produced by POs, TPOs, APOs and TAPOs. |
| **Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 – Annex V** | | |
| **Sectors supported through POs** | **Form B.1**<br>**Annex V(8)** | Member State shall report annually the following information related to the preceding agricultural financial year broken down by sector:<br>**a)** Expenditure (in euros or national currency) of POs, APOs, TPOs and TAPOs, per intervention and objective as referred to in Article 46, points (a) to (k), of that regulation;<br>**b)** Administrative and personnel costs (in euros or national currency) by POs, APOs, TPOs and TAPOs;<br>**c)** For market withdrawal for free distribution and other destinations, broken down by product: (i) total annual volume (in tonnes), broken down as follows: (1) free distribution; (2) composting; (3) processing industry; (4) other destination; (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency); (iii) amount of Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency);<br>**d)** Total area (in hectares) per intervention, broken down as follows: (i) investments in irrigation resulting in a net increase of the irrigated area; (ii) replanting of orchards or olive groves; (iii) green-harvesting; (iv) non-harvesting; (v) organic production; (vi) integrated production; (vii) improved use and sound management of water; (viii) improved soil conservation; (ix) creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity;<br>**e)** Percentages for minimum water savings targets for investments;<br>**f)** Number of energy projects implemented;<br>**g)** Percentage and volume of reclaimed water use; Number of promotion, communication and marketing interventions per objective as referred to in Article 46, point (h) and (i) of that regulation. |
| **Apiculture sector** | **Form B.2**<br>**Annex V(9)** | Member States shall report annually the total public expenditure incurred (in euros or national currency) during the agricultural financial year, broken down by intervention. |

| Relevant sectors | Relevant regulation and content | |
|---|---|---|
| Wine sector | **Form B.3**<br>**Annex V(10)** | Member States shall report annually the following information related to the preceding agricultural financial year. |
| | | **a)** For restructuring and conversion of vineyards and green harvesting: (i) Union financial assistance; (ii) total expenditure of beneficiaries; (iii) numberof beneficiaries; (iv) number of operations;<br><br>**b)** For investments in enterprises, investments in enterprises in convergence regions, investments in enterprises in other than convergence regions, investments in enterprises in outermost regions and investments in enterprises in small Aegean Islands regions: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of beneficiaries; (iii) number of beneficiaries;<br><br>**c)** For harvest insurance: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of beneficiaries; (iii) number of beneficiaries; (iv) number of financed insurance policies;<br><br>**d)** For innovation: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of beneficiaries; (iii) number of beneficiaries;<br><br>**e)** For by-products distillation: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) number of beneficiaries (distilleries); (iii) lees (range of max support); (iv) marcs (range of max support); (v) quantity of lees distilled; (vi) quantity of marcs distilled; (vii) million hectolitres of alcohol obtained;<br><br>**f)** For actions undertaken by interbranch organisations recognised by Member States in the wine sector in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council aiming at enhancing the reputation of Union vineyards by promoting wine tourism in production regions: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of beneficiaries; (iii) number of beneficiaries; (iv) number of operations;<br><br>**g)** For actions undertaken by interbranch organisations recognised by Member States in the wine sector in accordance with Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013 aiming at improving market knowledge: (i) Union financial assistance (in euros or national currency); (ii) total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of beneficiaries; (iii) number of beneficiaries; (iv) number of operations;<br><br>**h)** For information in Member States and promotion and communications in third countries: (i) number of beneficiaries; (ii) number of operations; (iii) per information or promotion action: (iii) - 1: beneficiaries; (iii) - 2: eligible measure; (iii) - 3: description; (iii) - 4: targeted market; (iii) - 5: period; (iii) - 6: total expenditure (in euros or national currency) of which Union financial assistance under sectoral interventions, and Union financial assistance under other support, and State aid, and expenditure of beneficiaries. |

| Relevant sectors | Relevant regulation and content | |
|---|---|---|
| **Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/232 Article 5 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2092 Article 1(1) and Article 1(2)** | | |
| All sectors | **Article 5(1)** | Member States shall notify the Commission of the following information concerning POs, APOs and interbranch organisations, whether national or transnational, recognised by those Member States ('recognised entities') during the previous year, grouped according to the different sectors of agricultural products listed in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013. |
| | | **a)** The name, the identification number, if any, and the date of recognition of the recognised entities, as well as the relevant provision of Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013 under which each entity has been recognised;<br>**b)** The total number of members of each entity;<br>**c)** The indication as to which of those entities have implemented an operational programme in accordance with Article 42 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 during the previous financial year;<br>**d)** For POs, the number of their non-producer members;<br>**e)** The name of the entities for which recognition was refused, suspended or withdrawn, including the date of the decision and, where appropriate, their identification number;<br>**f)** The name of the recognised entities that merged with other recognised entities, including the date of the merger, the total number and name of recognised entities resulting from the merger and, where appropriate, their identification number.<br>A complete and updated list of all recognised entities having that status on 31 December of the previous year, accompanied by the relevant information listed in the first subparagraph. |
| | **Article 5(2)** | Member States shall notify the Commission of the following data for the previous year concerning recognised national and transnational POs and recognised associations thereof, grouped according to the different sectors of agricultural products listed in Article 1(2) of Regulation (EU) Nº 1308/2013: |
| | | **a)** The value of marketed production per entity, determined in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/126 (*) and, where appropriate, for each product or list of products for which the recognition was granted. If no data on marketed production is available, a value of '0' shall be communicated;<br>**b)** For entities recognised in the milk and milk products sector, where appropriate, the annual marketable raw milk volumes produced by each entity, broken down per Member State of production in the case of a transnational organisation;<br>**c)** For entities recognised in the fruit and vegetable sector, the part of the production intended for the fresh market and the part of the production intended for processing, in value and volume. |

Source: EU CAP Network supported by the European Evaluation Helpdesk for the CAP based on Annex V of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1475 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/232 Article 5 as amended by Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/2092 Article 1(1) and Article 1(2).

## 1.4. SO1 EQ fiches

### 1.4.1. EQ fiche SO1 EQ1 FoS1

| SO1 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively strengthened farms' resilience to risks and ensured effective crises prevention and management? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS1: Farms' resilience has improved due to the increased use of sectoral support risk management tools.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| The scope is sectoral interventions which provide tools at farm level allowing farmers to insure themselves against risks (SETUP, HARIN). | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Forms B.1a and DME Form A.2c. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows the identification of (i) the overall significance of the means targeted to risk management measures and thus calibrate the degree of detail needed for its evaluation, (ii) which are the main types of interventions on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | See Chapter 3.2.2 to understand how to identify the relevant types of interventions. |
| | **Indicator** | Share of area and/or volume concerned by the main types of intervention(s) compared to the whole sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | MAs. |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention's significance. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Contrary to some other interventions analysed in FoS2, this level of detail is not available in the DME. In that case, data may be available from the MAs, allowing the identification of the number of POs having implemented the relevant interventions. This indicator provides additional information on the effort made. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of farms in the sector covered by risk management tools at farm level through sectoral support (SETUP, HARIN), %. |
| | **Data source** | No data at farm level has to be notified through the DME for the relevant interventions. During the previous CAP programming period, MAs had to collect individual data about insurances [6] so the data collection may have been continued and could be available from MAs. |
| | **Aim** | The idea is to assess the incentives provided by the sectoral support for a farm to cover itself individually against risks. |
| | **Method** | Descriptive statistics: change in the share of farms covered. The indicator can be refined per production sector, region, etc and compared to the uptake of the intervention. |

[6] Per Article 2 of Annex II Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/892, Member States used to collect information on the number of holdings participating in the actions for harvest insurance under crisis prevention and management measures.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Reducing farm income variability of farms protected by risk management tools. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the variability of the average family farm income between two samples, e.g. beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. |
| | **Method** | Samples of farms specialised in the given sector, one sample participating in an insurance scheme but not the other [7]. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Information should be available from the FADN depending on Member States, although it might not be possible to identify if the participation in the scheme was supported by sectoral support. Alternatively, the evaluator can search if other individual data are available. |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| In the wine sector, two relevant types of intervention are implemented at the level of the farm (HARINWINE, DEASS). | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows the identification of (i) the overall significance of the means targeted to risk management measures and thus calibrate the degree of detail needed for its evaluation, (ii) which are the main specific types of intervention(s) on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the concerned interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention's significance. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of operations benefitting from main interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention's significance. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | For DEASS, there is no information from the DME but it should be available from the MAs. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of the farms in the sector covered by risk management tools thanks to the sectoral support (HARINWINE, DEASS), %. |
| | **Data source** | Total number of producers in the Member State wine sector is available in the national statistics. The number of beneficiaries/operations benefitting from the concerned interventions is available through the above output indicators. |
| | **Aim** | One issue related to risk management is to motivate producers to take up risk management measures. This indicator allows for the assessment of the degree of incentive provided by the sectoral support. |
| | **Method** | It is the ratio of the output indicator 'Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the concerned interventions' (see above) to the total number of producers in the Member State wine sector. |

[7] Examples of such analyses on this topic can be found in Nitta, A., Yamamoto, Y., Severini, S., Kondo, K., & Sawauchi, D., *Effects of direct payments on rice income variability in Japan*, The Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics, 66, 2022, pp.118-135. DOI: 10.1111/1467-8489.12445. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/1467-8489.12445 & Severini S., Tantari A., Di Tommaso G., *Effect of agricultural policy on income and revenue risks in Italian farms. Implications for the upload of risk management policies*. Agricultural Finance Review, 77(2), 2017, p. 295-311. DOI 10.1108/AFR-07-2016-0067. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/AFR-07-2016-0067.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Reducing farm income variability for farms protected by risk management tools. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the variability of the average family farm income between two samples, e.g. beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. |
| | **Method** | Samples of farms specialised in the given sector, one sample participating in an insurance scheme but not the other [8]. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Information should be available from the FADN depending on Member States, although it might not be possible to identify if the participation in the scheme was supported by sectoral support. Alternatively, the evaluator can search if other individual data are available. |

### 1.4.2. EQ fiche SO1 EQ1 FoS2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **SO1 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively strengthened farms' resilience to risks and ensured effective crises prevention and management?** | | |
| **FoS2: Market crises have been prevented and/or managed adequately due to the use of sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| The scope is interventions which aim at adjusting production to demand to prevent disturbances on the market (INVVO, STORE, WITHD, GREEN, NOHAR) and interventions which aim at supporting farms' resilience after a sanitary crisis (ORCHA, RESTOCK, COMM). | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Forms B.1a and DME Form A.2c. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows the identification of (i) the overall significance of the means targeted to crisis prevention and management measures, and thus to calibrate the degree of detail needed for its evaluation while bearing in mind that the sum of the financial allocations to the interventions of the type WITHD, GREEN and NOHAR may not exceed one-third of the total expenditure [9], (ii) which are the main types of interventions on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. Then for the main types of interventions identified, the following indicators can be analysed. |
| | **Indicator** | Share of area and/or volume concerned by the main types of intervention(s) compared to the whole sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | When available in the DME, e.g. DME Form B.1c and DME Form B.1d. |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention significance. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | This level of detail may not be available for all types of interventions but at least for the most significant ones in terms of financial allocation and choice by Member States (WITHD, GREEN, NOHAR, ORCHA).<br>In the case when other types of intervention are significantly implemented, data may be available from the MAs, allowing for the identification of the number of POs having implemented the relevant interventions. This indicator provides additional information on the effort made. |

[8] See note 7.
[9] As provided in SPR Article 50, SPR Article 61, SPR Article 65(4), and SPR Article 67(8).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Price fluctuation compared to the last 3-year average for products concerned by INVVO, STORE, WITHD, GREEN, NOHAR, %. |
| | **Data source** | National or regional statistics; data on sectors' prices can be obtained from local or national observatories. |
| | **Aim** | Identifying whether prices were maintained in the cases where market crisis prevention operations were triggered. |
| | **Method** | Ideally, a time series over several years is needed in order to identify whether prices significantly deviated or not from their average after the triggering of a market crisis prevention operation. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | In order to assess the specific contribution of the interventions, additional interviews with stakeholders should be planned to gather qualitative information on the effects of the interventions. |
| | **Indicator** | Income fluctuation compared to the last 3-year average for farms in the sectors where ORCHA, RESTOCK and COMM intervention have been triggered after a sanitary crisis. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | Identifying whether income was maintained in the cases where market crisis management interventions were triggered. |
| | **Method** | After selecting a sample of farms specialised in the sector under study and located in the region concerned by the crisis, the FADN indicator to look at is the average Family Farm Income and whether it is significantly different from the last 3-year average. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | FADN data can be of use for this indicator, provided there are enough farms concerned by the crisis to have a sufficient and representative sample. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Reducing farm income variability due to market crises. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the current situation to the hypothetical situation of the market without the intervention. |
| | **Method** | A counterfactual situation has to be constructed for each case when a market crisis or prevention scheme has been triggered. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | The counterfactual situation might not be easy to define precisely. For instance, in the case of green harvesting, the reduction of production volume can be estimated roughly to be proportional to the area supported. However, the counterfactual situation could be estimated more precisely by assessing what has been the impact on the price of this production reduction. This requires having a price elasticity for the overall demand of the product at stake. |

| Wine sector | | |
|---|---|---|
| GREENWINE and MKTKNWO are implemented at the scale of one interbranch PO or of a Member State. MKTKNWO may trigger specific provisions of the CMO regulation to prevent a possible crisis. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of (i) the overall significance of the means targeted to crisis management measures and thus to calibrate the degree of detail needed for its evaluation, (ii) which are the main specific types of intervention(s) on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. Then for the main types of intervention(s) identified, the following indicators can be analysed. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the concerned interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention's significance. |
| | **Indicator** | Area covered by the concerned interventions, ha. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3 (for GREENWINE) and MAs (for Article 167 of CMO regulation provisions triggered). |
| | **Aim** | Additional information on the intervention's significance. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of operations benefitting from main interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | If relevant for the interventions concerned. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Price fluctuation compared to the last 3-year average for products concerned by GREENWINE, %. |
| | **Data source** | Data on prices is not included in the DME but should be accessible in Member States or POs/interbranch organisations' statistical registers depending on the scale of the operation. |
| | **Aim** | The indicator allows for a review of the green harvesting preventing over-production and maintaining prices at the level of previous years. |
| | **Method** | Descriptive statistics: standard deviation of price compared to the 3-year average. |
| | **Indicator** | Occurrence of market measures (CMO Article 167) triggered by MKTKNOW. |
| | **Data source** | MAs; Member States that lay down marketing rules to regulate supply (CMO Article 167) usually monitor their implementation (area and production concerned, prices). |
| | **Aim** | The purpose of the MKTKNOW intervention is to trigger crisis prevention and management measures planned in the CMO. Thus it can be considered to be effective when such measures have been triggered and allowed to maintain prices of concerned products. Thus, it is necessary to identify whether such triggering happened. |
| | **Method** | Counting of the number of market measures triggered, to be compared to the number of crises that occurred over the same time period. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Occurrence of crises that were not prevented by any relevant measure. |
| | **Data source** | National, regional or PDO/PGI statistics. |
| | **Aim** | In Member States with significant wine production, quantities sold and prices are generally followed in detail by MAs and/or interbranch organisations. |
| | **Method** | To completely assess the effect of the MKTKNOW, it is also necessary to check whether some crisis happened that had not been anticipated in Member States or regions where the intervention is implemented. Analysis of quantities sold and prices, possibly complemented by interviews, will allow identifying any occurrence of a market crisis. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Reducing farm income variability due to market crises. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the current situation to the hypothetical situation of the market without the intervention. |
| | **Method** | A counterfactual situation has to be constructed for each case when a market crisis or prevention scheme has been triggered. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | The counterfactual situation might not be easy to define precisely. For instance, in the case of green harvesting, the reduction of production volume can be estimated roughly to be proportional to the area supported. However, the counterfactual situation could be estimated more precisely by assessing what has been the impact on the price of this production reduction. This requires having a price elasticity for the overall demand of the product at stake. |

## 1.5. SO2 EQ fiches

### 1.5.1. EQ fiche SO2 EQ1 FoS1

| SO2 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to increasing the competitiveness of farms/POs and enhancing market orientation? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS1: The productivity factors (e.g. yields, costs, etc.) of farms/POs benefitting from sectoral support have improved due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| INVRE is key to supporting producer competitiveness at farm level, while most other types of interventions are collective, such as COMM and INVVO. For more on the potentially relevant interventions, see Chapter 3.2.2. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1a and DME Form A.2c. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of the overall significance of the means allocated to interventions that may contribute to strengthening farmers' competitiveness and market orientation and calibrating the degree of detail needed for its evaluation in the Member State. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Given the multiplicity of POs and interventions concerned by the sectoral support and the lack of details in the data that has to be notified through the DME, the specific contribution of the sectoral support to competitiveness indicators of the farms supported is difficult to identify. The following indicators attempt to tackle this difficulty. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF R.9 → Farm modernisation: Share of farms receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency, in the concerned sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [10] and MAs. |
| | **Aim** | This indicator is of interest to provide an overall idea of the extent to which the concerned sector benefits from sectoral support, where those benefitting from investment support from sectoral support can be distinguished from those benefitting from other investment support from the CAP. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The indicator might be difficult to obtain. First, farms of the sector might also receive investment support from the EAFRD so the data source used needs to distinguish between the two types of support. Then, DME data for sectoral support only record the total expenditure for on-farm investment. Thus, the number of farms concerned will be available only if the Member State gathers additional information related to the number of farms supported through INVRE. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in yields of farms specialised in the relevant sector, t/ha. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | The analysis yields information on the progress of production efficiency. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The FADN does not allow to differentiate producers that participate to POs from others. In addition, the investment support recorded might include support received under the EAFRD. Thus, the FADN does not distinguish between beneficiaries of the sectoral support and others. However, it might be relevant to compare the average yield in some regions with a high rate of organisation and in regions with a low rate to have a first idea of the contribution of sectoral support. Alternatively, it may be possible to get specific data on yields, costs, prices and potential support from accounting firms, technical advisers or local surveys of POs. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in costs of farms specialised in the relevant sector, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | The analysis of costs provides information on the progress of production efficiency. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The FADN does not differentiate between producers that participate in POs and others. In addition, the investment support recorded might include support received under the EAFRD. Thus the FADN does not distinguish between beneficiaries of sectoral support and others. However, it might be relevant to compare the average costs in some regions with a high rate of organisation and in regions with a low rate to have a first idea of the contribution of sectoral support.<br><br>Alternatively, it may be possible to get specific data on yields, costs, prices and potential support from accounting firms, technical advisers or local surveys of POs. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in gross investments in fixed assets of farms specialised in the relevant sector, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | This indicator provides information on the leverage effect given by the support in terms of farm investment. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The FADN does not differentiate between producers that participate in POs and others. In addition, the investment support recorded might include support received under the EAFRD. Thus the FADN does not distinguish between beneficiaries of sectoral support and others. However, it might be relevant to compare the average amount of investment in some regions with a high rate of organisation and in regions with a low rate to have a first idea of the contribution of sectoral support. |

[10] See note 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Total factor productivity in agriculture, %. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in productivity between two samples in the given sector, one sample participating in POs but not the other. |
| | **Method** | Total factor productivity (TFP) compares total outputs relative to the total inputs used in the production of the output. As both output and inputs are expressed in terms of volume indices, the indicator measures TFP growth. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Information on participation to POs might not be available from the FADN, depending on the Member State concerned. Alternatively, the evaluator can search if other individual data are available, in particular from POs. One possible method to approach the counterfactual analysis is the difference in differences (DiD). This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| The types of interventions that may have an effect on the competitiveness of the sector are measures supporting investment (RESTRVINEY, INVWINE, INOVWINE, INVWINESUST) and measures supporting promotion and communication (INFO, ACTREPUT, PROMOWINE). The first category can be considered to have a more direct effect on productivity factors since it has a direct effect on producers' practices, on-farm and at the transformation stage. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of the main specific types of intervention on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. Then for the main types of intervention identified, the following indicators can be analysed. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the concerned interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3.; In Member States with a significant wine sector, more precise information is available to fully understand the contribution of the interventions to supporting farmers' competitiveness. Most interventions already existed in the past, and institutions are well organised to monitor and process data from applications, so this data is normally available upon request from the MAs. |
| | **Aim** | Understand the interventions' contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Overall, the DME Form B.3 provides data of interest to understand the importance of the various interventions for supporting the sector. In addition, it would be of use to detail the areas supported to identify the focus of the actions supported. Such information would allow an understanding of the main changes that have been implemented (varieties, PDOs/PGIs concerned, etc). |
| | **Indicator** | Number and types of operations benefitting from main interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3; in Member States with a significant wine sector, more precise information is available to fully understand the contribution of the interventions to supporting farmers' competitiveness. Most interventions already existed in the past, and institutions are well organised to monitor and process data from applications, so this data is normally available upon request from the MAs. |
| | **Aim** | Understand the interventions' contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Overall, the DME Form B.3 provides data of interest to understand the importance of the various interventions for supporting the sector. In addition, it would be useful to detail the type of investment or promotion operation and the total amount of the operation supported to identify the focus of the actions supported. This kind of information would allow an understanding of the main changes that have been implemented (innovative technologies, types of wine products, PDOs/PGIs, third countries targeted, etc). |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of wine producers supported through relevant interventions, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3 and national statistics. |
| | **Aim** | The compilation of this indicator is useful for the main interventions implemented in the Member State. This indicator allows for an assessment of the uptake of the interventions in the sector andtheir potential to generate impacts. |
| | **Method** | The number of producers supported is available from the DME while the total number of producers in the sector is available from national statistics. |
| | **Indicator** | Comparative evolution of gross investments in fixed assets of specialised wine holdings for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of sectoral support. |
| | **Data source** | FADN data. |
| | **Aim** | FADN data can also be of use to assess the contribution of the sectoral support to total investment. |
| | **Method** | The average of the FADN indicator 'gross investments in fixed assets' should be calculated for each sample of farms. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Although data only concern a representative sample of producers, they allow a comparison of indicators for wine producers that benefitted from sectoral support and others. However, it should be kept in mind that the investment support recorded in the database might also include EAFRD support. So, the interpretation of results requires looking at the conditions and delineations of EAFRD support to wine producers in the regions concerned. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Change in yields for specialised wine holdings, t/ha. |
| | **Data source** | Eurostat or FADN to differentiate per region. |
| | **Aim** | This indicator is relevant for non-GI (Geographical Indication) wines that compete with a variety of wines from third countries; an increase in yields would show an increase in their relative competitiveness. However, the indicator is only relevant in areas with a significant production of non-GI wine since yield is generally limited by GI specifications (in European wine production, high yields are rather synonymous with poor quality). |
| | **Method** | Usually, the indicator is easily available in databases. It can also be calculated by dividing total production by the area under concern. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The amount of support received should be available at individual level in the FADN but investment support from the EAFRD could be included. Specific delineations set in each MS/region should be looked at. One possible method to approach the counterfactual analysis is the DiD. This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in costs of inputs for specialised wine holdings, EUR/t. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | Similarly, as above, the change in costs is an indicator of the relative competitiveness compared to competitors. |
| | **Method** | Usually, the indicator is easily available in databases. Unitary costs can also be calculated by dividing total production costs by the production. Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in unitary costs between two samples of farms, one sample receiving the support but not the other. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The amount of support received should be available at individual level in the FADN but investment support from the EAFRD could be included. Specific delineations set in each Member State/region should be looked at. One possible method to approach the counterfactual analysis is the DiD. This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. |

| Apiculture sector | | |
|---|---|---|
| The type of sectoral intervention the most directly related to SO2 in the apiculture sector aims to enhance promotion, communication and marketing (PROMOBEES). Other types of intervention can support SO2: ADVIBEES, INVAPI, ACTQUAL. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF O.37 → Number of actions or units for beekeeping preservation or improvement. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF output indicator fiche [11]. |
| | **Aim** | The PMEF indicator provides overall information. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | However, it does not discriminate whether actions concerned support SO2 in particular. Thus it needs to be complemented by an analysis of DME data. |
| | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B2. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of the overall significance of the means allocated to interventions designed to strengthen producers' competitiveness and calibrating the degree of detail needed for its evaluation in the Member State. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | It should be kept in mind that the orientation towards SO2 is easily identifiable for the promotion and quality types of interventions but for advisory services and investment, DME data do not isolate expenditures dedicated to improving competitiveness. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF R.35 → Share of beehives supported by the CAP, %. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [12]. |
| | **Aim** | This RI provides an idea of the contribution of the sectoral support. |
| | **Method** | |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | It measures results from all CAP support, not solely those from sectoral support (e.g. investment support and ENVCLIM). Anyway, the majority of the support should come from sectoral support, so it is a good proxy of sectoral support contribution. |
| | **Indicator** | Total number of beehives managed by beekeepers with more than 150 beehives. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.5. |
| | **Aim** | Analysed in parallel with PMEF R.35, it provides information on the sectoral support's contribution to competitiveness indicators. |
| | **Method** | It can be calculated and the time series can be constructed from data recorded biannually by DME. |
| | **Indicator** | Estimated average production cost (fixed and variable) per kilogramme of honey produced, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.5. |
| | **Aim** | Analysed in parallel with PMEF R.35, it provides information on the sectoral support's contribution to competitiveness indicators. |
| | **Method** | It can be calculated and the time series can be constructed from data recorded biannually by DME. |

[11] See note 5.
[12] See note 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Estimated annual average yield in kilogramme of honey per beehive. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.6. |
| | **Aim** | Analysed in parallel with PMEF R.35, it provides information on the sectoral support's contribution to competitiveness indicators. |
| | **Method** | It can be calculated and the time series can be constructed from data recorded biannually by DME. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Change in yields, t/ha. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | To identify sectoral support contribution to the maintenance or improvement of yields. |
| | **Method** | Usually, the indicator is easily available. It can also be calculated by dividing total production by the number of bees or beehives for a sample of holdings specialised in beekeeping. Ideally, the aim is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in yield between two samples of farms, one sample receiving the support but not the other. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | One possible method to do so is the difference in difference (DiD). This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. In addition, most professional beekeepers might receive sectoral support; thus it might not be possible to build a control sample. In any case, it is of interest to see how the average yield evolved. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in the range of honey prices (EUR/kg). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.5, FADN data, or other data. |
| | **Aim** | The aim is to check if producers sell their production at a better price, such as in the case of producing high quality products other than regular products. |
| | **Method** | The indicator is available in the DME but individual data from the FADN could in principle allow for a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in prices between two samples of farms, one sample receiving the support but not the other. FADN data can support indicators at a more refined scale (per region in particular). |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | One possible method to do so is the DiD. This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. In addition, most professional beekeepers might receive sectoral support; thus it might not be possible to build a control sample. In any case, it is of interest to see how the average yield evolved. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in sector's market shares. |
| | **Data source** | National statistics. |
| | **Aim** | Market shares are a good overall indicator of a sector's competitiveness since they capture all the dimensions of competitiveness (production efficiency, orientation towards the market, ability to market production, etc). |
| | **Method** | Ideally, a counterfactual analysis would be needed to isolate the specific contribution of the support. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | However, it might not be possible. In any case, observing the indicator at a macro level remains useful to look at the changes in the whole sector (not only beneficiaries of the support) compared to competing Member States. |

### 1.5.2. EQ fiche SO2 EQ1 FoS2

| SO2 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to increasing the competitiveness of farms/POs and enhancing market orientation? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS2: Supported products are more adapted to market demand due to the sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| INVRE is key to supporting producer competitiveness at farm level, while others are targeted on specific segments of the market (QUAL, ORGAN or 3COUN) or more indirect (ADVI1, TRAINCO, COMM). For more on the potentially relevant interventions, see the specific sub-chapter. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Forms B.1a and DME Form A.2c. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of the overall significance of the means allocated to interventions that may contribute to strengthening farmers' competitiveness and market orientation and calibrating the degree of detail needed for its evaluation in the Member State. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Given the multiplicity of POs and interventions concerned by the sectoral support and the lack of details in the data that has to be notified through the DME, the specific contribution of the sectoral support to competitiveness indicators of the farms supported is difficult to identify. The following indicators attempt to tackle this difficulty. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF R.11 → Value (and volume) of production marketed through POs compared to total value (and volume) of production marketed for the concerned sector. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [13]. |
| | **Aim** | Increasing the value and volume of production is the first basic indicator of competitiveness. So analysing the change over time in values and volumes marketed by POs on the one hand and by the whole sector on the other informs on competitiveness improvement for both categories. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | In addition, for comparing their relative change, PMEF indicator R.11 (concentration of supply) [14] also provides an indication of the specific contribution of the sectoral support, although it may not directly quantify the effectiveness of the interventions. |
| | **Indicator** | Change in prices of farms specialised in the relevant sector, EUR/t. |
| | **Data source** | FADN or other data. |
| | **Aim** | The analysis of prices gives information on the capacity of producers to sell on more valuable markets. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The FADN does not differentiate between producers that participate in POs and others. In addition, the investment support recorded might include support received under the EAFRD. Thus the FADN does not distinguish between beneficiaries of the sectoral support and others. However, it might be relevant to compare the average prices in some regions with a high rate of organisation and in regions with a low rate, so as to have a first idea of the contribution of sectoral support. Alternatively, it may be possible to get specific data on yields, costs, prices and potential support from accounting firms, technical advisers or local surveys of POs. |

[13] See note 4.
[14] As defined in Annex I of the SPR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Change in market shares of national production in national consumption and global trade. |
| | **Data source** | National statistics and/or PO or MAs data. |
| | **Aim** | Market shares are a good overall indicator of a sector's competitiveness since they capture all the dimensions of competitiveness (production efficiency, orientation towards the market, ability to market production, etc). This indicator can be specified by type of product, by type of specification (such as organic, PDO, PGI and other certifications), etc. |
| | **Method** | The analysis of market shares should also be done by comparing the performance of a group of farms benefitting from the support to a group of farms that is not supported. It can compare farms involved in a specific PO to farms that do not participate, for instance. The change in market shares should take account of the change in number of producers and the production volume. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | In case counterfactual analysis at micro-level is not available, it is possible to look at the changes in the whole sector (not only beneficiaries of the sectoral support) as compared to competing Member States. |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| The types of interventions that may have an effect on the competitiveness of the sector are measures supporting investment (RESTRVINEY, INVWINE, INOVWINE, INVWINESUST) and measures supporting promotion and communication (INFO, ACTREPUT, PROMOWINE). | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Share of expenditure per relevant intervention compared to the overall expenditure for the sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3. |
| | **Aim** | Computing this indicator allows for the identification of the main specific types of intervention on which the effectiveness analysis needs to be concentrated. Then for the main types of intervention identified, the following indicators can be analysed. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of beneficiaries benefitting from the concerned interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3: in Member States with a significant wine sector, more precise information is available and of use to fully understand the contribution of the interventions to supporting adaptation to market demand. Most of the interventions already existed in the past, and institutions are well organised to monitor and process data from applications, so data is normally available upon request from the MAs. |
| | **Aim** | Understand the interventions' contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Overall, the DME Form B.3 provides data of interest to understand the importance of the various interventions for supporting the sector. However, this data does not fully allow an understanding of their contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. In particular, it would be of use to detail the areas and number of operations supported to identify the focus of the actions supported. Such information would allow understanding of the main changes that have been implemented (varieties, innovative technologies, types of wine product, PDO/PGIs, third countries targeted, etc. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Number and types of operations benefitting from main interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3: in Member States with a significant wine sector, more precise information is available and of use to fully understand the contribution of the interventions to supporting adaptation to market demand. Most of the interventions already existed in the past, and institutions are well organised to monitor and process data from applications, so this data is normally available upon request from the MAs. |
| | **Aim** | Understand the interventions' contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Overall, the DME Form B.3 provides data of interest to understand the importance of the various interventions for supporting the sector. However, this data does not fully allow an understanding of their contribution to supporting farmers' competitiveness. In particular, it would be useful to detail the areas and number of operations supported to identify the focus of the actions supported. This information would allow an understanding of the main changes that have been implemented (varieties, innovative technologies, types of wine product, PDO/PGIs, third countries targeted, etc. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of wine producers supported through relevant interventions, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3 and national statistics. |
| | **Aim** | The compilation of this indicator is useful for the main interventions implemented in the Member State. This indicator allows for the assessment of the uptake of interventions and its potential to generate impacts. |
| | **Method** | The number of producers supported is available from the DME while the total number of producers in the sector is available from national statistics. |
| | **Indicator** | Comparison of changes supported (e.g. output indicator 'Number and types of operations benefitting from main interventions' as described above) with changes in the volumes of products marketed bythe whole sector, %. |
| | **Data source** | This information is generally well followed either by national institutions related to wine or by producer organisations (in charge of PDO/PGI management). |
| | **Aim** | The detailed analysis of the above output indicators, as proposed above, allowed for the identification of what types of changes (in area or volume) have been supported in terms of variety, technologies, wine products, PDO/PGIs, third countries targeted, etc. The objective here is to see how these changes reflect on the whole sector to check if these changes allowed the production of the whole sector to be more market-oriented. |
| | **Method** | The change in the distribution of the total volume marketed wine per variety, type of product (white/red/sparkling, etc) is calculated over a three-year period and compared with the distribution calculated for output indicator 'Number and types of operations benefitting from main interventions'. The share in the distribution of total exports per country market is also calculated and compared to export markets targeted by the promotion and information types of intervention. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Market shares, %. |
| | **Data source** | National statistics and specialised databases (e.g. organisation International de la Vigne et du Vin for data at global level). |
| | **Aim** | Increasing market shares show an improvement in the Member State's product competitiveness as compared to its competitors. |
| | **Method** | Market shares are obtained by calculating the share of Member State's wine products sold in total consumption. The analysis can be differentiated per type of product and export market. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Ideally, the analysis of the specific contribution of the sectoral support should also be done by comparing the performance of a group of farms benefitting from the support to a group of farms that is not supported. One can imagine comparing the results of a PDO that implemented the promotion and information interventions to a PDO that did not (provided they are selling on the same range of market). The change in market shares should take account of the change in the number of producers and production volume. In case a counterfactual analysis at micro-level is not available, a descriptive analysis remains interesting, although it does not allow to isolate the specific contribution of the support clearly. This analysis can be specified by different markets (exports outside the EU, exports in specific third countries, exchanges inside the EU, consumption inside the Member State, etc) and by type of wine product (GI, red/white/etc., variety, organic). |
| | **Indicator** | Trend in prices obtained for each type of wine, EUR/l. |
| | **Data source** | Accessible in Member States statistical registers. |
| | **Aim** | An increase in prices tends to show that products were in line with market demand and that market orientation improved. |
| | **Method** | Usually, the indicator is easily available as such in statistical databases. Unitary prices can also be calculated by dividing total sales in value by total sales in volume. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Ideally, the method is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in prices between two samples of farms, one sample receiving the support but not the other. One possible method to do so is the DiD. This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. However, since part of the sectoral support is implemented at PDO level (INFO, ACTREPUT, PROMOWINE), comparing the results between PDOs/PGIs that compete in the same market might also be relevant. In case a counterfactual analysis at micro-level is not available, a descriptive analysis remains interesting, although it does not allow to isolate the specific contribution of the support clearly. |
| | **Indicator** | Trend in the volume of production marketed per type of wine product (GI, red/white/etc., variety, organic). |
| | **Data source** | Accessible in Member States statistical registers. |
| | **Aim** | An increase in the volume marketed tends to show that products were in line with market demand and that market orientation improved. |
| | **Method** | Usually, the indicator is easily available as such in statistical databases. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Ideally, the method is to make a counterfactual analysis by comparing the change in marketed volume between two samples of farms, one sample receiving the support but not the other. One possible method to do so is the DiD. This is a statistical technique used in econometrics and quantitative research in the social sciences. Although extensively used, this method may still be subject to certain biases. However, since part of the sectoral support is implemented at PDO level (INFO, ACTREPUT, PROMOWINE), comparing the results between PDOs/PGIs that compete in the same market might also be relevant. |

# 1.6. SO3 EQ fiches

## 1.6.1. EQ fiche SO3 EQ1

| SO3 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to promoting supply chain organisations? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: Participation in POs has increased due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| Supply chain organisations, such as POs, play an important role in enabling farmers to collectively address common challenges, achieve economies of scale and improve their bargaining power. By supporting supply chain organisations, sectoral interventions help farmers enhance their position in the value chain. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF O.35 → Number of supported OPs. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF output indicator fiche [15]. |
| | **Aim** | Quantification of the operational programmes benefitting from support. |
| | **Indicator** | Producers benefitting from support through OPs, number of producers. |
| | **Data source** | DME Article 5(1)(b). |
| | **Aim** | Quantification of the producers benefitting from operational programmes. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | 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 for, whether the POs manage their own operational programmes or only benefit from a programme managed by their APO. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of farms participating in POs supported through sectoral interventions, %. |
| | **Data source** | Numerator: output indicator 'Producers benefitting from support through OPs, number of producers' as described above.<br><br>Denominator: Total number of farms – Eurostat (Farm structure survey): ef_m_farmleg. |
| | **Aim** | To quantify the coverage of interventions to promote supply chain organisation with CAP sectorial support. |
| | **Method** | Numerator/Denominator, %. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | This indicator is similar to PMEF R.10, though differs as it excludes the rural development support [16]. Moreover, members of POs cannot be counted twice as part of a PO and APO. |

[15] See note 5.
[16] SPR Article 77.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Growth in the share of farms participating in POs supported through sectoral support. |
| | **Data source** | Result indicator 'Share of farms participating in POs supported through sectoral interventions' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | A steady increase of the indicator indicates that more farmers are recognising the benefits of participating in POs. This growth reflects the long-term effectiveness and attractiveness of POs supported by sectoral interventions. |
| | **Method** | Changes over time of result indicator 'Share of farms participating in POs supported through sectoral interventions' is measured by calculating the growth of value compared to the initial value, where:<br>› Initial value is the record of the initial share of farms participating in POs at the beginning of the evaluation period.<br>› End of the evaluation values: Record the share of farms participating in POs at subsequent time points (e.g., annually). |

### 1.6.2. EQ fiche SO3 EQ2

| SO3 EQ2: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to increasing value added for producers? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: The value added for producers benefitting from sectoral support has improved due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| Increasing producer value added means that farmers can generate more income from their products by processing raw products, improving product quality or adopting innovative farming practices. Sectoral interventions aim to support these activities, helping farmers to differentiate themselves, gain competitive advantage, control pricing and distribution, and reduce dependence on intermediaries. Successful interventions result in more equitable benefit distribution, increased sustainability and resilience, and improved economic strength, sustainability and resilience of farmers. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total amount of approved operational funds, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.2b. |
| | **Aim** | It indicates the scale of interventions that can be supported within the approved financial allocation for all OPs. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | It regards the operational funds and expenditures. |
| | **Indicator** | The total expenditure dedicated to the interventions, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1a. |
| | **Aim** | It reflects the monetary commitment actually allocated towards implementing collective actions that support farmers to enhance their position in the value chain. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | It regards the operational funds and expenditures. |
| | **Indicator** | The value of production marketed through POs, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Article 5(2)(a). |
| | **Aim** | To provide a measure of the economic output, and the scale of the output, directly affected by sectoral interventions. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The value of the production destined for the fresh market and for processing in the fruit and vegetable sector, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Article 5(2)(c). |
| | **Aim** | The aim is to assess the effectiveness of sectoral policies in promoting high value processing activities, and to evaluate the overall economic contribution of the fruit and vegetable sector. |
| | **Indicator** | Expenditure by type of intervention, including 'organic production' and 'traceability and certification systems' for the objective 'increasing commercial value and quality', EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME form B.1. |
| | **Aim** | To assess the level of financial commitment to interventions aimed at increasing the commercial value and quality of products through certification schemes (PDO/PGI/organic and other certified products). |
| | **Indicator** | Value of certified products marketed by PO members, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | Direct contact with POs supported, including through sample interviews extrapolating the findings. Information to be collected may relate to: value of certified products marketed, including their certification type (e.g. organic, PDO, PGI). A database of GI products by POs is available to DG AGRI [17]. |
| | **Aim** | Expenditure for the interventions supporting organic farming and certification systems, together with data on the value of certified products of PO members, can be used to assess the extent towhich the interventions used for certification translate into tangible benefits for producers. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | This data is not required to be notified through DME. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF R.11 → Concentration of supply (Share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producer groups with operational programmes in certain sectors), %. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [18]. |
| | **Aim** | PMEF indicator R.11 (value (and volume) of production marketed through POs compared to total value (and volume) of production marketed for the concerned sector) [19] provides one value per sector concerned and signals the extent to which producers from the concerned sector are marketing their produce through POs. A higher value of this indicator indicates that the implementation of support for POs (and other forms of collaboration) has been successful in contributing to the value added of producers. |
| | **Method** | **Total value of marketed production by POs/APOs with operational programmes in each sector.**<br>Total value of production of the sector concerned.<br><br>For financial year 'N' reported in February as 'Year N+1', the **value of production marketed by POs/APOs for 'Year N-1' is divided by the** output value of calendar Year N-1.<br><br>**Data for numerator:**<br>Member State (operation database).<br><br>**Data for denominator:**<br>Member State statistics or Eurostat – Economic Accounts for Agriculture [20]. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | While it is true that this indicator may not directly quantify the effectiveness of the sectoral support interventions, it is still a useful indicator as producers would only choose to market their products through POs if they perceived a tangible benefit, such as better prices, improved market access or increased bargaining power, which would directly contribute to increasing their profits and economic stability. |

[17] European Commission, Renault, C., Chever, T., Renault, S., Romieu, V., *Value of production of agricultural products and foodstuffs, wines, aromatised wines and spirits protected by a geographical indication (GI)*, Publications Office of the European Union, 2012, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2762/71556.

[18] See note 4.

[19] Annex 1 of SPR.

[20] Eurostat, Economic accounts for agriculture – values at current price, 2024, https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/aact_eaa01/default/table?lang=en.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Creation of value added supporting processed products, %. |
| | **Data source** | Data collected through output indicator 'the value of the production destined for the fresh market and for processing in the fruit and vegetable sector' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | To evaluate the support of POs to processed products. |
| | **Method** | The proportion of total production (volume and value) used for processing marketed through POs compared to the total production (the number of fresh products and processed products put together) marketed through POs. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Processed products often have a higher value added compared to fresh products, leading to higher margins. A higher ratio suggests that POs facilitate the production of processed products. If a significant volume and value of production are directed towards processing, this may indicate that POs are effectively supporting their members to engage in processing activities that potentially add value to fresh products. |
| | **Indicator** | Creation of value added supporting certified products, %. |
| | **Data source** | The output indicator 'Expenditure by type of intervention', including 'organic production' and 'traceability and certification systems' for the objective 'increasing commercial value and quality' as described above. The value of total certified production in a sector should be available to DG AGRI in 2025, as a result of the update of a database that is now dedicated to the value of GIs and TSGs [21]. |
| | **Aim** | To evaluate the support of POs to certified products. |
| | **Method** | The proportion of certified production (value) marketed through POs compared to total certified production for the sector. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Certified products often add value to products, which can lead to higher margins. A higher ratio suggests that POs are facilitating the production of certified products. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Share of primary production gross value added (GVA) compared to the total value added generated by different participants of the food chain within those sectors. |
| | **Data source** | Survey of farmers associated with POs or a survey of POs, data from Eurostat (same as for PMEF I.8 – improving farmers' position in the food chain). |
| | **Aim** | To assess the creation of value added due to the implementation of an OP. |
| | **Method** | This indicator requires the calculation of the average price received by farmers benefiting from sectoral support and comparing it to the average price received by farmers not benefiting from the support. The data to collect includes the total amount of money paid to farmers associated with POs and the related quantity of products to calculate the implicit average price for products marketed through POs by dividing the total payment to farmers by the quantity produced (survey data), and market price data for the same products to establish a baseline for comparison (data from Eurostat). |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | A higher implicit average price indicates that the PO's policy mix is successful in increasing the farmers' position in the value chain. |

[21] European Commission, Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, *Study on economic value of EU quality schemes, geographical indications (GIs) and traditional specialities guaranteed (TSGs) – Final report*, Publications Office, 2021, https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2762/396490.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Market share dynamics, %. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [22] for PMEF R.11 (Share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producer groups with operational programmes in certain sectors). |
| | **Aim** | Evaluate the change in the market share of production marketed through POs. It indicates that more producers are choosing to market their products through POs, which suggests that these producers are seeing tangible benefits regarding their position in the value chain. Therefore, monitoring market share dynamics provides insights into the effectiveness of POs in enhancing the market position of producers. |
| | **Method** | The percentage change of PMEF R.11 (share of value of marketed production by producer organisations or producer groups with operational programmes in certain sectors) over time. |
| | **Indicator** | Success of processed products, %. |
| | **Data source** | Result indicator 'creation of value added supporting processed products' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | To assess the effect of OPs in the creation of processed products. |
| | **Method** | Change in the market share of processed products, compared to fresh products, marketed through POs, over time. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | A higher value of this indicator indicates that the POs are increasingly successful in processing and selling higher value products; it is therefore an indicator of the impacts sectoral support may have in relation to increasing value added of producers. |
| | **Indicator** | Success of certified products, %. |
| | **Data source** | Result indicator 'creation of value added supporting certified products' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | To assess the effect of the OPs on the market share of certified products marketed through POs. |
| | **Method** | Change of result indicator 'creation of value added supporting certified products' as described above over time. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Increasing the market share of certified products (such as organic, PDO, PGI and other certifications) sold by POs, where market share is calculated as the total value or volume of certified products sold by the PO in relation to the total value or volume of certified products on the market. A higher value of this indicator indicates that the POs are increasingly successful in selling higher value products, it is therefore an indicator of the impacts sectoral support may have in relation to increasing value added of producers. |

## Wine sector

Increasing the value added of producers in the wine sector involves enabling them to generate more income through improved product quality, innovative practices and certification (e.g., PDO, PGI, organic). Sectoral interventions support these activities by providing financial assistance and promoting quality schemes. Success is measured by increased production value and volume, better market access, higher prices for certified products, and overall improved economic strength and sustainability for producers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Sectorial interventions expenditure, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3b. |
| | **Aim** | This captures the scale of interventions that can be supported. |

[22] See note 4.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Total expenditure of beneficiaries under the sectorial interventions, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3b. |
| | **Aim** | This captures the monetary commitment towards implementing sectoral support. |
| | **Indicator** | The value of production marketed by producers benefiting from the measures, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | National registries. |
| | **Aim** | To measure the economic output directly affected by interventions. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Higher value may indicate better market access facilitated by sectorial interventions. |
| | **Indicator** | The volume of production marketed by producers benefiting from the interventions. |
| | **Data source** | National registries. |
| | **Aim** | To measure the economic output directly affected by interventions. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Higher volumes may indicate better market access facilitated by sectorial interventions. |
| | **Indicator** | Expenditure to support PDO/PGI/organic and other certified products, EUR. |
| | **Data source** | Data on the value and volume of certified wine are not included in the DME forms. As for other sectors, these data will be available to DG AGRI in 2025 as a result of the update of a database that is now dedicated to the value of GIs and TSGs [23]. |
| | **Aim** | To capture the price premium associated with the production of certified products. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | It regards the expenditure to support the information actions concerning EU wines carried out in Member States encouraging responsible consumption of wine or promoting EU quality schemes covering designations of origin and geographical indications (INFOR), and the investments to converting to organic production (INVWINESUST(ii)). |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Creation of value added, %. |
| | **Data source** | Statistical registers. |
| | **Aim** | To capture how the interventions have been successful in increasing the value added of producers. |
| | **Method** | Value of production marketed by producers implementing the interventions compared to the total value of production marketed in the concerned sector. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | While it is true that this indicator measures the overall importance of sectoral support within the sector and may not directly quantify the effectiveness of these interventions, an increase in the volume of products marketed by producers implementing the interventions indicates that the interventions are effective in creating higher value for producers. Producers would prefer to implement the interventions if they perceived a tangible benefit, such as better products and prices, which would directly contribute to increasing their profits. |

[23] See note 20.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Support of certified products, %. |
| | **Data source** | Output indicator 'expenditure to support PDO/PGI/organic and other certified products' and output indicator 'Sectorial interventions expenditures' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | It allows an understanding of the share of total financial allocation to the wine sector that is allocated to the support of certified products. |
| | **Method** | The ratio of total expenditure on interventions INFOR and INVWINESUST (SO3_0.2_wine_e) to total EU financial assistance for the wine sector (SO3_0.2_wine_a). |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Success of certified products, %. |
| | **Data source** | National statistical registries. |
| | **Aim** | To measure the effect of the support to certified products. |
| | **Method** | Calculate the annual increase of the market share of certified products (such as organic, PDO, PGI and other certifications) sold by beneficiaries of interventions (INFOR and INVWINESUST), where market share is the total value or volume of certified products sold by the beneficiaries in relation to the total value or volume of such products on the market. |

## 1.7. SO4 EQ fiches

### 1.7.1. EQ fiche SO4 EQ1

| SO4 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to reducing GHG emissions and increasing carbon sequestration? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: GHG emissions have been reduced and/or carbon sequestration has increased without increasing GHG emissions elsewhere, due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| For the sectors supported through OPs, the support provided through the CLIMA (actions to mitigate and to adapt to climate change), ORGAN (organic farming) and INVRE (investments in tangible and intangible assets) types of interventions may have a direct impact in relation to GHG emissions and carbon sequestration. For the relevant interventions, data is reported by sector and by purpose collectively for all interventions serving this purpose (see DME Form B.1d), and as such, significant use can be made of the data collected through the DME, as developed below. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area per intervention in categories of focus category of target, ha subject to: (i) organic production, (ii) integrated production, (iii) improved soil conservation, and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats, favourable to biodiversity, (ha). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d. |
| | **Aim** | To record the area (activity rate) submitted to each of the GHG reduction or carbon sequestration activities: (i) organic production, (ii) integrated production, (iii) improved soil conservation, and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | The hectares in each activity are used as activity rates, which, when multiplied with appropriate emission factors, will reduce the GHG emission because of the intervention. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Total expenditure per intervention, EUR: INVRE, ORGAN, CLIMA per sector supported through OPs. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d. |
| | **Aim** | To record the expenditure by INVRE, ORGAN, CLIMA per sector supported through OPs. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Expenditure is important because it can be used in efficiency analysis to compare similar interventions across sectors or across various measures of the CSP. |
| | **Indicator** | Share of total expenditure per intervention, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d. |
| | **Aim** | Aim to identify the major approaches by considering their financial allocation. Share of INVRE, ORGAN, CLIMA per sector supported through OPs. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Share of total expenditure per intervention (INVRE, ORGAN, CLIMA) allocated to interventions linked to the sectoral objective of 'agri-environment-climate' per sector supported through OPs and/or share of total expenditure for all interventions allocated to interventions linked to the sectoral objective of 'agri-environment-climate' per sector supported through OPs. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of the total area for the sector subject to farm practices, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d and DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Aim** | Evaluate the extent of the intervention. |
| | **Method** | Calculate the ratio by dividing the sector's total area by the area submitted to interventions and contributing to GHG emission reductions. DME Form B.1d divided by DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Share of the total area for the sector subject to: (i) organic production; (ii) integrated production; (iii) improved soil conservation; and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Impact on GHG emissions reduction from sectoral interventions, tones of $CO^2$ equivalent. |
| | **Data source** | Output indicator 'The total area per intervention in categories of focus category of target, ha subject to: (i) organic production, (ii) integrated production, (iii) improved soil conservation, and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats, favourable to biodiversity, (ha)' as described above multiplied by emission factors for various farm practices. Emission factors to be derived by iMAP, National Inventory Reports (NIR) or relevant agronomic literature for the Member State. |
| | **Aim** | To produce an approximate measure of the impact of the sectoral intervention on GHG emissions reduction. |
| | **Method** | Calculate the impact by multiplying activity data (hectares under the intervention) by emission factors for the GHG reduced. The emission factor is a coefficient that describes the rate at which a given activity releases or prevents the release of GHG into the atmosphere. Emission factors reflecting the national situation may be found in the respective NIR, the EU's IMAP or the IPCC's Emission Factor Database (EFDB) and, of course, in research that documents the impacts for the specific country and farm practice. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Depending on farm practices claimed, it may be difficult to locate appropriate emission factors. Desk research is crucial at this stage. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Impact on soil organic carbon in land under sectoral interventions, g of C/kg of soil. |
| | **Data source** | Output indicator 'The total area per intervention in categories of focus category of target, ha subject to: (i) organic production, (ii) integrated production, (iii) improved soil conservation, and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats, favourable to biodiversity, (ha)' as described above multiplied by carbon sequestration factors for various farm practices. Carbon sequestration factors to be derived by iMAP or relevant agronomic literature for the Member State. |
| | **Aim** | To produce an approximate measure of the impact of the sectoral intervention on carbon sequestration. |
| | **Method** | Calculate the impact by multiplying activity data (hectares under the intervention) by sequestration factors. The sequestration factor is a coefficient that describes the rate at which a given activity stores carbon in the soil. Sequestration factors reflecting the national situation may be found in the respective NIR or the EU's IMAP and, of course, in research that documents soil carbon sequestration for the specific country and farm practice. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Depending on farm practices claimed, it may be difficult to locate appropriate emission factors. Desk research is crucial at this stage. |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| For the wine sector, the most pertinent intervention for mitigation activities is INVWINESUST, which supports investments in tangible and intangible assets to enhance wine production's sustainability. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area subject to: (i) organic production, (ii) integrated production, (iii) improved soil conservation, and (iv) creation and maintenance of habitats, favourable to biodiversity (ha). |
| | **Data source** | The authorities monitoring the wine programme probably keep records per environmental target. |
| | **Aim** | To record the area subject to farm practices contributing to GHG reduction. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Most probably, the impact of reducing GHG emissions from vineyards or the wine industry is not very significant and thus, data may not be kept or lack details. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of the total area for the sector subject to various farm practices, %. |
| | **Data source** | The authorities monitoring the wine programme probably keep records per environmental target and also know the total area of the sector. |
| | **Aim** | Record GHG reduced. |
| | **Method** | Calculate the respective ratio. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | Most probably, the impact of reducing GHG emissions from vineyards or the wine industry is not very significant and thus, data may not be kept or lack detail. |

### 1.7.2. EQ fiche SO4 EQ2

| SO4 EQ2: To what extent has sectoral support effectively strengthened resilience and enhanced adaptive capacity to climate change? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: The resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change has increased due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| For the sectors supported through OPs, the support provided through the INVRE type of intervention (investments in tangible and intangible assets) may have a direct impact in relation to climate change adaptation. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area affected by adaptive capacity investments, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d. |
| | **Aim** | To record the area under adaptive capacity interventions for resources: (i) improved use and sound management of water, (ii) improved soil conservation. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | If interventions under CLIMA record land under improved use and sound management of water, this means that the activity is in the framework of building resilience and preparing for extreme weather phenomena. Soil conservation activities can be for mitigation but also adaptation and usually do both. For example, cover crops or low till enhance soil carbon but also protect the soil from erosion against sudden and heavy precipitation. |
| | **Indicator** | The volume of reclaimed water, m3 of water. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1g. |
| | **Aim** | To record the volume of reclaimed water that is supposed to substitute freshwater abstractions and thus relieve surface and groundwater resources from stress. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The use of reclaimed water is an adaptation strategy that provides alternative water sources and increases water utilisation. The volume of reclaimed water use is not always metered per sector. |
| | **Indicator** | The area of orchards or olive groves replanted for adaptation to climate change, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d(ii) for interventions declared under SO4. |
| | **Aim** | To measure the area of orchards or olive groves replanted for purposes of adaptation to climate change. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | One should be aware that the ORCHA intervention for restructuring is usually declared under SO2 and also SO1 and SO3. To count it as an adaptation measure, it must have been declared for SO4 in addition to any other SO. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of the total area of the sector affected by adaptive capacity investments, %. |
| | **Data source** | Area in (i) improved use and sound management of water, (ii) improved soil conservation of DME Form B.1d and DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Aim** | Reflect on the contribution of the interventions to the preparedness of the sector's resources, water and soil. |
| | **Method** | Ratio of DME Form B.1d and DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Indicator** | Share of reclaimed water from total irrigation water, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1g. |
| | **Aim** | Reflect on the likely provision of water resources which are not totally affected by climate change. |
| | **Method** | The indicator is directly provided in DME Form B.1g. |
| | **Indicator** | The share of areas of orchards or olive groves replanted for adaptation to climate change, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d(ii) and DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Aim** | See how much the sector adapts using relocation. |
| | **Method** | Ratio calculation. |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| For the wine sector, the most pertinent intervention for short-term resilience activities is investments in tangible and intangible assets to enhance wine production's sustainability (INVWINESUST) but with a focus on improving the use and management of water, purchasing equipment for precision or digitised production methods and contributing to soil conservation. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area affected by adaptive capacity investments, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | The authorities monitoring the wine programme probably keep records per environmental target and thus record the area supported to improve use and sound management of water and the area supported to improve soil conservation. |
| | **Aim** | To record the area under adaptive capacity interventions for resources: improved use and sound management of water and improved soil conservation. |
| | **Indicator** | The total area of vineyards restructured (RESTRVINEY) for reasons of adaptation to climate change, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | The authorities monitoring the wine programme probably keep records per environmental target and thus record the area supported to improve use and sound management of water and the area supported to improve soil conservation. |
| | **Aim** | To record the area of restructured vineyards declared under SO4 and indicate long-term transformational change. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of the total area of the sector affected by adaptive capacity investments, %. |
| | **Data source** | The authorities monitoring the wine programme probably keep records of the area of restructured vineyards. |
| | **Aim** | To record how the intervention supports the preparedness of the sector for a long-term transformational change. |
| | **Method** | Ratio of restructured vineyards for climate reasons to the total vineyards. |

| Apiculture sector | | |
|---|---|---|
| For apiculture, the most interesting intervention can be investments (INVAPI) to prevent damage caused by adverse climatic events and promote the development and use of management practices adapted to changing climate conditions. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Number of beehives/number of beekeepers concerned by INVAPI, number. |
| | **Data source** | The relevant authorities that monitor the apiculture programme probably keep a record of investments directed to beekeepers with all associated documents. |
| | **Aim** | To record actions aiming to support apiculture in preventing possible damage caused by adverse climatic events and promoting the development and use of management practices adapted to changing climate conditions. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The evaluator should perform a secondary treatment of investment proposals in order to spot those of interest. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Share of total number of beehives benefitting from climate change adaptation actions under INVAPI, %. |
| | **Data source** | The relevant authorities that monitor the apiculture programme for output indicator 'Number of beehives/ number of beekeepers concerned by INVAPI' as described above and DME Form A.5a and DME A.5b. |
| | **Aim** | To calculate the percentage of beehives prepared to adapt to climate change. |
| | **Method** | Ratio. |

### 1.7.3. EQ fiche SO4 EQ3

| SO4 EQ3: To what extent has sectoral support effectively promoted the production and use of sustainable energy and increased energy efficiency? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: Renewable energy production and energy efficiency have increased due to sectoral support.** | | |
| Sectors supported through OPs | | |
| For the sectors supported through OPs, the primary type of intervention to focus on is INVRE, in particular, investments supporting renewable energy generation, use and energy efficiency through on-farm investments or investments for the sustainability and efficiency of the transport and storage of products. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Number of energy projects implemented, total. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1f without differentiating between renewable energy generation or energy efficiency projects. |
| | **Aim** | Record the number of projects supporting renewable energy production of energy efficiency. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Estimates of the capacity to be installed, the power generated and the energy saved because of improvements in efficiency, KWh. |
| | **Data source** | Additional data extracted from the investment applications to locate the actual capacity, the actual energy that was generated or, in the case of efficiency, the percentage of actual savings, all in KWh. |
| | **Aim** | To estimate the fossil fuel energy that is not consumed because of the project. |
| | **Method** | Sampling and scaling up the results or accounting for all projects. |

| Wine sector | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the wine sector, the most relevant interventions are DISTIL and INVWINESUST but energy projects may also, on limited occasions, be supported through INVWINE. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Quantity of lees distilled, tonnes. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3e(v). |
| | **Aim** | Record the input to the generated alcohol for energy. |
| | **Indicator** | Quantity of marcs distilled, tonnes. |
| | **Data source** | DME, Form B.3e(vi). |
| | **Aim** | Record the input to the generated alcohol for energy. |
| | **Indicator** | Alcohol obtained, million hectolitres. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.3e(vii). |
| | **Aim** | Record the renewable fuel produced. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Estimates of the capacity to be installed, the power generated and the energy saved because of improvements in efficiency, KWh. |
| | **Data source** | Additional data extracted from the investment applications to locate the actual capacity, the actual energy that was generated or, in the case of efficiency, the percentage of actual savings, all in KWh. |
| | **Aim** | To estimate the fossil fuel energy that is not consumed because of the project. |
| | **Method** | The estimation can be performed either through sampling and scaling up of the results or by accounting for all projects. |

## 1.8. SO5 EQ fiches

### 1.8.1. EQ fiche SO5 EQ1

| SO 5 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support fostered sustainable development and effective management of natural resources (water, soil, air) including a reduction in chemical dependency? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: Nutrient balance has improved, nutrient leakage has reduced, water use has reduced, soils have been conserved by decreasing the risk of erosion and increasing organic matter, the use and risk of chemical pesticides and the use of more hazardous pesticides has decreased, due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| INVRE is the primary type of intervention addressing the sustainable development of resources. Furthermore, reduction in chemical dependency and protection from air pollution is realised through support for organic and integrated production (ORGAN). | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area under environmental and resource conservation interventions, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d: Area subject to: i) organic production; (ii) integrated production; (iii) improved use and sound management of water; (iv) improved soil conservation. |
| | **Aim** | The area under organic and integrated production records the area used for reducing nutrients and chemical plant protection substances. The area for improved use and sound management of water to record the reduction of stress on water resources and the area under improved soil conservation torecord the management of soil resources. |
| | **Indicator** | Number of operations related to irrigation installations and reclaimed water infrastructures, number. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1g: (a) investment resulting in a net increase of irrigated area (including investments in new irrigation installations or infrastructure, and the creation or expansion of a reservoir); (b) investment in the use of reclaimed water. |
| | **Aim** | Record the operations targeting sustainable water management and reducing water abstraction. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of the total area of the sector subject to environmental and resource management. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d ((i) organic production; (ii) integrated production; (iii) improved use and sound management of water; (iv) improved soil conservation) and DME A.7a. |
| | **Aim** | To examine how much of the sector's area is managed by the interventions. |
| | **Method** | Ratio of the information from DME Form B.1d and the information from DME A.7a. |
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Impact on air pollution (ammonia) from sectoral interventions, Kg of ammonia not emitted per year. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d for the area under organic agriculture. An ammonia reduction emission factor for each hectare of the sector under organic agriculture. This emission factor may be sourced from various factor emission databases (including iMAP) or academic literature. |
| | **Aim** | Measure the ammonia not emitted because of the application of organic agriculture. |
| | **Method** | Either apply the ammonia emission factor reduction from iMAP coefficients or corresponding coefficients from the national agronomic literature or apply the emission factor with and without the practice (organic agriculture, integrated production, etc) and estimate the difference. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The emission reduction coefficient must be well documented and scientifically supported. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Impact on nitrogen balance from sectoral interventions, kg of nitrogen not applied/per hectare/per year. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d for the area under organic agriculture. A nitrogen reduction emission factor for each hectare of the sector under organic agriculture, integrated production or other farm practices envisaged by the intervention. This emission factor may be sourced from various factor emission databases (including iMAP) or academic literature. |
| | **Aim** | Measure the nitrogen not emitted because of the application of organic agriculture. |
| | **Method** | Either apply the emission factor reduction from iMAP coefficients or corresponding coefficients from the national agronomic literature or apply the emission factor with and without the practice (organic agriculture, integrated production, etc.) and estimate the difference. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The emission reduction coefficient must be well documented and scientifically supported. |
| | **Indicator** | Minimum impact on water used for irrigation, tonnes of water per year. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1e and DME Form B.1g. |
| | **Aim** | Measure the nitrogen not emitted because of the application of organic agriculture. |
| | **Method** | This indicator can be calculated by 'percentages for minimum water savings targets for investments' (DME Form B.1e) and the 'percentage and volume of reclaimed water use' (DME Form B.1g). |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The emission reduction coefficient must be well documented and scientifically supported. |
| | **Indicator** | Impact (difference) in the mean organic carbon, g of C/kg of soil. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d for the area under improved soil conservation. An organic carbon factor for each hectare of the sector under improved soil conservation or other farm practices envisaged by the intervention. This factor may be sourced from various farm practice databases (including iMAP) or from academic literature. |
| | **Aim** | Measure the increase in the soil organic carbon because of the application of soil conservation. |
| | **Method** | Either apply the increased soil organic factor from iMAP coefficients or corresponding coefficients from the national agronomic literature or apply the soil organic factor with and without the practice (soil conservation practice) and estimate the increase. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The carbon factor must be well documented and scientifically supported. |
| | **Indicator** | Impact on reductions in soil erosion, t/ha/year of soil (similar to PMEF I.13). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d for the area under improved soil conservation. A soil erosion factor for each hectare of the sector under improved soil conservation or other farm practices envisaged by the intervention. This factor may be sourced from various farm practice databases (including iMAP) or academic literature. |
| | **Aim** | Measure the reduction in soil erosion because of the application of soil conservation measures. |
| | **Method** | Either apply the soil erosion factor (erosion reduced) or the soil erosion factor with and without the practice (soil conservation practice) and estimate the reduction. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The soil erosion factor must be well documented and scientifically supported. |

| Wine sector | | |
|---|---|---|
| Investments with a focus on improving the use and management of water, purchasing equipment for precision or digitised production methods and contributing to soil conservation are mostly supported through INVWINESUST, but may also be supported through INVWINE on a few occasions. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area subject to, for example: (v) organic production; (vi) integrated production; (vii) improved use and sound management of water; (viii) improved soil conservation, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | Area subject to: (v) organic production; (vi) integrated production; (vii) improved use and sound management of water; (viii) improved soil conservation from records kept by the relevant authorities responsible for monitoring the sector. |
| | **Aim** | The area under organic and integrated production records the area used for reducing nutrients and chemical plant protection substances. The area for improved use and sound management of water to record the reduction of stress on water resources and the area under improved soil conservation to record the management of soil resources. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The authorities responsible for monitoring the sector keep records of support in terms of hectares and various farm practices. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of the total area of the sector subject to relevant farm practices, %. |
| | **Data source** | output indicator 'the total area subject to, for example: (v) organic production; (vi) integrated production; (vii) improved use and sound management of water; (viii) improved soil conservation, hectares (ha)' as described above and the total area of the sector. |
| | **Aim** | To examine how much of the sector's area is managed by the interventions. |
| | **Method** | Ratio of the output indicator in question and the total area of the sector. |

## 1.9. SO6 EQ fiches

### 1.9.1. EQ fiche SO6 EQ1

| SO6 EQ1: To what extent has sectoral support effectively contributed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss in agricultural land and preserving habitats and landscapes? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: Biodiversity related to agricultural land has improved and the area covered by landscape features increased, due to sectoral support.** | | |
| Sectors supported through OPs | | |
| Support for investments (INVRE) and for reducing chemical dependency with organic and integrated production (ORGAN) are the main interventions of relevance. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area subject to the creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d(ix). |
| | **Aim** | Record the area supported for the creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of the total area subject to the creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1d(ix) and DME Form A.7a. |
| | **Aim** | To examine how much of the sector's area is supported for maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| | **Method** | Ratio dividing the output indicator (DEM Form B.1d(ix)) by the total area under the sector (DME Form A.7a). |
| **Wine sector** | | |
| For the wine sector the most relevant interventions are INWINESUST and INVWINE related to activities targeting the creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity. However, the respective authorities may have data concerning the area of application of farm practices supporting landscape features. This will allow the estimation of output and result indicators as above for the sectors supported by OPs. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | The total area subject to creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity, hectares (ha). |
| | **Data source** | Authorities responsible for monitoring the programme may keep records of areas dedicated to creating and maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| | **Aim** | Record the area supported for the creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The data can be disaggregated and provided to the evaluator. In this case, it is important that the evaluator creates a list of practices used by the sector in various localities. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of the total area subject to creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity, %. |
| | **Data source** | From data kept by the authorities responsible for the monitoring of the programme. |
| | **Aim** | To examine how much of the sector's area is supported for maintaining habitats favourable to biodiversity. |
| | **Method** | Ratio dividing the output indicator 'total area subject to creation and maintenance of habitats favourable to biodiversity' as described above by the total area under the sector (DME Form A.7a) |

### 1.9.2. EQ fiche SO6 EQ2

| SO 6 EQ2: To what extent has sectoral support contributed to enhancing pollination services? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: The number of managed and wild pollinators has improved or stabilised due to sectoral support.** | | |
| **Apiculture sector** | | |
| Maintaining beehives and helping beekeepers directly contribute to biodiversity promoted through PRESBEEHIVES and investments INVAPI especially for the protection of bees and, consequently, wild pollinators. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF O.37 → Number of actions or units for beekeeping preservation or improvement per type of intervention (a-g). The indicator refers to all various types of support that apiculture can receive from the CSP, not only sectoral support. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF output indicator fiche [24]. |
| | **Aim** | Record the number of units supported by the CAP. Highlight the importance of supporting apiculture for biodiversity through (a) pollination services for wild flora and (b) the protection of wild pollinators due to interventions in the beekeeping sector. |
| | **Indicator** | The total number of beehives ready for wintering in the territory of the Member State between 1 September and 31 December, number. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form A.4a. |
| | **Aim** | Set a reference number of beehives every year that can be used to construct a simple time series. |
| | **Indicator** | The difference in two consecutive years in the number of beehives, number. |
| | **Data source** | Output indicator 'the total number of beehives ready for wintering in the territory of the Member State between 1 September and 31 December' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | To identify years with extreme variations or unexpected fluctuations. |
| | **Indicator** | The time series of the number of beehives for the period of the CSP. |
| | **Data source** | Output indicator 'the total number of beehives ready for wintering in the territory of the Member State between 1 September and 31 December' as described above. |
| | **Aim** | A time series can be the basis for executing a trend analysis or even an impact analysis. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | PMEF R.35 → Share of beehives supported by the CAP. |
| | **Data source** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [25]. |
| | **Aim** | To examine CAP's support for beehives and potentially compare it to sectoral support. |
| | **Method** | See PMEF result indicator fiche [26]. |
| | **Comment/Caveat** | The indicator refers to all various types of support that apiculture can receive from the CSP, not only sectoral support. |

[24] See note 5.
[25] See note 4.
[26] See note 4.

# 1.10. CCO EQ fiches

## 1.10.1. EQ fiche CCO EQ1

| CCO EQ1: Has sectoral support effectively contributed to farmers' knowledge sharing, thereby allowing them to improve their knowledge and implement changes in their practices? | | |
|---|---|---|
| **FoS: Farmers are changing farm practices after participating in coaching, advisory services and/or training programmes supported through sectoral interventions.** | | |
| **Sectors supported through OPs** | | |
| For the sectors supported through OPs, the main types of interventions of relevance are TRAINCO, COACH and ADV1. Therefore, the following proposed indicators aim to assess the effects of these three types of interventions. Most proposed indicators rely on data underlying DME forms, potentially available via MAs. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Expenditure per relevant intervention, in EUR or national currency. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1a. |
| | **Aim** | Quantifying the total financial allocation to the TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 interventions to measure the effort to train farmers through sectoral interventions. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Through the DME Form B.1a, Member States must notify the total expenditure under each type of sectoral intervention for sectors supported through OPs, including the interventions of relevance as identified above. |
| | **Indicator** | The number of POs having implemented interventions linked to TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1; Number of POs. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B1.a. |
| | **Aim** | This indicator provides additional information on the effort to promote training through sectoral interventions. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | To report information collected through the DME Form B.1a, the reporting MAs collect the same information broken down by PO. This data could be requested from the MAs to identify the number of POs that have implemented the relevant interventions. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of expenditure that TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 represent in the overall financial allocation to sectoral support for sectors supported through OPs, %. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.1a. |
| | **Aim** | Assessing the overall priority given to training when implementing sectoral supports, putting into perspective the budget figures obtained on the interventions of interest. |
| | **Method** | Based on the output indicator 'Expenditure per relevant intervention' described above, additional information collected through the DME Form B.1a on other types of interventions can be used to build this result indicator. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The share of OPs in which training related sectoral interventions are implemented, %. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B.1a. |
| | **Aim** | Understanding the frequency to which training is addressed through sectoral intervention. |
| | **Method** | Reporting national MAs should possess the information of DME Form B.1a broken down by PO.<br>This indicator is built by first identifying the number of OPs in which training related sectoral interventions are implemented and then dividing it by the total number of OPs. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | This indicator provides a first insight into the variability of the approaches adopted through POs regarding training. |
| | **Indicator** | The average share of OP budget dedicated to training in OP where training related sectoral interventions exist, %. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B.1a. |
| | **Aim** | Showing the priority given to training related interventions compared to other interventions when implemented. Along with the two result indicators described directly above, this indicator might show the relative importance of training when OPs include this component. |
| | **Method** | Reporting national MAs should possess the information of DME Form B.1a broken down by PO. Based on this data, OPs when training related sectoral interventions are implemented can be isolated and result indicator 'The share of expenditure that TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 represent in the overall financial allocation to sectoral support for sectors supported through OPs' as described above can be calculated based only on this sub-sample. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Despite the average budget, the data can also be used to measure the variance of the share of the budget dedicated to training, to show how different strategies can be implemented and to discuss the relevance of looking at the average. |
| | **Indicator** | The average share of OP budget dedicated to training in OP broken down by categories of POs sizes – number of producers. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B.1a and DME Article 5(1)(b). |
| | **Aim** | Establishing typologies of POs and seeing how the absolute and/or relative budget allocated to training related sectoral interventions are affected by the size of POs. Observing tendencies in how training related sectoral interventions are implemented, identifying the factors that might influence the effort made to support training through sectoral supports. |
| | **Method** | Reporting national MAs should possess the information of DME Form B.1a and DME Article 5(1)(b) broken down by PO. For each PO individually, the result indicator 'The share of expenditure that TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 represent in the overall financial allocation to sectoral support for sectors supported through OPs' as described above is calculated and then averaged under each category of size (number of beneficiaries) defined through the information of DME Article 5(1)(b) broken down by PO. Categories of sizes can be defined based on quartiles or other approaches based on the sample size and characteristics. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Despite the average budget, the data can also be used to measure the variance of the share of budget dedicated to training, to show how different strategies can be implemented and to discuss the relevance of looking at the average. If the data allow it, statistical analysis can be performed to investigate if data show a significant difference in budget allocation from one group to the other. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | The average share of OP budget dedicated to training in OP for POs with previous experience in sectoral support and for POs. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B.1a and DME Article 5(1)(c). |
| | **Aim** | Establishing typologies of POs and seeing how the absolute and/or relative budget allocated to training related sectoral interventions are affected by previous experiences in sectoral supports. Observing tendencies in how training related sectoral interventions are implemented, identifying the factors that might influence the effort made to support training through sectoral supports. |
| | **Method** | Reporting national MAs should possess the information of DME Form B.1a and DME Article 5(1)(c) broken down by PO. For each PO individually, the result indicator 'The share of expenditure that TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 represent in the overall financial allocation to sectoral support for sectors supported through OPs' as described above is calculated and then averaged under each category of these two categories: PO where an OP was previously implemented and PO where the OP is implemented for the first time, based on the information of DME Article 5(1)(c). |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Despite the average budget, the data can also be used to measure the variance of the share of the budget dedicated to training, to show how different strategies can be implemented and to discuss the relevance of looking at the average. If the data allow it, statistical analysis can be performed to investigate if data show a significant difference in budget allocation from one group to the other. |
| | **Indicator** | The average share of OP budget dedicated to training in OP broken down by categories of POs sizes – area covered. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Form B.1a and DME Form A.7. |
| | **Aim** | Establishing typologies of POs and seeing how the absolute and/or relative budget allocated to training related sectoral interventions are affected by the area covered by POs. Observing tendencies in the way training related sectoral interventions are implemented and identifying the factors that might influence the effort made to support training through sectoral supports. |
| | **Method** | Reporting national MAs should possess the information of DME Form B.1a and DME Form A.7 broken down by PO. For each PO individually, the result indicator 'The share of expenditure that TRAINCO, COACH and ADVI1 represent in the overall financial allocation to sectoral support for sectors supported through OPs' as described above is calculated and then averaged under each category of size (area) defined through the information of DME Form A.7 broken down by PO. Categories of sizes can be defined based on quartiles or other approaches based on the sample size and characteristics. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Despite the average budget, the data can also be used to measure the variance of the share of the budget dedicated to training, to show how different strategies can be implemented and to discuss the relevance of looking at the average. If the data allow it, statistical analysis can be performed to investigate if data show a significant difference in budget allocation from one group to the other. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Other sectoral interventions are more effective as a result of training related sectoral interventions. |
| | **Data source** | Underlying data to DME Forms and indicators developed under other SOs. |
| | **Aim** | Linking changes of practices to training related sectoral interventions. |
| | **Method** | The DME Forms do not provide useful data to assess the impacts of sectoral interventions related to training. However, based on the elements proposed to evaluate the effects of sectoral supports on the previous specific objectives, it should be possible to establish links between the effectiveness of sectoral supports to reach a given specific objective and the existence of associated sectoral interventions for training. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | Depending on the nature of the training supported, the impact can be diverse. Indeed, the essence of the CCO is to transversally contribute to achieving the goals of the other CAP Specific Objectives. For instance, through their newly acquired knowledge, farmers can decide to change farming practices to improve yields and the quality of their products, protect natural resources (biodiversity, soil, water, etc), adapt to climate change and contribute to climate change mitigation, but they can also change their management/ administrative practices, notably through digitalisation, to ease administrative burden. |
| **Apiculture sector** | | |
| For the apiculture support, the main type of interventions expected to directly contribute to the CCO is ADVIBEES: advisory services, technical assistance, training, information and exchange of best practices. The following indicators proposed therefore aim to assess the effects of this type of intervention. Most of the proposed indicators can be extracted directly from DME forms, except for the proposed impact indicator. | | |
| Output indicators | **Indicator** | Total public expenditure incurred for ADVIBEES, in EUR or national currency. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.2. |
| | **Aim** | This indicator helps quantify the effort to promote training in the apiculture sector through sectoral interventions. |
| Result indicators | **Indicator** | Average expenditure under ADVIBEES per beehive, EUR or national currency/beehive. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.2 and DME Form A.4a. |
| | **Aim** | Putting into perspective the efforts made to promote training to the sector's size in terms of production units. |
| | **Method** | Dividing the information available in DME Form B.2 to the information available in DME Form A.4. |
| | **Indicator** | Average expenditure under ADVIBEES per beekeeper, EUR or national currency/beekeeper. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.2 and DME Form A.5a. |
| | **Aim** | Putting into perspective the efforts made to promote training to the sector's size in terms of producers. |
| | **Method** | Dividing the information available in DME Form B.2 to the information available in DME Form A.5a. |
| | **Indicator** | Average expenditure under ADVIBEES per kg of honey produced, EUR or national currency/kg of honey produced. |
| | **Data source** | DME Form B.2 and DME Form A.6a. |
| | **Aim** | Putting into perspective the efforts made to promote training to the size of the sector in terms of production. |
| | **Method** | Dividing the information available in DME Form B.2 to the information available in DME Form A.6a. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Impact indicators | **Indicator** | Other sectoral interventions are more effective as a result of training related sectoral interventions. |
| | **Data source** | DME forms and indicators developed under other SOs. |
| | **Aim** | Linking changes of practices to training related sectoral interventions. |
| | **Method** | Based on the elements proposed to evaluate the effects of sectoral supports on other specific objectives, it should be possible to establish links between the effectiveness of sectoral supports to reach a given specific objective and the output and results indicators of ADVIBEES. |
| | **Comment/ Caveat** | This approach allows for the assessment of the impacts of the ADVIBEES interventions on other aspects than the economic one, such as environmental and social components. |

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