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From: Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director

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To: Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union

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Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT [...] Accompanying the Commission Delegated Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council supplementing Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the Single Market Programme

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Delegations will find attached document [...] (2023) XXX draft - SWD (2023) 271 FINAL.

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Brussels, XXX  
[...] (2023) XXX draft

**COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

[...]

*Accompanying the*

**Commission Delegated Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council  
supplementing Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the  
Council as regards the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the  
Single Market Programme**

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## 1. Introduction to the Single Market Programme

Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of 24 June 2021<sup>1</sup> established the Single Market Programme (hereinafter SMP).

The Single Market Programme (SMP) is the EU funding programme to help the single market reach its full potential and ensure Europe's recovery after the pandemic.

The single market has been at the heart of the EU for nearly 3 decades. It enables citizens to live, work and travel wherever they wish, and offers consumers protection and greater choice of high-quality products and services at lower prices. Through legal certainty, access to markets and financial services, investment opportunities and access to funding, the single market is also a launch pad for our companies. However, the single market is yet to materialise in a number of areas and can improve in others, and that a well-functioning single market is crucial for the resilience of our economy.

The SMP will improve the functioning of the internal market; help protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It will support the design, implementation and enforcement of Union legislation underpinning the proper functioning of the single market for goods and services. It will also assist the digitalisation of services and business operations, facilitate market access and international co-operation especially in the areas of company law and contract and extra-contractual law, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, financial services and competition. It will set standards and promote human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and enhance cooperation between the competent authorities. Contributing to all areas, the programme will support the development, production and dissemination of high-quality, comparable, timely and reliable European statistics on all EU policies.

With €4.2 billion over the period of 2021-2027, it provides an integrated package to support and strengthen the governance of the single market and pools crucial activities financed under several previous programmes and new activities, englobing the following key objectives:

- Making the **internal market** work better with improved market surveillance, problem-solving support to citizens and business, and enhanced competition policy
- Strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs);
- Developing effective European **standards** and international financial and non-financial reporting and auditing standards;
- Ensuring a high level of consumer protection, product safety and a stronger voice for **consumers**;
- Ensuring a safe and sustainable **food chain**;
- Producing and disseminating high quality European **statistics**.

## 2. Purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

In line with article 17 of the SMP regulation, the Commission has developed a tailored monitoring

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014 (OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 1).

and evaluation framework (MEF) which purpose is to ensure the effective assessment of the SMP's progress towards the achievement of its objectives.

The purpose of this Staff Working Document is to illustrate the SMP monitoring and evaluation framework, by describing the framework's intervention logic, listing and defining the complete set of indicators for monitoring and evaluation, and laying down the MFF data management strategy implemented.

Progress reports are issued to monitor the performance of the SMP. These reports provide information on the implementation of the policy priorities laid down in the multi-annual work programme, supported with indicator data. They should include a summary of the lessons learnt and, where appropriate, of the obstacles encountered, and shortfalls discovered in the context of the activities of the programme that took place in the year in question. Those progress reports will be communicated to the European Parliament and the Council and will be used as input for this monitoring and evaluation framework.

In addition to the annual reports, the MEF includes, but is not limited to, an interim and final evaluation to be carried out by the Commission. An interim evaluation of the SMP shall be carried out once there is sufficient information available about its implementation, but no later than four years after the start of that implementation. In its interim evaluation, the Commission shall assess the performance of the SMP, including aspects such as its effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and relevance, as well as the synergies within the SMP and its Union added value. At the end of the implementation of the SMP, but no later than four years after the end of the programme, a final evaluation of the SMP shall be carried out by the Commission.

### 3. Intervention logic

The monitoring and evaluation framework is underpinned by the following intervention logic, presented in part I – general terms on SMP and part II – pillar specific part II for each of the 6 specific objectives.

#### 3.1. Challenges and needs

The Single Market is a **cornerstone** of the European Union. It enables citizens to live, work and travel wherever they wish, and it offers consumers protection, safety and greater choice at lower prices. Through legal certainty, access to markets, broader investment opportunities and access to funding, economies of scale and links to cross border value chains, the Single Market is also a launch pad for our companies and a magnet for foreign investment.

Since its inception, it has proved a major **contributor** to growth, competitiveness and employment. It is one of Europe's major achievements and its best asset in an increasingly global world. It is also an engine for building a stronger, more balanced and fairer EU economy.

To fully deliver the Single Market on the ground, the substantial body of EU legislation and standards underpinning it is not sufficient in itself. Adopting rules is only one part of the picture; making them work is just as important: citizens and businesses need to know their rights, local administrations need to know how to apply the rules and courts need to know how to enforce them. Information tools, training programmes or emergency mechanisms need to be in place.

The **achievements** of the Single Market are not irreversible. They will require continued investment in the future not only to be preserved but also to achieve their full potential and for the EU to be able to address new economic challenges. In view of the increasing pressure from global competitors and in the absence of appropriate financing, there is a risk that the effectiveness of the Single Market would be undermined with fragmentation and increasing protectionist tendencies within the EU. This would in turn impact the way citizens perceived the benefits of European

integration. The EU has an interest, therefore, in ensuring that such support framework **continues** to function to the benefit of the EU economy and citizens.

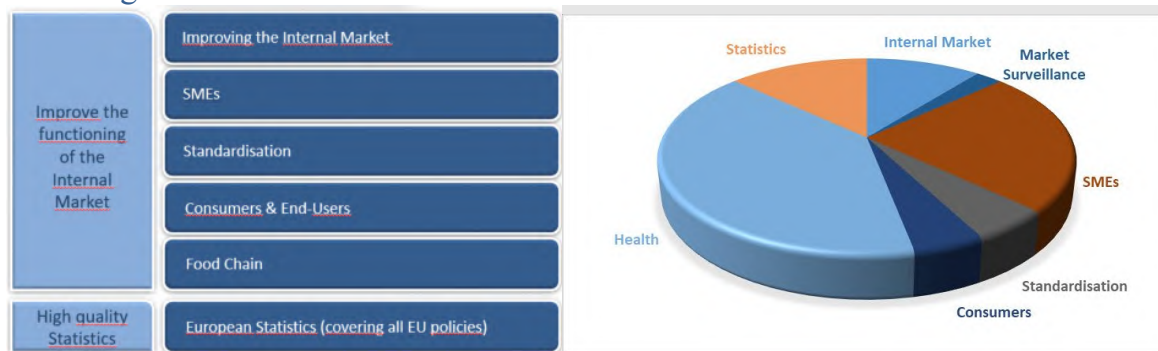
A well-functioning single market is crucial for our economy to recover from the pandemic. The SMP is the EU funding programme to help the single market reach its **full potential**. It contributes to ensuring restoration after COVID-19 hit and fulfil green and digital transitions of Europe's industrial ecosystems.

In a context of budgetary constraints, the EU needs to **seek synergies** and prevent duplication and fragmentation in its support to the Single Market. It also needs to ensure greater visibility and coherence of its action towards Single Market users, who may find in particular the proliferation of tools and support programmes confusing.

Financial support within the EU Budget is thus indispensable to help ensure the effective operation of the Single Market. This is ultimately a matter of trust in the EU, in its capacity to create growth and jobs while protecting the public interest.

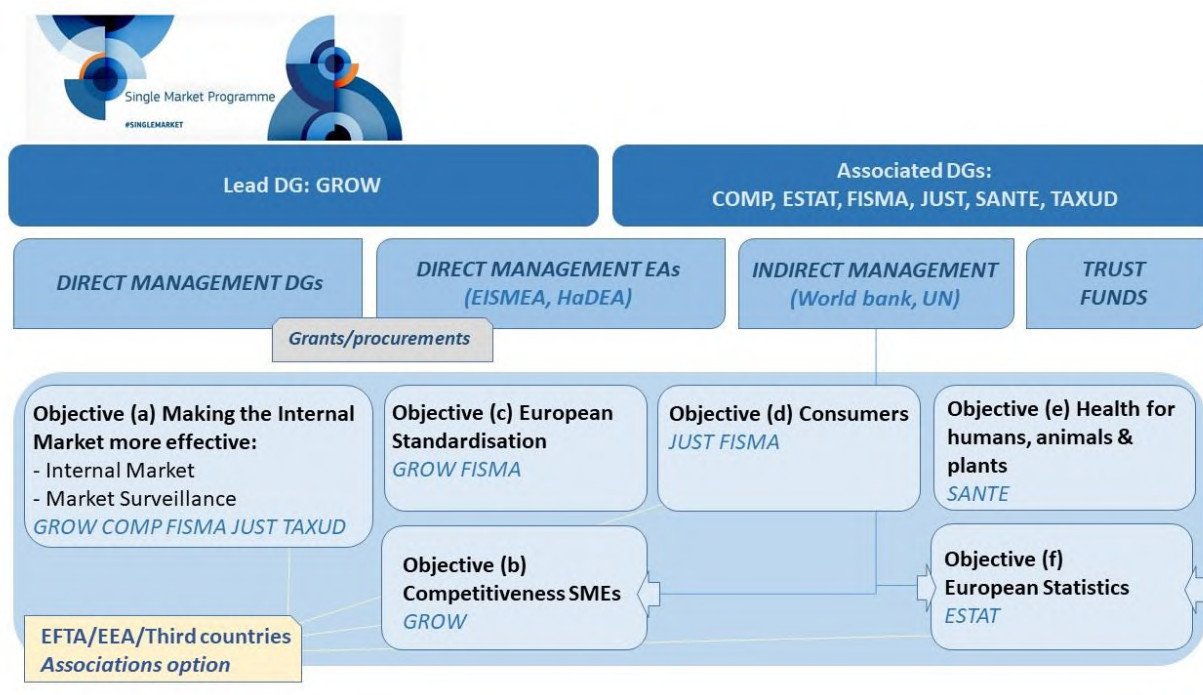
As a result, the Commission concluded on the need to propose a programme for the Single Market for the next multiannual financial framework.

### 3.2. Budget



The budget of 4.208 billion is implemented under direct management of the European Commission (COMP, ESTAT, FISMA, GROW, JUST, SANTE, TAXUD) with support of two executive agencies, using in particular (but not exclusively) grants and procurement:

- European Innovation Council and SME Executive Agency (EISMEA): activities in the area of internal market, Standardisation, SMEs and Consumers;
- European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA): activities in the area of the Food chain pillar.



### 3.3. Design intervention logic

For the first time ever, the European budget includes financial support exclusively addressed to preserve the **well-functioning of the internal market**, at the heart of the European project. The SMP's integrated setup will allow a more agile financing framework, which will lead to efficient use of synergies across ecosystems.

The goal is to help the Single Market reach its **full potential** and remain the ultimate engine of **Europe's recovery**. Through legal certainty, access to markets, broader investment opportunities and access to funding, economies of scale and links to cross border value chains, the Single Market is a launch pad for our companies and a magnet for foreign investment. All the activities are united by shared operational content specific objectives to regulate, implement, facilitate, enforce and protect various activities and actors within the internal market and thereby empowering and protecting stakeholders. Each of the 14 budget lines in the scope of one of the 6 programme objectives contributes (according to specific relevance) to the identified content specific objectives, overall to assessed in an integrated manner.

One of the ambitions of the SMP is to create and develop synergies and further simplify the programme, beyond the mere juxtaposition of policy objectives. Some of the potential synergies are already in place and exploited, others still need to be fostered.

#### **Flexibility**

As all 14 financial budget lines belong to the same budgetary heading of the MFF, autonomous transfers of appropriations by the Commission between lines are made much easier. In the context of the global transfer, a first transfer in commitments took place between DG TAXUD and DG SANTE/DG JUST (after a limited transfer outside the chapter to cover needs identified by DG BUDG). More extensive use of such transfers is expected in the future, particularly for payment appropriations which are less predictable. A budgetary governance note covers the different aspects of budget management within the SMP.

#### **Simplification in programme structure and management**

The internal governance mechanism of the programme is set up to help steer the programme and to achieve better efficiency in the joint implementation of the SMP. The SMP Governance Group

(high level representation of the 7 DGs) steers the programme. The SMP coordination team within GROW organizes and cooperates with all SMP policy units throughout the 7 DGs in the overall management and implementation of the programme. In particular, it organises the meetings of the SMP Clubs, which acts as an informal forum to discover and develop synergies across the programme (members are policy units of all SMP DGs). Furthermore, it coordinates the drafting of the annual financing decision and work programmes and their adoption, and informs/consults DGs on any relevant developments (e.g. third countries participation etc.)

### **Synergies**

The ambition of the SMP is to take an active part in the transition to a Green and Digital Single Market thanks to synergies achieved. Some synergies need to be further developed in the coming years concerning policies within the SMP:

*At the level of cross-cutting subjects:* A number of cross-cutting subjects exist within the programme, involving several different programme pillars. As a simple example, dealing with standardisation can have an impact on SME policies, on consumers, on food matters, etc.

- A first step will be to identify these cross-cutting subjects, in a workshop involving policy officers from the seven DGs participating in the SMP.
- The second step will be to check which actions in the different work programmes could coincide with the cross-cutting subjects.
- A third step will be to build up common activities where possible, focussing more particularly on green and digital transition aspects.

*At a more sectoral approach:* Certain sectors of the economy may be concerned by several pillars of the SMP. Identifying these sectors at policy unit level (under supervision of the DGs) may allow building common activities involving the different budget lines of the programme. For industrial sectors, an approach by ecosystems will be privileged.

#### *Synergies on support activities*

Certain support activities such as missions, trainings or databases management could in certain cases be put in common. Developing synergies in that area would allow rationalising the limited administrative budget allocated to the programme. Input from the participating DGs is necessary, particularly on the technical aspects.

A SMP communication toolkit (narrative, visual identity, factsheet, corporate webpage) was developed and finalised at programme level in cooperation with the participating DGs, for internal and external communication purposes. An Internal Communication Network has been set up in the lead of DG GROW to ensure a common approach and SMP “branding” mind-set bringing together the relevant Internal Communication units and policy units within the DGs.

#### *Synergies between programmes*

Synergies can also be envisaged across different MFF programmes. This work is currently at its very first stage with EISMEA (implementing several innovation-related programmes). The SMP DGs will be kept informed on this question and closely involved in any preparatory work.

### **3.4. Content intervention logic – Activities**

The SMP will provide financial support for activities including

- Support for the effective enforcement and modernisation of the Union legal framework through data-gathering and analyses;
- Studies, assessments, analyses and evaluations;

- Capacity-building activities and facilitation of joint actions between Member States and between their competent authorities and the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;
- Financing of mechanisms allowing individuals, consumers and business representatives to contribute to decision-making processes;
- Support for bodies involved in developing high-quality international financial and non-financial reporting and auditing standards, facilitating their integration into the Union law, and promoting the innovation and development of best practices in corporate reporting;
- Support for actions enhancing the participation of consumers and other end-users of financial services in financial services policy making, promoting a better understanding of the financial sector and of the different categories of commercialised financial products and ensuring that the interests of consumers in the area of retail financial services are protected;
- Strengthening the exchange and dissemination of expertise and knowledge.

This is complemented by very specific and targeted types of actions in a number of areas including improvement of competitiveness, notably of SMEs; standardisation and emergency measures along the food chain and protection of human, animal and plant health, as well as animal welfare. The SMP also includes specific activities for implementing the framework for financing the development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.

### 3.5. Results

The programme will help **businesses** thrive and sell their products and services across the EU, thanks to clear EU standards, effective competition enforcement, and a stable and safe financial environment.

It will help public **administrations** cooperate with each other so that documents or data submitted in one EU country are not submitted again in another.

It will allow basic administrative **procedures** to move fully online. It will enhance national administrations' cooperation against financial crime.

It will ensure that the highest level of product safety and of health for humans, animals and plants is the norm, that European **consumer rights** are respected and enforced in every EU Member State.

Access to reliable European statistics will allow both public and private **entities, and citizens**, to make informed decisions and to actively participate in the democratic process.

It will facilitate **synergies** for a more efficient **budgetary spending**, help prevent duplication and fragmentation, and help to focus action on priorities essential for the recovery.

### 3.6. Impact and external factors

The Single Market Programme will substantially contribute to delivering a **strong** Single Market on the ground. The financial support within the EU Budget is indispensable to help ensure the effective operation of the Single Market.

By strengthening the governance and the effectiveness of the Single Market, the Single Market Programme can benefit our citizens and businesses in their daily lives, and help to allow their voice to be heard in policymaking.

By regrouping and reinforcing key existing programmes and budgetary means related to competitiveness, financial services, freedom of movement, consumer protection, competition, the food chain, standardisation and statistics, this new programme will bring more security, transparency and fairness, helping our Single Market economy become an essential **engine** for

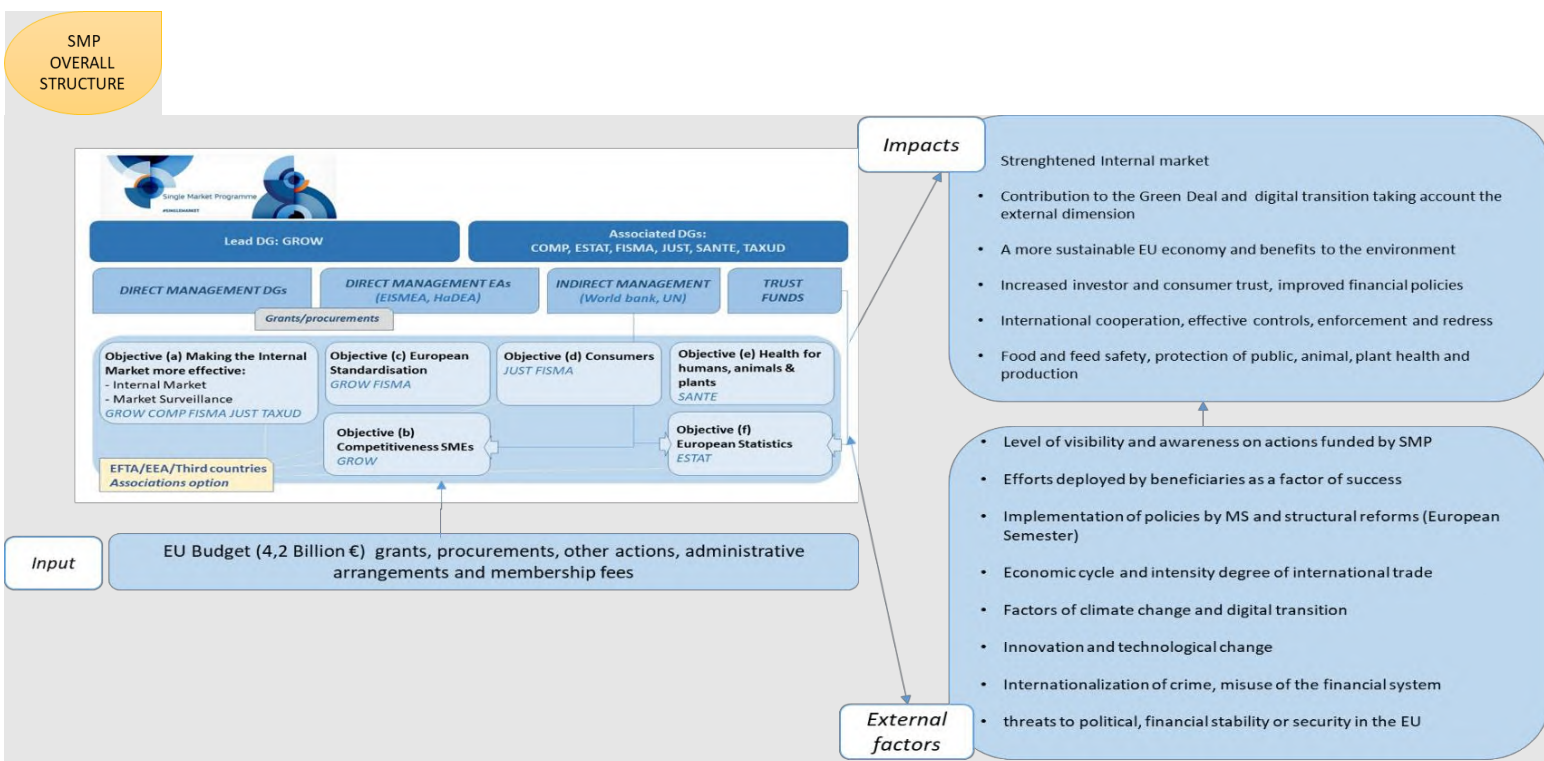
Europe's recovery.

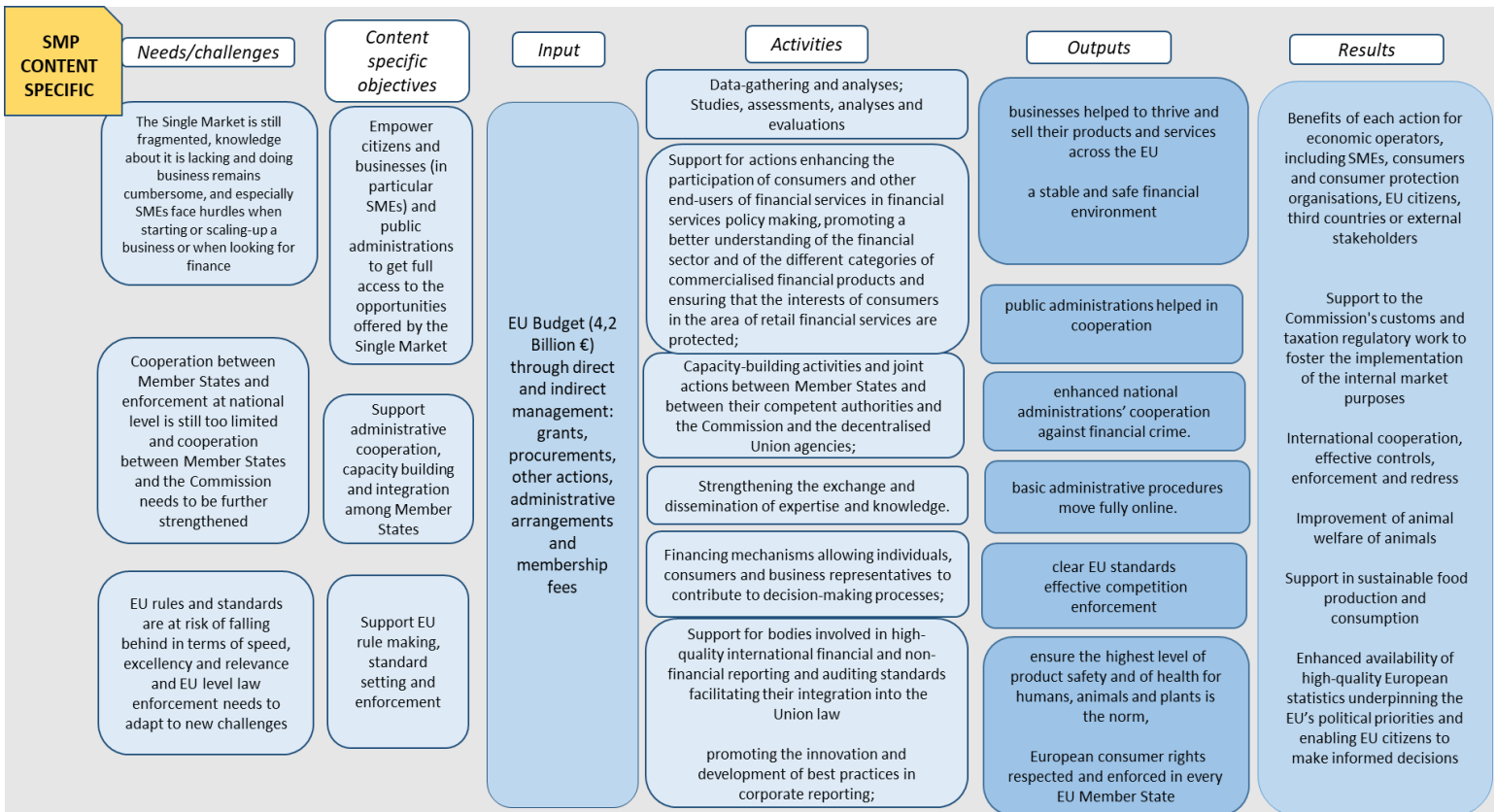
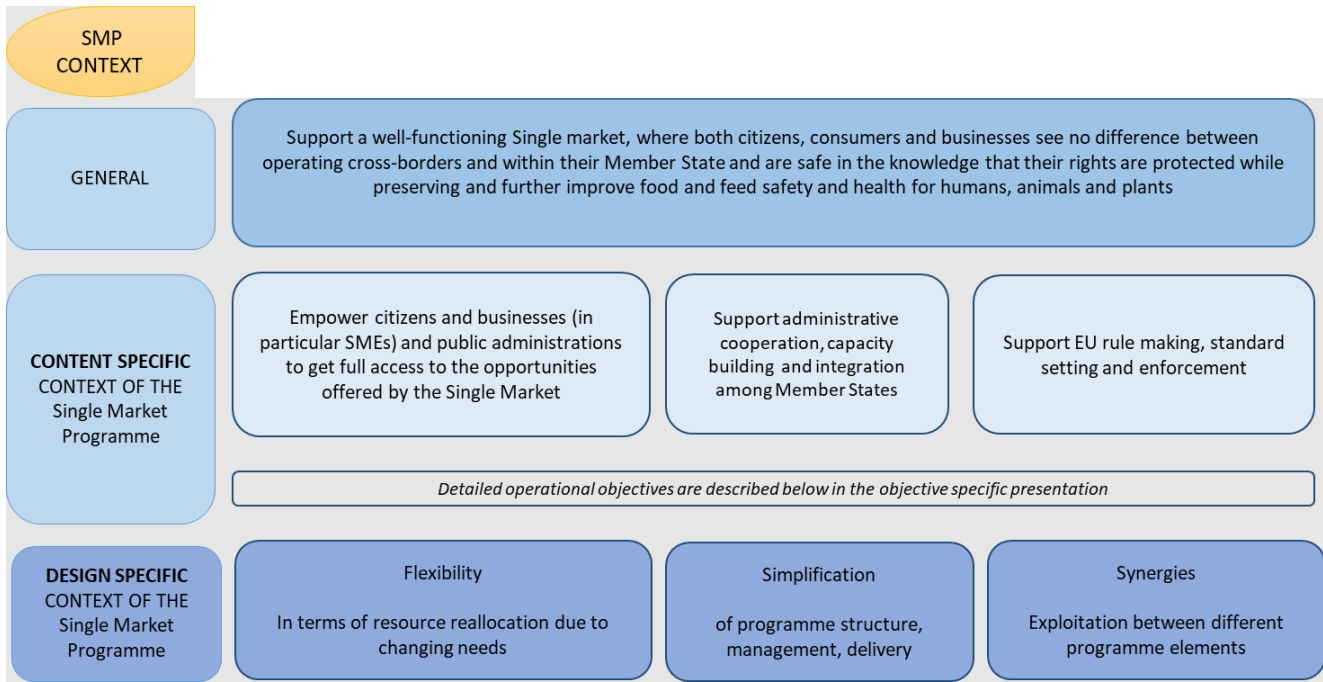
The programme will **contribute to a range of Commission priorities** including a European Green Deal, a Europe fit for the digital age and an economy that works for people, as well as a stronger Europe in the world. It has the ambition to have a significant and positive impact on jobs, growth and health.

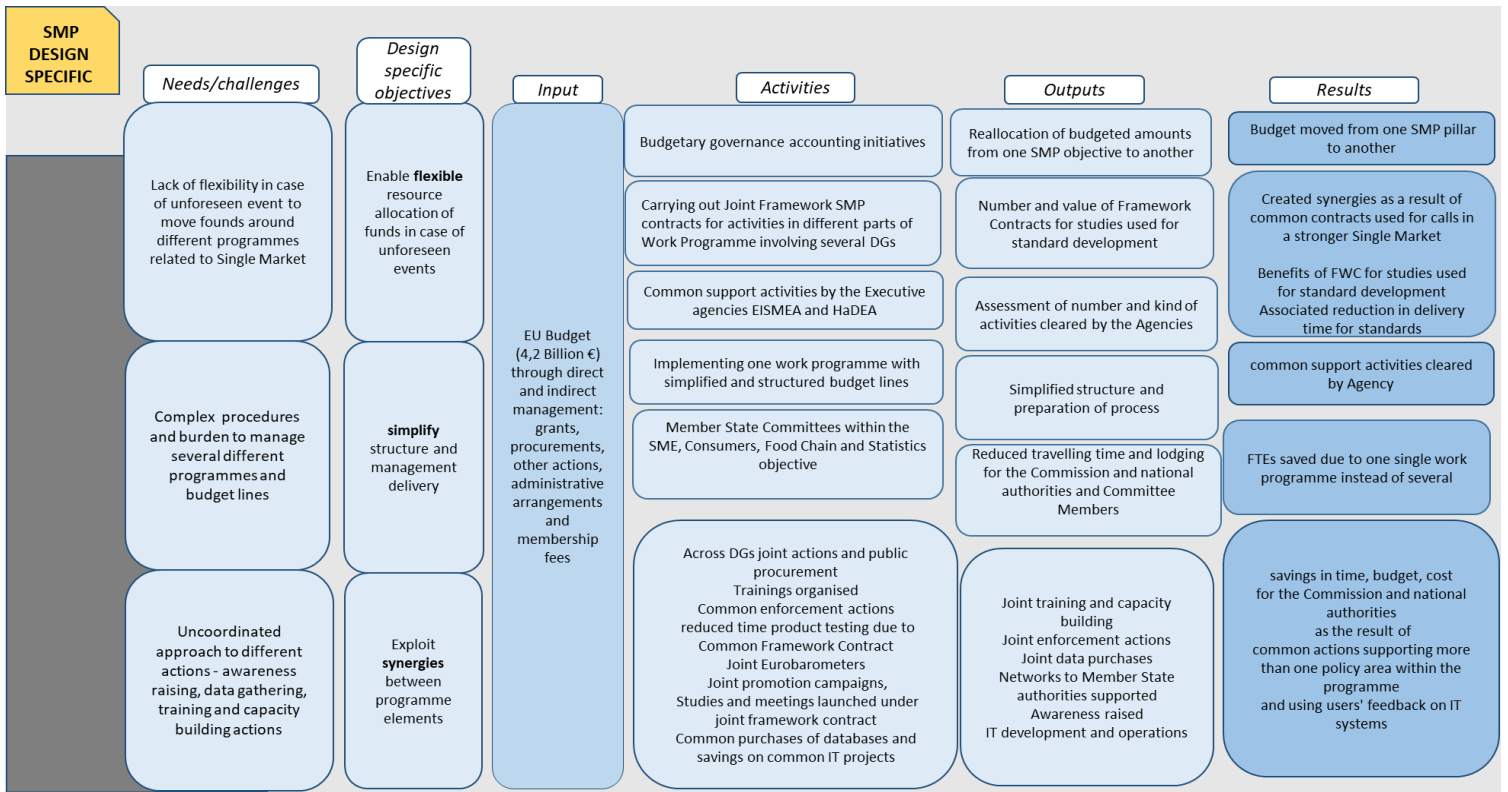
The external factors are either pre-defined (existing **political, social or economic situation**) but subject to fluctuation or instability, either unpredictable and unexpected, with unpredictable impact(s).

The Coronavirus pandemic has brought many new challenges and putting Europe back on its tracks requires new agile ways of work and commitment. By helping the European Union embrace sustainability as a lifestyle and as a business model, as well as the opportunities offered by digitalisation, the Single Market Programme will be a decisive tool for harnessing these **challenges**, and for laying the foundations of Europe's long-term recovery.

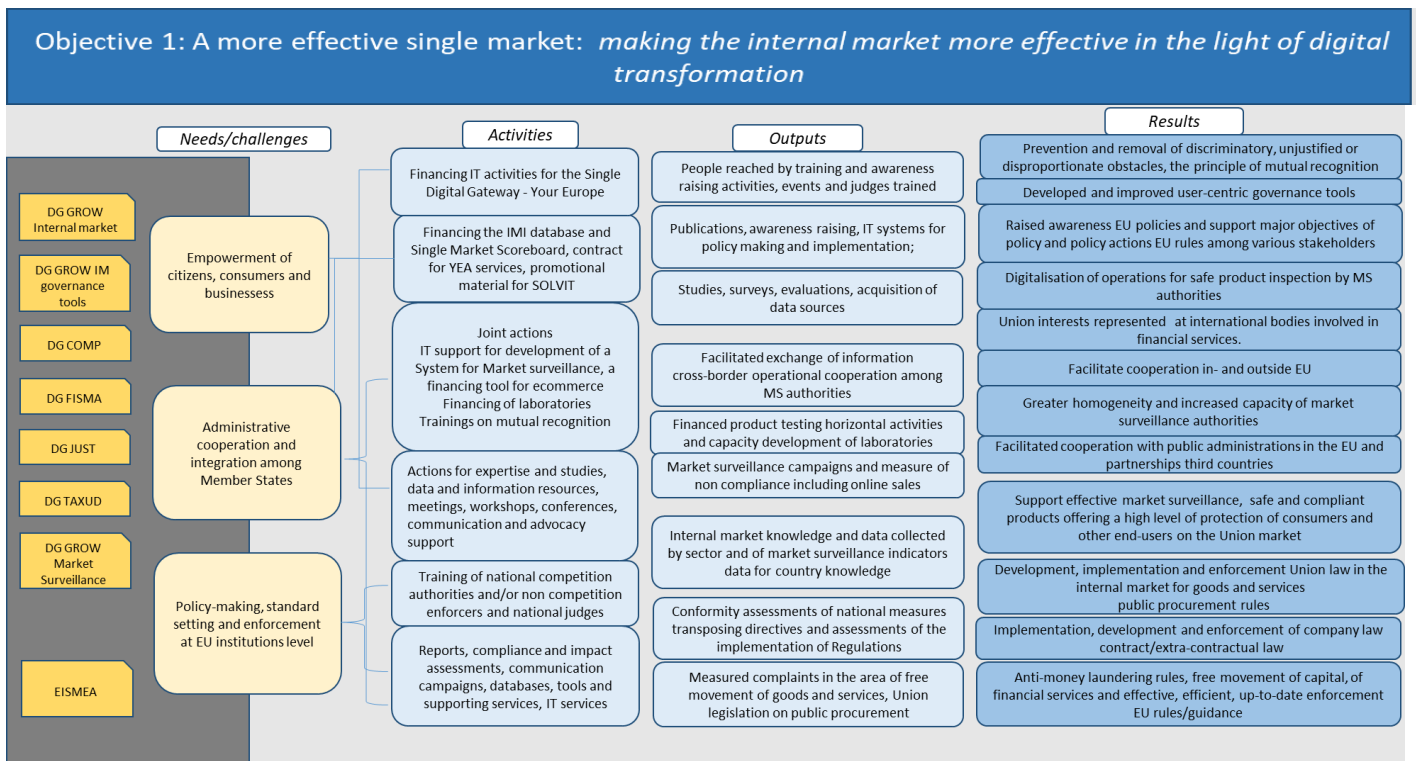
### 3.7. Intervention Logic for the 6 programme pillars





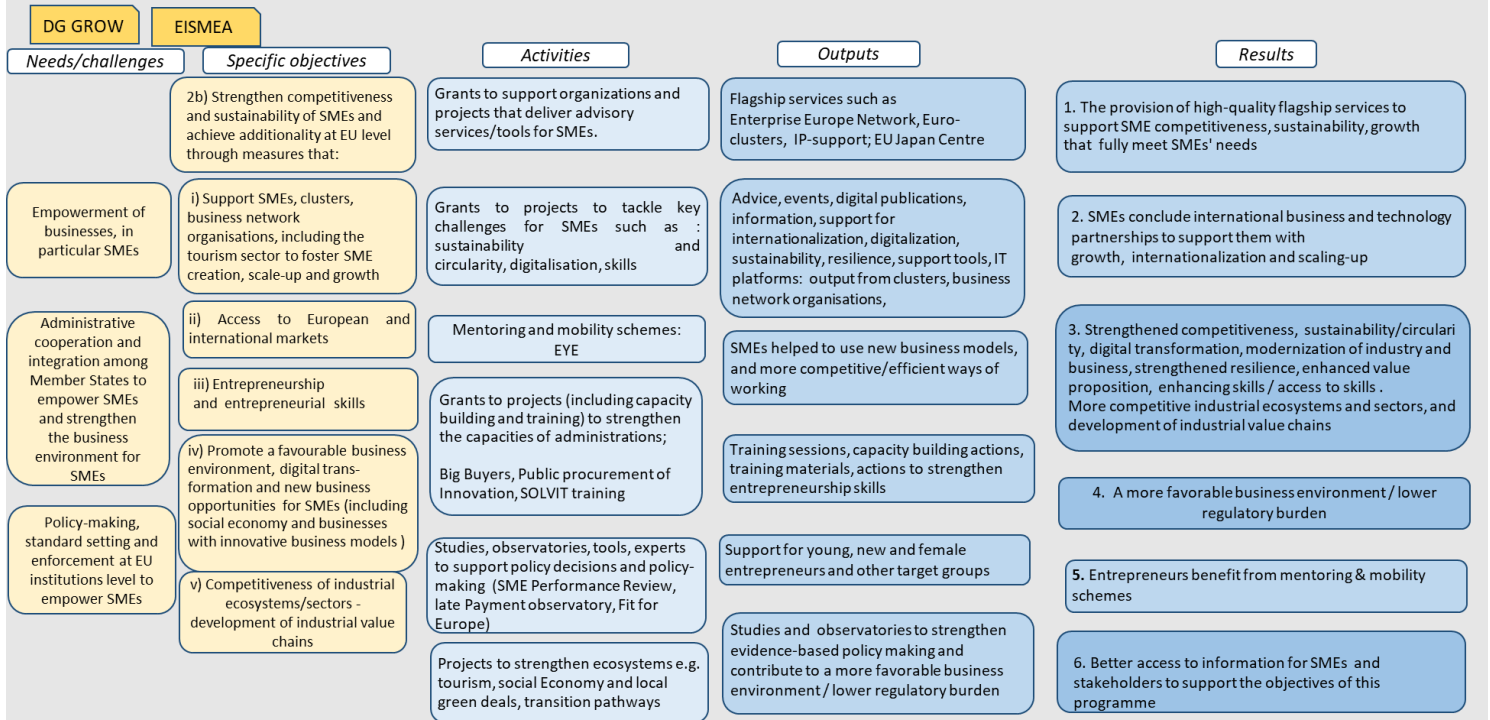


(chapter 4.2.)



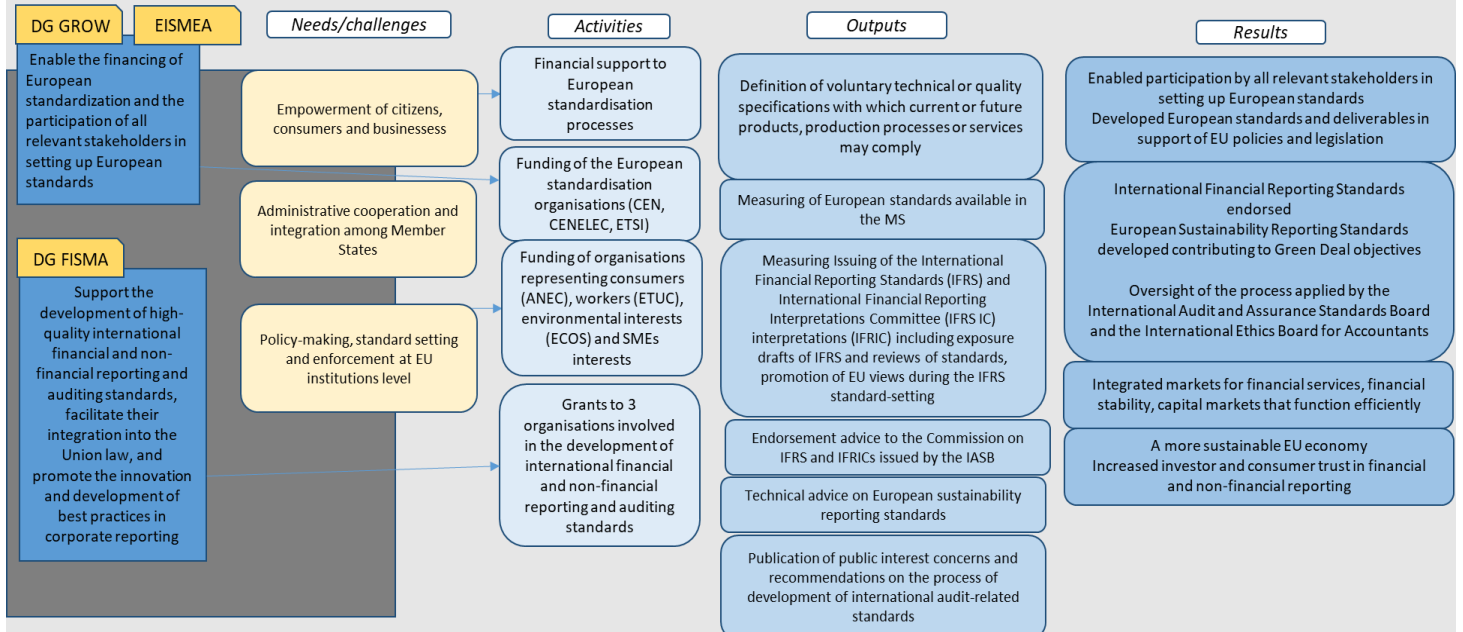
(chapter 4.3.)

Objective 2: support to SMEs: strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of SMEs and achieving additionality at Union level through measures



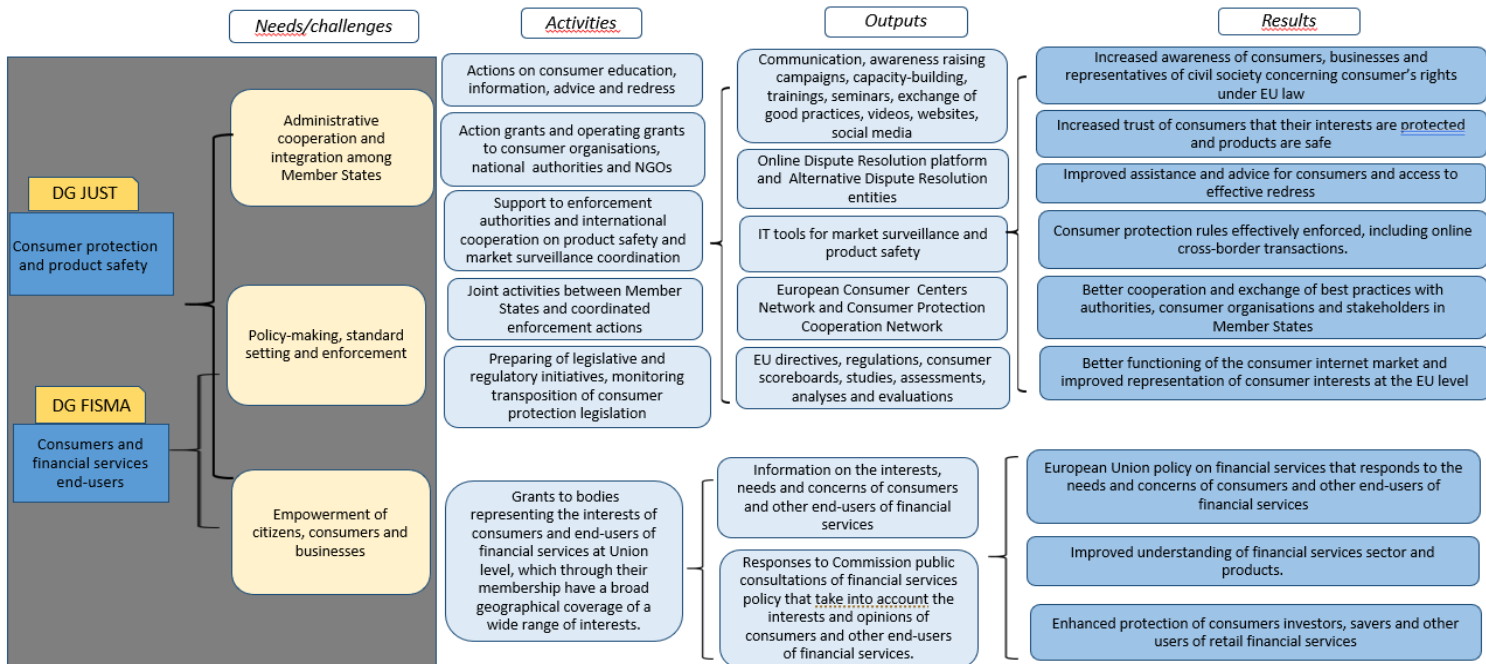
(chapter 4.4.)

Objective 3: Effective European Standards: ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes



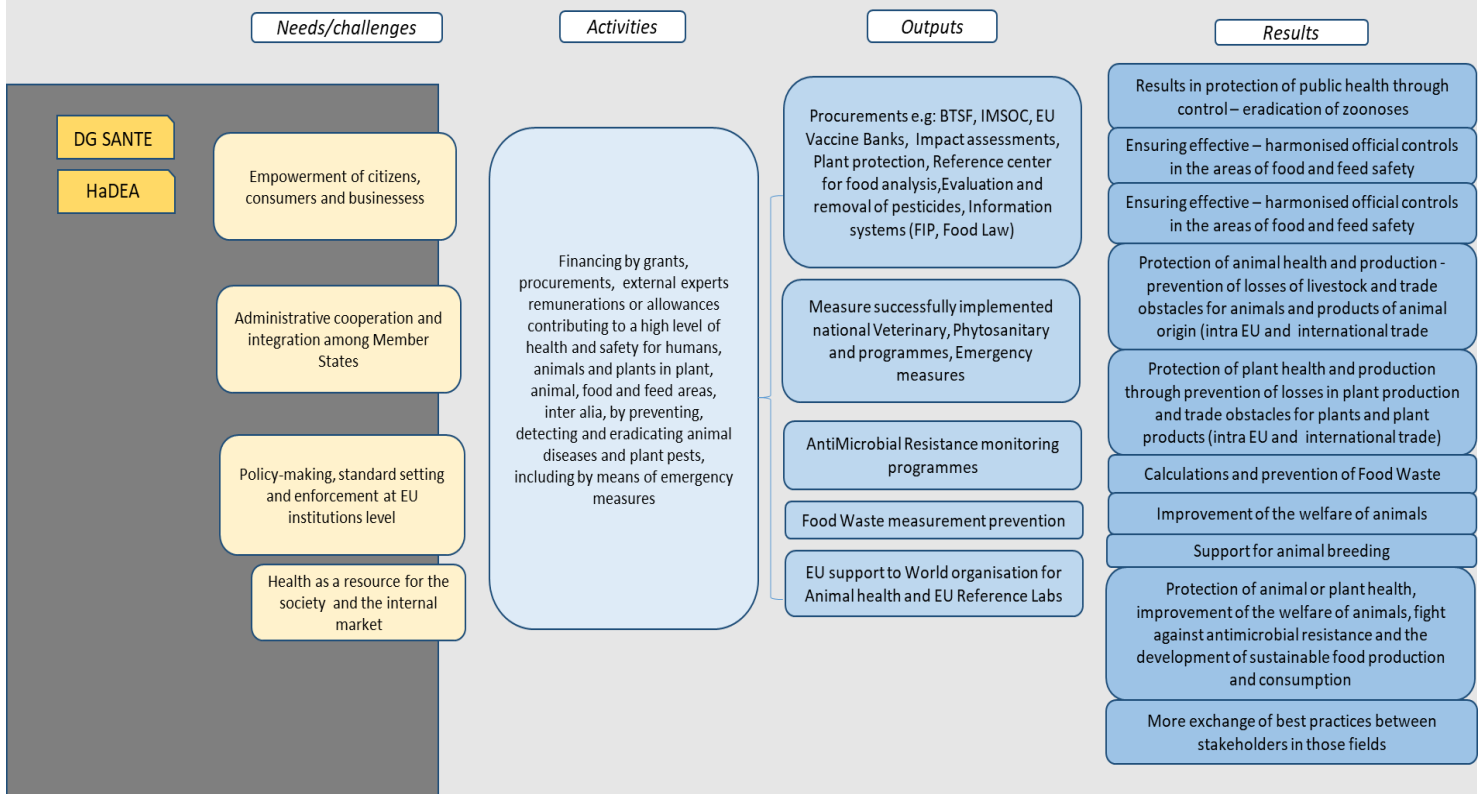
(chapter 4.5.)

Objective 4: Consumer protection: *promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety*

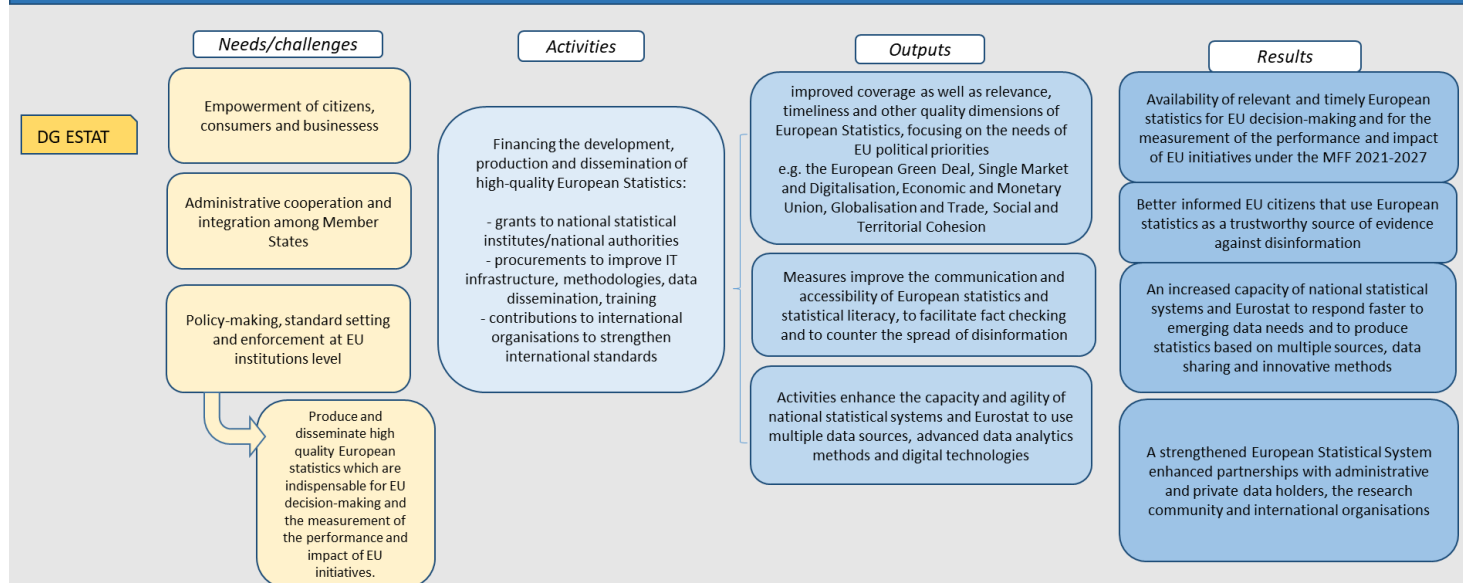


(chapter 4.6.)

Objective 5: Food safety: *contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plant (Food and Feed)*



(chapter 4.7.)



(chapter 4.8.)

## 4. Indicators for monitoring and evaluation

Articles 17 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2021/690 lay down provisions on monitoring/reporting and evaluation of the SMP towards the achievement of the general and specific objectives set out in Article 3. Article 17(1) refers to a list of indicators to be used for this purpose, which are included in Annex IV<sup>2</sup> of the Regulation. These indicators, while suitable for the purpose of annual monitoring of performance, are not sufficient in order to enable a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of the programme's activities and results in achieving its general and specific objectives.

For this reason, and as laid down by Article 17(3), a delegated act supplements the Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework and introduces 54 second level indicators. The indicators cover all programme pillars and are grouped by their relevance for output (15), results (36) and impact (3). The choice of number and type of indicator has been assessed by each pillar's objectives (single or multi DG managed) taking into account their specific evaluation needs.

### 4.1. Core performance indicators

#### 4.1.1. Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 1: No. of new complaints in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of new complaints in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.

<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014 (OJ L 153 3.5.2021, p. 47).

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Standard indicator
<b>Data source</b>	"Standard Indicator extracted from CHAP as a source: Number of complaints (> CHAP). Complaints registered in CHAP can be searched by: - Status: open cases AND/OR closed cases - Origin: DG/Directorate/unit - Time: cases registered as from a specific date or within specific dates Number of cases Number of infringement cases (> NIF).
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Functioning of the internal market: Striving to avoid unfair competition induced by unfair products, prevention and removal of discriminatory, unjustified or disproportionate obstacles, development, implementation and enforcement Union law in the internal market for goods and services, the principle of mutual recognition
<b>Other comments</b>	The present indicator is purely quantitative. The comparison of the number of complaints registered from one year to the next may show progress, either up or down. However, the decrease or the increase of the figures does not indicate better or worse performance, as variations are mostly due to factual elements (size of the MS, information of the citizens/Businesses about the right to complaint, package of complaints linked to an "affair" etc.)
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline is the figure 2021: 475 - starting point for the calculation
<b>Target</b>	There are no target for this indicator – see above

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 2: Services Trade Restrictiveness Index</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	The OECD STRI is a unique, evidence-based tool that collects information on services trade restrictions across 19 major services sectors. The project has two distinct but complementary instruments: a services trade regulatory database and a services trade restrictiveness index. These instruments provide a rich source of information for trade policy makers, trade negotiators and researchers, and an instrument for impact assessment of trade liberalisation. The STRI further allows individual countries to benchmark their services market regulations against the global best practice, identify outlier restrictions and current bottlenecks. the OECD STRI collects information on services trade restrictions across 19 major services sectors. The project has two complementary instruments: a services trade regulatory database and a services trade restrictiveness index. These provide an instrument for the assessment of trade liberalisation and allow countries to benchmark their services market regulations against the global best practice. STRI indices take the value from 0 to 1. Complete openness to trade and investment gives a score of zero, while being completely closed to foreign services providers yields a score of one.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Composite indicator: indice with value from 0 to 1. Complete openness to trade and investment = zero, completely closed to foreign services providers = one.
<b>Data source</b>	OECD National legislation from public websites
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Free movement of services
<b>Other comments</b>	The COM calculates a simple average of OECD STRI All sector average index for the 22 EU MS covered. indicator based on evidence on services trade restrictions across 19 major services sectors - so not all service sectors. Based on qualitative information. Available for OECD countries only so not all EU27 and no EU27 aggregate figure
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Take the EU-22 average of the OECD STRI All sector average
<b>Target</b>	Target perceived: a decrease. Decrease means a higher openness to trade and investment First assessment to be done 2022

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 3: N. of visits to the Your Europe portal and to the national pages included in Your Europe; user satisfaction</b>
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<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator shows how many times the Your Europe portal was consulted. Visits can be broken down by section of the portal concerned, country the visitor is based in, language version visited and other parameters that help the Commission improve content and structure of the portal. The portal presents information on rights, obligations and opportunities for citizens and businesses in the internal market; continued growth in the number of visits can be related to improvements in content provided as well as increased interest in single market rights. The activities reflected by this indicator contribute to the following Programme-specific objectives: making the internal market work better; • improving the competitiveness of businesses, especially SMEs; • promoting the interests of citizens, by controlling that the products available on Single Market are compliant with EU legislation
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	No. of visits to the Your Europe Portal
<b>Data source</b>	Single digital gateway data repository / Matomo (Your Europe Portal)
<b>Link to the objective</b>	improving competitiveness of business and promote interests of citizens by making aware of rights and obligations within the single market
<b>Other comments</b>	<p>Increase in the number of visits is clearly an indicator of success; however, it is very difficult to pin down growth to any specific reason, or to assess how different factors contribute to growth. A decrease in visits is not necessarily a mark of decrease quality (the coronavirus crisis meant a big drop in the number of visits to the portal with unchanged content / quality).</p> <p>The extremely high number of visits in 2021 was due to an extraordinary, one-time circumstance: the loosening of Covid-related travel restrictions and high interest in related information. Such numbers will not be reached in 2022. Not least because technical issues beyond our control are preventing us from calculating certain types of visits (to Accelerated Mobile Pages).</p>
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual – available via the Single Market Scoreboard
<b>Baseline</b>	number of visits 2020
<b>Target</b>	Increase of 20%

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4: Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of product market surveillance campaigns (essentially product testing or horizontal action) coordinated by two or more Market Surveillance Authorities, funded by DG GROW under the SMP. NB: A product testing (PT) campaign is defined as an inspection campaign targeting one product category (e.g. inspection of the product category ‘toasters’). For each campaign, a sample of products belonging to that category is selected, inspected and tested in a laboratory. A horizontal action (HA) is an action that is applicable for most sectoral legislations (e.g. action in the area of ecommerce)
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of campaigns
<b>Data source</b>	DG GROW
<b>Link to the objective</b>	<p>"The activities reflected by this indicator contribute to the following Programme-specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the competitiveness of businesses, especially SMEs, by striving to avoid unfair competition induced by non-compliant products available on the Single Market</li> <li>• promoting the interests of consumers, by controlling that the products available on Single Market are compliant with EU legislation</li> <li>• contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants throughout the food chain, by controlling that the products available on the Single Market are safe</li> </ul>

<b>Other comments</b>	<p>number of campaigns that can be undertaken per year depends on the offers from applicants to calls(GROW.D3):- nr of offers received (e.g. 2020, budget available for joint actions 3000000EUR,offers received 2.600.000 EUR):&amp;quality of offers received: offers could cover the budget, but one or several rejected by the evaluation committee for lack of quality - prices proposed for the actions. the number of campaigns is inversely proportional to the average campaign price proposed by applicants (the higher the average price per campaign, the lower the total number of campaigns). Mix between product testing actions and horizontal actions: a campaign for product testing cost much more than a campaign for a horizontal action (the higher the number of HA in the mix, the higher the total number of campaigns). the cost for a product testing can vary a lot depending on the type of product tested (the higher the number of 'cheap' product testing, the higher the total number of campaigns).</p> <p>The number of campaigns (PT or HA) which can be undertaken on a yearly basis depends on the yearly budget available under the SMP for joint actions. The analysis of the indicators' evolution must take the elements listed above into account (risks and limitations)</p>
<b>Frequency of data</b>	annual
<b>Baseline</b>	The base line is the number of campaigns for joint actions funded in 2020 under the SMP, which amounts to 10 (9 product testing and 1 horizontal action). The budget for the 10 campaigns was 2.600.000 EUR.
<b>Target</b>	Setting a target does not make a lot of sense, because of the risks and limitations explained above. However, from 2022, GROW.D3 will switch from grant to procurement, which should have a positive impact in terms of competition between applicants and on average cost per campaign. If this positive outcome is confirmed in the facts, it should lead to an increase of the number of yearly campaigns.

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 5: Number of SMEs, clusters and business network organisations, and business support organisations receiving support from the programme, in particular for internationalisation, digitalisation and sustainability.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	COSME actions are designed to provide support to SMEs through networks and business organisations. No of SMEs supported COSME actions are designed to provide support to SMEs through networks and business organisations. For example, the EEN provides business advisory services to SMEs in the field of internationalisation, innovation, the green deal or digitalisation. The joint cluster initiative provides a scheme for sectoral cooperation with SMEs. This indicator measures the number of SMEs, clusters and business network organisations and business support organisations that received concrete support from COSME actions, in particular for internationalisation, digitalisation and sustainability.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Gross numbers: an SME that benefitted from concrete support from a COSME funded action.
<b>Data source</b>	EISMEA partnership agreement database
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Increasing SME competitiveness - Continuation of COSME indicator. see previous programme indicator
<b>Other comments</b>	<p>The definition of the support received by SMEs can be wide. Some intermediaries have the potential to reach a great number of SMEs. The indicator should measure concrete direct support and should not measure the potential number. Data for 2021 is provided in the table for the previous programme indicator.</p> <p>Some intermediaries have the potential to reach a great number of SMEs. The indicator should measure concrete direct support and should not measure the potential number. In addition the concepts of Clusters and Business Network organisations and Business support organisations is interpretative.</p>
<b>Frequency of data</b>	annual. 'reporting is on a continuous basis; consolidated reporting after 1.5 years (interim report) and 3.5 years (final report)
<b>Baseline</b>	
<b>Target</b>	

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 6: Number of entrepreneurs benefitting from mentoring and mobility schemes, including young, new and female entrepreneurs, as well as other specific target groups.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Participating entrepreneur (new and host) engaged in a business exchange
<b>Data source</b>	EYE (Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs) IT tool, Executive Agency
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Competitiveness of SMEs- previous programming period runs into 2021. The new call takes place in 2022 with data available as from 2023. Figures from 2020 -2021 are impacted by Covid-19.
<b>Other comments</b>	Assumption: 3.000 entrepreneurs matched per year. Most recent reliable figures date from 2019 before Covid-19 restrictions.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Based on historical data and available budget: assumption of 3.000 entrepreneurs matched per year for 2022 onwards.
<b>Target</b>	assumption of 3000 matched per year, ie 22 000 entrepreneurs matched over the 7 year period

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 7: Percentage of international financial reporting and auditing standards endorsed by the Union.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator measures the percentage of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed by the EU and is used to assess the progress towards a single set of high quality global accounting standards.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage indicating share of standards endorsed in the EU compared to the number of standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
<b>Data source</b>	The percentage is calculated by the Commission services. The number of IFRS standards issued by the IASB is provided by the grant beneficiary.
<b>Link to the objective</b>	The Programme aims to support the development of high-quality international standards that underpin the implementation of Union legislation. This includes standard setting in the field of financial, non-financial reporting and auditing, thereby contributing to the transparency and well-functioning of the Union's capital markets and to enhancing investor protection. The indicator is relevant to the policy objectives as it provides a snapshot of the endorsement level of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) by the EU. The indicator has been monitored since 2014 and continues to be monitored over the 2021-2027 programming period. The same methodology has been followed
<b>Other comments</b>	The number of standards endorsed by the EU is compared against the absolute number of standards issued by the IASB. The indicator allows comparison with its baseline value, ensures continuous monitoring of its trend and helps assessing the progress towards a single set of high quality global accounting standards. The percentage of standards endorsed in the EU could not reach 100% of the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) because of the constant updates and developments of the standards and the time necessary for their endorsement by the EU. (The endorsement process takes approximately 6 months for simple (narrow scope) amendments and longer for major standards.) This explains the current difference of less than one percentage point between the 2021 value of the indicator (i.e. 99%) and its target (i.e. 100%). One major standard (IFRS 17 Insurance contracts) was endorsed by the Commission in 2021 which resulted in the indicator's value increase in comparison with 2020. All endorsed IFRS in the EU are publicly available.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual - The values of the indicator are reported annually by the end of April for the preceding year.
<b>Baseline</b>	2020 figure

<b>Target</b>	Aim for full coverage
<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 8: N. of position papers and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	The number of position papers, research reports and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries indicates the quantities output of the beneficiaries activities related to Union and multi-lateral policy-making in the area of financial services The data mainly draws from the activity reports provided by the beneficiaries of the Programme - organisations active in the field of strengthening the position of consumers and end-users of financial services and defending their interests in the financial sector; and advocating for an open, transparent and efficient financing of the real economy, in the interest of investors, shareholders and financial services users who are independent from the financial industry.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	The indicator is measured annually at absolute value. This allows comparison with its baseline value and enables monitoring trends.
<b>Data source</b>	Data provided by grant beneficiaries
<b>Link to the objective</b>	The SMP should support the creation of the right conditions to empower all participants in the internal market: businesses, citizens including consumers, civil society and public authorities. To that end, the Programme should aim to ensure the competitiveness of businesses, notably SMEs, but also support the enforcement of consumer protection and safety rules and raise the awareness of businesses and individuals by providing them with the right tools, knowledge and competence to make informed decisions and strengthen their participation in Union's policy-making. The indicator has been monitored since 2014 and continues to be monitored over the 2021-2027 programming period. The same methodology has been followed
<b>Other comments</b>	The data mainly draws from the activity reports provided by the beneficiaries of the Programme - organisations active in the field of strengthening the position of consumers and end-users of financial services and defending their interests in the financial sector; and advocating for an open, transparent and efficient financing of the real economy, in the interest of investors, shareholders and financial services users who are independent from the financial industry. The 2021 output confirms the stable results achieved over the previous programming period. It is to be noted that while the beneficiaries may issue position papers on their own initiative, the number of responses they provide in a given year depends on the number of public consultations that the European Commission launched in that year. The data provides purely quantitative value and as such does not allow for qualitative assessment of beneficiaries contribution to the EU policy making in the financial services area. It is highly dependent on the number of policy proposals the European Commission made during the year and of the nature of the policy issues at stake.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual reporting. The Number of position papers and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services prepared by the beneficiaries in a given year is reported by the end of April of the following year. The information is made available on beneficiaries' websites
<b>Baseline</b>	2020 figure
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend. The indicator's value for year N-1 is to be set as a milestone for year N. It is to be noted that while the beneficiaries may issue position papers on their own initiative, the number of responses they provide in a given year depends on the number of public consultations that the European Commission launched in that year which is not known upfront. Therefore, defining a quantified target would not be appropriate.

#### 4.1.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1: Number of cases of non-compliance in the area of goods, including online sales</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of non-compliant or dangerous products. Number of products sold on the Single Market

	(including online sales) identified as non-compliant or dangerous with regards to the EU legislation, following inspections undertaken by market surveillance authorities (MSAs) of the Member States
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of products
<b>Data source</b>	Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance (ICSMS), which is a database accessible to all MSAs of the Member States. The system is hosted and maintained by the Commission.
<b>Link to the objective</b>	The activities reflected by this indicator contribute to the following Programme-specific objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the competitiveness of businesses, especially SMEs, by striving to avoid unfair competition induced by non-compliant products available on the Single Market</li> <li>• promoting the interests of consumers, by controlling that the products available on Single Market are compliant with EU legislation</li> <li>• contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants throughout the food chain, by controlling that the products available on the Single Market are safe</li> </ul>
<b>Other comments</b>	If MSAs identify many non-compliant/dangerous products, it can indicate that they are doing a good job or that the Single Market is flooded with such products and subsequently MSAs are not doing a good job. The interpretation of the indicator is therefore delicate and requires to take into account e.g. risk level of products targeted, risk assessment related to the non-compliance(s) detected, number of new types of products introduced on the Single Market). The information related to the result of product inspections is input in ICSMS by MSAs. However, the quality and comprehensiveness of the info in ICSMS is not totally guaranteed. MSAs input the results in their national database and in ICSMS, there is suspicion that not all MSAs take the time to make inputs in ICSMS. As countermeasure, GROW.D3 has developed and provided an interface to MSAs in order to automatically update the information. it requests IT development at their level. GROW cooperates with JRC to improve data quality
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	The base line is the number of non-compliant products input in ICSMS by MSAs for 2020.
<b>Target</b>	Setting a target does not make a lot of sense. The mission of MSAs is to control products sold on the Single Market in order to verify that the products inspected comply with the EU legislation. A high share of the SMP budget for market surveillance is dedicated to joint actions among MSAs to perform product inspection, as MSAs have to cope with limited financial resources at national level. MSAs generally target products at risk, hence the number of non-compliant products identified for a specific product category does not reflect the proportion of non-compliant products on the market.

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2: N. of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	An SME that signed a partnership agreement thanks to the EEN partnership services The EEN is facilitating business, technology and R&I partnership agreements to help SMEs develop their activities outside their home country. They operate a partnership database and organize business matchmaking, technology brokerage events and company missions and help SMEs to participate in EU R&I projects (e.g. Horizon2020 and its successor Horizon Europe). This indicator gives the number a companies that signed a partnership agreement thanks to these services.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	An SME that signed a partnership agreement thanks to the EEN partnership services
<b>Data source</b>	EISMEA
<b>Link to the objective</b>	stimulate and provide support to SMEs to increase their competitiveness in the Single Market and beyond, supporting them in addressing global and societal challenges and business internationalisation, and strengthening Union industrial leadership in global value chains -

	Continuation of COSME programme indicator
<b>Other comments</b>	EISMEA provides clear guidelines on partnership agreements, in addition, they are verified and validated by EISMEA as part of the monitoring and evaluation process. The Enterprise Europe Network's operations in 2021 were co-funded by the COSME programme. The target figure and performance data related to EEN partnership services in 2021 are therefore included in the tables for the 2014-2021 financial period below (COSME). EASME provides clear guidelines on partnership agreements, in addition, they are verified and validated by EASME as part of the monitoring and evaluation process.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Reporting is on a continuous basis; consolidated reporting after one year (interim report) and 2 years (final report) - the number of agreements is publically available; the identification of individual companies and their signed agreements is confidential. Success stories are however published with the agreement of the SMEs.
<b>Baseline</b>	2020 baseline
<b>Target</b>	Assumption (milestone 2024) is based on historical data knowledge for EEN: 2700 partnership agreements per year

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 3: Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Measure how many of the European standards are available in all member states
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage of numbers of standards
<b>Data source</b>	European standardisation organisations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI)
<b>Link to the objective</b>	European standards should be transposed without delay at national level to allow for the smooth and harmonised functioning of the Single market
<b>Other comments</b>	After the adoption of a EU standard, the members of CEN and CENELEC are invited to fill in electronically in the common IT system a Form declaring the date that the standard has been transposed at national level (implementation). CEN and CENELEC actively monitor the number of transposed standards compared to the catalogue of active standards and report the ratio in percentage per national member to the Commission. ETSI has a very limited number of European standards -its core business is technical IT specifications. Therefore, ETSI has a limited number of cases to report e.g. radio equipment directive 2014/53/EU, which can be handled manually and reported to the Commission. All other ETSI publications do not need for transposition at national level. The data are generated automatically as a ratio from the available date in the databases of CEN and CENELEC. ETSI has a very-very limited number of standards which can be verified.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	2020 situation
<b>Target</b>	Progressive increase

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 4: Consumer condition index</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	The CCI monitors the quality of the consumer environment at EU and national level. The 7 CCI indicators are broken down into 3 pillars; each having an equal weight (33.3) as follows: Pillar I - Knowledge and Trust, measuring the consumers knowledge of consumer rights and trust in organisations (including public authorities) and in redress mechanisms; Pillar II - Compliance and Enforcement, measuring retailers' compliance (through the reported incidence of specific unfair

	commercial practices) and the effectiveness of public enforcement of consumer and product safety legislation; and Pillar III - Complaints and Dispute Resolution measuring problems faced by consumers, their complaints and satisfaction with complaint handling.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	The Consumer Condition Index (CCI) is measured every two years at absolute value.
<b>Data source</b>	Consumer surveys for the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety. The Consumer Conditions Scoreboard has been monitored every 2 years since 2013 (annually in 2011 and 2012) and offers a comparison with the state of play in the previous programming periods. It continues to be monitored over the 2021-2027 however the methodology has been modified
<b>Other comments</b>	The methodology has been slightly revised as of 2020 in order to be in line with policy priorities and with the latest market and regulatory developments. The data is collected through surveys and therefore the outcome should be interpreted with caution as it may not depict the reality.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Every two years - The Consumer Conditions Scoreboard is published on the Commission website and it attracts press coverage.
<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline is set at 0 due to a change in methodology which has been slightly revised as of 2020 in order to be in line with policy priorities
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 5: N. of successfully implemented national veterinary programmes.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Percentage of national programmes successfully implemented (%) = Number of national programmes successfully implemented / Total number of programmes approved. Following the submission of technical and financial final reports by the Member States, the Commission carries out the evaluation and decides on the final payment of the eligible costs incurred for each previously approved programme. Programmes whose implementation is in line with the EU legislation and the terms agreed with the Commission are considered successful.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage of national programmes successfully implemented (%) = Number of national programmes successfully implemented / Total number of programmes approved
<b>Data source</b>	Information provided by the MSs through the online IT Tools used for data collection (MSs co-financing applications, intermediate and final reports).
<b>Link to the objective</b>	A high level of health and welfare for humans, animals and plants along the food chain will ensure a high level of protection for consumers, enhance the competitiveness of the EU food and feed industry and favour the creation of jobs, improve the effectiveness, efficiency and reliability of official controls related activities along the food supply chain, carried out with a view to implement and enforce EU rules in this area and the free movement of goods
<b>Other comments</b>	The indicator measures the success of the activities carried out in different policy areas (e.g. prevention, detection, eradication and containment). The results confirm the presence/status of diseases in the Union territory, For veterinary programmes, MS present one programme per disease. The data provided by Member States need some follow-up Commission's audits in order to confirm the quality and provided results. The programmes' results (final report) are not comparable between the MS, but only for the same MS over times. The results of the implementation of the programmes (technical final reports) can be publishes (it is already the case for the final technical reports on the results of the implementation of veterinary programmes)
<b>Frequency of data</b>	"The national veterinary and phytosanitary programmes are following the same timeline as used before in the MFF (2014/20). a. Application phase (31st of May) year N-1, b. Intermediate financial report (31st August of year Nc. Final Report (30th April) year N +1"
<b>Baseline</b>	
<b>Target</b>	

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6: N. of successfully implemented national phytosanitary programmes.</b>
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<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage of national programmes successfully implemented (%) = Number of national programmes successfully implemented / Total number of programmes approved
<b>Data source</b>	Information provided by the MSs through the online IT Tools used for data collection (MSs co-financing applications, intermediate and final reports).
<b>Link to the objective</b>	A high level of health and welfare for humans, animals and plants along the food chain will ensure a high level of protection for consumers, enhance the competitiveness of the EU food and feed industry and favour the creation of jobs, improve the effectiveness, efficiency and reliability of official controls related activities along the food supply chain, carried out with a view to implement and enforce EU rules in this area and the free movement of goods.
<b>Other comments</b>	The indicator measures the success of the activities carried out in different policy areas (e.g. plant health: prevention, detection, eradication and containment). The results confirm the presence/status of those pests and diseases in the Union territory, allowing to take quick actions in the interest of the EU agriculture and forestry. The number of pests and priorities for co-funding are adapted on bi-annual basis. However, the co-funding of full programmes is limited by the budget allocated for this activity. For plant health, each MS presents one consolidated programme.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	
<b>Baseline</b>	
<b>Target</b>	

#### 4.1.3. Impact indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>IMP 1: N. of web mentions and positive/negative opinions</b>
<b>Source</b>	Regulation – Annex IV reporting requirements established by Art 17 of the SMP Regulation
<b>Indicator type</b>	Impact
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator measures the impact on the internet of the statistics published by Eurostat, as the number of mentions and the percentage of those mentions which are negative. The message given by the indicator is how much the statistics published by Eurostat are relevant for the users and used, expressed by the number of mentions, and how satisfied the users are with the quality of the statistics, which is inversely proportional to the share of negative comments.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number (of mentions) and percentage (of negative mentions)
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat Digital Dissemination Unit
<b>Link to the objective</b>	The message given by the indicator is how much the statistics published by Eurostat are relevant for the users and used, expressed by the number of mentions, and how satisfied the users are with the quality of the statistics, which is inversely proportional to the share of negative comments. It is linked to the indicator 'Eurostat impact on Internet' of the previous European statistical programme in the MFF 2014-2020. The tool used to calculate it has changed. 'Brandwatch' was used until 2020 and a new one, called 'Talkwalker' and a standard tool in the Commission, is used since 2021.
<b>Other comments</b>	A 'mention' is an online text referring to Eurostat. It may be an article written by a journalist of the Financial Times, a post by a blogger, or a tweet by a news agency. An online tool, called Talkwalker, analyses mentions in seven languages (English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Swedish). The way the indicator is calculated may change in future because of the evolution of technology during the life cycle of the programme. There is no distinction in the importance of the mentions and the calculation of the negative ones has to be made manually
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Number of mentions and share of negative ones are calculated each month. The indicator uses the total over the year.
<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline was calculated based on the partial values available until November 2021.

<b>Target</b>	The target is set considering a 0.5% increase every year for the duration of the programme compared to the baseline while minimising the number of negative mentions, keeping them below 2%. An increase of 0.5% a year in the number of mentions as results of the programme. It could be reevaluated at mid-programme as the web evolves quickly in a way which is very difficult to predict several years in advance
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## 4.2. Second level design indicators

### 4.2.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 0.1. – Number and subject of training organised covering more than one policy area (with common programme or common venue or common participants or common date)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of training sessions focusing on common needs of more than one SMP pillar (including training sessions that help networks, stakeholders or beneficiaries from different pillars to develop synergies) and the subject (and target audiences) of each training
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	number
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics on each training session and results of an electronic participant survey
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Data consolidated based on data from each unit or Agency team responsible for an action
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	2
<b>Target</b>	4
<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 0.2. - Number of joint procurement actions: common purchases of databases, joint studies, Eurobarometers and joint framework contracts</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the number of joint procurement actions undertaken by two or more DGs involved in the SMP to show the synergies related to data gathering within the SMP. It counts the number of joint purchases of commercial databases, joint studies (when they are co-financed by several DGs or where several DGs collaborate to the drafting of the tender specifications), joint Eurobarometer surveys as well as any other joint procurement such as the use of joint framework contracts.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services own calculation
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Counting the number of joint procurement actions that take place during the life of the single market programme.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Exploit synergies by joining a number of existing programmes/ budget lines
<b>Other comments</b>	The indicator measures common activities carried out by DGs that were not involved in the same programme under the previous MFF. Therefore, the baseline is zero.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Multi-annual at the stage of the Mid-term review 2023 and final evaluation of the programme
<b>Baseline</b>	0 (2020)

<b>Target</b>	At least 2 (by 2023) at least 4 (by 2027)
<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 0.3. – Number and development related costs of common IT projects supporting more than one policy area</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator shows the IT collaborations between two or more DGs involved in the context of the SMP. It measures: 1) the number of IT collaborations of at least two DGs for building, using or re-using (partly of fully) common solutions or systems. 2) the estimated costs for building the same solution by individual DGs vs building a common solution
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services own calculation
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	1) Count the number of projects or systems used by at least two DGs in the context of the SMP 2) Divide the annual budget allocated for shared IT systems by the total annual SMP IT budget.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Every 2 years
<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline is zero since it measures collaboration of the DGs that were not part of the same programme in the previous MFF.
<b>Target</b>	1) 2 2) Percentage of budget allocated to shared IT budget increases every year

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 0.4. – Number of times Payment and Commitment Appropriations were moved between DGs from one budget line to another.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Flexibility of the programme by budget moved from one budget line to another
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Internal financial data of the Commission (ABAC)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Data provided by DG BUDG - shared responsibility financial units of the Commission services participating in the SMP
<b>Link to the objective</b>	Budgetary governance accounting initiatives enable flexible resource allocation of funds
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	12 (2022)
<b>Target</b>	There is no figure target. The aim is to ensure and improve the flexibility of the financial framework for all pillars

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 0.5. – Effect of scale on savings in resources and investments (tools, staffing, time) throughout the governance of administrative, IT and communication activities</b>
<b>Source</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)

<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator shows the savings in number of adoption procedures, taking into account the actual work that goes with one procedure and also factoring in the extra time needed for coordination between the different DGs involved in the SMP.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Quantitative – number
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services own calculation (eg Decide)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	1. Define the number of adoption procedures for financial Decisions per year during the previous MFF for the DGs involved in the SMP, and compare that with the number of procedures done under the SMP. 2. Compare this with the time needed to coordinate activities for one act under the SMP by also defining the time from agenda planning entry to ISC to adoption.
<b>Link to the objective</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Number of adoption procedures under the previous MFF.
<b>Target</b>	Half of the baseline

#### 4.2.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 0.1. – Satisfaction of participants in trainings covering more than one policy area (with common programme or common venue or common participants or common date)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	The median participant satisfaction rate for these training sessions
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics on each training session, including the results of an electronic participant survey
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Consolidated data based on data from each unit or Agency team responsible for each action
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	
<b>Target</b>	

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 0.2. – Savings from joint procurement actions: common purchases of databases, joint studies, Eurobarometers and joint framework contracts</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator estimates the cost savings from using joint procurement actions instead of individual procurement actions.

<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services own calculation
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The indicator calculates the difference between the cost of the joint procurement actions and the estimated costs if DGs acted on their own / of single procurement actions.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Synergies related to data gathering
<b>Other comments</b>	The indicator measures savings from joint activities carried out by DGs that were not involved in the same programme under the previous MFF. Therefore, the baseline is zero.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Multi-annual at the stage of the Mid-term review 2023 and final evaluation of the programme
<b>Baseline</b>	0
<b>Target</b>	>0

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 0.3. – Measure of success of joint promotion campaigns</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator will measure the success of information campaign (e.g. no. of citizens/firms reached, feedback received) on the awareness of SMP activities and policies
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of people/firms reached and number of hits/views on websites during the campaigns
<b>Data source</b>	Campaign website
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Internal data monitoring in shared responsibility by all relevant services
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Joint awareness raising activities
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	0
<b>Target</b>	Aim to reach maximum number of people, unquantifiable

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 0.4. – Users' satisfaction rate on IT systems</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Result of internal users' satisfaction survey on common solutions supporting more than one policy area
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Qualitative
<b>Data source</b>	EU-survey for internal services
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Launch by DGs of a survey for their users using common systems or participating in common projects.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Every 2 years

<b>Baseline</b>	The baseline is zero since it measures collaboration of the DGs that were not part of the same programme in the previous MFF.
<b>Target</b>	70% user satisfaction

### 4.3. Content indicators - Specific Objective 1: A more effective single market

#### 4.3.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 1.1. - Number of policy areas covered by IMI</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	The number of policy areas/legal acts that are supported by the IMI system on the basis of article 3 and 4 of Regulation (EU) no 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the <i>Internal Market Information System</i>
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Numbers
<b>Data source</b>	IMI system and relevant EU acts
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Implementation in the IT system - Shared responsibility EC (IMI team, DIGIT, EU services responsible for the policy areas)
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Publications, awareness raising, IT systems for policy making and implementation; Facilitated exchange of information, cross-border operational cooperation among MS authorities
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Yearly
<b>Baseline</b>	17 (2021)
<b>Target</b>	Maintain a stable or positive trend of policy areas' coverage in IMI

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 1.2. - Number of administrative cooperation procedures in IMI</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of procedures foreseen by the legal acts covered by IMI where the public administrations cooperate.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Numbers
<b>Data source</b>	IMI system and relevant EU acts
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Implementation in the IT system - Shared responsibility EC (IMI team, DIGIT, EU services responsible for the policy areas)
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Publications, awareness raising, IT systems for policy making and implementation. Facilitated exchange of information, cross-border operational cooperation among MS authorities
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Yearly
<b>Baseline</b>	68 (2021)
<b>Target</b>	Maintain a stable or positive trend of administrative cooperation procedures coverage in IMI

#### 4.3.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.1. – Estimate of customer benefits resulting from cartel prohibition decisions</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	In line with the practice of certain national competition authorities, each year the Commission estimates the benefits to customers resulting from the Commission's cartel prohibition decisions.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	bn EUR
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services (OECD Guidance 2014)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The approach consists in multiplying 1) the assumed increased price brought about by the cartel in the past (called the "overcharge") by 2) the value of sales by cartel members in the market directly affected by the cartel and 3) the likely duration of the cartel had it remained undetected. A 10% to 15% overcharge is assumed. That assumption is conservative in the light of findings in recent empirical literature.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Benefits of each action for economic operators, including SMEs, consumers and consumer protection organisations, EU citizens, third countries or external stakeholders
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	(10-year average, 2012-2021): EUR 1.7-2.6 bn
<b>Target</b>	Increasing or stable (EUR x-y bn)

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.2. – Total State aid expenditure falling under Commission Regulation (EU) No 651/2014 as a percentage of total State aid in the EU.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	The indicator shows the positive role of the General Block Exemption Regulation in steering and facilitating public aid towards horizontal objectives in the common interest without the need for the Commission's prior approval, while at the same time minimising the negative impact of State aid on competition.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission (State aid scoreboard)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	State aid expenditure falling under the General Block Exemption Regulation, as reported in the annual State aid scoreboard, as a percentage of total State aid in the EU in a given year
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Effective competition enforcement
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	2018: 94%
<b>Target</b>	Increasing trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.3.– Estimate of customer benefits resulting from merger interventions</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result

<b>Definition</b>	In line with the practice of certain national competition authorities, each year the Commission estimates the benefits to customers resulting from the Commission's intervention decisions for notified mergers. By intervention is meant a merger prohibition; a merger approval subject to conditions or a withdrawal of a merger notification in Phase II due to preliminary concerns identified by the Commission
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Bn EUR
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission (OECD Guidance 2014)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The approach followed to estimate customer benefits from Commission's interventions takes into account 1) the likely price increase avoided (3% and 5% for the lower and upper boundary of the estimated customer benefits, respectively); 2) the total size (by value) of the product market affected and 3) the expected duration of the price increase avoided. This duration reflects the expected length of time that the affected product and geographic market would have taken to self correct either by the arrival of a new entrant or by the expansion of existing competitors. The prevention of anticompetitive effects such as the negative impact of the proposed merger on innovation and choice are not taken into account by this result indicator. This amounts to being particularly conservative in cases largely based on non-price effects, especially effects on innovation. The selection of a stable target is a planning assumption. Since the merger control activity is driven by notifications, it is not meaningful to provide a numerical target for this indicator.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Benefits of each action for economic operators, including SMEs, consumers and consumer protection organisations, EU citizens, third countries or external stakeholders
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	10-year average, 2012-2021: EUR 7.4-12.3 bn
<b>Target</b>	Stable (EUR x-y bn)

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.4.– Estimate of customer benefits resulting from non- cartel antitrust interventions</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	In line with the practice of certain national competition authorities, each year the Commission estimates the direct benefits resulting from antitrust and merger interventions. In 2022, for the first time, savings generated by non-cartel antitrust decisions are included in the impact assessment
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	bn EUR
<b>Data source</b>	Commission services (OECD Guidance 2014)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The approach consists in multiplying 1) the likely price increase avoided (5% and 10% for the lower and upper bounds unless case-specific information is made available); 2) the total size of the affected markets, measured by the annual turnover of the companies under investigation in the affected markets; 3) the expected duration of the price increase avoided (1/3/6 years) obtained by way of a questionnaire sent to the case teams responsible for the preparation of the relevant Commission decisions. The underlying assumptions are conservative and based on the economic literature and the OECD Guidance.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Benefits of each action for economic operators, including SMEs, consumers and consumer protection organisations, EU citizens, third countries or external stakeholders
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	(10-year average, 2012-2021): EUR 3.3-6.1 bn
<b>Target</b>	Increasing or stable (EUR x-y bn)

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.5. – Number of Your Europe Advice (YEA) visits</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of enquiries
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Absolute number
<b>Data source</b>	YEA database GROW (Your Europe Advice)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Provide personal legal advice on Single Market rights / empower citizens and SMEs to better understand their Single Market rights and to enforce them
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Xx (2021)
<b>Target</b>	<i>To limit delayed replies</i>

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.6. – YEA performance</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	Share of replies within the deadline
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	YEA database GROW
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Provide personal legal advice on Single Market rights / empower citizens and SMEs to better understand their Single Market rights and to enforce them
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Xx (2021)
<b>Target</b>	<i>To limit delayed replies</i>

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.7.– Internal Market Information system (IMI) exchanges in total</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of communications initiated in IMI (e.g. request for information, notifications, alerts, submitted applications to public administrations)
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Numbers

<b>Data source</b>	IMI system
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Entries in IMI – Public administrations
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Developed and improved user-centric governance tools Facilitate cooperation in- and outside EU Facilitated cooperation with public administrations in the EU and partnerships third countries
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Yearly
<b>Baseline</b>	Xx (2021)
<b>Target</b>	Maintain stable or positive trends of number of competent authorities using IMI
<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 1.8. – Number of competent authorities using IMI</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of public administrations (competent authorities) using IMI for administrative cooperation
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Numbers
<b>Data source</b>	IMI system
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Registration by MS in the IMI system – shared responsibility between IMI team (DG GROW E4) and National IMI Coordinators
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Developed and improved user-centric governance tools Facilitate cooperation in- and outside EU Facilitated cooperation with public administrations in the EU and partnerships third countries
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Yearly
<b>Baseline</b>	11.394 (2021)
<b>Target</b>	Maintain stable or positive trends of number of competent authorities using IMI

#### 4.4. Content indicators - Specific Objective 2: Support to SMEs

##### 4.4.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 2.1. - Number of SMEs benefiting from third party finance to participate in projects for enhancing their competitiveness, sustainability, and/or digitalization, and/or for innovating business processes</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	N° of SMEs benefiting from third party finance to participate in projects for enhancing their competitiveness, sustainability, and/or digitalization and/or for innovating business processes (including SMEs participating in actions to support industrial ecosystems).
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of enterprises
<b>Data source</b>	Project data (Interim and Final reports of each action comprising cascade funding)
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA

<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.3 Strengthened competitiveness, sustainability/circularity, digital transformation, modernization of industry and business, strengthened resilience, enhanced value proposition, enhancing skills / access to skills. More competitive industrial ecosystems and sectors, and development of industrial value chains
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Budget earmarked for third party financing in the SME pillar of the SMP WP 2021/60.000
<b>Target</b>	Budget earmarked for third party financing in the SME pillar of the SMP annual WP/50.000 for the period 2021-2027

#### 4.4.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.1. – Client satisfaction rate for flagship support services for SMEs</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	For the years 2021-2022, this will be based on EEN client survey data A composite client satisfaction indicator (joint client survey) for all of the flagship actions (Clusters, EYE, IPR Helpdesk) will be available as from 2023
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	% of SMEs surveyed
<b>Data source</b>	The reporting for EEN, and for other initiatives that may be added to this indicator later
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/Consortia
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.1 The provision of high-quality flagship services to support SME competitiveness, sustainability, growth that fully meet SMEs' needs
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	2020: EEN 92% composite indicator: no data available – new indicator
<b>Target</b>	Satisfaction rate for EEN to remain above 90%. Composite satisfaction rate to remain above 80% throughout the programme

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.2. - Number of SMEs supported which undertook business process innovation tied to technological adoption leading to progress with their green transition (including improved climate performance, and / or higher sustainability)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result - quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of SMEs receiving direct support, including third party finance which undertook business process innovation tied to technological adoption leading to progress with their green transition and/or higher sustainability
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of SMEs
<b>Data source</b>	Projects data (Interim and final reports) Initially this data will only be available for Euroclusters. As from 2023 this data will be available for other SME pillar actions providing third party finance to SMEs.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/Consortia
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.3 Strengthened competitiveness, sustainability/circularity, digital transformation, modernization of industry and business, strengthened resilience, enhanced value proposition, enhancing skills / access to skills. More competitive industrial ecosystems and sectors, and development of industrial

	value chains
<b>Other comments</b>	A business process innovation is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differ significantly from the firm's previous business processes and that has been brought into use in the firm. (Oslo manual 2018 -internal standard methodology,4 <sup>th</sup> edition, p72)
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Will depend on the frequency of reporting for each action
<b>Baseline</b>	20% of all the entities receiving financial support from SMP SME
<b>Target</b>	30% of all the entities receiving financial support from SMP SME for the period 2021-2027

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.3. - Number of SMEs supported which undertook business process innovation tied to technological adoption leading to higher digitalisation</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of SMEs receiving direct support, including third party finance which undertook business process innovation tied to technological adoption leading to higher digitalisation
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of SMEs
<b>Data source</b>	Projects data (Interim and final reports) Initially this data will only be available for Euroclusters. As from 2023 this data will be available for other SME pillar actions providing third party finance to SMEs.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/Consortia
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.3 Strengthened competitiveness, sustainability/circularity, digital transformation, modernization of industry and business, strengthened resilience, enhanced value proposition, enhancing skills / access to skills. More competitive industrial ecosystems and sectors, and development of industrial value chains
<b>Other comments</b>	A business process innovation is a new or improved business process for one or more business functions that differ significantly from the firm's previous business processes and that has been brought into use in the firm. (Oslo manual 2018,4 <sup>th</sup> edition, p72)
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Will depend on the frequency of reporting for each action
<b>Baseline</b>	20% of all the entities receiving financial support from SMP SME
<b>Target</b>	30% of all the entities receiving financial support from SMP SME for the period 2021-2027

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.4. - Number of SMEs supported (with direct support / third party finance) that enhanced their skills for implementing sustainable business models and practices and/or their digital skills as a result of participating in the project</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of SMEs supported (with direct support / third party finance) that enhanced their skills for implementing sustainable business models and practices and/or their digital skills as a result of participating in the project within the period of implementation of the EU-funded action.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	N° of SMEs
<b>Data source</b>	Projects data (Interim and final reports). Data collection will start when WP 2022 actions are implemented. Full data available as from 2023 for all SME pillar actions providing third party finance to SMEs.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/Consortia
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.3 Strengthened competitiveness, sustainability/circularity, digital transformation, modernization of industry and business, strengthened resilience, enhanced value proposition, enhancing skills / access to skills . More competitive industrial ecosystems and sectors, and development of industrial value chains

<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Will depend on the frequency of reporting for each action
<b>Baseline</b>	20% of all SMEs receiving third party finance from SMP SME in year 2022
<b>Target</b>	30% of all SMEs receiving third party finance from SMP SME for the period 2023-2027

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.5. - Percentage of businesses that are climate neutral or negative, or that already have a strategy in place for this purpose</b> (ie to reduce their carbon footprint and become climate neutral or negative).
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	The share of companies who answered the question “Does your company have a concrete strategy in place to reduce your carbon footprint and become climate neutral or negative?” with either “Yes” or “You are already climate neutral”.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	% of SMEs
<b>Data source</b>	Eurobarometer
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	GROW A2
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.3 Strengthened competitiveness, sustainability/circularity, digital transformation, modernization of industry and business, strengthened resilience, enhanced value proposition, enhancing skills / access to skills. More competitive industrial ecosystems and sectors, and development of industrial value chains
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Every 2-3 years
<b>Baseline</b>	24% based on 2021 data
<b>Target</b>	27% by 2027

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.6. - Burden of government regulation</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g. permits, regulations, reporting)? 1=extremely burdensome; 7=not burdensome at all; weighted average 2012-2013 original source: World Economic Forum; Executive Opinion Survey; <a href="http://www.weforum.org/gcr">www.weforum.org/gcr</a>
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	1=extremely burdensome; 7=not burdensome at all
<b>Data source</b>	SME Performance Review
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	SPR/JRC, original source: World Economic Forum; Executive Opinion Survey; <a href="http://www.weforum.org/gcr">www.weforum.org/gcr</a>
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.4 A more favourable business environment / reduced regulatory burden
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	3,4 (2020)

<b>Target</b>	3,9
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<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 2.7. - N° of users of digital services/digital information tools provided by the programme</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	Number of users of the digital services that are included in this indicator (see data source below)
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Project reports. Initially for EEN, YEB, EYE IT Tool and ECCP
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA based on project reports To account for the fact that one user may be using several digital services. The total figure is based on: Total for EEN + 50% of the total for the other services
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	2.6 Better access to information for SMEs and stakeholders to support the objectives of his programme
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Same frequency as reporting
<b>Baseline</b>	17.8 million (2020) (EEN (2020) 14.1 million Number of SMEs using digital services (including electronic information services) provided by the Network (in million)
<b>Target</b>	18.8 million by 2027 for all services included in this indicator

## 4.5. Content indicators - Specific Objective 3: Effective European Standards

### 4.5.1 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 3.1. - Number of countries using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the % of jurisdictions using IFRS in the world
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	Reports from beneficiaries and beneficiary's website: <a href="#">IFRS - Home</a>
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Beneficiaries' responsibility
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Development of an integrated markets for financial services, financial stability, capital markets that function efficiently + Increased investor and consumer trust in financial and non-financial reporting
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Progress towards 2027 target measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants' reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	156 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	159 (by 2027)

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 3.2. - Number of draft European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) prepared by EFRAG and their coverage in line with the mandate of the Corporate</b>
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	<b>Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of draft ESRS submitted by EFRAG to the Commission and their coverage of the CSRD mandate
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Commission’s services
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Commission’s services own calculation
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Development of European Sustainability Reporting Standards and technical advice on such standards + Development of an integrated markets for financial services, financial stability, capital markets that function efficiently + Increased investor and consumer trust in financial and non-financial reporting
<b>Other comments</b>	Political decision to change the ESRS standard setting priorities may affect the achievement of the target
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Progress towards 2027 target measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants’ reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	0 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	54 (by 2027)
<b>me</b>	<b>RES 3.3. - Publication of public interest issues by the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of public interest issues released by the Public Interest Oversight Board in a year
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Beneficiary’s report
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Beneficiary
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Oversight of the audit standard-setting process of the International Audit and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Board for Accountants
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants’ reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	0 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	3 yearly

#### 4.6. Content indicators - Specific Objective 4: Consumer protection

##### 4.6.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.1. - Number of authorities participating in the joint actions on the safety of products (CASP)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output

<b>Definition</b>	Number of market surveillance authorities participating in the Coordinated Activities on the Safety of Products (CASP)
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission/CASP reports
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Facilitate cooperation and collaboration between Member States in market surveillance.
<b>Other comments</b>	Many of the authorities participate in more than one activity that take place in parallel. In those cases, the authority should be counted multiple times depending on which activities they participate.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	18 months (project duration)
<b>Baseline</b>	35
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.2. - Number of Consumer Law Ready and ConsumerPro trainings</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of trainings, seminars and workshops provided to the SMEs and to the consumer protection professionals.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Increase awareness of consumers, businesses and representatives of civil society concerning consumer's rights under EU law; capacity-building, trainings and exchange of good practices.
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	18 months (project duration)
<b>Baseline</b>	80
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.3. - Number of participants to consumer policy major communication events</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of participants of the major events: Consumer Summit, Consumer Dialogues, International Product Safety Week, Safety Gate media event and Product Safety Award.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Communication and awareness raising campaigns targeting consumer organisations, businesses and representatives of civil society.

<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	1000
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.4. - Number of press releases of the beneficiaries</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of press releases of the two beneficiaries, Better Finance and Finance Watch, in the context of the grant's activities, in a given year.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Reports from beneficiaries
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Beneficiaries
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Improved understanding of financial services sector and products + Enhanced protection of investors, savers and other users of retail financial services
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants' reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	41 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	≥ 40 yearly

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.5. - Number of conferences, seminars, webinars organised by the beneficiaries</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of events organised by the two beneficiaries, Better Finance and Finance Watch, in the context of the grant's activities, in a given year
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Reports from beneficiaries
<b>Method – Responsibility</b>	Beneficiaries
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Improved understanding of financial services sector and products + Enhanced protection of investors, savers and other users of retail financial services
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants' reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	14 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	≥ 12 yearly (fluctuations below 2020 baseline are possible depending on the policy context and the n° of proposals expected or under discussion)

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 4.6. - Number of meetings with Commissioners, MEPs, representatives from European Economic and Social Committee, Committee of the Regions and Permanent Representations</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of meetings between representatives of Better Finance and Finance Watch and Commissioners, MEPs, representatives from EESC, CoR and Perm Reps in a given year and in the context of grant's activities.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Reports from beneficiaries
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Beneficiaries
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	European Union policy on financial services that responds to the needs and concerns of consumers and other end-users of financial services + Enhanced protection of investors, savers and other users of retail financial services
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants' reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	28 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	≥ 50 yearly (fluctuations are possible depending on the policy context and the n° of proposals expected or under discussion)

#### 4.6.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 4.1. - Outcome of consumers queries to European Consumer Centres Network (ECC Net)</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of consumers that received tailored information and advice from ECC Net
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	ECC Net IT tool
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Improve assistance and advice for consumers. Consumer protection rules effectively enforced, including cross-border transactions.
<b>Other comments</b>	ECC Net is a network of 29 centres across EU, Norway and Iceland that provide assistance to consumers who have problems with a cross-border purchase of goods or services. Cross-border is where the consumer and trader are based in different countries in which the ECC net operates.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	116 424 (in 2021)
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 4.2. - Number of measures on dangerous non-food products alerted on the Safety Gate platform</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)

<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of preventive and restrictive measures on unsafe products.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Enforce market surveillance and product safety. Increase consumer trust in products safety.
<b>Other comments</b>	The objective is to maintain stable or decrease the number of measures which mean that there are less unsafe products in the market each year. Based on analysis of the last years, the current baseline shows a sufficient effort made by MSAs, while also ensuring that the number of unsafe products of the market is decreasing.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	6500
<b>Target</b>	Stable with a decreasing trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 4.3. - Number of Alternative Dispute Resolution bodies supported</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of ADR bodies supported by action grants
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	European Commission
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EISMEA/DG JUST
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Improve assistance and advice for consumers and access to effective redress.
<b>Other comments</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution bodies provide a fair and cost-effective way to resolve consumer disputes.
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	16 (in 2021)
<b>Target</b>	Aim for a positive trend

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 4.4. - Number of social media followers of the beneficiaries</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Quantitative
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator measures the total number of Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn followers of the two beneficiaries, Better Finance and Finance Watch, in a given year
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Reports from beneficiaries
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Beneficiaries

<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Improved understanding of financial services sector and products + Enhanced protection of investors, savers and other users of retail financial services
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Measured on a yearly basis and covering the grants' reporting period
<b>Baseline</b>	33 894 (2020)
<b>Target</b>	≥ 33 894 (until 2023) ; ≥ 36 000 (as from 2023)

## 4.7. Content indicators - Specific Objective 5: Food safety

### 4.7.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 5.1 – Number of inter-laboratory proficiency tests and comparative testing organized by EU reference laboratories for national reference laboratories</b>
<b>Source</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator shows number of inter-laboratory proficiency tests and comparative testing organized in order to make laboratory methods more reliable at identifying different chemical or biological hazards.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number
<b>Data source</b>	Annual or multi-annual reports on implementation of EURL work programmes
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Data provided by Health and Digital Executive Agency (HADEA)
<b>Link to the objective</b>	The activities reflected by this indicator contribute to the Work Programme specific objective to ensure availability of harmonised, efficient and reliable methods of laboratory analysis, test or diagnosis and their correct implementation by Members States' national reference laboratories in official controls, investigations and other official activities.
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual or multi-annual depending from adopted Work Programme
<b>Baseline</b>	44 (2022)
<b>Target</b>	All inter-laboratory proficiency tests and comparative testing organized by EURLs (at least once a year and according to prescribed provisions in EURL work programmes)

### 4.7.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 5.1 - Overall satisfaction rate of participants attending in person BTSF training</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	This indicator indicates the overall participant satisfaction rate for attending training
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	Statistics on each training session, including the results of electronic participant surveys contained within BTSF ACADEMY training platform
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Consolidated data based on data from BTSF ACADEMY, further processed by HaDEA (BTSF projects)
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Measures the success rate of the procurement relating to BTSF (procurement indicated as an output indicator)

<b>Other comments</b>	Due to issues with platform obsolescence, COVID 19, and difficulties in transitioning to online training during 2020-2022, there may be some gaps in the information available. However, there should be plenty of data to give a reasonable assurance of statistically representative data
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Can be obtained from historical data as required
<b>Target</b>	Maintenance of baseline or improvement over time

### 4.7.3 Impact indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>IMP 5.1 - Number of the Member States funded which collected and timely reported to the European Medicines Agency (EMA) data on the sales of antimicrobial veterinary medicines and use in animals of the antimicrobial medicinal products</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Impact
<b>Definition</b>	How many of the funded Member States reported to EMA, in line with the legal requirements and within the legal deadline, the volume of sales of antimicrobial veterinary medicines and data on the use in animals of antimicrobial medicinal products.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage
<b>Data source</b>	Annual reports of EMA, in line with Article 17 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/578.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	EMA will publish the first report on the volume of sales of veterinary antimicrobial medicinal products and on the use of antimicrobial medicinal products per animal species by 31 March 2025. This report will be based on the reports of Member States submitted to EMA by 30 June 2024 (for sales data) and by 30 September 2024 (for use data). As from 2025, the reports of EMA will be published by 31 December and shall be based on the reports of the Member States submitted to EMA by 30 June of each year, covering data from the preceding calendar year.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annual
<b>Baseline</b>	Zero
<b>Target</b>	All Member States that were funded

## 4.8. Content indicators - Specific Objective 6: European statistics

### 4.8.1 Output indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 6.1. - Statistical coverage (measured as number of indicators, sub-indicators and all their breakdowns).</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	It measures the number of indicators, sub-indicators and all their breakdowns included in Eurostat's reference database (Eurobase). Indicators differing only by the time dimension are not counted. An increase shows that Eurostat is enlarging its offer by producing more statistics to meet increasing users' demands.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of indicators, sub-indicators and all their breakdowns, in millions

<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat reference database
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is calculated from the Eurostat reference database. A programme goes through the entire database and counts the number of different statistical indicators.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Actions improve coverage as well as relevance, timeliness and other quality dimensions of European Statistics, focusing on the needs of EU political priorities, e.g. the European Green Deal, Single Market and Digitalisation, Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade, Social and Territorial Cohesion
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	446
<b>Target</b>	850

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 6.2. - User friendliness of Eurostat's website.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	User friendliness of Eurostat's website. It shows that the accessibility of statistics on the website is good.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage of users judging it easy or partly easy to find data on the website
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat user satisfaction survey
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is calculated from the Eurostat general user satisfaction survey.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Measures improve the communication and accessibility of European statistics and statistical literacy, to facilitate fact checking and to counter the spread of disinformation
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	90
<b>Target</b>	≥90

<b>Name</b>	<b>OP 6.3. - Number of participants in the ESTP courses on innovative sources and methods for official statistics.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Output
<b>Definition</b>	Number of participants in European Statistical Training Programme courses on innovative sources and methods for official statistics. It shows NSIs' and Eurostat's staff knowledge and skills needed to respond faster to emerging data needs and to produce statistics based on multiple sources, data sharing and innovative methods.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of participants in the ESTP courses on innovative sources and methods for official statistics.
<b>Data source</b>	It is provided by the Eurostat unit organising the ESTP courses.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The unit organising the ESTP courses counts the number of participants.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Activities enhance the capacity and agility of national statistical systems and Eurostat to use multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods and digital technologies
<b>Other comments</b>	

<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	380
<b>Target</b>	500

#### 4.8.2 Result indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.1. - Number of database sessions (in millions) made by external users from Eurostat reference database via the Eurostat website.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of database sessions made by external users. We check that users are using more and more the statistics produced by Eurostat.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of database sessions (in millions) made by external users from Eurostat reference database via the Eurostat website.
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat website
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is calculated from the monitoring of Eurostat reference database.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Better informed EU citizens that use European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence against disinformation
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	4.0
<b>Target</b>	4.8

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.2. - Timeliness of statistics, measured on news releases of a set of quarterly and monthly statistics.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Timeliness of a sub-set of the statistics provided by Eurostat. We check that the quality of the statistics improve for the dimension of timeliness, which is highly demanded by users.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of days between the last day of the statistics' reference period and the release day of the related news release.
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat Digital Dissemination Unit
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is calculated from the release day of the news releases published by Eurostat, as the number of days between the last day of the statistics' reference period and the release day of the related news release.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Availability of relevant and timely European statistics for EU decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of EU initiatives under the MFF 2021-2027
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	82.5 (Q) 32.5 (M)
<b>Target</b>	≤82.5 (Q) ≤32.5 (M)

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.3. - Number of new experimental statistics dataset published.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of new datasets published as experimental statistics on the Eurostat website. It would show that Eurostat is innovating, using new ways to produce statistics.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of new experimental statistics dataset published
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is provided by the unit of Eurostat in charge of the publication of experimental statistics.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	An increased capacity of national statistical systems and Eurostat to respond faster to emerging data needs and to produce statistics based on multiple sources, data sharing and innovative methods
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	0
<b>Target</b>	7

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.4. - User trust in European statistics.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	User trust in European statistics. It shows that European statistics are a trustworthy source of information.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Percentage of users who declare to trust European statistics greatly or tend to trust them.
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat user satisfaction survey
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	It is calculated from the Eurostat general user satisfaction survey.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	Better informed EU citizens that use European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence against disinformation
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	94
<b>Target</b>	≥94

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.5. - Number of administrative arrangements which Eurostat reviews, renews or signs every year with its key partners.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Administrative Arrangements which Eurostat reviews, renews or signs every year with its key partners. It shows that Eurostat enhances its partnerships with international organisations.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of Administrative Arrangements which Eurostat reviews, renews or signs every year with its key partners.

<b>Data source</b>	It is provided by the Eurostat unit in charge of interinstitutional and international cooperation.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The unit in charge of interinstitutional and international cooperation counts the number of reviewed, renewed or signed administrative arrangements every year.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	A strengthened European Statistical System and enhanced partnerships with administrative and private data holders, the research community and international organisations
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	2
<b>Target</b>	2

<b>Name</b>	<b>RES 6.6. - Number of research projects requesting access to European microdata in the Eurostat database.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Result
<b>Definition</b>	Number of research project proposals submitted to Eurostat and requesting access to European microdata; an increase in the number points to enhanced partnership with the research community.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of research project proposals submitted to Eurostat and requesting access to European microdata
<b>Data source</b>	It is provided by the Eurostat unit receiving the research project proposals.
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	The unit receiving the research project proposals counts the number of proposals received.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	A strengthened European Statistical System and enhanced partnerships with administrative and private data holders, the research community and international organisations
<b>Other comments</b>	
<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	End-December 2020: 2700 project proposals received since 2013
<b>Target</b>	5000

#### 4.8.3 Impact indicators

<b>Name</b>	<b>IMP 6.1. - Number of Eurostat followers and engagement rate on social media.</b>
<b>Source (legal base)</b>	Delegated Act – Reporting requirements established by Article 17(3) of Regulation 2021/690 (SMP)
<b>Type of indicator</b>	Impact
<b>Definition</b>	Number of Eurostat followers on social media and engagement rates. Engagement rates is defined as interactions/impressions (views). We check that Eurostat reaches and interact more and more with users using modern technologies and way of communications.
<b>Unit of measurement</b>	Number of Eurostat followers and number of interactions/impressions (views) on social media.
<b>Data source</b>	Eurostat social media accounts
<b>Method - Responsibility</b>	Numbers provided by the different social media.
<b>Link to IL output/result</b>	--
<b>Other comments</b>	

<b>Frequency of data</b>	Annually
<b>Baseline</b>	163500 (Twitter) 61500 (Facebook) 3000 (Instagram) 1.9% (engagement rate)
<b>Target</b>	240000 (Twitter) 150000 (Facebook) 130000(Instagram) ≥1.9% (engagement rate)

## 5. MFF Data Management

Article 17(4) of the SMP regulation lays down a performance reporting system shall ensure efficient, effective and timely data collection for monitoring the implementation and the results of the programme and proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where appropriate, on Member States.

In line with the MFF data governance and principles for MFF data management, adequate actions apply for data processing, data collection, reporting arrangements, data dissemination and overall data quality. The following more pillar related information is hereby added:

- The data required to monitor actions in the **SME** pillar are based on the information provided in the (final) reports of the beneficiaries, from the IT tools used for managing the grant actions, from the final reports provided by contractors, and from the surveys and economic reporting undertaken by the SME Performance Review.
- The data required to monitor these actions of the SMP are either fully based on the information provided in the final reports of the beneficiaries or information published in their own websites (e.g. n° of countries using IFRS and number of PIOB public interest issues) or easily calculated by the Commission's services based on publicly available information (e.g. % of IFRS endorsed by the EU and %/n° of ESRS developed by the EFRAG). These data are not processed via any IT system. The quality of the data is verified by DG FISMA while assessing the final reports of the beneficiaries. Clarifications are requested to beneficiaries when data are not coherent and/or inconsistent with the information at the disposal of DG FISMA.
- The **Consumer** Conditions Index (CCI) is a composite indicator compiled on the basis of data from the consumer conditions survey, a well-established framework, previously known as the Survey on consumer attitudes towards cross -border trade and consumer protection. The CCI can be used to compare consumer conditions across countries and across time and is based on 3 pillars; Trust and knowledge, Compliance & enforcement and thirdly, Complaint & Dispute Resolution. The latest available data for the CCI is based on the 2020 consumer conditions survey.
- For **food safety**, the data is collected by the Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA) that implements the SMP where it concerns the veterinary and phytosanitary programs implemented by the Member States. Since transboundary animal diseases and plant pests have a serious impact on agricultural businesses (which are mostly SME) the EU co-finances these programs in support of the Member States and the SME concerned. The implementation of the programs is an important indicator for its overall success within the Member State concerned and is therefore an important indicator on whether the implementation is successful or not.

- For the **statistics** pillar, the data required to monitor the outputs and results of the SMP comes from several sources, such as Eurostat's reference database, website, social media channels, general user satisfaction surveys and other administrative activities. It is either calculated by Eurostat or provided by analytical tools. The units responsible for monitoring the individual indicators process the necessary data, partly using analytical programmes, and verify the quality of data.