

Guidance note G – Baseline indicators fiches

This guidance note presents the "fiches" of common baseline indicators.

The purpose of the fiches is to provide information concerning:

- the measurement of the indicator and of the sub-indicators if any;
- the definition of the indicator, distinguishing when necessary the concept definition and the operational definition adopted due to the availability of data;
- the desirable subdivisions;
- the sources in community or other publicly available databases;
- for the objective related baseline indicators, the related objectives in the community strategy or in the Council regulation;
- the status of the availability when preparing the handbook

Short descriptions of the main sources used and a table of correspondence between the NUTS levels and the national administrative units are also provided at the end of this note.

Fiches of Objective related Baseline Indicators

HORIZONTAL	
Baseline indicator objective related	1 - Economic development
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
Programme objective	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
Priority Objective	<p>To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector</p> <p>To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities</p>

Measurement of the indicator	GDP per capita, expressed in PPS, as % of EU-25 = 100, three year average
Definition of the indicator	<p>One of the main criteria for economic development is Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDP is the total market value of all the goods and services produced within the borders of a nation (or region) during a specified period.</p> <p>In order to be able to compare the economic strength of regions a relative indicator is needed. For this purpose GDP will be calculated in purchasing power standards (pps) per capita as a percentage of the EU average.</p> <p>A three year average mitigates the short-term fluctuations. Economic development is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GDP) / (three year average population), and further expressed as a percentage of the three year EU average.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	PPS / capita (purchasing power standards per capita) EU-25=100
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat GDP in PPS: Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Gross domestic product indicators - ESA95 - Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices at NUTS level 3</p> <p>Population (1000 p.): Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Demographic Statistics – Population and area – Average annual population by sex at NUTS level 3</p> <p>GDP per capita in PPS: Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Gross domestic product indicators - ESA95 - Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices at NUTS</p>

	level 3 Source 2 : National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definition above, including 3 year average, and EU-25 index) Most recent years: 2002 Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

HORIZONTAL	
Baseline indicator objective related	2 - Employment rate
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
Programme objective	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
Priority Objective	<p>To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector</p> <p>To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities</p>

Measurement of the indicator	Employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group.
Definition of the indicator	<p>Employment rate is one of the main indicators for economic development and labour market situation. As such, the employment rate of the 15-64 age group represents one of the key indicators of the Lisbon strategy.</p> <p>In Labour Force Surveys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed persons are all persons aged 15 and over who during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit or were temporarily absent from such work. Employed persons comprise employees, self-employed and family workers. • Population covers persons aged 15 and over, living in private households (population living in public households are not included). This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week. This definition also includes persons absent from the households for short periods (but having retained a link with the private household) owing to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc.). Persons on compulsory military service are not included.
Subdivision	<p>Subject to national data availability, this indicator should be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender: Female employment rate • age: Young people (aged 15-24) employment rate

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Employment (1000 p.)</p> <p>Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional Employment – LFS series– Employment by sex and age, at NUTS</p>

	<p>levels 1 and 2</p> <p>Population (1000 p.): Eurostat: General and regional statistics – regions – Regional labour market – Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series – Population aged 15 and over by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2 – EU 25 (%)</p> <p>Employment rate (%) Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional Employment – LFS series– Employment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2</p> <p>Source 2 : National source : Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes or to be calculated as : employment / population Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	<p>On the basis of availability</p>

HORIZONTAL	
Baseline indicator objective related	3 - Unemployment
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3)</p> <p>The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital. (§3.1)</p> <p>The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)</p>
Programme objective	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
Priority Objective	<p>To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector</p> <p>To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities</p>

Measurement of the indicator	Rate of unemployment i.e. unemployed persons as a percentage of economically active population
Definition of the indicator	<p>Unemployment is one of the main indicators for economic development and labour market situation.</p> <p>Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15-74 who were (all three conditions must be fulfilled simultaneously):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. without work during the reference week 2. available for work at the time 3. actively seeking work <p>Economically active population is employed plus unemployed.</p>
Subdivision	<p>Subject to national data availability, this indicator should be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender: Female unemployment rate • age: Young people (aged 15-24) unemployment rate

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Unemployment (1000 p.): Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional Unemployment – LFS adjusted series - Unemployment by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Economically active population (1000 p.): Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional economically active population – LFS series and LFS adjusted series – Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3</p>

	<p>Unemployment rate (%): Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional Unemployment – LFS adjusted series - Unemployment rates by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>Source 2 : National source : Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 (complete at NUTS 2, partially at NUTS 3 depending on countries) Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	<p>On the basis of availability</p>

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	4 - Training and education in agriculture
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) To further develop high-quality and value-added products that meet the diverse and growing demand of Europe's consumers and world markets. The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital . (§3.1)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector.
Sub-objective	To promote knowledge and improve human potential

Measurement of the indicator	% farmers with basic and full education in agriculture attained
Definition of the indicator	This indicator provides information on the education level of managers within a region. This indicator covers managers that have attained basic and full agricultural training. According to the Commission Decision of 24 November 1999 relating to the definitions of the characteristics, the list of agricultural products, the exceptions to the definitions and the regions and districts regarding the surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings(notified under document number C(1999) 3875) (2000/115/EC), the <u>Manager's</u> agricultural training is defined as follows: <u>Only practical agricultural experience</u> : experience acquired through practical work on an agricultural holding. <u>Basic agricultural training</u> : any training courses completed at a general agricultural college and/or an institution specialising in certain subjects (including horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology and associated subjects). A completed agricultural apprenticeship is regarded as basic training. <u>Full agricultural training</u> : any training course continuing for the equivalent of at least two years full time training after the end of compulsory education and completed at an agricultural college, university or other institute of higher education in agriculture, horticulture, viticulture, silviculture, pisciculture, veterinary science, agricultural technology or an associated subject. This indicator can be also measured both in absolute terms so that the size of the group is known.
Sub-indicators	-
Subdivision	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female holders with basic and full education in agriculture attained as a share of total female holders • Age: Young holders (<35 y.o.) with basic and full education in agriculture attained as a share of total holders of the same age class

Unit of measurement	% Number (000s)
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Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings - Results of the farm structure surveys from 1990 onwards – Management and work on the holding – Management and practices - Holdings by manager's agricultural training and economic size classes (Country level)</p> <p>Data at regional level are available on request.</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : (managers of non-group holdings with basic agricultural training + managers of non-group holdings with full agricultural training) / total non-group holdings</p> <p>Most recent year: 2000 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-15 except SE Collection frequency: every 10 years</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	5 - Age structure in agriculture
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To promote knowledge and improve human potential

Measurement of the indicator	Ratio between farmers less than 35 years old and farmers of 55 years old or more
Definition of the indicator	The indicator only covers farms where the holder is a natural person. For the age structure, two groups are distinguished: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holders < 35 years; • Holders >55 years. The indicator contains the numbers of holders, total as well as of both age classes, to allow calculating the shares of both age classes and the ratio.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	-
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: Eurostat – regional statistics – agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings by region Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Holders < 35 years old / Holders > 55 years old Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	6 - Labour productivity in agriculture
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3)</p> <p>To further develop high-quality and value-added products that meet the diverse and growing demand of Europe's consumers and world markets. The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital. (§3.1)</p>
Programme objective	<p>To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1)</p> <p>To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)</p>
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	<p>To promote knowledge and improve human potential</p> <p>To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation</p> <p>To improve the quality of agricultural production and products</p>

Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per annual work unit (GVA/AWU)
Definition of the indicator	<p>Labour productivity in agriculture is expressed in Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices per annual work unit (AWU).</p> <p>GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>GVA per Annual Work Unit (AWU) provides comparable data on labour productivity and allows for comparison over the sub-sectors and regions.</p> <p>At sub-sectors level (sub-indicators), the measurement is Gross Farm Income /AWU (in FADN) equivalent to GVA/AWU.</p> <p>When data availability makes it possible, a three year average mitigates the short-term fluctuations. Labour productivity is then calculated as the ratio of the averages: (three year average GVA) / (three year average labour force).</p> <p>The agricultural sector corresponds to division 01 of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and related service activities).</p> <p>In the Economic Accounts for Agriculture, there are the following differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>inclusion</i> of the production of wine and olive oil (exclusively using grapes and olives grown by the same holding), the growing of vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees, - <i>exclusion</i> of the activities relating to the production of seeds upstream and downstream of multiplication and certain activities which, in NACE Rev. 1, are considered as agricultural services (i.e. the operation of irrigation systems, the design, planting and maintenance of gardens, parks and green areas for sports facilities and the like, tree pruning and hedge trimming; only agricultural contract work is taken into account here).

	Sub-sectors correspond to specialised Types of Farms defined in the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission Decision 85/377/EEC)
Sub-indicators	Labour productivity in field crops (TF1 of Community typology for agricultural holdings) Labour productivity in horticulture (TF2) Labour productivity in permanent crops (TF3) Labour productivity in grazing livestock (TF4) Labour productivity in granivores (TF5)

Unit of measurement	Thousand Euro/AWU Eventually with Index (EU 25 = 100) at national level
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat <u>At national level:</u> GVA Eurostat – agriculture – Economic Accounts for Agriculture - EAA long series – Long series: Values at current prices AWU Eurostat – agriculture – Economic Accounts for Agriculture - Agricultural Labour Input Statistics <u>At regional level:</u> GVA Eurostat – regional statistics – agriculture – Agricultural Accounts AWU Eurostat – regional statistics – agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings by region Source 2: for sub-indicators (labour productivity by sector): DG AGRI Europa – agriculture - FADN - standard results - public database – income indicators Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross Value Added / Annual Work Units Most recent year: 2004 (2000 to 2003 at regional level) Nuts level: 2 (Nuts 1 for DE, no regional data for BE, PL, BG, RO) Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: yearly except for AWU at regional level (every 2 or 3 years) <u>DG AGRI - FADN:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross Farm Income / Annual Work Units Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: the definition of regions is specific to FADN. It corresponds to Nuts 0 for 13 Member States. The possibility to produce results at Nuts 1 or Nuts 2 level depends on the sample size. Completeness: EU-15, new Member States should deliver 2004 data mid-2006

	(except MT) Collection frequency: yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	7 - Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products

Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture
Definition of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in agriculture: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in agriculture. It is measured in absolute terms. Agriculture is taken as defined for the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (for differences with division 01 of NACE rev 1.1, see indicator fiche n°6.)
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio. Euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat <u>National level:</u> Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Agriculture – Economic accounts for agriculture and forestry - Economic accounts for agriculture – EEA long series – Long series: values at current prices <u>Regional level:</u> General and regional statistics – Regions – Agriculture - Agricultural Accounts according to EEA 97 Rev 1.1 Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 (2004 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 0 / 2 Completeness: 23 MS (not available for EE, IE, MT, BG) At Nuts 2 level, information is only available for CZ, DE, EL, FR, NL, AT, PT, SK, FI, UK (missing for some regions, different years from 2000 to 2003) Collection frequency: yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	8 - Employment development of primary sector
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To promote knowledge and improve human potential To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products To facilitate transition in new member states

Measurement of the indicator	Employment in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	The absolute employment provides an indication of the importance of the sector in providing jobs in a region. In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 year and over, having work for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). When data are provided at NUTS-3 level, or when the source is Labour Force Survey – regardless the NUTS level - Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).
Sub-indicators	-
Subdivision	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female employed in primary sector • Age: Young (15-24 y.o.) employed in primary sector

Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Employment by branch in <i>National Accounts</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurostat: Economy & Finance – National Accounts – Annual national accounts -Breakdowns - Breakdown by 17 branches- - Employment data • Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Employment at NUTS level 2 Employment by branch in <i>Labour Force Survey</i> : Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market-Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2. For breakdowns for gender and age, data from LFS could be used (breakdowns

	are available on request). Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: Yes. Labour Force Survey should be used for NL and RO. Most recent year: 2002 (2001 for LV, HU, MT and UK; 2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 2 (Nuts-1 for DE) Completeness: EU-27 (LFS for NL and RO) Data collection: yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	9 - Economic development in primary sector
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To promote knowledge and improve human potential To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products To facilitate transition in new member states

Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added in primary sector
Definition of the indicator	This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the primary sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Primary sector corresponds to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1 (Agriculture, hunting and forestry). When data are provided at NUTS-3 level, Primary sector also covers division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing).
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Economy & Finance – National Accounts– Annual national accounts - Breakdowns - Breakdown by 17 branches- Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices General and regional statistics - Regions - Economic accounts - ESA95- Branch accounts - ESA95 - Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 2 Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2002 (2000 for MT; 2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27

	Data collection: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	10 - Labour productivity in food industry
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) To further develop high-quality and value-added products that meet the diverse and growing demand of Europe's consumers and world markets. The resources devoted to axis 1 should contribute to a strong and dynamic European agrifood sector by focusing on the priorities of knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation, and quality in the food chain and priority sectors for investment in physical and human capital (§3.1)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products

Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per people employed in food industry
Definition of the indicator	Labour productivity is measured through the Gross Value Added (GVA) in food industry per person employed in that branch. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system. Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Thousands euro per people employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat GVA Economy & Finance – National Accounts (including GDP) – Annual national accounts – Breakdowns (main aggregates and employment by industry, investment by product and consumption by purpose) - Breakdown by 31 branches - Breakdown by 31 branches-Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices. Employment Economy & Finance – National Accounts (including GDP) – Annual national accounts – Breakdowns (main aggregates and employment by industry,

	<p>investment by product and consumption by purpose) - Breakdown by 31 branches – Breakdown by 31 branches-Employment data</p> <p>Note: Eurostat also provides directly a productivity ratio, but the GVA covers the whole food industry sector whereas the denominator covers only the employees (not the self-employed), therefore overestimating the productivity. It is available under: Economy & Finance – National Accounts (including GDP) – Annual national accounts – Breakdowns (main aggregates and employment by industry, investment by product and consumption by purpose) - Breakdown by 31 branches - Breakdown by 31 branches-Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices.</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u></p> <p><u>GVA</u> Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for FR, SE; 2001 for RO; 2004 already available for some countries). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-23 (not available for EE, CY, PL, BG) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>Employment</u> Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for PT, PL, SE; 2004 already available for some countries). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-20 (not available for EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, BG, RO) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p>Taking into account the availability of the variables, the indicator present the following characteristics: <u>Labour productivity in food industry:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross Value Added / people employed Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for FR, PT, SE; 2004 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 19 MS (not available for EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, PL, BG, RO) Data collection: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	11 - Gross fixed capital formation in food industry
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products

Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry
Definition of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in food industry: investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in food industry. It is measured in absolute terms. Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: Economy & Finance – National Accounts– Annual national accounts - Breakdowns - Breakdown by 31 branches - Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices. Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 (2004 already available for some MS) 2002 for LT, PT, SE 2001 for FR Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 18 MS (not available for EE, CY, LV, LU, MT, PL, SI, BG, RO) Data collection: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	12 - Employment development in food industry
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products

Measurement of the indicator	Employment in food industry
Definition of the indicator	The absolute employment provides an indication of the importance of the sector in providing jobs in a region. In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Sub-indicators	-
Subdivision	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female employed in food industry

Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Employment in food industry – <i>National Accounts</i> : Economy & Finance – National Accounts– Annual national accounts - Breakdowns - Breakdown by 31 branches - Employment data (DA Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco) For breakdowns for gender and age, data from LFS could be used (breakdowns are available on request): Employment by branch in <i>Labour Force Survey</i> Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market- Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2. Employment in branch DA available on request. Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat</u> : According to definition: Yes Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for PT, PL, SE; 2004 already available for some countries). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 20 MS (not available for EE, CY, LV, LT, MT, BG, RO)

	Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	13 - Economic development of food industry
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation To improve the quality of agricultural production and products

Measurement of the indicator	Gross value added in the food industry
Definition of the indicator	This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) in the food industry sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Food industry corresponds to division 15 and 16 or branch DA of NACE rev. 1.1 (manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco products).
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: GVA Economy & Finance – National Accounts– Annual national accounts - Breakdowns - Breakdown by 31 branches - Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices. Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for FR, SE; 2001 for RO; 2004 already available for some countries). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 23 MS (not available for EE, CY, PL, BG) Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	14 - Labour productivity in forestry
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) To further develop high-quality and value-added products that meet the diverse and growing demand of Europe's consumers and world markets. (§3.1)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To promote knowledge and improve human potential To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation

Measurement of the indicator	Gross Value Added per people employed in forestry
Definition of the indicator	Labour productivity is measured through the Gross Value Added in forestry per employee. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. GVA is measured in absolute terms. Employment covers all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the system. Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1.1 (Forestry, logging and related activities). In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u> , whereas they are covered in the Labour Force Survey. In some cases, the productivity could therefore be underestimated.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Thousands euro per people employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat GVA: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries - Forestry - Economic Accounts for Forestry Employment in forestry sector Labour Force Survey (available on request). Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State

Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u></p> <p><u>GVA: Economic Accounts for Forestry</u> Most recent year: 2002 (2003, 2004 or 2005 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 12 MS (CZ, EL, ES, FR, IT, LT-2004, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK, BG-2005) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>Employment in forestry sector: Labour Force Survey</u> Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 (except MT) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p>Taking into account the availability of those series, we have for the indicator: <u>Labour productivity in forestry:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross Value Added in forestry sector / employment in forestry sector Most recent year: 2002 (2003, 2004, 2005 already available for some countries). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 10 MS (CZ, EL, ES, FR, IT, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK) Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	15 - Gross fixed capital formation in forestry
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To restructure and develop physical potential and promote innovation

Measurement of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in forestry
Definition of the indicator	Gross fixed capital formation in forestry: the investments in assets which are used repeatedly or continuously over a number of years to produce goods in forestry. It is measured in absolute terms. Forestry sector corresponds to division 02 in NACE rev. 1(Forestry, logging and related activities). In Economic Accounts for Forestry, production activities relating to vegetable materials used for plaiting, Christmas trees, fruit trees, vines and ornamental nursery trees <u>are excluded</u> .
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Agriculture, forestry and fisheries - Forestry - Economic Accounts for Forestry Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 (2000 for BE, SE & 2002 for CZ, NL). Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 11 MS (BE, CZ, FR, IT, LT, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK) Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator objective related	16 - Importance of semi-subsistence farming in New Member States
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sector
Sub-objective	To facilitate transition in the new member states

Measurement of the indicator	Number of farms smaller than 1 Economic Size Unit in New Member States
Definition of the indicator	Semi-subsistence farms are farms that do not sell (parts of their) product on the market. In general, these will be the farms that are smaller than 1 Economic Size Unit (ESU). In order to get a view on the size and importance of these farms, the absolute number and the share of semi-subsistence farms need to be collected (number of semi-subsistence farms in NMS (< 1 ESU) and Number of semi-subsistence farms in NMS (< 1 ESU) / total number of farms).
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Number %
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings Available on request (data from Farm Structure Survey). Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: all New Member States + BG & RO Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	17 – Biodiversity: Population of farmland birds
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)</p> <p>To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to three EU level priority areas: biodiversity, and preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes, water and climate change (§3.2)</p>
Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Trends of index of population of farmland birds
Definition of the indicator	<p>The farmland bird indicator is intended as a barometer of change for the biodiversity of agricultural landscapes in Europe. It consists in an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of 19 breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or feeding. Assuming a close link between the selected bird species and the farmland habitat, a negative trend signals that the farm environment is becoming less favourable to birds.</p> <p>The following farmland bird species are included: <i>Alauda arvensis</i>, <i>Burhinus oedicephalus</i>, <i>Carduelis carduelis</i>, <i>Columba palumbus</i>, <i>Emberiza citrinella</i>, <i>Falco tinnunculus</i>, <i>Galerida cristata</i>, <i>Hirundo rustica</i>, <i>Lanius collurio</i>, <i>Lanius senator</i>, <i>Limosa limosa</i>, <i>Miliaria calandra</i>, <i>Motacilla flava</i>, <i>Passer montanus</i>, <i>Saxicola rubetra</i>, <i>Streptopelia turtur</i>, <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>, <i>Sylvia communis</i>, <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>. In 2005 the list of species covered was modified to be more specific to farmland.</p> <p>Indices are calculated for each species independently and are weighted equally when combined in the aggregate index using a geometric mean. Aggregated EU indices are calculated using population-dependent weighting factors for each country and species</p> <p>The indices are compiled by Statistics Netherlands in conjunction with the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring scheme (PECBM: a joint project of the European Bird Census Council, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, BirdLife International, and Statistics Netherlands). The population counts are carried out by a network of volunteer ornithologists coordinated within national schemes</p> <p>It is indexed on the year 2000, this base year having been selected so as to provide the maximum geographic coverage.</p> <p>MS may use an alternative composition of bird species where this is appropriate to national/regional situation.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Index (2000 = 100)
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Survey data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat Environment and energy – Environment – Biodiversity - Population trends of farmland birds Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 15 MS (CZ, DK, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, LV, HU, NL, AT, PL, FI, SE, UK) Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	18 – Biodiversity: High Nature Value farmland and forestry
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)</p> <p>To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to three EU level priority areas: biodiversity, and preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes, water and climate change (§3.2)</p>
Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	UAA of High Nature Value farmland
Definition of the indicator	<p>High Nature Value farmland and forestry is associated with high biodiversity. The concept on high nature value does not only cover defined areas but also high nature value features (e.g. buffer strips etc.) introduced into areas that as such would not fall under the definition of high nature value. In addition it refers to agricultural and forestry management systems being a driver for high nature value.</p> <p>It should be noted that the high nature value indicator developed on European level so far does cover only parts of this concept, especially small scale features and forestry are not included.</p> <p>The HNV farmland indicator developed so far (cf. Andersen et al. (2003)) distinguishes the following types of high nature value farmland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type 1: Farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation. • Type 2: Farmland dominated by low intensity agriculture or a mosaic of semi-natural and cultivated land and small-scale features. • Type 3: Farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World population. <p>On the basis of land cover data (CORINE database) and agronomic farm level data (in particular FADN), the indicator gives an indication for type 1 and 2 high nature value farmland but not necessarily for type 3. To include Type 3 high nature value farmland, EEA and JRC are currently working on further developing the indicator by introducing species distribution data. Due to data limitations this approach has its restrictions and is therefore not included in this analysis.</p> <p>Currently EEA and JRC are updating this indicator on the basis of Corine Land Cover 2000 (CLC2000). After updating the indicator will be available for EU 25.</p> <p>For New Member States, HNV farmland areas consist in semi-natural grassland, being defined according to their dependence upon continuing agricultural management in order to persist. Alpine pastures above 1 900 m that can be maintained without any human intervention are not included.</p> <p>Given the current state of development of the EEA/JRC indicator Member</p>

	States may wish to make use of a national definition for this indicator. DG AGRI will commission a study on high nature value indicators to support Member States doing so and to develop the indicator further to include the aspects of the high nature value concept not covered so far.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Ha of UAA
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Combination of statistical, biophysical and biodiversity data
Source	Source 1: European Environment Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For EU-15: IRENA 26 • For NMS: report "Agriculture and the environment in the EU accession countries" Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>EEA:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: EU-15: 2004 NMS: 1998 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-15, 8 NMS (not available for CY & MT), BG, RO Collection frequency: unknown
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	19 – Biodiversity: tree species composition
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Area of forest and other wooded land classified by number of tree species occurring and by forest type.
Definition of the indicator	Multi-species forest and other wooded land (FOWL) are usually richer in biodiversity than mono-species forest and other wooded land. However, it has to be considered that some natural forest ecosystems have only one or two tree species, e.g. natural sub-alpine spruce stands. This indicator corresponds to the MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator 4.1.
Subdivision	The categories of species groups considered are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coniferous: predominantly coniferous FOWL as percentage of total FOWL • Broadleaved: predominantly broadleaved FOWL as percentage of total FOWL • Mixed: mixed FOWL as percentage of total FOWL

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: TBFRA – UNECE/FAO – 2000 FOWL (1000 Ha.): Table 1: Overall land classification and population Area by species groups (1000 Ha.): Table 3: Forest and other wooded land by species groups Shares of the species groups (% of FOWL): Table 4: Forest and other wooded land by species groups: comparative data An update can be found in “ State of Europe’s Forests 2003 – The MCPFE report on sustainable Forest management in Europe ” Table 1.3 Forest and other wooded land by forest types (species groups) The source is TBFRA tables, but some countries provided MCPFE with updated data. Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State

Availability	<p><u>MCPFE 2003:</u> According to definition: yes For DK and SK, only forest area is taken into consideration, the breakdown by species group not being available for OWL. Most recent year: various, depending on the country Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 5 years (+ updates MCPFE)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	20 - Water quality: Gross Nutrient Balances
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	<p>To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems)</p> <p>To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to three EU level priority areas: biodiversity, and preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes, water and climate change (§3.2)</p>
Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Surplus of nutrient per ha.
Definition of the indicator	<p>Nutrient or mineral balances establish links between agricultural nutrient use, changes in environmental quality, and the sustainable use of soil nutrients. The gross nutrient balances provide an indication of potential water pollution and identifies those agricultural areas and systems with very high nitrogen or phosphorus loadings. As the indicator integrates the most important agricultural parameters with regard to potential nitrogen or phosphorus surplus, it is currently the best available approximation of agricultural pressures on water quality</p> <p>The gross nitrogen balance provides an estimate of the potential surplus of nitrogen on agricultural land (kg/ha), based on statistical information on the amounts of mineral fertiliser applied, organic fertiliser production, nitrogen fixed in the soil, atmospheric deposition of nitrogen compounds, seeds and planting material, and amounts of harvested crops and forage.</p> <p>The data is collected in accordance with the OECD/Eurostat national nitrogen balance handbook.</p> <p>For the gross phosphorus balance a comparable methodology applies.</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>This indicator is broken down according to the nutrient:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gross nitrogen balance • Gross phosphorus balance

Unit of measurement	kg/ha
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Model
Source	Source 1 : OECD Environmental indicators for agriculture, volume 4, 2006

	<p>Source 2: Eurostat Environment and energy – Environment – Agriculture and environment - Nitrogen balances (in kg and kg/ha)</p> <p>Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State</p> <p><u>Gross phosphorus balance:</u> Source 1 : OECD Environmental indicators for agriculture, volume 4, 2006</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><i>Gross nitrogen balance</i> <u>OECD:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2002-2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU15, CZ, HU, PL, SK Collection frequency: every 5 years</p> <p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 1997 Nuts level: 1/2 Completeness: EU-15 + CZ, HU, PL Collection frequency: unknown</p> <p><i>Gross phosphorus balance</i> <u>OECD:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2002-2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU15, CZ, HU, PL, SK Collection frequency: every 5 years</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	21 – Water quality: Pollution by nitrates and pesticides
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Annual trends in the concentrations
Definition of the indicator	The trend in concentration of nitrate and pesticides loads in ground and surface waters is an indicator of the impact of agricultural activities on water quality. The trend is taken instead of concentration in year n, in order to overcome the possible differences of measurement that would not allow comparing easily the different measures. It is calculated over a period of ten years. The trend is evaluated using a 3 years rolling average with an index (1992-1994 = 100).
Sub-indicators	This indicator of pollution is broken down according to the type of pollutant, and type of water body, which leads to the following sub-indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annual trends in the concentration of nitrates in surface water • annual trends in the concentration of nitrates in ground water • annual trends in the concentration of pesticides in surface water • annual trends in the concentration of pesticides in ground water

Unit of measurement	Index (1992-1994 = 100) Trends in concentration of total oxidised nitrogen (converted in NO ₃ mg/L) Trends in concentration of pesticides (µg/L)
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method good practice	Monitoring data
Source	Source 1: European Environment Agency EUROWATERNET IRENA 30 EEA Core Set Indicator n°20 (CSI 02): Nutrients in Freshwater Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State MS have to provide this data for the monitoring of the Nitrates Directive and, in the future, in the context of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (characterisation of the river basins, chemical status of water). <i>For pesticides, there is not co-ordinated EU monitoring programme. Data is available at MS level. MS will have to provide this data on the context of Water Framework Directive (characterisation of the river basins, chemical status of water).</i>
Availability	<u>IRENA 30:</u> Nitrates: IRENA 30.1 <i>In surface water</i> <i>In groundwater</i>

	<p>According to definition: yes Most recent year: 1992 to 2002 Nuts level: 0 / groups of MS Completeness: 17 MS AT, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, FR, HU, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, UK SE, SK, BG Collection frequency: yearly</p> <p>Pesticides: IRENA 30.2 Currently no data available</p>	<p>According to definition: yes Most recent year: 1992 to 2001 Nuts level: 0 / groups of MS Completeness: 14 MS AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, FI, EL, IE, IT, NL, PT, SE, UK Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability	

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	22 - Soil: Areas at risk of soil erosion
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Areas at risk of soil erosion
Definition of the indicator	Sustainable management contributes to less soil erosion. This effect will be measured through estimates of soil loss in Tons / ha / year. The model used: Pan-European Soil Erosion Risk Assessment model – Pesera project (JRC-Ispra) provides results for water erosion only.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Tons/ha/year, estimate
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Model
Source	Source 1: JRC-Ispra Data can be found in IRENA23 (European Environment Agency)- based on the Pan-European Soil Erosion Risk Assessment model – Pesera project - (JRC-Ispra) – available on request Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Pesera project (JRC ISPRA):</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 3 Completeness: 22 MS (not available for EE, CY, MT, FI, SE) Collection frequency: unknown
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	23 - Soil: Organic farming
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Utilised Agricultural Area under organic farming
Definition of the indicator	<p>Areas under organic farming are an important indicator for the extent to which agricultural land is sustainable managed. Organic farming is defined as: farming not using fertilizers of synthetic pesticides.</p> <p>For the purpose of sustainable management of agricultural land, organic farming is not restricted to the area under Regulation (EEC) No 2092/91 (certified organic and in-conversation) but also covers equivalent national rules for organic production (as in Farm Structure Survey for instance - Commission Decision 2000/115/EC).</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Ha
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Administrative data or statistical data
Source	<p><u>At MS level:</u> Source 1: Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Sciences, University of Wales, Aberystwyth – EU-CEE-OFP research project</p> <p><u>At regional level:</u> Source 1: DG AGRI based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic Centre Wales - Institute of Rural Sciences, University of Wales, Aberystwyth - EU-CEE-OFP research project • Eurostat – Farm Structure Survey 2003 <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>DG AGRI:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 0 and NUTS1/NUTS2 Completeness: at MS level : EU-27 At regional level : 15 MS (BE, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FR, IT, LU, LT, LV, NL, AT, PT, FI, UK)</p>

	Collection frequency: Organic Centre Wales : yearly Eurostat: every 2 or 3 years
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	24 - Climate change: Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Göteborg priorities into rural development policy (§1& §3) (including preserving ecosystems) To protect and enhance the EU's natural resources and landscapes in rural areas, the resources devoted to axis 2 should contribute to three EU level priority areas: biodiversity, and preservation and development of high nature value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes, water and climate change (§3.2)
Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Production of renewable energy from agriculture and forestry
Definition of the indicator	For this indicator, due to data availability, production of renewable energy from agriculture covers biofuel: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiesel from oilseeds crops • Ethanol from starch/sugar crops Therefore it does not cover: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy from short rotation forestry • Energy from agricultural biogas (livestock manure) • Energy from cereal straw Production of renewable energy from forestry covers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose-grown energy crops (poplar, willow, etc.) • Woody material generated by an industrial process (wood/paper industry in particular) or provided directly by forestry and agriculture (firewood, wood chips, bark, sawdust, shavings, chips, black liquor etc.) • Wastes such as straw, rice husks, nut shells, poultry litter, crushed grape dregs etc. Conversion coefficients from ktons to ktoe (EEA - IRENA 27): Bioethanol: 0.800 kg/L – 23.4 MJ/L – 41868 kToe/GJ Biodiesel: 0.875 kg/L – 33.0 MJ/L – 41868 kToe/GJ
Sub-indicators	This indicator is broken down according to the sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of renewable energy from Agriculture • Production of renewable energy from Forestry

Unit of measurement	Renewable energy from agriculture: KToe (1000 tons of oil equivalent) Renewable energy from forestry: KToe (1000 tons of oil equivalent)
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data

Source	<p><u>Renewable energy from agriculture:</u> DG AGRI based on: Source 1: EurObservER 2005 – Production of biodiesel and bioethanol in Ktons</p> <p>Source 2: European Environment Agency IRENA 27 : Production of renewable energy from agriculture (<u>for the conversion coefficients from ktons to ktoe</u>)</p> <p>Source 3 : Eurostat Environment and energy statistics – Energy – Energy Statistics (ES)-Quantities – Energy statistics : supply, transformation, consumption - Supply, transformation, consumption - Supply, transformation, consumption - renewables (biofuels) - annual data</p> <p>Source 4: National source: Consult the Member State</p> <p><u>Renewable energy from forestry:</u> Source 1: Eurostat Environment and energy statistics – Energy – Energy Statistics (ES)-Quantities – Energy statistics : supply, transformation, consumption - Supply, transformation, consumption - Renewables and wastes (total, solar heat, biomass, geothermal, wastes) - annual data – wood and wood wastes</p> <p>Source 2 : EurObservER – Wood Energy barometer 2005</p> <p>Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><i>Renewable energy from agriculture (biodiesel and bioethanol):</i> <u>EurObservER</u> According to definition: conversion from ktons to ktoe to be calculated (using the coefficients above)</p> <p>Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: yearly</p> <p><i>Renewable energy from forestry:</i> <u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 26 MS (no data for Malta) Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	25 - Climate change: UAA devoted to renewable energy
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Utilised Agriculture Area devoted to energy and biomass crops
Definition of the indicator	The agricultural contribution to the mitigation of climate change in terms of surface is appreciated by the UAA devoted to renewable energy. Due to data availability, UAA devoted to renewable energy is limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of non-food set aside for energy generation (Reg (EC) 1251/1999) • areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" (Reg (EC) 1782/2003) • other areas devoted to energy crops without specific regime. <p>The latter can be estimated by balances, or derived from the production of bio fuel. This subdivision is important as new Members States opting for the Single Area Payment Scheme (currently all of them except MT & SI) are not obliged to set-aside. This transitional system ends in 2008. If available, UAA devoted to the production of short rotation coppice should also be taken into account.</p>
Subdivision	The following breakdown should be provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of non-food set aside for energy generation • areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" • areas without specific regime devoted to biodiesel or bioethanol crops • other area without specific regime for energy generation

Unit of measurement	Ha of UAA
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Administrative data
Source	<u>For UAA</u> Source 1: DG AGRI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas of non-food set aside for energy generation • areas benefiting from the "Energy crop premium" <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • area without specific regime devoted to biodiesel or bioethanol crops • area without specific regime devoted to short rotation coppice, biomethane production, etc <p><u>For production, to derive the total UAA</u> Source 1: EurObservER</p>

	Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>DG AGRI:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-15 + MT, SI Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator objective related	26 - Climate change/air quality: gas emissions from agriculture
Status	-

Programme objective	To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve the environment and countryside by means of support for land management
Sub-Objective	To increase sustainable management of agricultural land by encouraging farmers and forest holders to employ methods of land compatible with the need to preserve the natural environment and landscape and protect and improve natural resources, through the protection of biodiversity, Natura 2000 site management, the protection of water and soil, climate change mitigation including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the reduction of ammonia emissions and the sustainable use of pesticides.

Measurement of the indicator	Emissions of greenhouse gases and of ammonia from agriculture
Definition of the indicator	<p>Greenhouse gases (GHG) as a whole include CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and fluorinated gases (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆).</p> <p>According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the following are sources of greenhouse gases from agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) enteric fermentation (CH₄); ii) manure management (CH₄, N₂O); iii) rice cultivation (CH₄); iv) agricultural soil management (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O); v) prescribed burning of savannahs (CH₄, N₂O); and vi) field burning of agricultural residues (CH₄, N₂O). <p>Emissions of GHG from land use change and forestry are excluded.</p> <p>Carbon dioxide emissions do not include emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources that arise from agricultural-related processes such as transport, greenhouse heating and grain drying. Such sources are inventoried in IPCC under the Energy section, but the individual contribution of agriculture is not inventoried.</p> <p>For GHG emissions, the primary source of data is the European Environment Agency. It compiles data received from the 25 Member States annual submission of data to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Member States apply the 1996 IPCC guidelines to estimate the emissions and, they use the common reporting format (CRF) for submission of their inventories. Data collection via the EIONET (European Information and Observation Network) is being extended to include Candidate Countries which are becoming members of the European Environment Agency network.</p> <p>For ammonia (NH₃) emissions, data are reported by Member States to the UNECE/EMEP Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Atmospheric Pollution (CLRTAP). Recommended methodologies for emission data collection are compiled in the Joint EMEP/CORINAIR Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook (EMEP/EEA 2001).</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>The indicator is broken down according to the issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenhouse gases emissions • Ammonia emissions

Unit of measurement	1000 t of CO ₂ equivalent for greenhouse gases 1000 t of ammonia
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level

Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Environment and Energy – Environment – Air pollution/Climate change – Air emissions</p> <p>Source 2: European Environment Agency GHG: IRENA 34.1, same data, displayed for EU-15 Ammonia: IRENA 18sub, same data, displayed for EU-15</p> <p>Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: - GHG emissions: 27 MS – EU-15 for IRENA 34.1 - Ammonia emissions: 26 MS (not available for MT) – EU-15 for IRENA 18sub Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	27 – Farmers with other gainful activity
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To diversify the rural economy

Measurement of the indicator	Sole holders-managers with other gainful activity as percentage of total number of farm holders (sole holders-managers)
Definition of the indicator	Besides their work on the farm, the holders may carry out other gainful activities. This indicator measures the extent to which farmers have complemented their income by gainful activities other than farming. This is every activity other than activity relating to farm work, carried out for remuneration (salary, wages, profits or other payment, including payment in kind, according to the service rendered). This includes non-agricultural activities carried out on the holding itself (camping sites, accommodation for tourists, etc.) or on another agricultural holding as well as activity in a non-agricultural enterprise. The numerator includes all sole-holder managers with other - either subsidiary or major - gainful activities. The denominator consists in the sum of sole-holders-managers having answered to that question (i.e. Farmers with other (subsidiary + major) gainful activities + farmers with no other gainful activity)
Subdivision	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female holders with other gainful activities as a share of total female holders • Age: Young holders (<35 y.o.) with other gainful activities as a share of total holders of the same age class

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries - Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings – Results of the Farm Structure Survey from 1990 onwards – Management and work on the holding – Other gainful activity and rural development – Other gainful activity in sole holder holdings (Country level) Data from Farm Structure Survey, available on request at regional level Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u>

	<p>According to definition: to be calculated (see definition)</p> <p>Most recent year: 2003</p> <p>Nuts level: 2 or 3</p> <p>Completeness: EU-27</p> <p>Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	28 – Employment development of non-agricultural sector
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To diversify the rural economy To improve the quality of live in rural areas To reinforce territorial coherence and synergies

Measurement of the indicator	Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors
Definition of the indicator	Diversification of the economy is expressed in the number of people employed outside the agricultural sector. In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region. In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons aged 15 year and over, having work for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries). It should be noticed that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the Economic Accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ at NUTS 2 level, data relating exclusively to agriculture, hunting and forestry sector (corresponding to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1) are available, ◦ at NUTS 3 level, data also cover division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing). • in Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always include fisheries. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev. 1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Subdivision	This indicator is further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female employment in secondary and tertiary sectors • Age: Young people (15-24) employment in secondary and tertiary sector

Unit of measurement	Thousands of people employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Employment by branch (1000 p.) <i>Economic accounts-ESA95</i> Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Employment at NUTS level 3</p> <p><i>Labour Force Survey</i> Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market- Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2</p> <p>For shares as well as for gender and age breakdowns, data from LFS could be used. Gender and age breakdowns are available on request.</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> <i>Economic accounts-ESA95</i> According to definition: to be calculated as : Employment in secondary sector + Employment in tertiary sector Most recent year: 2002 (2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-25 (n.a. for NL, RO) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><i>Labour Force Survey (to use for NL, RO)</i> According to definition: to be calculated as : Employment in secondary sector + Employment in tertiary sector Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	29 – Economic development of non-agricultural sector
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To diversify the rural economy To improve the quality of live in rural areas To reinforce territorial coherence and synergies

Measurement of the indicator	GVA in secondary and tertiary sectors
Definition of the indicator	This indicator measures the gross value added (GVA) outside the agricultural sector in a region. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. Due to data availability, non-agricultural sector is defined as the sum of secondary and tertiary sectors. Agricultural sector is therefore implicitly defined as the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fisheries). It should be noticed that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the Economic Accounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ at NUTS 2 level, data relating exclusively to agriculture, hunting and forestry sector (corresponding to division 01 and 02 or branch A of NACE rev. 1.1) are available, ○ at NUTS 3 level, data also cover division 05 or branch B of NACE rev. 1.1 (fishing). • in Labour Force Survey, primary sector corresponds to divisions 01, 02 & 05 or branch A_B of NACE rev. 1.1, and therefore always include fisheries. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev. 1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level

Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions - Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3 Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross value added in secondary sector + Gross value added in tertiary sector Most recent year: 2002 (2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	30 – Self-employment development
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To diversify the rural economy To reinforce territorial coherence and synergies

Measurement of the indicator	Self-employed persons
Definition of the indicator	Self-employed persons are persons who work in their own business, farm or professional practice for the purpose of earning a profit. This indicator is used as a proxy to measure entrepreneurship. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Sub-indicators	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female self-employment development • Age: Young people (15-24) self-employment development

Unit of measurement	Thousands of people self-employed
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market – Regional Employment-LFS series – Employment by professional status at NUTS level 1&2 For the breakdown by gender and by age, data are only available at country level: Eurostat – Population and social conditions – Labour market – Employment and unemployment – Employment – Self employed-LFS series Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 (Note: at regional level, annual data are a simple average of quarterly data)

	Nuts level: 2 (0 for breakdowns) Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	31 - Tourism infrastructure in rural areas
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To diversify the rural economy

Measurement of the indicator	Total number of bed places in all forms of tourist accommodation
Definition of the indicator	The tourism infrastructure in rural areas consists in several elements. For this indicator the number of bed places is taken as an indication for the tourism infrastructure (capacity). The number of bed places is calculated over hotels and similar establishments, tourist campsites, holiday dwellings and other collective accommodations. When the number of bed places in one category of establishment was missing, the sum of available data is provided. The number of bed places in an establishment or dwelling is determined by the number of persons who can stay overnight in the beds set up in the establishment (dwelling), ignoring any extra beds that may be set up by customer request. The term bed place applies to a single bed, double bed being counted as two bed places. The unit serves to measure the capacity of any type of accommodation. A bed place is also a place on a pitch or in a boat on a mooring to accommodate one person. One camping pitch should equal four bed places if the actual number of bed places is not known. Definitions, size thresholds, etc. can be found in Council Directive on Tourism statistics 95/97/EC Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Number of bed places
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat General and regional statistics – Regions - Tourism statistics - Number of establishments, bedrooms and beds - NUTS 3 - annual data (derived table) Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 (2001 for RO) Nuts level: 3

	Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	32 - Internet take-up in rural areas
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To improve the quality of live in rural areas

Measurement of the indicator	Persons having subscribed to DSL internet as a percentage of total population
Definition of the indicator	DSL: Digital Subscriber Line A 2004 Commission Communication {COM(2004) 369: "Connecting Europe at High Speed : National Broadband Strategies"} referred to broadband as "a wide range of technologies that have been developed to support the delivery of innovative interactive services, equipped with always-on functionality, providing broad bandwidth capacity that evolves over time, and allowing the simultaneous use of both voice and data services." Those data are collected through a survey of telecom operators. As telecom operators are not able to make the difference between residential and business use, broadband data are typically presented in terms of population. The same methodology is used by the Communication Committee (which is made of national regulatory authorities and provides the official data on broadband penetration also for the structural indicators) and by for example the OECD - all broadband penetration rates are expressed in terms of population. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: DG INFSO The file is from Idate, a consultant that made a study for DG INFSO on development of broadband access and providing the breakdown rural/suburban/urban areas. Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>DG INFSO:</u>

	<p>According to definition: yes</p> <p>Most recent year: 12/2004</p> <p>Nuts level: 0, with a breakdown by rural / suburban / urban areas.</p> <p>Caution: this breakdown differs from the OECD definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas: areas with population density > 500 inhabitants /km² • Suburban areas: areas with population density > 100 and < 500 inhabitants /km² • Rural areas: areas with population density < 100 inhabitants /km² <p>Completeness: EU-15 (EU-25 by the end of 2005)</p> <p>Collection frequency: every 6 months</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	33 – Development of services sector
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To improve the quality of live in rural areas

Measurement of the indicator	GVA in services as percentage of total GVA
Definition of the indicator	This indicator measures the share of gross value added (GVA) in the services sector in a region. It is used as a proxy to evaluate the provision of services available in a region and thus the quality of life. GVA is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices. For aggregation purposes, GVA can also be provided in Mio euro. Services are divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. The total corresponds to the sum of divisions 01 to 95 or branches from A to P of NACE rev.1.1. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	% Mio euro
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions - Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3 Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : Gross value added in services / Gross value added A_P Most recent year: 2002 (2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 3

	Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	34 - Net migration
Status	-

Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To improve the quality of life in rural areas

Measurement of the indicator	Annual crude rate of net migration
Definition of the indicator	<p>The migration balance is an indicator for the quality of life in rural areas.</p> <p>The crude rate of net migration is the ratio of the net migration during the year to the average population in that year.</p> <p>Immigration or emigration flows being either unknown or not sufficiently precise, <u>the crude rate of net migration is calculated as equal to the difference between the crude rate of population increase and the crude rate of natural increase</u> (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths).</p> <p>The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crude rate of population increase is the ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population of the area in question in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. • The crude rate of natural increase is the ratio of natural population increase (births – deaths) over a period to the average population of the area in question during that period. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. <p>Crude rate of net migration_(y) = [(population_(1/01/y+1) – population_(1/01/y)) – (births_(y) - deaths_(y))] / average population_(y)</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	This indicator is further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age: Young people (15-39) net migration rate

Unit of measurement	Rate per 1000 inhabitants
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: At regional level Births and deaths General and regional statistics - Regions - Demographic statistics - Population change - Births and deaths

	<p>Population at 1st January General and regional statistics - Regions - Demographic statistics - Population and area – Population at 1st January by sex and age</p> <p>Average annual population General and regional statistics - Regions - Demographic statistics - Population and area – Annual average population</p> <p><u>At national level:</u> Crude rate of net migration including corrections Population and social conditions – Population – Demography – National data – Main demographic indicators – Population change : absolute numbers and crude rates</p> <p>As for the breakdown by age groups, the following table provides data: Eurostat – Key indicators on EU policy (predefined tables) – Sustainable Development Indicators – Ageing society – Demographic changes – Inwards migration, by age groups.</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
<p>Availability</p>	<p><u>Eurostat:</u></p> <p><u>Regional crude rate of net migration:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see formula above) based on: <u>Births and deaths (1000 p.):</u> Most recent year: 2001 to 2003 Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>Average annual population (1000 p.):</u> Most recent year: 2003 (except UK: 2002) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>Population at 1st January (p.):</u> Most recent year: 2001 to 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>Final availability of calculated regional crude rate of net migration:</u> Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for EL / 2001 for FR, IE and SK / 1999 for UK) Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><u>National crude rate of net migration</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p>Note: the population data are subject to revisions and updates, sometimes</p>

	many years after the initial data were provided. They are first downloaded at national level, and later at regional level which may lead to discrepancies in the results at those different levels.
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator objective related	35 – Life-long learning in rural areas
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to the fields of diversification of the rural economy and quality of life in rural areas under axis 3 should contribute to the overarching priority of employment opportunities and conditions for growth. (§3.3)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1)
Priority Objective	To improve quality of life in rural areas and encourage the diversification of economic activities
Sub-Objective	To reinforce territorial coherence and synergies

Measurement of the indicator	% of adults (25-64 y. o.) participating in education and training
Definition of the indicator	Life-long learning indicator refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who answered they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding "no answers" to the question 'participation to education and training' (i.e. sum of 'Adults participating' and 'Adults non participating' in life-long learning). Both the numerator and the denominator come from the European Union Labour Force Survey. Life long training refers to all education or vocational training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or future employment. Data include initial education, additional education, continuing or additional training, training in enterprises, apprenticeships, on-the-job training, seminars and workshops, distance education, evening classes, self-learning, etc. They also include courses followed out of personal interest only and may cover all forms of learning, and training in subjects such as languages, computer studies, business studies, art and culture, health and medicine. From 2004, this variable is derived from two variables 'participation in regular education' and 'participation in other taught activities'. Self learning activities are no longer covered. A reference period of last four weeks preceding the survey has been chosen for the questions on participation to the education in order to avoid distortion of information due to recall problems. Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.
Subdivisions	This indicator can be further broken down according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female participation to life-long learning • Age: Young people (25-34) participating in life-long learning

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method /	Statistical data

good practice	
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: General and regional statistics - Regional labour market - Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series - Participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training, at NUTS levels 1 and 2</p> <p>For the breakdowns by gender and age, data are available on request at NUTS 2 level. For the breakdown by gender, Eurostat structural indicator “Life-long learning- females” provides the relevant information at country level.</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definition above) Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 4	LEADER
Baseline indicator objective related	36 –Development of Local Action Groups
Status	Lead indicator

EU Strategy objectives	To integrate Lisbon priorities (jobs and growth) into rural development policy. (§1& §3) The resources devoted to axis 4 (Leader) should contribute to the priorities of axis 1 and 2, and in particular to axis 3. but also play an important role in the horizontal priority of improving governance and mobilising the endogenous development potential of rural areas (§3.4)
Programme objective	To contribute to the achievement of economic and social cohesion policy objectives (1) To integrate other major policy priorities as spelt out in the conclusions of the Lisbon and Göteborg European Councils for competitiveness (growth and employment) and sustainable development (e.g. Treaty requirement on environmental integration) (1) Provision should be made to transfer the basic principles of the Leader approach to the programmes building a specific axis in them (50)
Priority Objective	Leader
Sub-Objective	To implement the Leader approach in mainstream rural development programming

Measurement of the indicator	Share of population covered by Local Action Groups in the framework of the Leader program
Definition of the indicator	Local Action Groups are an important factor for initiating rural development. This indicator provides an idea of the number of people in rural areas that live in an area where a Local Action Group is active.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Administrative data
Source	Source 1: DG AGRI Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>DG AGRI:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: Only available for EU-15 Collection frequency: yearly
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

Fiches of Context related Baseline Indicators

HORIZONTAL	
Baseline indicator for context	1 - Designation of rural areas

Measurement of the indicator	Designation of rural areas according to the OECD methodology.
Definition of the indicator	<p>The OECD methodology is based on population density (OECD, Creating rural indicators for shaping territorial policy, Paris, 1994). It is based on a two-step approach : First, the OECD identifies local areas (municipalities) as rural if the population density is below 150 inhabitants per square kilometre.</p> <p>Then, at regional level (NUTS 3 or NUTS 2), the OECD distinguishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Predominantly Rural regions (PR)</u> : more than 50% of the population is living in rural communes (with less than 150 inhabitants / km²) • <u>Intermediate Regions (IR)</u> : 15% to 50% of the population of the region is living in rural local units • <u>Predominantly Urban regions (PU)</u> : less than 15% of the population of the region is living in rural local units. <p>As a result, the regions (NUTS 3 or NUTS 2) can be 'flagged' with their category: Predominantly Rural, Intermediate, Predominantly Urban. Characterisation of the rural character at regional level, where most of the statistics are available, allows drawing easily a picture of the different types of areas at national level.</p> <p>As for the first step, the method requires information on population and areas at local level, the characterisation can only made with a long periodicity (in general every 10 years when a population census is made).</p> <p>The OECD methodology is the only definition of rural areas internationally recognised. However, the results of this methodology are sometimes considered as imperfectly reflecting the rural character of areas, particularly in densely populated regions. The methodology is therefore sometimes adapted or replaced by another approach.</p> <p>When MS consider that the OECD methodology is not appropriate to delimitate rural areas, they must propose and use an alternative delimitation. This definition should be used consistently for all related indicators.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	-
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Calculation based on statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat GISCO - SIRE DATABASE SABE database for the administrative boundaries (Copyright EuroGeographics) Calculation : AGRI-G2</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat</u></p> <p>According to definition : yes Most recent year: 2000 (2001 for UK) Provisional data for all MS except: BE, DK, ES, FR metropolitan, AT, PT, FI, SE. Nuts level: 3 (local level is LAU 2 except LAU1 for BG) Completeness: EU-27</p>

	Collection frequency: every 10 years
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

HORIZONTAL	
Baseline indicator for context	2 - Importance of rural areas

Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 4 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % territory in rural areas • % population in rural areas • % Gross Value Added in rural areas • % employment in rural areas
Definition of the indicator	<p>This context indicator consists in several sub-indicators giving the relative importance of rural areas. The following aspects are taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural area as a percentage of the total area • People living in rural areas as a percentage of the total population • GVA in rural areas as a percentage of the total GVA in a region/country • Employment in rural areas as a percentage of the total employment in a region/country <p>MS should provide the data in relation to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas". Where this is not possible, a qualitative estimate should be provided.</p>
Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Territory in rural areas % Population in rural areas % GVA in rural areas % Employment in rural areas
Subdivision	<p>For each sub-indicator the breakdown according to the rural/urban character used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" should be provided.</p> <p>With OECD methodology, the breakdown is :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % in the 'predominantly rural' areas • % in the 'intermediate region' areas • % in the 'predominantly urban' areas <p>Sub-indicators on population and on employment can be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Age: (0-14) y.o. / (15-64) y.o. / >=65 y.o.

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Calculation based on statistical data
Source	<p><u>Rurality according to the OECD definition</u> :</p> <p>Source 1: DG AGRI</p> <p><u>Other variables:</u> Source 1: Eurostat</p> <p>Area General and regional statistics - Regions – Demographic Statistics - Population and area – Area of the regions</p> <p>Population: General and regional statistics - Regions - Population and area - Annual average population by sex</p> <p>GVA: General and regional statistics – Regions - Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3</p>

	<p>Employment: Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Employment at NUTS level 3 & Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market-Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions and subdivision) Most recent year: 2003 for Population & Area 2002 for GVA & Employment (2001 for HU, UK) Nuts level: aggregates at NUTS 2 level (summaries of NUTS 3) Completeness: EU-27 (except for employment in NL and RO, not available at NUTS 3 level). Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator for context	3 – Agricultural land use

Measurement of the indicator	% Utilised Agricultural Area in arable area / permanent grass / permanent crops
Definition of the indicator	<p>The allocation of agricultural land provides useful information on the environment in which policy is implemented.</p> <p>The land use of interest is arable crops, permanent pastures (including meadows) and permanent crops.</p> <p>According to the definition applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat (Reg. 571/88 and Commission Decision 2000/115), the Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) is composed of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D. Arable crops • E. Kitchen gardens • F. Permanent pastures and meadows • G. Permanent crops <p>When using this source the small part of UAA dedicated to kitchen gardens is not reported; therefore the shares of arable crops, permanent pastures and permanent crops can not sum to 100%.</p>
Sub-indicators	-
Subdivision	<p>The categories of land use are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable crops • Permanent pastures • Permanent crops

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings - Results of the farm structure surveys from 1990 onwards – Land Use - Land use overview - Land use by regions and agricultural area size classes</p> <p>Data from Farm Structure Survey, available on request at regional level</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator for context	4 - Farm structure

Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 5 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farms • Utilised agricultural area • Average area farm size and distribution • Average economic farm size and distribution • Labour force
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Definition of the indicator	<p>The farm structure provides useful information on the environment in which policy is implemented. Different information can be used to describe the farm structure :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of farms • The utilised agricultural area • The labour force • The type of production as the value added of the area, and then the economic size, depends on the production <p>The absolute and average values as well as the distribution of the factors between farms are of interest.</p> <p>In Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat, the Labour Force is measured in Annual Work Units (AWU).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>An Annual Work Unit (AWU) is equivalent of the full-time employment. 1 AWU corresponds to the work performed by a person undertaking fulltime agricultural work on the holding over a 12 month period. The yearly working time of such worker is 1800 hours (225 working days of 8 hours per day), unless national provisions governing contracts of employment are specified. Countries where the yearly working time corresponding to 1 AWU follows national provisions:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>country</th> <th>DE</th> <th>EL</th> <th>ES</th> <th>FR</th> <th>CY</th> <th>LV</th> <th>LT</th> <th>LU</th> <th>AT</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>hours</td> <td>1760</td> <td>2200</td> <td>1824</td> <td>1824</td> <td>2080</td> <td>1840</td> <td>2032</td> <td>2200</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>days</td> <td>220</td> <td>275</td> <td>228</td> <td>228</td> <td>260</td> <td>230</td> <td>254</td> <td>275</td> <td>250</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>As the volume of agricultural labour is being calculated on the basis of fulltime equivalent jobs, no one person can therefore represent more than one AWU. This constraint holds even if it is known that someone is working on agricultural</p> <p>In Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat, the economic size of a farm is measured in European Size Units (ESU), based on the definition of the Community typology for agricultural holdings (Commission decision 85/377/EEC).</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Economic size of an agricultural holding in ESU (European Size Unit): it represents the potential gross value added of the holding. It is obtained by multiplying, for each enterprise on the farm, the relevant gross margin (calculated as a multiannual average at regional level and named standard gross margin) by the area (crops) or the livestock (animal productions). The total standard gross margin of the holding, expressed in euros, is then converted in European Standard Unit (1 ESU = 1,200 € SGM) and evaluates its economic size.</p> </div>	country	DE	EL	ES	FR	CY	LV	LT	LU	AT	hours	1760	2200	1824	1824	2080	1840	2032	2200	2000	days	220	275	228	228	260	230	254	275	250
country	DE	EL	ES	FR	CY	LV	LT	LU	AT																						
hours	1760	2200	1824	1824	2080	1840	2032	2200	2000																						
days	220	275	228	228	260	230	254	275	250																						

Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farms • Utilised agricultural area • Average area farm size • Distribution of farms according to average area farm size in classes: less than 5 ha UAA, from 5 ha UAA to less than 50 ha UAA, 50 ha UAA and more. • Average economic farm size • Distribution of farms according to average economic farm size in classes: less than 2 ESU, from 2 ESU to less than 100 ESU, 100 ESU and more. • Labour force
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Unit of measurement	<p>Farms : number</p> <p>Utilised agricultural area and area farm size : hectares (ha)</p>
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	Economic farm size : European Size Units (ESU) Labour force : Annual Work Units (AWU) Distributions of farms according to area and economic farm size classes : %
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings - Results of the farm structure surveys from 1990 onwards – General overview – General overview by area status - Key variables by region, agricultural area size classes and legal status Data from Farm Structure Survey, available on request at regional level Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes (distributions and average sizes to be calculated according to the definitions above) Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator for context	5 - Forestry structure

Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) ▪ Ownership (% area of FAWS under "eligible" ownership) ▪ Average size of private holding (FOWL)
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>Forest available for wood supply (FAWS)</u> is defined as "Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood, which includes: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions."</p> <p><u>Public institutions other than State</u> cover in "Forest/other wooded land belonging to cities, municipalities, villages and communes. It includes any publicly owned forest and other wooded land not classified as being "in State ownership"; State ownership meaning owned by national, state and regional governments, or by government-owned corporations; Crown forest and other wooded land."</p> <p><u>Private ownership</u> covers "Forest/other wooded land owned by individuals, families, co-operatives and corporations which may be engaged in agriculture or other occupations as well as forestry; private forest enterprises and industries; private corporations and other institutions (religious and educational institutions, pension and investment funds, nature conservation societies, etc)."</p> <p><u>Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</u> consists of :</p> <p><u>Forest</u> defined as "Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity in situ. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest."</p> <p><u>Other wooded land</u> defined as "Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity in situ; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity in situ (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover. It excludes areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; land predominantly used for agricultural practices."</p> <p>(TBFRA 2000 definitions)</p>
Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS) ▪ Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % FAWS owned by other public institutions (other than State) - % FAWS private - owned ▪ Average size of the private holding of Forest and Other Wooded Land

Unit of measurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Area of FAWS : hectares (ha) ▪ Ownership : % ▪ Average size of the private holding of FOWL : hectares (ha)
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the

	collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Agriculture, forestry and fisheries - Forestry – Forestry statistics –</p> <p><u>FAWS</u> Forest resources - Subdivision and development of wooded area, 2000 (Source: TBFRA 2000)</p> <p><u>Ownership</u> Structures of forest holdings – Ownership of forest available for wood supply (Source: TBFRA 2000)</p> <p><u>Average size of private holding</u> Structures of forest holdings –Wooded area of private forest holdings by size classes of wooded area (Source: TBFRA 2000)</p> <p>Source 2: “State of Europe’s Forests 2003 – The MCPFE report on sustainable <u>Forest management in Europe</u>” (updated data) Average size of private holding Table 1.4a: Ownership and number of holdings of forest and other wooded land</p> <p>Source 3 : National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> FAWS: According to definition: yes Most recent year: depending on the country Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 5 years (+ updates MCPFE)</p> <p>Ownership: According to definition: yes Most recent year: depending on the country Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-27 NB: there is no forest available for wood supply in Malta Collection frequency: every 5 to 10 years (+ updates MCPFE)</p> <p><u>MCPFE 2003:</u> Average size of private holding: According to definition: to be calculated as : area of FOWL under private ownership / number of private holdings Most recent year: depending on the country, 2002 in the MCPFE update Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 22 MS (excl. EL, CY, AT, BG, RO) Collection frequency: every 5 to 10 years (+ updates MCPFE)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 1	IMPROVING THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY SECTOR
Baseline indicator for context	6 – Forest productivity

Measurement of the indicator	Average net annual volume increment (FAWS)
Definition of the indicator	<p>Forest productivity is measured by the <u>average net annual increment</u>, ie “the average annual volume over the given reference period of gross increment less that of natural losses on all trees to a minimum diameter of 0 cm.”</p> <p><u>Forest available for wood supply (FAWS)</u> is defined as “Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood, which includes: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions”.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	1000m3 overbark / year / ha of FAWS
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries - Forestry – Forestry statistics - Forest resources – Standing volume and net annual increment, (Source: TBFRA 2000)</p> <p>Source 2 : National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent reference period: depending on the country Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 26 MS (not available for RO) NB: there is no forest available for wood supply in Malta. Collection frequency: every 5 years (+ updates MCPFE)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	7 - Land cover

Measurement of the indicator	% area in agricultural / forest / natural / artificial classes																																																
Definition of the indicator	<p>Land cover is the actual distribution of forests, water, desert, grassland and other physical features of the land, including those created by human activities. Land use, on the other hand, characterises the human use of a land cover type.</p> <p>The data source used is CORINE Land Cover. CORINE Land Cover databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990 and 2000, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.</p> <p>CORINE land cover (CLC) describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. For the purpose of this indicator, they have been grouped so as to get the four pre-listed classes. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>LEVEL 1</th> <th>LEVEL 2</th> <th>Reclassification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Artificial surfaces</td> <td>1.1 Urban fabric</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas</td> <td>Artificial</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Agricultural areas</td> <td>2.1 Arable land</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.2 Permanent crops</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.3 Pastures</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas</td> <td>Agricultural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Forest and semi-natural areas</td> <td>3.1 Forests</td> <td>Forest</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Wetlands</td> <td>4.1 Inland wetlands</td> <td>Natural</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4.2 Maritime wetlands</td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Water bodies</td> <td>5.1 Inland waters</td> <td>Inland Water</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5.2 Marine waters</td> <td>Sea</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It should be noted that other sources may give significantly different shares, but CORINE land cover (CLC) has a uniform methodology and nomenclature across Europe. CLC2000 data are especially highly consistent in this context. Moreover, it is the only dataset complete for EU27.</p> <p>As coverage by water (inlands or sea) is not reported, the total of the subdivisions can not sum to 100%</p>	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	Reclassification	1. Artificial surfaces	1.1 Urban fabric	Artificial		1.2 Industrial, commercial and transport units	Artificial		1.3 Mine, dump and construction sites	Artificial		1.4 Artificial, non-agricultural vegetated areas	Artificial	2. Agricultural areas	2.1 Arable land	Agricultural		2.2 Permanent crops	Agricultural		2.3 Pastures	Agricultural		2.4 Heterogeneous agricultural areas	Agricultural	3. Forest and semi-natural areas	3.1 Forests	Forest		3.2 Scrub and/or herbaceous vegetation association	Natural		3.3 Open spaces with little or no vegetation	Natural	4. Wetlands	4.1 Inland wetlands	Natural		4.2 Maritime wetlands	Sea	5. Water bodies	5.1 Inland waters	Inland Water		5.2 Marine waters	Sea
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Subdivisions	<p>The categories of land cover are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural area • Forest area • Natural area • Artificial 																																																

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	data are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images
Source	Source 1: CORINE Land Cover 2000 (CLC 2000)

	Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>CLC 2000:</u> According to definition: yes (see definition for the reclassification) Most recent year: 2000 Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 (except FR91, 92, 93 & 94, PT20 & 30) Collection frequency: up to now every 10 years
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	8 – Less Favoured Areas

Measurement of the indicator	% UAA in non LFA / LFA mountain / other LFA / LFA with specific handicaps
Definition of the indicator	<p>The characterisation of the utilised agricultural area (UAA) according to the less favoured status provides useful information on the environment in which the policy is implemented.</p> <p>The areas eligible for the support for less favoured areas are defined in Council regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain areas or regarded as (areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) : Art. 50.2 • Areas affected by significant natural handicaps : Art. 50.3 (a) • Areas affected by specific handicaps : Art. 50. 3 (b) <p>There is a political agreement to revise the designation of the zone to be operational in <u>2010</u>. In the meantime, the designation based on Council regulation (EC) 1257/1999 is still in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain areas or regarded as (areas north of the 62nd parallel and certain adjacent areas) : Art. 18 • Other less-favoured areas : Art. 19 • Areas affected by specific handicaps : Art. 20 <p>The collection of the information according to the definition is sometimes difficult, particularly at regional level and for the areas affected by specific handicaps. The information is not systematically reported in Rural Development programs and the only survey collecting this information at community level is the Farm Structure Survey. Part of the UAA may not be covered by this survey (very small farms and common land) and there is no distinction between areas with significant or with specific handicaps.</p>
Sub-indicators	-
Subdivision	<p>The categories of areas are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non Less Favoured Areas • Less Favoured Areas Mountain • other Less Favoured Areas / Less Favoured Areas with significant handicaps • Areas with specific handicaps

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Administrative data and statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: DG AGRI In Council document 7971/05 of 15.04.05 : "Report of working group Agricultural structures and Rural Development to the Special Committee for Agriculture" Based on communications of Member States to the European Commission during the discussion on Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005</p> <p>Source 2: Eurostat General and regional statistics - Regions – Agriculture –Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators Data from Farm Structure Surveys are available on request at regional level</p>

	Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<p><u>DG AGRI:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2000 or 2003 Nuts level: 3 (except DE, EL, IE, NL, LT, SK, SE, UK) Completeness: EU-25 Collection frequency: depends on the revision of designation by Member States</p> <p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: areas with specific handicaps are not well covered and merged with areas with significant handicaps Most recent year: 2003 (but lower geographical level in 2000) Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-15 Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	9 - Areas of extensive agriculture

Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 2 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % Utilised Agricultural Area for extensive arable crops • % Utilised Agricultural Area for extensive grazing
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator provides useful information on the agro-economic context in which the policy is implemented. It reflects more the natural conditions rather than the actual current intensity of production.</p> <p>Extensive agriculture is defined as :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For area under arable crops production (except forage crops), when the regional yield for cereals (excluding rice) is less than 60% of the EU-27 average, • For grazing livestock production (cattle, sheep & goats), when the stocking density does not exceed 1 Livestock Unit per hectare of forage area (forage crops, permanent pastures and meadows). <p>Permanent crops (olive trees, vineyards, fruit trees, nuts, etc) are not covered as it was, at this time, not possible to find a satisfactory measurement of extensive production for these enterprises.</p> <p>Some Member States may wish to define an additional sub-indicator covering permanent crops, for instance based on the approaches developed for IRENA indicator n°15 (inputs per ha).</p> <p>Cereal yield is a 3 years average.</p> <p>The conversion of animals in livestock unit is made using the coefficients of Art. 131 of Council regulation (EC) 1782/2003 for support for extensive grazing production (i.e. not the coefficients used by Eurostat). The number of cattle less than 6 months is estimated by taken into account only 50% of animals less than 1 year.</p> <p>When possible forage area should also cover common land, a part of the Utilised Agricultural Area of holdings not recorded in Farm Structure Surveys. It could be made using the information on "grass" from land use statistics.</p> <p>The forage crops are defined as characteristic D18 (forage plants) of Farm Structure Surveys (fodder roots and brassicas (D/12) could be added). The forage area does not cover coarse grains (except fodder maize).</p> <p>The evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture should be made at the most detailed geographical level possible.</p> <p>The evaluation of the extensive character of agriculture at Member State level is made by aggregating the geographical units.</p>
Sub-indicators	<p>% UAA for extensive arable crops</p> <p>% UAA for extensive grazing</p>

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Calculation based on statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Areas and livestock : General and regional statistics - Regions – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings by region, main indicators Data from Farm Structure Surveys are available on request at regional level</p> <p>Grass from land use : General and regional statistics - Regions – Agriculture – Land use</p>

	<p>Cereal yields : General and regional statistics - Regions – Agriculture – Areas harvested, yields, production & Crop production (areas harvested, yields, production) - NON-EU25 countries MT : communication to the European Commission during the discussion on Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 (LFA redesignation)</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> Extensive arable crop According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: areas : 2003 yields : average 1999-2001 (UK: 1999-2000, BG: regional data calibrated on 2002 level) Nuts level: areas : 1 or 2 (FSS regions) yields : 1 or 2 (UK: a single value for all NUTS 1of England MS level for BG) Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: areas : every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources) yields : yearly</p> <p>Extensive grazing According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 1 or 2 Completeness: area and livestock: EU-27 grass from land use: 23 MS (not available for EE, EL, MT, SE) Collection frequency: area and livestock: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources) grass from land use: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	10 – Natura 2000 area

Measurement of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in 3 sub-indicators :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of territory under Natura 2000 ▪ % UAA under Natura 2000 ▪ % forest area under Natura 2000
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator provides information on the preservation the natural environment and landscape and the protection and improvement of natural resources. Under Natura 2000 a network of areas is designated to conserve natural habitats and species of wildlife which are rare, endangered or vulnerable in the European Community.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 network consists of sites :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • designated by Member States as <u>special protection areas</u> (SPA) under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979), • those proposed by Member States as <u>proposed sites of Community interest</u> (pSCI) and later designated as <u>special areas of conservation</u> (SAC) under the Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992). <p>For the Special Protection Areas designated under the Birds Directive, the responsibility for designation lies entirely with the Member States. The Commission (DG ENV) has to be informed when new areas are designated or existing areas are modified. The information received on new or revised areas is passed on to the European Topic Centre on Nature Protection and Biodiversity (ETC_NPB), who regularly produces consolidated versions of the SPA database for the whole EU.</p> <p>For the now proposed Sites of Community Importance, which are now Sites of Community Importance and will in the future be Special Conservation Areas under the Habitats Directive, there is a three-stage process that starts with the proposal by Member States. The proposals are irregularly transferred to the Commission who evaluates with the ETC_NPB and independent experts whether or not the proposed sites ensure sufficient protection and, on the basis of that evaluation, ask the Member States to propose more sites whenever necessary. The ETC_NPB regularly (about twice a year) compiles all the information received into a single EU database.</p> <p>The lists of sites foreseen in the Habitats Directive are divided in seven biogeographic regions (Pannonian, Boreal, Continental, Atlantic, Alpine, Macaronesian and Mediterranean) within the territory of the Union. The first list for the Macaronesian region (Madeira, Azores and Canary islands) was agreed in December 2001. The second list was adopted in December 2003 for the Alpine region. The lists are established on the basis of proposals made by the Member States, which are subsequently evaluated with the assistance of the European Environmental Agency.</p> <p>The Natura 2000 sites include different types of European ecosystems. Some sites are in coastal areas, or in open marine waters, some contain lakes or are riverine, and many include forest and farmland.</p> <p>It should be noted that data used for the sub-indicators % of UAA under Natura 2000 and % of forest area under Natura 2000 were extracted from Section 4.1 of the Standard Data Form (of data transmission from the MS to the Commission). This section provides information about the 'habitat classes', i.e. main land uses within each site. This information is not complete for every site and it is not always coherent with the information provided on Section 3 – annex I habitats. Therefore, these statistics have to be used with caution: they only give a broad 'image' of land uses</p>
Sub-indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of territory under Natura 2000

	<p>Natura 2000 being SPA & SPI, territory meaning terrestrial area. This indicator belongs too to the set of Structural Indicators (n° V 7.2.1: Protection of natural resources – areas proposed under the Habitats and Birds Directive)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of UAA under Natura 2000 In this context, Natura2000 consists in SCI (Habitats Directive) ▪ % of forest area under Natura 2000 In this context, Natura 2000 consists in SCI (Habitats Directive)
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Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Calculation based on administrative and statistical data
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>% territory under Natura 2000 (SCI & SPA)</u> DG ENV ▪ <u>% UAA under Natura 2000 (SCI)</u> UAA under Natura 2000 : National level : Source 1: European Topic Center on Nature Protection and Biodiversity (Based on national data sent to DG Environment) Regional level : Source 1: IRENA 4 Total UAA : Farm Structure Survey ▪ <u>% forest area under Natura 2000 (SCI)</u> Forest under Natura2000 : Source 1: European Topic Center on Nature Protection and Biodiversity (Based on national data sent to DG Environment) Forest area : Source 1: <u>Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005)</u> - FAO Data for Europe are to be found on the UNECE timber website: http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/ <p>Please note that the ETC_NPB database includes sites from Community Lists already adopted by the Commission – Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian – and sites proposed but not yet adopted at that time – Mediterranean.</p> <p>For all: Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p>% territory under Natura 2000 (SCI & SPA) <u>EU15</u> (source: DG ENV – calculation DG AGRI) According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: snapshot May 2005 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU-15</p> <p><u>NMS10</u> (source: DG ENV) According to definition: yes Most recent year: snapshot 10 February 2005 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: NMS10</p>

	<p>% UAA under Natura 2000 (SCI) According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: at national level: snapshot December 2004 (source: ETC_NPB) at regional level: snapshot July 2004 (source: IRENA 4) Nuts level: 2 Completeness: Only available for EU-15</p> <p>% of forest area under Natura 2000 According to definition to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: snapshot December 2004 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: Only available for EU-15</p> <p>For all Collection frequency: about twice a year for a consolidated version of the whole EU (ETC_NPB)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	11 – Biodiversity: Protected forest

Measurement of the indicator	% FOWL protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements (MCPFE 4.9, classes 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 & 2)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator corresponds to MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator number 4.9 “Protected forests”.</p> <p>It relates to Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</p> <p>Protected areas per se focus on the conservation of biological diversity and the maintenance of natural ecological processes. Protected areas are included as a main pillar in nature conservation laws in all European countries and represent one of the oldest instrument for protecting nature and natural resources. In 2002 new Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land in Europe were elaborated and adopted by the MCPFE.</p> <p><u>Protected and protective forests and other wooded land</u> have to comply with the following general principles in order to be assigned according to the MCPFE Assessment Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legal basis - Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) - Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements or protective functions of forest and other wooded land
Subdivisions	<p>This indicator is further broken down according to the MCPFE class of protection, which is defined by the management objective and restrictions to interventions as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Class 1: Main Management Objective ‘Biodiversity’</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Class 1.1: ‘No Active Intervention’</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity. → No active, direct human intervention is taking place → Activities other than limited public access and non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective are prevented in the protected area - <u>Class 1.2: ‘Minimum Intervention’</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity → Human intervention is limited to a minimum → Activities other than those listed below are prevented in the protected area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ungulate/game control - Control of diseases/insect outbreaks - Public access - Fire intervention - Non-destructive research not detrimental to the management objective - Subsistence resource use - <u>Class 1.3: ‘Conservation Through Active Management’</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The main management objective is biodiversity → A management with active interventions directed to achieve the specific conservation goal of the protected area is taking place → Any resource extraction, harvesting, silvicultural measures detrimental to the management objective as well as other activities negatively affecting the conservation goal are prevented in the protected area • <u>Class 2: Main Management Objective ‘Protection of Landscapes and Specific Natural Elements’</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Interventions are clearly directed to achieve the management goals of landscape diversity, cultural, aesthetic, spiritual and historical values, recreation and specific natural elements → The use of forest resources is restricted → A clear long-term commitment and an explicit designation as specific protection regime defining a limited area is existing

	→ Activities negatively affecting characteristics of landscapes or/and specific natural elements mentioned are prevented in the protected area
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Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: <u>"State of Europe's Forests 2003 – The MCPFE report on sustainable Forest management in Europe"</u> Protected FOWL: Table 4.6: Protected forest and other wooded land, according to MCPFE assessment guidelines</p> <p>Total FOWL: Table 1.2.a: Area and change of forest and other wooded land</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>MCPFE 2003</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2000/2002 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: For classes 1.1 & 2: 24 MS (not available for EE, IT, RO) For classes 1.2 & 1.3: 23 MS (not available for EE, IT, SI, RO) Collection frequency: next MCPFE report is scheduled for 2007</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	12 – Development of forest area

Measurement of the indicator	Average annual increase of forest and other wooded land areas
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator gives an indication of change in the extent of forest and other wooded land areas. The annual average increase is calculated by observing the change over a certain number of years.</p> <p>As applied for the Global Forest Resources Assessment Update in 2005 (FAO, FRA 2005), the definitions of forest and other wooded land are as follows:</p> <p><u>-Forest</u> Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i>. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate. 2. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met. 3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest. 4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m. 5. Includes plantations primarily used for forestry or protection purposes, such as rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands. 6. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens. <p><u>-Other wooded land</u> Land not classified as Forest, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p>
Subdivisions	<p>It might be interesting, in some countries, to break down this indicator in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of forest area - development of other wooded land area

Unit of measurement	Ha/year
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor / for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005) - FAO Data for Europe are to be found on the UNECE timber website: http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/ Table 2: Change in extent of forest and other wooded land 1990 – 2005</p> <p>Source 2:</p>

	<p>Eurostat Agriculture, forestry and fisheries – Forestry – Forestry statistics – Forest resources – Subdivision and development of wooded area, 2000 (source: TBFRA 2000)</p> <p>TBFRA – UNECE/FAO – 2000 Table 7</p> <p>Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>FRA 2005:</u> According to definition : to be calculated (see definitions above) Concerns only forest for DE, PL, SK Most recent reference period: 2000-2005 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU 22 (not available for CY, LU, MT) Collection frequency: every 5 years</p> <p><u>TBFRA 2000 (to be used for CY, LU, MT):</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent reference period: depending on the country (1980-90 / 1990-98 for CY; 1994/97 for LU; 1993/96 for MT) Nuts level: 0 Completeness: EU 27 Collection frequency: every 5 years</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	13 – Forest ecosystem health

Measurement of the indicator	% trees / conifers / broadleaved in defoliation classes 2-4
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator corresponds to MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator number 2.3 "Defoliation".</p> <p>Deposition of air pollutants on forests is a major stress factor that has been shown to damage leaves and needles or to change soil and water condition and thus affect forest tree health, ground vegetation composition, and ecosystem stability. Air pollution may also predispose trees to the effects of droughts and attacks by fungi and insects.</p> <p>The most important measure used to assess forest condition or health is crown density or defoliation, a measurement of the amount of foliage that a tree carries. By definition, a tree with defoliation greater than 25% is classified as 'damaged'. This comprises the defoliation classes 'moderately damaged' (class 2), 'severely damaged' (class 3), and 'dead' (class 4).</p> <p>Depositions and defoliation are continuously monitored under the UNECE convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP) by the UNECE International Co-operative Programme on the Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests (ICP Forests).</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is further broken down according to the species groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defoliation, all trees - Defoliation, coniferous trees - Defoliation, broadleaved trees

Unit of measurement	% of sampled trees in defoliation classes 2-4
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: ICP forest "The condition of forests in Europe" – Report 2005 Defoliation, all trees: Annex II-5 Defoliation of coniferous: Annex II-6 Defoliation of broadleaves: Annex II-7 Database and report available on line: http://www.icp-forests.org/</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>ICP Forest</u></p> <p>According to definition: yes</p> <p>Most recent year: 2004, 2002 for EL, 2000 for LU</p> <p>Nuts level: 0</p> <p>Completeness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defoliation, all trees: 26 MS (not available for MT) - Defoliation, conifers: 26 MS (not available for MT) - Defoliation, broadleaved: 24 MS (not available for IE, CY, MT) <p>Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	14 – Water quality

Measurement of the indicator	% territory designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator aims at giving an idea of the scale of water quality problems and the political importance devoted to this issue.</p> <p>Nitrate vulnerable zones are areas that are under a regime of specific legal requirements aiming at the reduction of water pollution from agricultural sources.</p> <p>The "Territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone" are the areas of land in the national territory that a Member State has designated as vulnerable zone and notified to the Commission in application of provisions of Article 3(2) and (4) of the Council Directive 91/676/EEC.</p> <p>Note that, the territory designed as Nitrate Vulnerable Zone corresponds to the whole national territory in the case of Member States that, based on provisions of Article 3(4) of Council Directive 91/676/EEC, are exempt from the obligation to identify specific vulnerable zones because they have established and apply action programmes throughout their national territory.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Administrative data
Source	<p>Source 1: DG ENV</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>DG ENV</u>: preliminary data, under checking with the MS.</p> <p>According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above)</p> <p>Most recent year: 2005</p> <p>Nuts level: 0</p> <p>Completeness: EU-25 (not available for BG & RO)</p> <p>Collection frequency: under constant update</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	15 - Water use

Measurement of the indicator	% irrigated UAA
Definition of the indicator	<p>Agriculture is an essential driving force in the management of water use. New production methods and irrigation play an important role in the development of the agricultural sector, but improvements in agricultural productivity often put a great pressure on natural resources. That is the case of water use for irrigation, especially during dry periods.</p> <p>According to the definition applied in Farm Structure Surveys of Eurostat (Reg. 571/88 and Commission Decision 2000/115) :</p> <p><u>Irrigated area</u> is defined as the area of irrigated crops, i.e. the area of crops which have actually been irrigated at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey date. Crops under glass and kitchen gardens, which are almost always irrigated, should not be included.</p> <p><u>Utilised Agricultural Area</u> consists in the total area taken up by arable land, permanent grassland, permanent crops and kitchen gardens. To ensure consistency with what is measured under "irrigated area", one should take out of total UAA the area of crops under glass and kitchen gardens. Nevertheless, this causes negligible change.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings – Results of the Farm Structure Surveys from 1990 onwards – Land use – Land use overview – Irrigation by regions</p> <p>Area of crops under glass and kitchen gardens: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries – Agriculture – Structure of agricultural holdings – Results of the Farm Structure Surveys from 1990 onwards – Land use – Land use overview – Land use by regions and agricultural area size classes</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 or 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: every 2 or 3 years (see chapter "FSS" in the presentation of the sources)</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 2	IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COUNTRYSIDE THROUGH LAND MANAGEMENT
Baseline indicator for context	16 - Protective forests concerning primarily soil, water and other ecosystem functions

Measurement of the indicator	FOWL area managed primarily for soil & water protection (MCPFE 5.1 class 3.1)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator corresponds to MCPFE (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) indicator number 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions", class 3.1.</p> <p>It relates to Forest and Other Wooded Land (FOWL)</p> <p>Forests play important roles in the protection of soil or the surface under the forest cover, for instance, for protection against erosion. Forests are also essential for the maintenance of water resources and of water cycles such as the protection of water reservoirs or filtering of water, modification of water cycle and run-off. In addition, protective forests guarantee other important ecosystem functions, like the maintenance of clean air, stabilization of local climate, securing the timber line in alpine and polar areas, etc.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, the <u>forest and other wooded land</u> where the above-stated protective functions are the primary management objective have to be designed in compliance to the "MCPFE Assessment Guidelines for Protected and Protective Forest and Other Wooded Land in Europe", class 3: "Main management objective "Protective Functions", subclass 3.1: "Management clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Designated protective areas</u> comply the following principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of legal basis - Long term commitment (minimum 20 years) - Explicit designation for the protection of biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements or protective functions of forest and other wooded land • <u>Class 3: Main management objective "Protective Functions"</u> implies that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management is clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity of other ecosystem functions (class 3.1), or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards (class 3.2). - Forests and other wooded lands are explicitly designed to fulfill protective functions in management plans or other legally authorized equivalents. - Any operation negatively affecting soil or water or the ability to protect other ecosystem functions, or the ability to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards is prevented.
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: <u>"State of Europe's Forests 2003 – The MCPFE report on sustainable Forest management in Europe"</u> Protective FOWL: Table 5.1: Protective forest and other wooded land, according to MCPFE assessment guidelines</p> <p>Total FOWL: Table 1.2.a: Area and change of forest and other wooded land</p>

	Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<u>MCPFE 2003</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2000/2002 Nuts level: 0 Completeness: 23 MS (not available for BE, EE, IT, RO) Collection frequency: next MCPFE report is scheduled for 2007
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	17 – Population density

Measurement of the indicator	Population density
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator consists in the density of the average total population, i.e. the ratio of the population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.</p> <p>Most Member States calculate the average population as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1st January for two consecutive years, with the exception of Germany (average of twelve monthly figures), Ireland (mid-April population), United Kingdom (30 June population), Denmark, Spain and Netherlands (1st July registered population).</p> <p>Area refers to the total land area.</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	Inhabitants / km ²
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: Density : General and regional statistics - Regions – Demographic Statistics - Population and area – Population density</p> <p>Population : General and regional statistics - Regions - Population and area – Average annual population by sex</p> <p>Area : General and regional statistics - Regions – Demographic Statistics - Population and area – Area of the regions</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2003 (2002 for Scotland and Northern Ireland) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	18 - Age structure

Measurement of the indicator	% people aged (0-14) y.o. / (15-64) y.o. / >=65 y.o. in total population
Definition of the indicator	<p>This context indicator covers the age structure of the whole population. The following age groups are defined for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years old • Share of people aged 15-64 years old • Share of people aged 65 years old and over <p>To get data at NUTS 3 level, data from the Census 2001 have been used where available.</p> <p>Census covers the total population at its usual residence. There are persons usually resident and present at the time of the Census, and persons usually resident but temporarily absent at the time of the Census; but not persons temporarily present at the time of the Census who are usually resident elsewhere. A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest.</p> <p>When data of the Census were not available, population can be either the population on 1 January or the average population during the year. Unless otherwise stipulated, the population on 1 January is used consisting in the inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down according to the following age groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of people aged 0-14 years old • Share of people aged 15-64 years old • Share of people aged 65 years old and over <p>This indicator can be further broken down by gender.</p>

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat <i>Census 2001</i> Population and social conditions – Population – Census - Regional level census 2001 round – Population Structure</p> <p>Source 2: Eurostat <i>Population statistical data</i> General and regional statistics – Regions – Demographic statistics – Population and area – Average population by sex and age</p> <p>Source 3: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<u>Eurostat:</u> <i>Census</i>

	<p>According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above)</p> <p>Most recent year: census "2001"</p> <p>Nuts level: 3</p> <p>Completeness: 23 MS (not available for BE; DK; DE21i; GR300; FR 91,92,93 & 94, LV006 & 007; MT; PL 111, 112 & 113; PT 150, 200 & 300, BG).</p> <p>Collection frequency: every 10 years</p> <p><i>Annual population</i></p> <p>According to definition: yes</p> <p>Most recent year: 2003</p> <p>Nuts level: 2 (3 for BG)</p> <p>Completeness: EU-27</p> <p>Collection frequency: yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	19 - Structure of the Economy

Measurement of the indicator	% GVA by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator gives an overview of the relative importance of the different branches in terms of Gross Value Added (GVA).</p> <p><u>GVA</u> is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.</p> <p>Output is valued at basic prices, GVA is valued at basic prices and intermediate consumption is valued at purchasers' prices.</p> <p>Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. Total refers to GVA in branches A to P of NACE rev.1.1.</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down by branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of GVA in primary sector • Share of GVA in secondary sector • Share of GVA in tertiary sector

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: General and regional statistics – Regions - Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Gross value added at basic prices at NUTS level 3</p> <p>At national level, the following series is more up-to-date, and has been used for the calculation of the EU aggregates: Economy and Finance – National accounts (including GDP) - Annual national accounts - Breakdowns (main aggregates and employment by industry, investment by product and consumption by purpose) - Breakdown by 6 branches (NACE A6) - Breakdown by 6 branches - Macroeconomic aggregates at current prices</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2002 (2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	20 – Structure of employment

Measurement of the indicator	% employment by branch (Primary / Secondary / Tertiary sector)
Definition of the indicator	<p>This indicator gives an overview of the relative importance of the different branches in terms of employment</p> <p>In Economic Accounts, total employment (ESA 1995, 11.11) covers all persons – both employees and the self-employed - in a specific region.</p> <p>In the European Union Labour Force Survey, employment covers all persons in employment that are aged 15 year and having work for pay or profit regardless the number of hours per week.</p> <p>Preferred source is the Economic Accounts.</p> <p>Primary sector covers divisions 01 to 05 or branches A & B of NACE rev.1.1. Secondary sector covers divisions 10 to 45 or branches C to F of NACE rev.1.1. Tertiary sector covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Economic Accounts divisions 50 to 95 or branches G to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey branches G to Q of NACE rev.1.1. <p>Total refers to employment in branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Economic Accounts: A to P of NACE rev.1.1. • In Labour Force Survey A to Q of NACE rev.1.1. <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator is broken down by branches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of employment in primary sector • Share of employment in secondary sector • Share of employment in tertiary sector <p>This indicator can be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gender: Female employment rate • age: Young people (aged 15-24) employment rate

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Employment by branch (1000 p.) <i>Economic accounts-ESA95</i> Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Economic accounts-ESA95 – Branch accounts-ESA95 – Employment at NUTS level 3</p> <p><i>Labour Force Survey</i> Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market-Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2</p> <p>For shares as well as for gender and age breakdowns, data from LFS could be used: Eurostat - General and regional statistics – Regions – Regional labour market-Employment by economic activity at NUTS level 1 and 2 Gender and age breakdowns are available on request.</p>

	Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat</u> <i>Economic accounts-ESA95</i> According to definition: to be calculated (see definitions above) Most recent year: 2002 (2001 for HU, UK; 2003 already available for some countries) Nuts level: 3 Completeness: 25 MS (not available for NL, RO) Collection frequency: Yearly</p> <p><i>Labour Force Survey (used for NL, RO)</i> According to definition: yes Most recent year: 2004 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 Collection frequency: Yearly</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	21 – Long-term unemployment

Measurement of the indicator	% long-term unemployment (as a share of active population)
Definition of the indicator	<p>The long-term unemployment rate is the share of unemployed persons since 12 months or more in the total number of active persons in the labour market (according to the methodology of the EU Structural Indicators).</p> <p>Unemployed persons are all persons aged 15 to 74 who were not employed during the reference week, had actively sought work during the past four weeks and were ready to begin work immediately or within two weeks.</p> <p>The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of the search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of search for a job).</p> <p>Active persons are those who are either employed or unemployed, employed persons being all persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay or profit, or who were temporarily absent from such work. Family workers are included.</p> <p>All these terms refer to the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator can be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female long-term unemployment • Age: Young people (20-24 y.o.) long-term unemployment

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat Long term unemployment General and regional statistics - Regional labour market –Regional unemployment - LFS adjusted series - Long-term unemployment (12 months and more), at NUTS levels 1 and 2</p> <p>Economically active population General and regional statistics - Regional labour market – Regional economically active population - LFS series and LFS adjusted series - Economically active population by sex and age, at NUTS levels 1 and 2</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat:</u> According to definition: to be calculated as : long term unemployment / economically active population</p> <p>Most recent year: 2003 Nuts level: 2 Completeness: EU-27 (except, at regional level, DE41 & 42) Collection frequency: quarterly at national level, yearly at regional level</p>

Registration frequency	On the basis of availability
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AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	22 - Educational attainment

Measurement of the indicator	% adults (25_64) with Medium & High educational attainment
Definition of the indicator	<p><u>Educational attainment</u> of a person is the highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 1997 is the standard classification on educational attainment at EU level.</p> <p>The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma.</p> <p>The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding "no answers" to the question 'highest level of education successfully completed'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.</p> <p>Based on ISCED 1997, the following levels are taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low: ISCED levels 0 to 2 i.e. pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education. Persons with no education (illiterate) are included in the code ISCED 0. - Medium: ISCED levels 3 & 4 i.e. upper secondary and post secondary non-tertiary education. - High: ISCED levels 5 & 6 i.e. tertiary education. <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Subdivision	<p>This indicator can be further broken down according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender: Female education attainment level • Age: youth (20_24) education attainment level (this corresponds to the EU Structural Indicator n° II.9.1)

Unit of measurement	Number %
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (Member State will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: Eurostat: General and regional statistics - Regions - Regional labour market - Regional socio-demographic labour force statistics - LFS series – Population aged 15 and over by sex, age and highest level of education attained, at NUTS levels 1 and 2</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>Eurostat</u>:</p> <p>According to definition: to be calculated (see definition above)</p> <p>Most recent year: 2004</p> <p>Nuts level: 2</p> <p>Completeness: EU-27 (not available for FR 91, 92, 93 & 94)</p> <p>Collection frequency: quarterly at MS level, yearly at regional level</p>
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

AXIS 3	IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS AND ENCOURAGING DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
Baseline indicator for context	23 - Internet infrastructure

Measurement of the indicator	DSL coverage
Definition of the indicator	<p>DSL coverage is the percentage of the population that is depending on switches equipped for DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) and / or living in houses passed by an upgraded cable. This includes individuals and businesses located too far away from the switches to be reached, underestimating effective coverage.</p> <p>A 2004 Commission Communication {COM(2004) 369: "Connecting Europe at High Speed: National Broadband Strategies"} gave the following definition for broadband: "a wide range of technologies that have been developed to support the delivery of innovative interactive services, equipped with always-on functionality, providing broad bandwidth capacity that evolves over time, and allowing the simultaneous use of both voice and data services."</p> <p>The two main access technologies are DSL and cable modem. Deployment of cable modem in scarcely populated areas involves high costs and is not expected to have a significant impact. Moreover, the two access technologies are often overlapping.</p> <p>The data are collected through a survey of telecom operators. As telecom operators are not able to make the difference between residential and business use, broadband data are typically presented in terms of population. This same methodology is used by the Communication Committee (which is made of national regulatory authorities and provide the official data on broadband penetration also for the structural indicators) and by for example the OECD.</p> <p>Where data corresponding to the delimitation of rural areas used for context related baseline indicator n°1 "Designation of rural areas" are not available, a best approximation at a higher geographical level should be provided.</p>
Sub-indicators	-

Unit of measurement	%
Level of collection	National priority level / national programme level
Responsible actor for collection	Each member state should also indicate for each indicator the responsible person within the programme management body. He or she needs to ensure the collection of his or her indicator (MS will complete).
Collection method / good practice	Statistical data
Source	<p>Source 1: DG INFSO The file is from ldate, a consultant that made a study for DG INFSO on development of broadband access and providing the breakdown rural/suburban/urban areas. A presentation of results is available in the report "Digital divide forum report: broadband access and public support in underserved areas", of July 2005</p> <p>Source 2: National source: Consult the Member State</p>
Availability	<p><u>DG INFSO:</u></p> <p>According to definition: yes</p> <p>Most recent year: 12/2004</p> <p>Nuts level: 0, with a breakdown by rural / suburban / urban areas.</p> <p>Caution: this breakdown differs from the OECD definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas: areas with population density > 500 inhabitants /km² • Suburban areas: areas with population density > 100 and < 500 inhabitants /km² • Rural areas: areas with population density < 100 inhabitants /km² <p>Completeness: EU-15 (EU-25 foreseen for 2006)</p>

	Collection frequency: every 6 months
Registration frequency	On the basis of availability

Main sources

- **CORINE Land Cover.**

The Corine Land Cover project was adopted by the European Commission in 1985 (Directorate General "Environment") then managed by the European Topic Centre of the European Environment Agency in 1993.

The aim of Corine Land Cover is to provide information on land cover and on the state of the environment in the European Union. Corine Land Cover is a cartographic tool which covers every national territory where the survey is undertaken.

CORINE Land Cover databases are obtained through computer assisted interpretation of satellite images acquired in 1990 and 2000, offering the possibility to describe the geographic distribution of specific land cover changes in a geo-referenced approach.

CORINE land cover (CLC) describes land cover (and partly land use) with a three-level nomenclature of 44 classes. CLC was elaborated based on the visual interpretation of satellite images (Spot, Landsat TM and MSS). Ancillary data (aerial photographs, topographic or vegetation maps, statistics, local knowledge) is used to refine interpretation and assign classes. The CLC database is based on a standard production methodology characterised by the following elements: Mapping scale is 1:100 000. Mapping accuracy is 100 m. The minimum mapping unit for the inventory is 25 ha for areas, and 100 m for linear elements.

Website of Corine Land Cover is:

<http://dataservice.eea.eu.int/dataservice/available2.asp?type=findkeyword&theme=clc2000>

- **Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)**

The concept of the FADN was launched in 1965, when Council Regulation 79/65 established the legal basis for the organisation of the network. It consists of an annual survey carried out by the Member States of the European Union. The services responsible in the Union for the operation of the FADN collect every year accountancy data from a sample of the agricultural holdings in the European Union. Derived from national surveys, the FADN is the only source of micro-economic data that is harmonised, i.e. the bookkeeping principles are the same in all countries. Holdings are selected to take part in the survey on the basis of sampling plans established at the level of each region in the Union. The survey does not cover all the agricultural holdings in the Union but only those which due to their size could be considered commercial. The methodology applied aims to provide representative data along three dimensions: region, economic size and type of farming. While the European Commission is the primary user of analyses based on FADN-data, aggregated data can be found in the Standard Results database.

Website of FADN is: http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/rica/dwh/index_en.cfm

- **Farm Structure Survey (FSS)**

The purpose of the Community surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings, also referred to as farm structure surveys (FSS), is to obtain reliable data, at regular intervals, on the structure of agricultural holdings in the European Union, in particular on land use, livestock and labour force. It was first conducted in 1966-67. FSS are carried out at intervals of two to three years. Approximately every ten years, a full

scope is carried out in the form of an agricultural census. They usually contain more extensive information than those in the mid-term years, particularly regarding labour data. From 1975, results were held on a computer databank in the form of standard tables. Since survey 1990, individual (micro) data are transmitted to Eurostat and stored in a new database (Eurofarm).

Data are available at country level, standard region and district level (for intermediate surveys, only for MS carrying on a census). The results are published 2 to 3 years after the reference year of the survey.

Data is disseminated through hard copy publication, New Cronos, and on request.

Website of Eurostat is: <http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal>

- ***IRENA project.***

DG Agriculture, DG Environment, DG Eurostat and DG Joint Research Centre have agreed to pool skills and resources with the European Environment Agency to assess the integration of the environment into the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and in particular to develop indicators to monitor such integration, i.e. agri-environmental indicators (AEI), through the project known as IRENA (Indicator Reporting on the Integration of Environmental Concerns into Agriculture Policy).

The purpose of the IRENA project is to compile and develop a set of agri-environmental indicators, to provide related databases at the appropriate geographical level, and to produce an indicator-based assessment of the integration of environmental concerns into EU agricultural policy. The data sets contain aggregated data, typically on a country level, with geographical coverage of at least the 15 EU Member States. The data can be found on the website of the European Environment Agency.

Website of IRENA is: <http://webpubs.eea.eu.int/content/irena/index.htm>

- ***Labour Force Survey (LFS)***

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses. Its purpose is to provide information on the labour market that can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies.

The survey seeks information on respondents' personal circumstances and their labour market status during a specific reference period, normally a period of one week or four weeks (depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

The LFS is carried out under a European Union Directive and uses internationally agreed concepts and definitions. It is the source of the internationally comparable (International Labour Organisation) measure known as 'ILO unemployment'. Data can be found on the Eurostat website.

Website of Eurostat is: <http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal>

- ***National Accounts of European System of Accounts (ESA)***

National Accounts are compiled in accordance with the European System of Accounts ([ESA 1995](#)) adopted in the form of a Council Regulation dated 25 June 1996, N° 2223/96 and originally published in the Official Journal L310 of the 30/11/1996.

Data are provided by the National Statistical Institutes' Accounts Departments. Data come from many sources, including administrative data from government, censuses, and surveys of businesses and households. Sources vary from country to country and may cover a large set of economic, social, financial and environmental items,

which need not always be strictly related to National Accounts. In any case, there is no one single survey source for National Accounts.

The periods referred to are years. Data cover the period from 1995 to the actual calendar year minus 2.

Data are disseminated simultaneously to all interested parties through a database update and on Eurostat website (see “Dissemination formats” below for more details).

National data are published by the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) following national dissemination calendars.

Website of Eurostat is: <http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal>

- ***Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA)***

The Temperate and Boreal Forest Resources Assessment (TBFRA) 2000, is the latest in a series of surveys of the temperate and boreal countries carried out every ten years by ECE and FAO. TBFRA 2000 is a part of the global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) process led by the FAO Forestry Department.

Based on the expert knowledge of country correspondents in all European countries, the Report Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA-2000) presents the most recent and the best possible information on the forest resources of the fifty-five industrialized temperate/boreal countries (including the whole ECE region, meaning the EU Member States, the other EEA countries, Switzerland and the candidate countries), covering practically all aspects and functions of the forest. It presents validated national statistical data, adjusted to the TBFRA standards, graphs, tabular and textual information and analysis in the following specific thematic areas: areas of forest and other wooded land, ownership and management status, wood supply and carbon sequestration, biological diversity and environmental protection, forest condition and damage, and protective and socioeconomic functions.

Website of TBFRA is: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/fra>

Based on these efforts, the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) and UNECE/FAO have joined forces to develop a comprehensive report (State of Europe’s forests 2003) about the state of sustainable forest management in Europe over the last ten years. This assessment is based on a list of indicators: “Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management”, adopted by the MCPFE Expert Level Meeting 7-8 October 2002, Vienna, Austria.

Those documents are available at: <http://www.mcpfe.org>

The Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA 2005) has been released in early 2006.

The above mentioned reports as well as TBFRA 2000 database are available at the website of the UNECE: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber/>

Correspondence between the NUTS levels and the national administrative units

	NUTS 1		NUTS 2		NUTS 3	
BE	Régions	3	Provinces	11	Arrondissements	43
CZ	Území	1	Oblasti	8	Kraje	14
DK	-	1	-	1	Amter	15
DE	Länder	16	Regierungsbezirke (in most cases)	41	Kreise	439
EE	-	1	-	1	Groups of Maakond	5
GR	Groups of development regions	4	Development regions	13	Nomoi	51
ES	Agrupación de comunidades autónomas	7	Comunidades y ciudades autónomas	19	Provincias + Ceuta y Melilla	52
FR	Z.E.A.T + DOM	9	Régions + DOM	26	Départements	100
IE	-	1	Regions	2	Regional Authority Regions	8
IT	Gruppi di regioni	5	Regioni	21	Provincia	103
CY	-	1	-	1	-	1
LV	-	1	-	1	Reģioni	6
LT	-	1	-	1	Apskritis	10
LU	-	1	-	1	-	1
HU	Statisztikai nagyrégiók	3	Tervezési-statisztikai régiók	7	Megyék + Budapest	20
MT	-	1	-	1	Gzejjer	2
NL	Landsdelen	4	Provincies	12	COROP regio's	40
AT	Gruppen von Bundesländern	3	Bundesländer	9	Gruppen von Politischen Bezirken	35
PL	Regiony	6	Województwa	16	Podregiony	45
PT	Continente + Regiões autónomas	3	Comissões de coordenação regional + Regiões autónomas	7	Grupos de Concelhos	30
SI	-	1	-	1	Statistične regije	12
SK	-	1	Oblasti	4	Kraje	8
FI	Manner-Suomi, Ahvenanmaa / Fasta Finland, Åland	2	Suuralueet / Storområden	5	Maakunnat / Landskap	20
SE	-	1	Riksområden	8	Län	21
UK:		12		37		133
England	Government Office Regions	9	Counties (some grouped); Inner and Outer London	30	Upper tier authorities or groups of lower tier authorities (unitary authorities or districts)	93
Wales	Country	1	Groups of unitary authorities	2	Groups of unitary authorities	12
Scotland	Country	1	Groups of unitary authorities or LECs	4	Groups of unitary authorities or LECs (or parts thereof)	23
N.Ireland	Country	1	Country	1	Groups of districts	5
EU-25		89		254		1214
EU-15		72		213		1091
BG	Rajon	2	Rajon na Planirane / Planning Regions	6	Oblasti	28
RO	n.a.		Regions	8	Judet + Bucuresti	42
EU-27		91		268		1284

Source: Eurostat – Regions – Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics August 2005