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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

**Performance, monitoring and evaluation of the European Regional Development Fund,
the Cohesion Fund and the Just Transition Fund in 2021-2027**

STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT ON

**PERFORMANCE, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND, THE COHESION FUND AND THE JUST
TRANSITION FUND IN 2021-2027**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Staff Working Document is an update of the Staff Working Document of 27 February 2025 (SWD(2025) 61). The update concerns the addition of four indicator descriptions linked to the 2025 revision of the ERDF/CF Regulation and consequent updates to overview tables, as well as ad hoc modifications of previous indicator fiches.

This Staff Working Document describes the approach to performance, monitoring and evaluation of programmes funded by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the Cohesion Fund (CF) and the Just Transition Fund (JTF) for the period 2021-2027.

This document illustrates how the relevant provisions of the Common Provisions Regulation¹, the ERDF/CF² and the JTF³ Regulations provide for a systemic approach to performance, monitoring and evaluation. It sets out the context in which the common output and result indicators listed in the fund regulations will be used. The methodological descriptions of the common output and result indicators, listed in the ERDF/CF and the JTF Regulations⁴, are set out in **Annex 1 “ERDF/CF and JTF common indicator methodological descriptions”** to this document in order to guide the programmes in the use, collection and reporting of reliable performance monitoring data.

The success and relevance of monitoring and evaluation depends on the commitment of actors at all levels. The Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy acknowledges the important contribution of representatives of Member States in the evaluation network on regional policy to the preparation of the methodological descriptions of the common output and result indicators⁵.

2. CONCEPTS

A common understanding of key concepts and terms of programming, monitoring and evaluation is important for their practical application by regional and national Managing Authorities as well as the Commission. This document illustrates the key concepts to be applied for 2021-2027.

There are important changes in key concepts reflected in the 2021-2027 legislation compared to 2014-2020. These changes were driven by experiences in the last period, the need to simplify and streamline programming, monitoring and evaluation and to take account of opinions of, *inter alia*, the European Parliament and the European Court of Auditors.

The key changes linked to performance, monitoring and evaluation described in this document are:

¹ Common Provisions Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

² ERDF/Cohesion Fund Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 60).

³ Just Transition Fund Regulation (EU) 2021/1056 (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 1).

⁴ Annex I of the ERDF/Cohesion Fund Regulation and Annex III of the JTF regulation.

⁵ The common indicator descriptions were the subject of extensive discussion with the DG REGIO evaluation network of national experts, including an assessment of the common indicators using the RACER criteria – (relevant, accepted, credible, easy and robust). The EVALNET deliberations are available here: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/network/

- Streamlining and reducing the number of policy objectives, specific objectives and the contents of the programmes involving a simplification of the intervention logic;
- A change in programming and monitoring from a focus on result indicators reflecting impacts to a focus on result indicators measuring outcomes (the change for direct beneficiaries);
- A more complete list of common output indicators and a new list of common result indicators with the intention to improve the investment coverage of common indicators for transparency, accountability, monitoring, evaluation and communication purposes at regional, national and EU level;
- A reformed performance framework will encompass all output and result indicators. It will be one of several factors taken into account in the mid-term review in deciding on the allocation of the flexibility amounts;
- The use of specific objectives for the definition of the intervention logic, combined with aligned structured data on result indicators, output indicators and financial inputs (categorisation data) and more frequent data transmission;
- A simplification of certain evaluation requirements.

In many other areas, there is high degree of continuity with 2014-2020. For instance, the focus of the Commission and Member States on impact evaluation will be maintained⁶ as will the need for evaluation plans for programmes, building on the 2014-2020 good practice and experience.

The key elements around which objectives will be set and performance measured and evaluated are the following:

- Programme authorities will choose policy objectives and specific objectives (identified in the relevant fund regulations) linked to identified needs in the programme area;
- They will choose result indicators as proxies for the expected changes or outcomes for beneficiaries;
- The common output indicators will measure deliverables from the action chosen for support, which will also be tracked using the financial categorisation system;
- More regular transmission of programmes' indicator and financial data will allow monitoring and review;
- The milestones for output indicators and targets for outputs and results will comprise the performance framework that will inform the mid term review and evaluation, respectively;
- Programmes will prepare evaluation plans and conduct evaluations.

These elements are presented in more detail in the following sections.

⁶ While taking account of the EU agenda for Better Regulation https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/law-making-process/planning-and-proposing-law/better-regulation-why-and-how_en

3. SETTING PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND MONITORING

The starting point in designing any public intervention is to identify a concrete problem to be addressed. In practice, there will always be a multitude of real or perceived needs. The decision on which unmet needs should be tackled is the result of a deliberative process. That process includes prioritisation (including negative priorities), gathering evidence and expert input and analysis as well as institutional and political validation leading to a political decision. To define the direction of the desired change and the target to be reached is also part of this process.

The 2021-2027 programmes shall set out a strategy to contribute to the chosen policy objectives using the programme template provided in the legislation (CPR Article 22⁷). The programme documents shall set out a summary of the main challenges in their programme area (regional, cross border or national) and a justification for the selection of policy objectives, priorities, specific objectives and forms of support. Among the main challenges to be taken into account are:

- Economic, social and territorial disparities as well as inequalities;
- Investment needs and complementarity and synergies with other financing sources or forms of support;
- Challenges identified in relevant country-specific recommendations, and in relevant national or regional strategies (for instance the National Energy and Climate Plans) and other relevant Union recommendations addressed to the Member State;
- Challenges in administrative capacity and governance and simplification measures;
- Lessons learnt from experience.

In relation to lessons learnt, the more extensive monitoring and the increase in evaluation work by many Member States under the 2014-2020 programmes is a valuable source of data, analysis and evidence for 2021-2027 programming⁸. EUROSTAT and national statistical indicators, including the 2014-2020 policy result indicators, could also provide valuable insights.

As a simplification measure, there is no formal obligation for an ex ante evaluation of the planned programmes. Programmes are free to conduct ex ante evaluations should they so wish, but some programmes may judge that they already have extensive evidence on which to base their programming.

3.1. Objective setting and the performance framework

The 2021-2027 legislation contains several important and interrelated changes on how objectives should be set:

- The structure of programmes will be framed using fewer high-level policy and specific objectives (for the ERDF for example, 5 policy objectives versus 11 thematic objectives in 2014-2020 and 23 specific objectives versus 46 investment priorities). This approach should lead to shorter, simpler intervention logics;

⁷ Reference to Articles in this document refer to the CPR - Common Provisions Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, unless otherwise stated.

⁸ For an overview of national evaluations and links to EC annual summaries of evaluation see this #ESIFopendata story: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/d/suip-d9qs>

- The new specific objectives are associated directly with result indicators, output indicators and categorisation data on financial inputs. This should lead to a clearer presentation of structured information by the programmes;
- Shorter intervention logic using the concept of result indicators focussing on outcomes for beneficiaries (thus harmonising the approach across all cohesion policy funds).

Based on the analysis of challenges, programme managers should select their policy objectives and specific objectives. In the programme template, they will choose result indicators as proxies for the change for beneficiaries that the programme is aiming to achieve. They will also choose output indicators and decide on the budget allocations linked to intervention fields.

The reformed performance framework (CPR Article 16) is composed of all the output and result indicators linked to the specific objectives and the milestones set for all output indicators and targets for all output and result indicators. No further implementing act is proposed and the Regulation does not set *a priori* thresholds for the assessment of the milestones.

In order to “*contribute to measuring the overall performance of the funds*” (CPR Article 16), the overall set of indicators should cover a large majority of the actions and budget allocated to each programme. In certain specific objectives with high capital budgets, it is likely that close to 100% of interventions could be covered by common output indicators alone (for instance in relation to road or rail interventions under policy objective 3). In other cases, involving a specific objective with a low absolute allocation and relative share of the overall programme budget and diverse actions, it could be possible to justify a lower share of the budget covered by the common and specific indicators for reasons of proportionality.

3.2. The performance framework methodology (CPR Article 17)

The contents of the performance framework methodology, linked to the choice of indicators, baselines, milestones and targets by specific objective, are outlined in Article 17.

All methodological aspects should be gathered into a single methodological document. Such a methodology is important for the programme and programme stakeholders as it documents the criteria applied to select indicators for the specific objective (i.e. relevance and financial coverage), data or evidence used, data quality, calculation method and factors that may influence achievement. It would be particularly important to have a clear methodology for specific objectives with multiple types of action and a variety of interventions.

The methodology document will let programme managers interpret the indicators’ achievement values in relation to the targets thanks to the documentation of the factors taken into account in the estimation of the target. It could also play an important role in institutional memory for the programme managers and stakeholders, and provide a basis from which to consider revising milestones, targets and motivating programme changes at the mid-term review.

An example of a specific objective using the structured tables from the programme template is presented in **Annex 2** “*Example of a programme template for a specific objective (programme template) and supporting performance framework methodology document*”, followed by a stylised simple presentation of elements from a supporting performance framework methodology document, which could be taken as a reference by programme managers. No template for the methodology or implementing act are provided for in the legislation.

3.3. Monitoring and reporting

To monitor means to “keep under systematic observation”. Monitoring of outputs and direct results means to observe whether intended products are delivered, outcomes are being achieved and whether implementation is on track. Monitoring observes changes in the output and the result indicators. Tracking their values allows a judgement on whether or not the indicators are on track to achieve the milestones and/or targets set. If they do not, this can prompt reflection on implementation, on the appropriateness and effectiveness of interventions or on the appropriateness of the indicator(s) chosen and the targets set. Monitoring therefore supports effective programme management by enabling continuous adjustments based on ongoing progress.

Different actors involved in the management of funds have different monitoring needs, depending on their role. ERDF and Cohesion Fund programmes - comprising 289 national, regional and Interreg programmes in 2014-2020 - are implemented in the context of multilevel governance with clear demarcation of roles and responsibilities. The actors in this system – implementing agencies, managing authorities, the national and the EU level – differ in their information needs to be met by monitoring. This will equally be true for the new JTF that will also use the shared management approach.

3.3.1. The role of indicators

One of the tasks at the European level is to aggregate information across all programmes in order to track overall performance and to account to EU citizens, the Council, the European Parliament and the European Court of Auditors on what cohesion policy resources are spent on and what benefits it delivers. This is the task of common output and direct result indicators defined at EU level. Common indicators reflect widely used interventions of the ERDF, the Cohesion Fund and the JTF and are designed to aggregate information within a programme, by Member States and at EU level. They are intended to be used for all types of expenditure listed in CPR Article 51 (i.e. financing based on reimbursement of expenditure, financing not based on expenditure and simplified cost options, etc.).

The methodological descriptions of the ERDF/CF and JTF common indicators listed in the fund regulations⁹ for use in programming are presented in **Annex 1** to this document. The descriptions provide “metadata” on the characteristics and intended use of the common indicators in programming and monitoring.

Compared to the previous period, an important change is made in the concept of “result indicator” to be used by the programmes. In the 2014-2020 period, result indicators were proxies for the expected impacts of the intervention, as usually assessed in evaluation; in the period 2021-2027, result indicators are closely related to the outcome or effect of the actions and outputs, and are used for monitoring and management purposes (see Section 3.3.3 below). This concept of direct result indicators will require a more significant monitoring effort by programmes in 2021-2027, but should bring more clarity on the direct effects of the interventions (outcomes).

⁹ ERDF/CF Regulation Annex I and JTF Regulation Annex III.

Table 1: Indicator concepts used in formal ERDF/CF programming and monitoring

Indicator concepts from Better Regulation Toolbox (2023) ¹⁰ and CPR Article 2		2014-2020	2021-2027
Output indicators	These relate to the specific deliverables of the intervention.	Yes. Common and specific	Yes. Common and specific
Result indicators (outcomes)	These match the immediate effects of the intervention with particular reference to the direct addressees.	No	Yes. Common and Specific
Impact indicators	These relate to the intended outcome of the intervention in terms of impact on the wider economy/society beyond those directly affected.	Yes. Specific only	No

CPR Article 22(3)(d) requires the selection of output and result indicators for each specific objective (except for specific forms of technical assistance).

The common output and result indicators for use in programming and implementation, listed in Annex I to the ERDF/CF Regulation, are presented by policy objective and specific objective. Annotations to that Annex contain important remarks on the intended use of the common indicators:

- Indicators with an asterisk are available across all policy objectives and specific objectives. A typical example is the use of the enterprise indicators, which can be relevant across a large number of specific objectives in different policy objectives. While these asterisked indicators are available for use across the board, their actual use in a specific objective should be determined by their relevance and the link to the expected outcomes and actions.
- As a corollary, common indicators without asterisks are not available outside the specific objective concerned in order to encourage programmes to focus on the collection of the most relevant common indicators and limit the burden to report on ancillary outputs or results.
- Specific objectives under policy objective 5 “A Europe closer to citizens ...” may use relevant common indicators listed for policy objectives 1 to 4 to monitor the thematic output and results of the supported territorial and local development strategies, while common indicators listed for policy objective 5 can be used to monitor the overall process from strategy design to achieving integration at project level.

The following sections summarise the characteristics of the programming and monitoring system that will be applied in ERDF/CF and JTF programming.

¹⁰ Tool#43 Monitoring arrangements and indicators of the [Better Regulation Toolbox](#)

3.3.2. Output indicators

'Output indicator' means an indicator to measure the specific deliverables of the intervention. - CPR Article 2

The concept of common output indicators, which have been used as a tool for aggregating performance information at national and EU level since the 2007-2013 period, is familiar to regional policy programmes. The main change for 2021-2027 is to extend the list in order to more accurately capture outputs, cover a greater range of the most frequently supported interventions and thereby improve the coverage of the EU budget contribution by the common outputs.

Output indicators reflect the actions, not the objectives of a programme or of regional policy. With the extended list of common output indicators, the need for the use of programme specific indicators would be significantly reduced, allowing also for more complete coverage in reporting at the EU level (an estimated 50-60% of ERDF/CF resources were covered by common indicators in 2014-2020). As was the 2014-2020 practice, Member States should use the common indicators whenever appropriate and avoid using specific indicators with similar definitions. However, if the common output indicators listed in the regulation are not relevant to important actions under a specific objective, it may be necessary to identify additional, programme-specific indicators and to describe them (for instance in the performance methodology).

The extended list of common outputs was based on experience with the 2014-2020 common indicators, a study of the 2014-2020 programmes¹¹ and exchanges with national experts in the REGIO Evaluation Network in 2018-2020. Experience shows that reporting of values for achieved outputs does not show a linear progression over the years. It is often the case that the majority of achievement values are only reported in the last years of programming.

3.3.3. Result indicators (outcomes)

'Result indicator' means an indicator to measure the effects of the interventions supported, with particular reference to the direct addressees, population targeted or users of infrastructure. – CPR Article 2

Result indicators have a specific role in objective setting and monitoring in 2021-2027 (as opposed to the 2014-2020 period where the programmes' results reflect impacts). The 2021-2027 result indicators of outcomes are directly linked to the actions supported and can provide more immediate evidence that can be directly attributed to the actions supported. The monitoring of result indicators (outcomes for beneficiaries) allows observing direct outcomes during implementation, not only at the end of the implementation period. By monitoring direct result indicators, the monitoring system is likely to provide a stronger basis for later evaluation activities.

The formal inclusion of direct result indicators measuring outcomes for the beneficiaries of the actions supported implies an important extension of the project monitoring system and a need to foresee processes to collect these values from project promoters.

A public intervention will often aim at more than one and even multiple results. This will be even more the case for a specific objective with multiple actions/interventions. **The objective in programming would be to choose a limited number of result indicators, which are**

¹¹ Study for DG REGIO on the [Development of a system of common indicators for European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund interventions after 2020](#), 2018.

widely relevant to the different actions and capture the most important intended outcomes through monitoring. Some examples:

- In relation to specific objectives targeting research and innovation and SME interventions: it is expected that for many programmes the choice of the most relevant research, innovation and enterprise result indicators would be combined with the use of the result indicators for job creation and private investment in grant and non-grant financing interventions;
- In relation to specific objectives targeting renewable energy, energy efficiency and low carbon transport interventions: it is expected that the use of the specific energy and transport result indicators would be combined with the indicator on greenhouse gas emissions.

Depending on the indicator, the achieved values for result indicators will be collected either 1) during implementation (for multi beneficiary/project operations), 2) upon completion of the operation or 3) within 12 months after the completion of the operation (see **Annex 1** descriptions). It should be borne in mind that many types of outcomes may not be quickly realised and therefore the values captured through monitoring would be low in the early years of programming. In some cases, even the values reported from operations within 12 months of implementation may still be low and would only rise progressively over time (i.e. rate of connection to improved broadband networks). Finally, for operations completed in the last year of programming, some result indicator values may not be available for the final report. Subsequent evaluation can, in these cases, play an important role to follow up and to assess the long-term outcomes and impacts.

While many of the common result indicators are new, there are several that were already used (or are variants) in the period 2014-2020. These indicators – listed in **Annex 3, Table 1: “List of 2014-2020 common indicators reclassified as common result indicators 2021-2027”** - will therefore be familiar to programmes.

In the discussion with national experts of the description of the common result indicators, there were requests for further exchanges on the methodologies available for transport indicators and for the measurement of GHG emissions. In both cases, seminars were organised in 2020¹² and, in the case of the transport indicators, JASPERS produced a methodological support on the options for measurement of the transport result indicators¹³.

3.3.4. Interreg common indicators

The ERDF/CF Regulation (Annex I, Table 2) lists dedicated Interreg common output and result indicators. Based on experience in 2014-2020, the list is expected to better capture the outputs and results of cooperation actions.

Interreg common indicators should be used in dedicated specific objectives by cooperation programmes under the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg), the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) and the Neighbourhood, Development and International

¹² The transport result indicator seminar took place on 24 January 2020; the GHG seminar with the EIB took place on 12-13 November 2020. The presentations are available here: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/guidance/#1

¹³ JASPERS: [Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020](#)

Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), but also across all other specific objectives used in such programmes falling under policy objectives 1-5¹⁴.

The ERDF common indicators listed for policy objectives 1-5 (Annex I, Table 1) can be used to complement the Interreg common indicators where there is a direct investment leading to such outputs and results (for instance, through joint or pilot actions).

3.3.5. Baselines, milestones and targets

'Target' means a pre-agreed value to be achieved at the end of the eligibility period in relation to an indicator included under a specific objective. - CPR Article 2

'Milestone' means an intermediate value to be achieved at a given point in time during the eligibility period in relation to an output indicator included under a specific objective. – CPR Article 2

In programming, the CPR requires the setting of the values set out in Table 2 below (CPR Article 16).

Table 2: Setting values for outputs and results in programming

Indicator type	Baselines	Milestones	Targets
Output	Not required	Required	Required
Result	Required for certain indicators	Not required	Required

Baselines for all outputs are not required and systematically considered as “zero”. This is also the case for many common ERDF, CF and JTF result indicators due to their nature. However, a subset of common result indicators would normally require the estimation of baselines. **Annex 3, Table 2: “Common result indicators 2021-2027 that will normally require baseline values”** sets out the list of those common result indicators.

Milestones for the end of 2024 are required for all output indicators. The assessment of the achievement of the milestones will form part of the mid-term review and the decision on the allocation of the flexibility amounts. As a simplification, there is no requirement for financial milestones or for key implementation steps. Where justified, milestones may be set as zero. Milestones will not be set for result indicators. As results required the realisation of outputs before the subsequent realisation of outcomes, it is considered that meaningful and representative result indicator values would not be available across the specific objectives by the end of 2024.

Quantified targets shall be set for all ERDF, CF and JTF output and result indicators for 2029, taking into account the budget allocated by specific objective for the seven years of budget commitment under the programme period. Important experience with target setting for output indicators has been gained during the 2014-2020 period, when more precise target setting was practised and implementation was checked annually against the targets and during the 2019 performance review. That experience should prove valuable when setting targets for 2021-2027. Under the ERDF and the JTF all targets will be set by category of region.

¹⁴ Specific provisions are set in Regulation (EU) 2021/1059 on the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) supported by the ERDF and external financing instruments (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 94) – Article 34.

On the other hand, for result indicators, while some should be familiar (see section 3.3.3 above), many are new indicators. At programming, target setting is done without knowing the project or beneficiaries to be supported later. For that reason, the Commission expects that targets for result indicators should involve estimation. The method of setting all targets should be documented in the performance methodology documents (CPR Article 17).

3.3.6. Categorisation of financial inputs

The programmes provide the indicative breakdown of the planned EU resources by the category dimensions (CPR Annex I) by specific objective in the format set out in the programme template (CPR Annex V). The character of the categorisation information system (composed of different dimensions) is broadly consistent with the system applied in 2014-2020. The following key changes are highlighted:

- Revision of intervention field dimension categories in the light of 2014-2020 experience;
- Revision of the weightings for climate tracking in order to capture more refined information on climate action and the introduction of a green tracking;
- The merger of the territorial dimension with the territorial delivery mechanism;
- The introduction of categorisation dimensions for “gender equality” and “macro-regional and sea basin strategies”.

The Funds’ planned contribution to climate and environment objectives is calculated by applying the respective tracking coefficients (100% - 40% - 0%) assigned to the intervention fields (CPR Annex I). Using the intervention field dimension the Commission will also track the contribution to biodiversity and air quality.

3.3.7. Reporting / data transmission (CPR Article 42)

Reporting during the implementation of the programmes is important to judge progress in relation to milestones and targets.

The financial reporting practices of 2014-2020 are maintained: the financial data to be provided is transmitted cumulatively over the period (not annualised) and reflects the expenditure of the selected and implemented operations. The financial data is reported (biannually) by specific objective disaggregated by the categorisation dimensions. The Commission monitors the programmes’ and Funds’ contribution to climate objectives on the basis of the financial data reported, by applying the coefficients assigned to the intervention field dimension codes.

The reporting of ERDF/CF indicator values (and now JTF values) by specific objectives should follow 2014-2020 reporting practices:

- Reporting cumulative¹⁵ values for indicators: values should relate to forecasts for indicator values from selected operations and indicator values implemented (achieved) by those operations;
- Providing information also on selected projects: this is especially valuable in the first years of a period when the achieved values will be necessarily very low.

¹⁵ “Cumulative” means to provide each year a value that includes the selected and achieved value of former years to allow comparison with the relevant cumulative milestones and targets.

Reporting on financial implementation and on indicators should start on 31 January 2022. Reporting frequency will increase compared to the previous period. Financial data should be reported four times a year. Progress towards indicator targets should be reported every 6 months (31 January and 31 July), when the programmes would have the opportunity to report the most recent selected and achieved indicator values collected from the selected operations.

In relation to five indicators, a breakdown of the implemented value is foreseen in the indicators named in the ERDF/CF Regulation Annex I. These subsets are relevant from a policy perspective and they are to provide information for impact evaluation at a later stage. The five indicators concerned with their subsets are listed in **Annex 3, Table 3** *“Common indicators 2021-2027 that will require a breakdown by sub categories in the reporting of implemented values”*.

The templates for structured data transmission set out in CPR Annex VII include separate tables for result and output indicators (Tables 3, 5 and 6). For those result indicators, which have estimated baselines (see section 3.3.3 above), the reporting on implementation contains an important additional aspect, which is the reporting of the baselines provided by the selected projects. **Annex 4** *“Example of a table for the transmission of data on indicators”* provides an example of completed indicator reporting tables for a specific objective at the end of 2024.

3.4. Mid-term review (CPR Article 18)

The examination of the achievement of the milestones set by programme for all output indicators forms part of the mid-term review. No specific threshold of performance is set in the regulation. Each Member State shall review each programme and submit an assessment to the Commission by 31 March 2025. The review shall take into account performance, that is progress in achieving milestones for output indicator, and the other elements set out in Article 14(1) in view of programming of the flexibility amounts, including:

- New challenges identified in relevant CSRs adopted in 2024;
- Changes in the socio economic situation;
- Insufficient progress towards reaching the climate contribution target at national level by 31 December 2024.

4. PROGRAMME LEVEL EVALUATION

Indicators measure ‘what’, but do not explain ‘why’. Performance judgment cannot be made purely on indicator achievement values. Assessing the effects of the programmes, in the wider context, is the task of evaluation. Evaluations should be an essential part of the life cycle of a programme. They are intended to increase knowledge of what works and what does not and in which context in order for decision makers and other stakeholders to make timely decisions to support the implementation of programmes and to draw conclusions for policy making.

Evaluation goes beyond an assessment of what has happened; it considers why something has occurred (the role of the EU intervention) and, if possible, how much has changed as a consequence of interventions (attribution). It should look at the wider perspective and provide an independent impartial and unbiased judgement of the situation based on the evidence available.

All types of evaluation - impact evaluation and implementation evaluation - play a role. Implementation evaluations supporting the smooth delivery of a programme are more likely to be useful in the early stages of implementation. Evaluations capturing the effects of priorities and looking into their “theory of change” tend to occur at a later stage, when enough evidence will be available to draw conclusions.

4.1. Evaluation during the programming period (CPR Article 44)

Evaluation during the programming period should reflect the needs of programmes. Evaluations can cover programmes, priorities, themes across programmes and programme areas. The overall principle when planning evaluations is proportionality and practicality.

Programme evaluations may address one or more of the following criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value with the aim to improve the quality of the design and implementation of programmes. Evaluations may also cover other relevant criteria, such as inclusiveness, non-discrimination and visibility. Of course, the Member States may address other criteria relating to the needs of programmes.

The Commission encourages Member States not to limit the evaluation of the impacts of interventions to the ongoing programming period, but to pick up similar interventions from previous periods. For many interventions in fact it takes years before the effects are fully realised (e.g., for large-scale infrastructures, RTD projects), and some interventions extend across several periods. The evaluations may also cover more than one programme and should not necessarily be limited to one programme area. Managing authorities are free to coordinate in and between Member States.

The programme monitoring committee should examine evaluations and their follow-up. It should monitor actions taken as a result of the evaluation. Steering groups nominated by the monitoring committee could be a valuable part of the process. The managing authority shall publish all evaluations on its website (CPR Article 44(7)).

The managing authority shall entrust evaluations to internal or external experts who are functionally independent (CPR Article 44(3)). This independence is essential for a good evaluation where the evaluators will constructively judge and give expert opinions on the different elements of the programme. The level of independence should be such that there is no doubt that the work is carried out impartially and that the evaluation judgments are unbiased and not subordinated to an agreement of the services responsible for design of the programme. It is also necessary to organise evaluations in a way that ensures that evaluators are sufficiently familiar with the interventions they will assess. Equally, it is necessary that

the organisation of evaluations facilitates the consideration of findings by the authorities responsible for programming and implementation.

4.2. Evaluation of the impact on programme level (CPR Article 44)

To disentangle the effects of the intervention from the contribution of other factors to understand the functioning of a programme is a task for impact evaluation. An impact evaluation should analyse not only whether the intervention has an effect - positive or negative - and, if so, how big — this is, but also how it produces this effect, how far the effect was intended and whether or not there are unintended effects as well and how significant they are.

We should note however that in an impact evaluation of a programme not all interventions can be subjected to a similar degree of rigorous impact evaluation methods. Criteria for deciding to which measures to invest most efforts include:

- The strategic/policy salience of these measures;
- Actions that may well be rolled out and replicated in future;
- Large budgets involved;
- New and innovative interventions when we want to understand how, why and when they work;
- Interventions for which little evaluation evidence exists as to their effects.

Even if measures are strategic, likely to be replicated, etc., there may still be circumstances when an extensive impact evaluation may not necessarily take place. For example:

- The ‘outputs’ of the measure may be ‘administrative’ rather than substantive in which case monitoring using established direct result indicators should be sufficient.
- It is known that a certain type of action has been implemented before and is effective (based on previous evaluations). In such circumstances, cause and effect does not need to be established and it would be sufficient to demonstrate that the inputs took place and the anticipated causes happened.
- Data are not (yet) available or are, for specific reasons, difficult to obtain. (This of course also raises the question of what efforts were made to make sure that data were available when needed).
- When interventions are long term and all that can be expected at that time would be tracking the early progress.

An evaluation of the different objectives in the programme may therefore deploy a variety of evaluation approaches geared to demonstrating effectiveness and results as well as some simpler impact evaluation techniques. The Commission services encourage managing authorities to establish clearly in their Evaluation plans which measures are intended to be the subject to what kind of impact evaluation method and for what reasons. The line of reasoning should be documented in the evaluation plans.

Lesson learned from MS evaluations of the 2014-20 programming period:

Build and maintain evaluation capacity: This is an ongoing process not only at the moment evaluations are commissioned. Capacity building in evaluation includes encouraging and supporting local/national evaluation networks; setting up ‘dialogue’ arrangements such as consultations and dissemination events with potential evaluators; incentivising collaboration between international and national/regional consultants, and consulting experts, universities and research centres in key EU priority areas such as SMEs, RTDI, sustainable energy etc. so as to increase knowledge transfer.

Focus on better evaluations: Avoid asking too many evaluation questions to ensure that the evaluation is focused on the critical policy questions, identified in dialogue with stakeholders and policy/decision makers, and the main issues on which evidence is needed. Monitoring targets and performance indicators remains important but this should be delivered by well designed monitoring systems and should not take up limited evaluation resources.

Select the right evaluation methods: Adopt methods which are capable of reliably distinguishing the effects of interventions from those of other factors and avoid implicit assumptions that observed outcomes are wholly a result of the intervention(s) being examined. Avoid reliance solely on information from surveys and/or interviews to identify the effects of an intervention and verify its validity against quantitative evidence or through triangulation. Case studies can be important and give a detailed insight into factors involved, the extent of their influence and the mechanisms through which the measures being examined achieve their effects. However, case studies, if they are to do this, need to be in-depth, on a sufficient scale and reasonably representative. When adopting a theory-based approach, spell out in detail the causal chain through which an intervention is expected to lead to the desired outcomes, investigate whether or not the various links in the chain are evident in practice and modify the ‘theory’ where necessary in the light of empirical findings.

Broaden the use of data: Use administrative data wherever possible to assess the effects of interventions, so to avoid the pitfalls of using survey or interview data from a sample of respondents that may not be representative or may be prone to recollection error. Particular attention should be given to public data registers storing time series data covering samples or total populations of entities. If some particular data are needed, the managing authority may need to negotiate with the relevant authority (e.g. national statistical office) sufficiently in advance to ensure the data are available when required. Equally, if the data required involve confidentiality concerns, this needs to be identified and negotiated well before the data come to be used.

4.3. Main criteria & standards

The five evaluation criteria referred to in the regulation, aligned with the Better Regulation Guidelines, provide a common setting for structuring evaluations. The Commission recommends applying the better regulation principles¹⁶ in planning and conducting evaluations. The regulation primarily refers to the criteria of effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value. While there is a wide range of potential interpretations for these criteria depending on the context, they intend to address the following considerations:

Effectiveness: Effectiveness analysis considers how successful EU action has been in achieving or progressing towards its objectives. The evaluation forms an opinion on the progress made to date and the role of the intervention in delivering the observed changes. If the objectives (general, specific, operational) have not been achieved or things are not on track, an assessment is made of the extent to which progress has fallen short of the target and what factors have influenced why something was unsuccessful or why it has not yet been achieved. Further considerations also include whether the objectives can still be achieved on time or with what delay.

Efficiency: Efficiency considers the relationship between the resources used by an intervention and the changes generated by the intervention (which may be positive or

¹⁶ See [Chapter 6](https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/better-regulation/better-regulation-guidelines-and-toolbox/better-regulation-toolbox_en) and in particular tool #47 of the Better Regulation Toolbox, accessible from https://commission.europa.eu/law/law-making-process/better-regulation/better-regulation-guidelines-and-toolbox/better-regulation-toolbox_en

negative). Differences in the way an intervention is approached and conducted can have a significant influence on the effects, making it interesting to consider whether other choices would have achieved the same benefits at less cost (or greater benefits at the same cost). Efficiency analysis can differ depending on the type of intervention being evaluated. Typical efficiency analysis will include an examination of administrative costs, implementation and look at aspects of simplification – these are important for all evaluations. Assessing efficiency in cohesion policy programmes is particularly complicated on programme level. While it is recommended to apply cost benefit analysis methods, if data is available, in many cases the analysis is mainly qualitative and concentrates on the identification of inefficiencies.

Relevance: Relevance looks at the relationship between the needs and problems in society and the objectives of the intervention and hence touches on aspects of design. Circumstances and context change over time. Certain objectives may be met or superseded; needs and problems change and new ones arise. Relevance analysis is important because if an intervention does not help to address current needs or problems, it is no longer appropriate no matter how effective, efficient or coherent it is. This is why there is a strong link between relevance analysis and the criteria of EU added value which assesses whether action continues to be justified at the EU level.

Coherence: The evaluation of coherence involves looking at how well or not different actions work together. No policy exists in a vacuum. There are many different actors involved in many different interventions, both inside and outside the EU. Even small changes in how one intervention is designed or implemented can trigger improvements or inconsistencies with other ongoing actions. The comparison points for coherence may vary according both to timing, and to the level of coherence being considered.

Checking internal coherence involves looking at how the various components of programme interventions operate together to achieve the programme objectives (coherence between measures in a policy / specific objective, coherence between policy / specific objectives). Similar issues can arise external to a programme at different levels: for example, between interventions within the same policy field supported from different EU or national instruments (e.g. coherence between national and regional programmes or with non-cohesion instruments) or in areas which may have to work together (e.g. Environmental policy).

EU added value: In assessing EU-added value we look for changes that can reasonably be attributed to the EU intervention, over and above what could reasonably have been expected from national actions by the Member States.

Different approaches can be relevant to evaluating EU added value. Added value may be demonstrated by showing the role EU financing plays in financing actions that would not otherwise take place, that take place on a greater scale or that happen earlier than would otherwise be the case. The design and practices of cohesion policy programming may also bring benefits in relation to other national practices. The evaluation of EU added value may also bring together the findings of the other criteria, presenting the arguments on causality and drawing conclusions, based on the evidence to hand, about the performance of the intervention and whether it is still justified.

In interventions where the cohesion policy is the main source of investment in the programme area, the answer to the question of EU added value may simply involve restating the reasons why the interventions are financed from cohesion policy or by referring to the efficiency and effectiveness analysis. In such instances, the evaluation may focus more strongly on consideration of the relevance and efficiency of the intervention. A strict analysis of economic added value would look to see if interventions supported bring higher returns over and above what could reasonably have been expected from investments financed by national authorities.

Such an approach is challenging in shared management as practically all interventions involve EU and national financing.

Finally, evaluations may analyse how the interventions under their regional and national programmes contribute to EU strategic goals and priorities.

4.4. Evaluation Plan (CPR Article 44(5))

The role of the evaluation plan is central in ensuring implementation of quality evaluations and their effective use by Managing Authorities based on 2014-2020 practice. The evaluation plan should be submitted to the the monitoring committee no later than one year after the approval of the programme. The Commission services encourage managing authorities to organise their evaluation plans around the three main parts listed below.

4.4.1. Objectives, coverage, coordination

- An introduction to the plan setting out its main objectives;
- Coverage and rationale: an explanation of which programmes and which Funds are covered by the plan and why;
- An analysis of relevant evidence that would become available in order to decide where the evaluation efforts should be most concentrated. This evidence could be found in evaluations carried out during the preceding periods, EU ex-post evaluations, evaluation literature and preparatory studies for this programming period. When programmes are designed at regional level, it is advised that this collection of evidence is coordinated at a national level as many interventions are similar in different programmes;
- It would also be good practice to set up mechanisms between Managing Authorities for coordination and exchange on evaluations planned, evaluation findings and methodologies. This would allow for a better coordination of evaluations carried out in certain policy fields and favour exchange of knowledge and practices between managing authorities.

4.4.2. Evaluation framework

- The evaluation function in a programme should have a clearly defined responsibility for designing and delivering the evaluation plan, and coordinating, monitoring and promoting the quality of evaluation activities throughout the whole evaluation cycle;
- Description of the evaluation process led by the managing authority (responsibilities of involved bodies: evaluation steering group, technical working groups, scientific or other expert academic input, monitoring committee etc.);
- The involvement of other stakeholders within the framework of the monitoring committees or in specific working groups established by the monitoring committees;
- The source of evaluation expertise (internal/ external/ mixed) and provisions ensuring the functional independence of evaluators from the authorities responsible for programme implementation;
- Training programmes for managing authority staff dealing with evaluation (for example, seminars, workshops, self-study and working with other evaluators);
- A strategy to ensure use and communication of evaluations: how their findings will be followed up; how the evaluations will be made public and publicised; how they will be transmitted to the Commission;

- The overall budget for implementation of the plan subdivided between evaluations (covering the cost of evaluations, data collection, training etc.);
- A quality management strategy for the evaluation process.

4.4.3. Planned evaluations

The plan should contain a list and timetable of the evaluations to be carried out throughout the period (until 30 June 2029), including an explanation for the selection of the themes covered. If the plan covers more than one programme or more than one fund, it is important that a balance of themes among the programmes and funds is ensured. It is clear that new evaluation needs may emerge in the course of the programme life cycle. The list should thus be regularly reviewed by the Monitoring Committee.

It is important to plan sufficiently in detail the impact evaluations required by the regulation for each programme at an early stage. This would set out the practical arrangements for the organisation of impact evaluations (number of contracts, timing and coverage) and ensure that appropriate data will be available. For example, if several regional programmes fund the same specific objectives and have similar actions and interventions, it could make sense to plan one common evaluation to evaluate the impact of these specific objectives. The planning may also imply the design of the operations themselves with a view to evaluability. Well coordinated joint evaluations tend to generate stronger evidence and lessons learned as a result of combined data across interventions, programmes and Members States.

An evaluation plan is not restrictive: Managing Authorities may also conduct ad hoc evaluations if needed during the course of the programme life cycle.

In addition to the theme or topic, the evaluation plan should specify for each evaluation:

- **Subject and rationale**, including the background, the coverage, the main approach (process or impact evaluation) and the main guiding evaluation questions. These can be adapted and further specified later in the Terms of Reference of the evaluations.
- **Methods to be used and their data requirements**: according to the evaluation subject, different methods may apply. A process evaluation may use data analysis, interviews, surveys while an evaluation on the effects of the programme may involve other methods such as literature review, focus groups, case studies etc. Evaluations capturing the impacts of priorities, whatever the methodological approach selected, requires data on supported entities. The evaluations should also build on the information collected through the indicator system especially on outcomes for beneficiaries through direct result indicators.
- **Data availability**: Arrangements to be made to ensure that particular data sets required for certain evaluations (e.g. when applying counterfactual methods) will be available or will be collected and the timeframe. Experience shows that the lack of systematic collection of evaluation data significantly increases the cost of collecting them retrospectively (the evaluator has to reconstruct ex post a set of data) or leads to using less rigorous methods (where collecting these data is not feasible).
- **Duration and a tentative date**: These are linked with the evaluation subject and coverage and the methods selected, e.g. an impact evaluation can only be carried out once results are achieved, while some methods, where the necessary data have to be collected, are more time consuming than others.
- **Estimated budget for each evaluation**: the cost is linked to the selected methods and the duration of the contract.

Lessons learned from evaluation plans in the 2014-20 programming period:

Design a feasible evaluation framework: Beyond the theoretical perspectives, there are also practical aspects in designing the evaluation framework. This includes not just the evaluation work per-se but also the broader organisational and market context. Evaluations are strongly dependent on the division of responsibilities between stakeholders, but equally on the consultancy market. The timing of an evaluation is critical in informing the decision-making process. Delays in evaluations can represent an important problem in the process of taking stock of the generated knowledge.

Body of policy evidence: Use evidence from past evaluations and studies systematically to identify gaps in knowledge about policy measures – of how they work and what their effects are – in order to define evaluations to be undertaken.

Clarify the objectives of evaluation: Link evaluation methods proposed to evaluation questions, be specific about the method(s) to be adopted in each case (i.e. avoid stating that either a counterfactual or theory-based approach will be used) and explain why.

Link the data to be used to the questions to be answered and method to be adopted, identify the data in sufficient detail to be able to define the source and to confirm the availability, set out plan for filling any gaps in the data required and, where relevant, for improving their reliability.

Budget planning: Ensure that the budget decided for each evaluation is commensurate with the scale of the evaluation in terms of the questions to be answered, the methods to be used and the data to be collected. Adapt evaluation plans to the implementation of the programme; revisit planning on a regular basis.

Visibility: Indicate clearly how the evaluation reports will be publicised and how the findings will feed into the policy-making process and notify stakeholder in case of changes in the planning.

5. THE USE OF PROGRAMMING AND MONITORING DATA AT EU LEVEL

5.1. Cohesion open data platform

Launched in 2015, the cohesion open data platform¹⁷ has become the public reference site for all financial and performance data on the ERDF, Cohesion Fund and the other ESI Funds. It presents unique monitoring data captured from the adopted programmes and the shared monitoring data defined in the legislation. It has led to a significant improvement in transparency and accountability on the use of EU budget resources for the public and for a wide variety of stakeholders.

The 2021-2027 cohesion policy programmes, and other shared management programmes, will be presented on the expanded platform as they are adopted. The updated platform will reflect the revised policy objectives and specific objectives. The platform will initially present the 2021-2027 investment plans and targets adopted in the new programmes and will later be extended to present the monitoring data notified as programme managers report on implementation.

5.2. Corporate and budget reporting

During the 2014-2020 period, the ERDF/CF common indicators became a key input to the Commission corporate reporting through EU budget programming, performance reporting, management and accountability documents¹⁸.

The approach to monitoring and reporting on performance of ERDF/CF and JTF is aligned with the Commission overall approach under the MFF 2021-2027 as set out in the Communication *“The performance framework for the EU budget under the 2021-2027 MFF”*¹⁹.

The full list of ERDF/CF indicators to be used in programming are identified in Annex I of the ERDF/CF regulation. For the purpose of corporate reporting, a list of indicators, selected from Annex I, is provided in Annex II to the ERDF/CF regulation. **Annex 5** *“Correspondence between ERDF/CF Regulation Annex 2 (indicators for corporate reporting) and Annex 1 (programming common indicators)”* presents a mapping of the indicators used for EU level corporate and budgetary reporting against the respective common indicators used in regional, national and cross border programmes.

The JTF has one list of indicators for both programming and corporate reporting.

¹⁷ <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

¹⁸ Budget programme statements, Annual Performance and Management Report, DG REGIO Annual Activity reports.

¹⁹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on “the performance framework for the EU budget under the 2021-2027 MFF” - COM(2021) 366, 8.6.2021.

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ANNEX 1: ERDF/CF AND JTF COMMON INDICATOR METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

SECTION A: DISTRIBUTION OF THE ERDF/CF AND JTF COMMON INDICATORS BY ASSOCIATED POLICY OBJECTIVE AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

The table below presents an overview of the indicators listed in ERDF/CF Regulation Annex I grouped by policy objective and specific objective. The table does not double count the indicators in the Regulation flagged with asterisks (indicating they are relevant across policy objectives and specific objectives). The table demonstrates the wide thematic scope of the ERDF, in particular and the limited number of common indicators proposed by specific objective.

The table is followed by the methodological description of the indicators for use by programmes using the three funds.

Policy Objective	Specific Objective (short names)	Common output	Common result	Total
PO1 Smarter Europe	RSO 1.1 Research and innovation	10	9	19
	RSO 1.2 Digitisation of society	2	3	5
	RSO 1.3 SME competitiveness	2	4	6
	RSO 1.4 Skills for smart specialisation	2	2	4
	RSO 1.5 Digital connectivity	2	2	4
	RSO 1.6 Strategic technologies	3	-	3
	RSO 1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities	1	-	1
PO2 Greener Europe	RSO 2.1 Energy efficiency	5	3	8
	RSO 2.2 Renewable energy	2	2	4
	RSO 2.3 Smart energy systems	3	2	5
	RSO 2.4 Climate change adaptation	8	4	12
	RSO 2.5 Sustainable water	3	3	6
	RSO 2.6 Circular economy	3	3	6
	RSO 2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity	4	3	7
	RSO 2.8 Sustainable urban mobility	6	3	9
	RSO 2.9 Clean strategic technologies	-	-	-
	RSO 2.10 Reconstruction in response to natural disasters	-	-	-
	RSO 2.11 Affordable housing	-	-	-
	RSO 2.12 Energy interconnectors and recharging infrastructure	1	-	1
PO3 Connected Europe	RSO 3.1 Sustainable TEN-T	7	6	24
	RSO 3.2 Sustainable transport	9		
	RSO3.3 Military mobility	2		
PO4 Social Europe	RSO 4.1 Labour market infrastructure	1	1	2
	RSO 4.2 Education and training infrastructure	2	2	4
	RSO 4.3 Integration of marginalised communities	2	1	3
	RSO 4.4 Integration of third country nationals	1	1	2
	RSO 4.5 Access to health care	2	3	5
	RSO 4.6 Culture and sustainable tourism	1	1	2

	RSO 4.7 Affordable housing	-	-	-
PO5 Europe closer to citizens	RSO 5.1 Integrated development in urban areas	6	-	6
	RSO 5.2 Integrated development in other areas			
	RSO 5.3 Affordable housing	-	-	-
	RSO 5.4 Civil preparedness	-	-	-
Cooperation	Interreg common indicators	13	7	20
Just Transition	JSO1.1 Just transition ²⁰	1	1	2
	Grand Total	104	66	170

²⁰ The JTF Regulation lists in Annex III relevant common indicators, which are predominantly subsets of the ERDF and ESF common indicators. This table separately identifies the two JTF specific indicators in the JTF regulation.

SECTION B: ERDF/CF REGULATION ANNEX I

POLICY OBJECTIVE 1 – SMARTER EUROPE: A more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT connectivity (PO 1)

RSO1.1 Developing and enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO01
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO01 Firms: All firms
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts all enterprises that receive monetary or in-kind support from ERDF and Cohesion Fund. The enterprise is the smallest combination of legal units that is an organisational unit producing goods and services, which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making, especially for the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. An enterprise may be a sole legal unit. Legal units include legal persons whose existence is recognised by law independently of the individuals or institutions which may own them or are members of them, such as general partnerships, private limited partnerships, limited liability companies, incorporated companies etc. Legal units as well include natural persons who are engaged in an economic activity in their own right, such as the owner and operator of a shop or a garage, a lawyer or a self-employed handicrafts-person. (ESTAT in references, based on Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93, Section III A of 15.03.1993) For the purpose of this indicator, enterprises are profit-oriented organisations that produce goods and services to satisfy market needs. For Policy Objective 4 (Social Europe closer to its citizens), the indicator includes also social enterprises defined by the Commission (DG GROW) as follows: “a social enterprise is an operator in the social economy whose main objective is to have a social impact rather than make a profit for their owners or shareholders. It operates by providing goods and services for the market in an entrepreneurial and innovative fashion and uses its profits primarily to achieve social objectives.” Classification of enterprises: Micro enterprise (≤ 10 employees and annual turnover $\leq$ EUR 2 million, or balance sheet $\leq$ EUR 2 million); Small enterprise (10-49 employees and annual turnover $>$ EUR 2 million - $\leq$ EUR 10 million or balance sheet in $>$ EUR 2 million - $\leq$ EUR 10 million); Medium enterprise (50-249 employees and annual turnover $>$ EUR 10 million - $\leq$ EUR 50 million or balance sheet in EUR $>$ EUR 10 million - $\leq$

		EUR 43 million); Large enterprises (>250 employees and turnover > EUR 50 million or balance sheet > EUR 43 million). If either of the 2 thresholds (employees and annual turnover/balance sheet) is exceeded the enterprises shall be categorised in the size category above. (ESTAT based on EC Recommendation 2003/361/EC, Annex, Articles 2-3) Size of the enterprise supported is measured at the time of the application.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many types of support (ex: grants and financial instrument support) it receives from operations in the same specific objective. Rule 2: Double counting removed at the level of the programme in reporting under the transmission of data in Table 8. An enterprise is counted once at the programme level regardless of how many types of support it receives from operations from the same or different specific objectives.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date for total RCO01 (CPR Annex VII, Table 5). Disaggregation of reported data by enterprise size required only for achieved values. Rule 2: Reporting at the level of the programme Net achieved values disaggregated by size of enterprise are reported also at programme level for RCO01 (CPR Annex VII, Table 8).
15	References	ESTAT: Eurostat - OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics, 2007 edition Commission Communication, Social Business Initiative, COM/2011/0682 final, 25 October 2011.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO01
17	Notes	Use together with indicators for forms of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04) as follows: $RCO01 = RCO02 + RCO03 + RCO04$ - number enterprises with multiple forms of support (i.e. remove double counting). Check: $RCO01 \leq (RCO02 + RCO03 + RCO04)$

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO02
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported by grants
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO02 Firms: Grant aided
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving monetary support in the form of grants. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Completion of output financed by the grant support.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Use together with indicator RCO01.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO03
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported by financial instruments
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO03 Firms: Non grant aided
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving support in the form of loans, interest subsidy, credit guarantee, venture capital or other financial instrument. Financial instruments in this context include quasi-equity, equity, guarantees, and loans as defined in Regulation EU 2018/1046, Art. 2: (52) ‘quasi-equity investment’ means a type of financing that ranks between equity and debt, having a higher risk than senior debt and a lower risk than common equity and which can be structured as debt, typically unsecured and subordinated and in some cases convertible into equity, or into preferred equity; (25) ‘equity investment’ means the provision of capital to a company, invested directly or indirectly in return for total or partial ownership of that company and where the equity investor may assume some management control of the company and may share the company’s profits; (34) ‘guarantee’ means a written commitment to assume responsibility for all or part of a third party’s debt or obligation or for the successful performance by that third party of its obligations if an event occurs which triggers such guarantee, such as a loan default; (40) ‘loan’ means an agreement which obliges the lender to make available to the borrower an agreed amount of money for an agreed period and under which the borrower is obliged to repay that amount within the agreed period; For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	For loans and guarantees, first payment from the bank to the final recipient of the underlying loan. For venture capital, first investment from the support in the final recipient.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01 for enterprises Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Use together with RCO01.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO04
2	Indicator name	Enterprises with non-financial support
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO04 Firms: Advised
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support. Enterprises are counted in the indicator if they receive the non-financial support in a structured manner such as, for example, an SMEs receiving incubator services. The support provided needs to be documented. One-off interactions (ex: phone calls for information requests) are not included. Examples of non-financial support include services such as (non -exclusive list): advisory services (consulting assistance and training for the exchange of knowledge and experience etc) or support services (provision of office space, websites, data banks, libraries. market research, handbooks, working and model documents etc). For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	The first time the enterprise received the non-financial support under the programme.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date. (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Enterprise Europe Network - Customer Relationship Management System
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Use together with RCO01.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO05
2	Indicator name	New enterprises supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO05 Firms: New Enterprises
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The number of new enterprises supported. An enterprise is considered new if it did not exist three years before the enterprise applies for the support provided. An enterprise will not be considered new if only its legal form changes. The indicator covers also spin-offs. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01 for enterprises
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Use together with RCO01 and indicators for form of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04).

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO06
2	Indicator name	Researchers working in supported research facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO06 RTDI: Researchers with improved infrastructure
3	Measurement unit	annual FTEs
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe and PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies
10	Definition and concepts	Number of researchers using directly, in their line of activity, the research facility or the equipment for which the support is awarded. The indicator is measured in terms of annual full time equivalents (FTEs), calculated according to the methodology provided in the OECD Frascati Manual 2015. The project must improve the research facility or the quality of research equipment. Replacements without quality increase are excluded, as is maintenance. The research facility may be public or private. The R&D vacant positions are not counted, neither are support staff for R&D (i.e. posts not directly involved in R&D activities). If more researchers are employed in the facility as a direct consequence of the project (i.e. vacant positions filled or new posts created), the new researchers are counted in RCR102 - Research jobs in supported entities). Annual FTE of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a calendar year divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or a group. By convention a person cannot perform more than one FTE on R&D on an annual basis. The number of hours conventionally worked is determined on the basis of normative/ statutory working hours. A full time person will be identified with reference to their employment status, the type of contract (full time or part time) and their level of engagement in R&D (see OECD in reference, Chapter 5.3). For the definition of research organisations see RCO07.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	The researchers working in the research facility during the year when the project starts.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting of researchers to be removed at the level of the specific objective. A research facility may receive support several times, which may serve different researchers. On the other hand, they should not count the same researchers twice.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	OECD - Frascati Manual 2015
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO02
17	Notes	The main purpose of this indicator is to measure the effective capacity of research facility supported.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO07
2	Indicator name	Research organisations participating in joint research projects
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO07 RTDI: ROs in joint research
3	Measurement unit	research institutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of supported research organisations that cooperate in joint research projects. A joint research project includes at least one research organisation and another partner (such as an enterprise, another research organisation etc). Cooperation in R&D activities may be new or existing, and it should last at least for the duration of the project supported. The indicator covers active participations in joint research projects, and it excludes contractual arrangements with no active cooperation in the supported project (i.e. exclude cases where partners in a framework contract do not all participate in a specific joint research cooperation). Research organisations are bodies with a primary goal to conduct independently fundamental research, industrial research and experimental development and to disseminate the results of such activities by way of teaching, publication or knowledge transfer. Examples include universities or research institutes, technology transfer agencies, innovation intermediaries, research-oriented or virtual collaborative entities, and they can be public or private. (Commission Regulation 651/2014).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Values achieved measured upon completion of the supported R&D cooperation activity.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A research organisation is considered once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Commission Regulation (EU) 651/2014 declaring certain categories of aid compatible with the internal market in application of Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty (GBER) (Article 2 (83))
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Double counting may still be generated in cases of transregional cooperation with a project supported by more than one programme.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO08
2	Indicator name	Nominal value of research and innovation equipment
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO08 RTDI: Value of R+I equipment
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe and PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies
10	Definition and concepts	The total (acquisition) value of the research and innovation equipment supported. R&D equipment includes all apparatus, tools and devices used directly to perform R&D activities. It does not include, for instance, chemical substances or other consumable materials used for carrying out experiments or other research activities.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Provision or acquisition of the R&D equipment for the project supported.
13	Aggregation issues	No issues
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO10
2	Indicator name	Enterprises cooperating with research organisations
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO10 RTDI: Firms cooperating with ROs
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises that cooperate in joint research projects with research organisations. Cooperation in R&D activities may be new or existing and it should last at least for the duration of the project supported. The indicator covers active participations in joint research projects, and it excludes contractual arrangements with no active cooperation in the supported project. Defintion of enterprise - see RCO01. Definition of research organisation - see RCO07.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Values achieved measured upon completion of the supported R&D cooperation activity.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	RCO01 for the definition of enterprise; RCO07 for the definition of research organisations.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO96
2	Indicator name	Interregional investments for innovation in EU projects
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO96 RTDI: Value of Interregional investment
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Total interregional investments for innovation in the projects supported. The investments should aim at scaling up joint research and innovation projects developed interregionally through the cooperation of researchers, businesses, civil society and public administrations involved in smart specialisation strategies established at national and regional level (see COM 2017 in references). The indicator covers the total eligible cost (EU and national) of interregional investments for innovation in projects which involve cooperation of at least two NUTS2 regions.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Completion of output financed by the support.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting within national programmes: Interregional investments between two NUTS2 regions supported from the same national programme should be considered only once. Rule 2: Remove double counting across regional programmes: When interregional investments are covered by more than one programme, a given programme should report only its own investment contributing to the project(s), covering contributions to all participating regions.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	COM (2017) 376 - Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council and the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on "Strengthening innovation in Europe's regions: strategies for resilient, inclusive and sustainable growth"
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR01
2	Indicator name	Jobs created in supported entities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR01 Jobs created in supported entities
3	Measurement unit	annual FTEs
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of jobs expressed in average annual full time equivalents (FTEs) created in line of activity supported by the project. The new positions need to be filled, and they can be full time, part time or recurring seasonally. Vacant positions are not counted. Moreover, the newly created positions are expected to be retained for more than one year after project completion. The indicator is calculated as the difference between the annual FTEs filled before the project starts and one year after the project completion in the line of activity supported. Annual FTE is defined as the ratio of working hours effectively worked during a calendar year divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or a group. By convention a person cannot perform more than one FTE on an annual basis. The number of hours conventionally worked is determined on the basis of normative/ statutory working hours according to the national legislation. A full time person will be identified with reference to their employment status and the type of contract (full time or part time). This indicator should not be used to cover research jobs, which should be reported under RCR102.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output of the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR102
2	Indicator name	Research jobs created in supported entities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR102 RTDI: New researchers
3	Measurement unit	annual FTEs
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of research jobs created as a result of the support. The indicator is measured in terms of average annual full time equivalents (FTEs) calculated according to the methodology provided in the OECD Frascati Manual 2015. Vacant R&D positions are not counted, neither is support staff for R&D (i.e. posts not directly involved in R&D activities). Annual FTE of R&D personnel is defined as the ratio of working hours actually spent on R&D during a calendar year divided by the total number of hours conventionally worked in the same period by an individual or a group. By convention a person cannot perform more than one FTE on R&D on an annual basis. The number of hours conventionally worked is determined on the basis of normative/ statutory working hours. A full time person will be identified with reference to their employment status, the type of contract (full time or part time) and their level of engagement in R&D (see OECD in reference, Chapter 5.3).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	For existing research facilities, upon completion of output of the supported project. For research facilities newly built, one year after completion of the research facility at the latest.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	OECD - Frascati Manual 2015
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR02
2	Indicator name	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR02 Firms: Private investments
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total private contribution co-financing the supported projects where the form of support is a grant or based on financial instruments. The indicator covers also the non-eligible part of the project cost, also including VAT. For state owned enterprises, the indicator covers the co-financing contributions from their own budget. The indicator should be calculated based on the private co-financing foreseen in the financing agreements. In the case of financial instruments, it is intended to cover both private financing by the intermediary (fund manager) and the final recipient.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Signature of the grant agreement or decision on FI financial support with the final recipient.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9). Disaggregation of reported data by type of support required only for achieved values.
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used for all interventions with private co-financing foreseen in the financing agreement.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR03
2	Indicator name	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR03 RTDI: SMEs introducing product or process innovation
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of SMEs introducing product or process innovation due to the support provided. The indicator covers also micro enterprises. Product innovation is the market introduction of a new or significantly improved good or service with respect to its capabilities, user friendliness, components or sub-systems. Process innovation is the implementation of a new or significantly improved production process, distribution method, or supporting activity. Product or process innovations must be new to the enterprise supported, but they do not need to be new to the market. The innovations could have been originally developed by the supported enterprises or by other enterprises or organisations. (see COM 2014 in references) For enterprise definition - see RCO01.
11	Data collection	Supported projects or enterprise surveys
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	COM (2014) - Community Innovation Survey 2014, harmonised survey questionnaire, ESTAT, version 13, 23 July 2014 online
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR01
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR04
2	Indicator name	SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR04 RTDI: SMEs introducing marketing/organisation innovation
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation due to the support provided. The indicator covers also micro enterprises. Marketing innovation is the implementation of a new marketing concept or strategy that differs significantly from the enterprise's existing marketing methods and which has not been used before. It requires significant changes in product design or packaging, product placement, product promotion or pricing. The indicator does not cover seasonal, regular or other routine changes in marketing methods. Organisational innovation is a new organisational method in the enterprise's business practices (including knowledge management). The organisational innovation must be the result of strategic decisions by the management and implemented with the support of the project. The indicator does not cover mergers or acquisitions. even if for the first time. (see COM 2014 in references) For enterprise definition - see RCO01
11	Data collection	Supported projects or enterprise surveys
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	COM (2014) - Community Innovation Survey 2014, harmonised survey questionnaire, ESTAT, version 13, 23 July 2014 online
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR01
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR05
2	Indicator name	SMEs innovating in-house
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR05 RTDI: SMEs innovating in-house
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises which innovate in-house. The indicator covers also micro enterprises. The innovation activities are carried out in-house by the supported enterprise, and not contracted out to other enterprises or other research organisations. Software development that meets these requirements is included. (see COM 2014 in references) For enterprise definition - see RCO01
11	Data collection	Supported projects or enterprise surveys
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	COM (2014) - Community Innovation Survey 2014, harmonised survey questionnaire, ESTAT, version 13, 23 July 2014 online
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR06
2	Indicator name	Patent applications submitted
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR06 RTDI: Patent applications submitted
3	Measurement unit	patent applications
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of patent applications submitted and validated (“filing”), and which are due to projects supported. The ultimate granting of the application is not a requirement. The supported project should have a clearly identifiable contribution to the patent for which the application is submitted. Design patent applications are included in the indicator RCR07.
11	Data collection	Supported projects, patent offices.
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A patent application is counted once regardless of how many operations contribute to it in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR07
2	Indicator name	Trademark and design applications
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR07 RTDI: Trademark and design applications
3	Measurement unit	trademark and design applications
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of EU trademark and Community design applications submitted and validated (“filing”), and which are due to the project supported. The ultimate granting of the application is not a requirement. The project supported should have clearly identifiable contribution to the trademark or design for which the applications are made. Trademark refers to words, symbols or other marks which are used by firms to distinguish their products or services from those offered by others. A European Union trademark application has to be filed and validated at the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). Design refers to the "appearance of the whole or part of a product resulting from the features of, in particular, the lines, contours, colours, shape, texture and/ or material of the product itself and/ or its ornamentation." The indicator covers applications for registered Community designs (CD). The application for a registered CD has to be filed and validated at the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO). (see COM 2002 in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects, EUIPO
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An application is counted once regardless of how many operations contribute to it in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	COM 2002 - European Council Regulation (EC) no. 6/2002 on Community designs (consolidated version).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR08
2	Indicator name	Publications from supported projects
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR08 RTDI: Publications from supported projects
3	Measurement unit	publications
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smart Europe and PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies
10	Definition and concepts	Number of publications from supported projects. Publications can be in the form of articles, book chapters or books (including co-publications).. The contribution of the supported project should be clearly identifiable. The indicator covers works which have been submitted and accepted for review by peer-review publications.
11	Data collection	Supported projects, online sources
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A publication is counted once regardless of how many operations contribute to it in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO1.2 Reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies, research organisations and public authorities

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO13
2	Indicator name	Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO13 Digital: Value of digital services, products and processes
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total value of digital services, products or processes newly developed or significantly upgraded for enterprises through supported projects. Total value can be measured either in terms of market value or in terms of total investments required for the development/ significant upgrade of the respective digital service, product or service. Significant upgrades cover only new functionalities. The digital service/ product/ process may be developed by the enterprise supported or by a contracted third party.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon the completion of output from the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A digital service/ product, process is counted once regardless of how many operations contribute to it in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO14
2	Indicator name	Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO14 Digital: Public institutions supported for Digital
3	Measurement unit	public institutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant.
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant.
10	Definition and concepts	Number of public institutions supported to develop or upgrade significantly digital services, products and processes, for instance in the context of e-government actions. Significant upgrades cover only new functionalities. Public institutions include local public authorities, sub-national authorities, or other types of public authorities. The indicator does not cover municipal enterprises and public universities or research institutes.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output from the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A public institution is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO03
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR11
2	Indicator name	Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR11 Digital: Users of new and upgraded public digital services
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of users of the digital public services, products and processes newly developed or significantly upgraded. Significant upgrades cover only new functionalities. The indicator has a baseline 0 only if the digital service, product or process is new. Users refer to the clients of the public services and products newly developed or upgraded, and to the staff of the public institution using the digital processes newly developed or significantly upgraded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	If individual users cannot be identified, the same client / person using an online service several times over the year is not considered double counting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR02
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR12
2	Indicator name	Users of new and upgraded digital services, products and processes developed by enterprises
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR12 Digital: Users of digital services by enterprises
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of users of the digital services, products and processes newly developed or significantly upgraded in the enterprises. Significant upgrades cover only new functionalities. The indicator is used when support is provided to enterprises to develop or upgrade significantly their digital services, products or processes. The indicator has a baseline 0 only if the digital service, product or process is new. Users refer to the clients of the services or products newly developed or upgraded, and to the staff of the enterprise using the processes newly developed or significantly upgraded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	If individual users cannot be identified, the same client person using an online service several times over the year is not considered double counting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR02
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR13
2	Indicator name	Enterprises reaching high digital intensity
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR13 Digital: Enterprises reaching high digital intensity
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of supported enterprises reaching high digital intensity as a result of supported projects. Digital intensity measures the availability at firm level of 12 different digital technologies as follows: 1) internet for at least 50% of people employed, 2) recourse to ICT specialists, 3) fast broadband (30 Mbps or above), 4) mobile internet devices for at least 20% of people employed, 5) a webpage or homepage, 6) a website with sophisticated functions, 7) social media, 8) paying to advertise on internet, 9) buying medium-high cloud computing services, 10) sending e-invoices suitable for automated processing, 11) e-commerce web sales accounting for at least 1% of total turnover, and 12) business-to-consumer (B2C) web sales of over 10% of total web sales. High digital intensity and above applies to enterprises using at least 7 out of these 12 digital technologies (see DESI 2019 in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects, enterprise survey
12	Time measurement achieved	At most one year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	DESI Report 2019 - Integration of Digital Economy, European Commission, DG CONNECT
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The EC definition of Digital intensity changes over time and most probably it will not remain static.

RSO1.3 Enhancing sustainable growth and competitiveness of SMEs and job creation in SMEs, including by productive investments

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO15
2	Indicator name	Capacity of incubation created
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO15 Firms: Capacity of incubation created
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises that can be served on a yearly basis by a new business incubator created. For an existing incubator supported to extend its capacity, the indicator measures the additional number of enterprises that can be served on a yearly basis due to the extension of incubation capacity. The indicator covers incubator services which can be provided based on structured relationships documented in the monitoring system. Services expected to be provided on an ad-hoc basis (such as a telephone calls) with potential entrepreneurs are excluded. In case of pre-incubation services, potential entrepreneurs can be considered self-employed persons and therefore proxied as micro enterprises. For more on business incubators see COM 2010 and ECA 2014 in references. For enterprise definition - see RCO01
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon creation of the incubator capacity in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	COM 2010 - The smart guide to innovation-based incubators ECA 2014 - How the ERDF successfully supported the development of business incubators, Special Report 4/ 14
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The objective with this indicator is to measure new incubation capacity created not the improvement of services in existing incubators.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO103
2	Indicator name	High growth enterprises supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO103 Firms: High growth enterprises supported
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of high-growth enterprises supported. A high growth enterprise is defined as: 1) an enterprise with an average annualised growth in the number of employees of more than 10% per year over a three year period and at least 10 employees when the growth began, or 2) an enterprise with average annualised growth greater than 20% per year over a three year period. (see ESTAT online in references). The intention is that the enterprises supported, to be counted under this indicator, meet the definition at the moment the support is decided. For enterprise definition - see RCO01
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	ESTAT online: Eurostat glossary: High-growth enterprises in Statistics Explained online
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is meant to be used when the programme targets specifically this type of enterprises with the selection criteria.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR17
2	Indicator name	New enterprises surviving in the market
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR17 Firms: New enterprises surviving in the market
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The number of new enterprises supported that are still active in the market at least one year after completion of output. The fact that an enterprise is active in the market can be determined, for example, based on the enterprise turnover declared for the fiscal year following the year when output is completed. An enterprise is considered new if it did not exist three years before the enterprise applies for the support provided. An enterprise will not be considered new if only its legal form changes. The indicator covers also spin-offs. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	End of fiscal year following the year when output is completed.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR18
2	Indicator name	SMEs using incubator services after incubator creation
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR18 Firms: SMEs using incubator services
3	Measurement unit	enterprises/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of SMEs using the incubation capacity created with the support. The indicator covers also micro enterprises. For new business incubators, the indicator baseline is 0. For additional incubation capacity, the indicator baseline gives the annual number of enterprises using the incubator services before the intervention. The incubator will report on client entrepreneurs with which it establishes structured relationships documented in the monitoring system. One-off services (such as a telephone calls) with potential entrepreneurs are excluded. In case of pre-incubation services, potential entrepreneurs are considered self-employed persons and therefore proxied as micro enterprises. For more on business incubators see EC 2010 and ECA 2014 in references. For enterprise definition and classification - see RCO01
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of incubator capacity in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	EC 2010 - The smart guide to innovation-based incubators ECA 2014 - How the ERDF successfully supported the development of business incubators, Special Report 4/ 14
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator is to be used only for interventions aiming at creating new incubation/ additional capacity (measured by RCO15).

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR19
2	Indicator name	Enterprises with higher turnover
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR19 Firms: Enterprises with higher turnover
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises supported to sustain or achieve turnover growth. The indicator counts enterprises for which the annual turnover growth for the fiscal year after the year of completion of output is at least as high as the annual turnover growth in the year before the project started. For enterprises with no or negative turnover growth before the project started, the turnover growth rate during the fiscal year after the year of output completion should be at least 2%. The enterprise turnover comprises the totals invoiced by the enterprise during the reference period (one year) and it corresponds to market sales of goods and services supplied to third parties (ESTAT2007 in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects, public registries
12	Time measurement achieved	End of fiscal year following the year when output is completed.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	ESTAT2007 - Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics, 2017 edition
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used when the objective of the intervention is to sustain or achieve higher turnover growth. The 2% threshold corresponds to the ECB target for the inflation rate.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR25
2	Indicator name	SMEs with higher value added per employee
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR25 Firms: SMEs with higher value added per employee
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises supported which achieve higher value added per employee. The indicator counts enterprises for which the value added per employee for the fiscal year after the year of completion of output is at least 2% higher than the value added per employee in the year before the project started. The total value added is measured at factor cost as the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operations subsidies and indirect taxes. The value added per employee is calculated as the ratio between the total value added and the annual FTEs employed in the respective year. (ESTAT2007 in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects, public registries
12	Time measurement achieved	End of fiscal year following the year when output is completed.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	ESTAT2007 - Eurostat-OECD Manual on Business Demography Statistics, 2017 edition
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used when the objective of the intervention is to achieve higher values added per employee in the supported SME. The 2% threshold corresponds to the ECB target for the inflation rate.

RSO1.4 Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO16
2	Indicator name	Participations of institutional stakeholders in entrepreneurial discovery process
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO16 RTDI: Stakeholders in entrepreneurial discovery process
3	Measurement unit	participations of institutional stakeholders
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe
9	Specific objective	SO1.4 Skills for smart specialisation
10	Definition and concepts	Number of institutional participations in stakeholder consultations organised in the framework of smart specialisation strategies for the process of entrepreneurial discovery. If two or more representatives from the same stakeholder organisation participate in the same meeting, the organisation is to be counted ones. (see JRC online in reference)
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	After completion of the consultation activity
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	JRC online: https://s3platform.jrc.ec.europa.eu/entrepreneurial-discovery-edp
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used to account for participations in stakeholder consultations financed by the programme.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO101
2	Indicator name	SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO101 RTDI: SMEs investing in new skills
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of SMEs supported to invest in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship. Development of skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship can be achieved, for example, through apprenticeships, structured agreements for job training and experience with suppliers, clients and consultants, continuing vocational education and training, and formal training. (see OECD 2013 and ESTAT online in references)
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of the activity for skills development.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	OECD 2013 - Skills development and training in SMEs, local economic and employment development (LEED), OECD Publishing ESTAT online - Continuing Vocational Training Survey (CVTS) methodology, online in Statistics Explained
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO05
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR97
2	Indicator name	Apprenticeships supported in SMEs
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR97 Apprenticeships supported in SMEs
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe and under JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.4 Skills for smart specialisation JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	People completing an apprenticeship in a domain linked to smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship. Apprenticeships are normally part of formal education and training at upper secondary level (ISCED 3), the duration of the training is 2-3 years, and a successful completion leads to a nationally recognised qualification in a specific occupation. The characteristics of the apprenticeship (e.g. occupation, duration, skills to be acquired, wage or allowance) are defined in a training contract or formal agreement between the apprentice and the employer directly or via the education institution.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of the apprenticeship activity,
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR98
2	Indicator name	SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR98 RTDI: SMEs staff completing training
3	Measurement unit	participants
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of participants from SMEs (including micro enterprises) who complete training/ activity for skills development for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship. The types of skills include the following categories: - Technical skills: skills required for problem solving, design, operation, rethinking and maintenance of machinery or technological structures, IT professional skills; - Management skills: skills relating to business planning, complying with regulations and quality control, human resources planning, and allocation of resources; - Entrepreneurial skills: specific skills for start-up companies such as risk acceptance/ management, strategic thinking and confidence, the ability to make personal networks, and the ability to deal with challenges and requirements of different nature; - Green skills: specific skills to modify products, services or operations due to climate change adjustments, environmental protection, circular economy, resource efficiency and requirements or regulations; - Other skills: skills other than the four types described above. (OECD 2013 in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of activity for skills development
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9). Disaggregation by type of skills reported only for achieved values.
15	References	OECD 2013 - Skills development and training in SMEs, local economic and employment development (LEED), OECD publishing
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR04
17	Notes	

RSO1.5 Enhancing digital connectivity

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO41
2	Indicator name	Additional dwellings with broadband access of very high capacity
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO41 Digital: Add. dwellings with broadband of v high capacity
3	Measurement unit	dwellings
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.5 Digital connectivity
10	Definition and concepts	Total number of dwellings with broadband access of very high capacity due to the supported projects. The indicator does not count collective dwellings such as hospitals, old peoples' homes, residential homes, prisons, military barracks, religious institutions, boarding houses, workers' hostels etc. Article 2(2) of the European Electronic Communications Code (EECC) currently defines the term 'very high capacity network' as follows: "Very high capacity network' means either an electronic communications network which consists wholly of optical fibre elements at least up to the distribution point at the serving location, or an electronic communications network which is capable of delivering, under usual peak-time conditions, similar network performance in terms of available downlink and uplink bandwidth, resilience, error-related parameters, and latency and its variation". The definition is further clarified in Recital 13 of the EECC: "[...] future 'very high capacity networks' require performance parameters which are equivalent to those that a network based on optical fibre elements at least up to the distribution point at the serving location can deliver. In the case of fixed-line connection, this corresponds to network performance equivalent to that achievable by an optical fibre installation up to a multi-dwelling building, considered to be the serving location. In the case of wireless connection, this corresponds to network performance similar to that achievable based on an optical fibre installation up to the base station, considered to be the serving location." The BEREC Guidelines on Very High Capacity Networks (see References) provides guidance on the criteria a network has to fulfil to be considered a very high capacity network according to the EECC definition.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communication Code BEREC Guidelines on Very High Capacity Networks (BoR (20) 165, adopted on 1.10.2020).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO13
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO42
2	Indicator name	Additional enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO42 Digital: Add enterprises with broadband of VHC
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.5 Digital connectivity
10	Definition and concepts	Total number of local units of enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity due to the supported projects. For the definition of "Very high capacity" see indicator RCO41.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communication Code BEREC Guidelines on Very High Capacity Networks (BoR (20) 165, adopted on 1.10.2020).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO13
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR53
2	Indicator name	Dwellings with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR53 Digital: Dwellings with broadband to vhc network
3	Measurement unit	dwellings
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.5 Digital connectivity
10	Definition and concepts	Additional dwellings with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network as a result of the supported projects. For the definition of "Very high capacity" see indicator RCO41.
11	Data collection	Supported projects, surveys of dwellings in areas covered by the intervention
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communication Code BEREC Guidelines on Very High Capacity Networks (BoR (20) 165, adopted on 1.10.2020).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR12
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR54
2	Indicator name	Enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR54 Digital: Enterprises with broadband to vhc network
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO1.5 Digital connectivity
10	Definition and concepts	Additional local units of enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network as a result of the supported projects. For the definition of "Very high capacity" see indicator RCO41.
11	Data collection	Supported projects, surveys of enterprises in the area covered by the intervention
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the European Electronic Communication Code BEREC Guidelines on Very High Capacity Networks (BoR (20) 165, adopted on 1.10.2020).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR12
17	Notes	

RSO1.6 Supporting investments contributing to the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) (2025/01)

Beyond the indicators listed below, all output and result indicators listed under RSO1.1 and RSO1.3 may be used under RSO1.6.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO125
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported linked primarily to digital technologies and deep tech innovation productive investments (STEP)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO125 Firms: digital technologies STEP
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving support as part of the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) for productive investments into the development or manufacturing of critical technologies in the sector of digital technologies and deep tech innovation. These encompass a wide array of technologies such as advanced semiconductors, artificial intelligence, robotics and quantum technologies. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01. For further guidance on the types of support eligible under STEP, please consult the Guidance Note concerning certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP).
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	For grants: completion of output financed by the grant support. For loans and guarantees: first payment from the bank to the final recipient of the underlying loan. For venture capital, first investment from the support to the final recipient.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective. An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective. Rule 2: in a case where the enterprise is active in more than one of the targeted STEP sectors, the enterprise should only be counted once, per SO, using the predominant sector and corresponding RCO.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01 for enterprises Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP).
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCO125 should be used in conjunction with RCO01 (i.e. included in values for RCO01) and used in parallel with indicators for the form of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04) as relevant. If used under the JTF, encode as a programme specific indicator with the code 'RCO125a'.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO126
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported linked primarily to clean and resource efficient technologies productive investment (STEP)
2b	Indicator code and short name	RCO126 Firms: clean technologies STEP
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving support as part of the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) for productive investments into the development or manufacturing of critical technologies in the areas of resource-efficient and clean technologies. Clean technologies innovations foster environmentally sustainable, cost-effective solutions to the green transition. STEP accelerates the development and manufacturing of clean energy technologies, energy storage innovations, and decarbonisation solutions. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01. For further guidance on the types of support eligible under STEP, please consult the Guidance Note concerning certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP).
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	For grants: completion of output financed by the grant support. For loans and guarantees: first payment from the bank to the final recipient of the underlying loan. For venture capital, first investment from the support in the final recipient.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective. Rule 2: in a case where the enterprise is active in more than one of the targeted STEP sectors, the enterprise should only be counted once, per SO, using the predominant sector and corresponding RCO.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01 for enterprises Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCO126 should be used in conjunction with RCO01 (i.e. included in values for RCO01) and used in parallel with indicators for the form of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04) as relevant. If used under the JTF, encode as a programme specific indicator with the code 'RCO126a'.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO127
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported linked primarily to biotechnologies productive investments (STEP)
2b	Indicator code and short	RCO127 Firms: biotechnologies STEP
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of enterprises receiving support as part of the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) for productive investments into the development or manufacturing of biotechnologies. Biotechnology is the use of biology to solve problems and make useful products. A prominent areas of biotechnology application are healthcare, farming, and the bioeconomy. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01. For further guidance on the types of support eligible under STEP, please consult the Guidance Note concerning certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP).
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	For grants: completion of output financed by the grant support. For loans and guarantees: first payment from the bank to the final recipient of the underlying loan. For venture capital, first investment from the support in the final recipient.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many times it receives support from operations in the same specific objective. Rule 2: in a case where the enterprise is active in more than one of the targeted STEP sectors, the enterprise should only be counted once, per SO, using the predominant sector and corresponding RCO.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	See RCO01 for enterprises Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCO127 should be used in conjunction with RCO01 (i.e. included in values for RCO01) and used in parallel with indicators for the form of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04) as relevant. If used under the JTF, encode as a programme specific indicator with the code 'RCO127a'.

RSO1.7 Enhancing industrial capacities to foster defence capabilities, prioritising capabilities of a dual-use nature (2025/09)

Beyond RCO128, all common output and result indicators listed under RSO1.1 and RSO1.3 may be used under RSO1.7.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO128
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported linked primarily to foster dual use and defence capabilities (RearmEU)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO128 Firms: Dual use and defence
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO1 Smarter Europe, PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO1.7 Defence industrial capacities and capabilities RSO1.6 Contributing to strategic technologies RSO2.9 Contributing to clean strategic technologies JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts all enterprises that receive monetary or in-kind support primarily for economic activities linked to the production of dual-use items, defined as “items, including software and technology, that can be used for both civil and military purposes” following Regulation (EU) 2021/821, or contributing to defence capabilities. For the definition of an enterprise see RCO01.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many types of support (ex: grants and financial instrument support) it receives from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date for total RCO128 (CPR Annex VII, Table 5). Disaggregation of reported data by enterprise size required only for achieved values. Rule 2: Reporting at the level of the programme Net achieved values disaggregated by size of enterprise are reported also at programme level for RCO01 (CPR Annex VII, Table 8).
15	References	See RCO01 For definition of dual use: Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (recast)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator was introduced in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review. Use together with indicator RCO01 and with indicators for forms of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04)

POLICY OBJECTIVE 2 – GREENER EUROPE: A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility (PO 2)

RSO2.1 Promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Energy efficiency)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO18
2	Indicator name	Affordable and sustainable dwellings with improved energy performance
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO18 Energy: Dwellings with improved energy performance
3	Measurement unit	dwellings
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe, PO4 Social Europe, PO5 Europe closer to citizens and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency RSO2.11 Affordable housing RSO4.7 Affordable housing RSO5.3 Affordable housing JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of dwellings with improved energy performance due to the financial support provided. Improved energy performance is to be understood in terms of an improvement in the energy classification of the dwelling by at least one energy class, and it is to be documented based on energy performance certificates (EPC). The energy classification considered follows the definition in the national Energy Performance Certificate, in line with the Directive 2010/31/EU. A dwelling is defined as "a room or a suite of rooms in a permanent building or a structurally separated part of a building which (...) is designed for habitation of one private household all year around." (see ESTAT online in references). The indicator covers also social housing under RSO2.1, RSO2.11, RSO4.7 and RSO5.3, in which case RCO65 - Social Infra: Capacity of new or modernised social housing - should also be used. This indicator does not cover dwellings covered by RCO123 Energy: Dwellings with replacement gas-fired boilers, in order to avoid the need for operations supported to use two energy performance indicators.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output and issuance of the energy performance certificate.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).

15	References	ESTAT online - Housing Statistics, in Statistics Explained Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on the energy performance of buildings. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 156/75, 19.6.2018)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The name of the indicator was changed in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review, to give visibility to already existing related regulatory requirements (EPBD and CPR) and to highlight the fact that energy efficiency measures decrease the energy bills of households, therefore making housing more affordable.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO19
2	Indicator name	Public buildings with improved energy performance
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO19 Energy: Public buildings with improved energy performance
3	Measurement unit	square metres
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Net floor area of public buildings which achieve better energy performance due to the support received. Improved energy performance is to be understood in terms of an improvement in the energy classification of the public building by at least one energy class, and it is to be documented based on energy performance certificates (EPC). The energy classification considered follows the definition in the national Energy Performance Certificate, in line with the Directive 2010/31/EU. Public buildings are defined as buildings owned by public authorities and buildings owned by a non-profit organisation. A non-profit organisation is a legal entity organised and operated for a collective, public or social benefit, in contrast with an entity that operates as a business aiming to generate a profit for its owners. Examples include building for public administration, schools, hospitals etc. The indicator does not cover - social housing (as this is included in RCO18). - private schools or private hospitals that are owned by private investors. Support to such private entities should be reported as support to enterprises using RCO01, etc.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output and issuance of the energy performance certificate.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on the energy performance of buildings. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 156/75, 19.6.2018)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO20
2	Indicator name	District heating and cooling network lines newly constructed and improved
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO20 Energy: District heating and cooling network lines
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Length of district heating and cooling network lines newly constructed or improved in terms of energy performance. Improved energy performance refers to the efficiency of the heating and cooling network lines as documented by the technical specifications for the network lines which are being modernised or newly built. For further technical details on energy efficiency of district heating and cooling networks see Directive 2012/27/EU in references.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the same network line is financed by multiple forms of support (ex: grants and financial instruments) in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on energy efficiency.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO104
2	Indicator name	Number of high efficiency co-generation units
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO104 Energy: Number of high efficiency co-generation units
3	Measurement unit	co-generation units
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of high efficiency cogeneration units supported. High efficiency cogeneration is defined by the energy savings obtained by combined production instead of separate production of heat and electricity. Energy savings of more than 10% qualify for the term 'high-efficiency cogeneration'. (Directive 2004/8/EC in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO123
2	Indicator name	Dwellings benefitting from natural gas-fired boilers and heating systems replacing solid fossil fuels based installations
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO123 Energy: Dwellings with replacement gas-fired boilers
3	Measurement unit	dwellings
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency
10	Definition and concepts	This indicator specifically measures the number of dwellings supported to benefit from natural gas-fired boilers and heating systems replacing solid fossil fuels based installations. The dwellings benefitting from new natural gas fired boilers should achieve improved energy performance due to the financial support provided. Improved energy performance is to be understood in terms of an improvement in the energy classification of the dwelling by at least one energy class, and it is to be documented based on energy performance certificates (EPC). The energy classification considered follows the definition in the national Energy Performance Certificate, in line with the Directive 2010/31/EU. A dwelling is defined as "a room or a suite of rooms in a permanent building or a structurally separated part of a building which (...) is designed for habitation of one private household all year around." (see ESTAT online in references). The indicator covers also social housing. The dwellings counted under this indicator shall not be counted under RCO18 Energy: Dwellings with improved energy performance, in order to avoid the need for operations supported to use two energy performance indicators.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR26
2	Indicator name	Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR26 Energy: Annual primary energy consumption
3	Measurement unit	MWh/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe, PO4 Social Europe, PO5 Europe closer to citizens and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency RSO2.11 Affordable housing RSO4.7 Affordable housing RSO5.3 Affordable housing JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total annual primary energy consumption for supported entities. The baseline refers to the annual primary energy consumption before the intervention, and the achieved value refers to the annual primary energy consumption for the year after the intervention. For buildings, both values are to be documented based on energy performance certificates, in line with the Directive 2010/31/EU. For processes in enterprises, the annual primary energy consumption is to be documented based on energy audits or other relevant technical specifications. Public buildings are defined as buildings owned by public authorities and buildings owned by a non-profit organisation, provided that such bodies pursue objectives of general interest such as education, health, environment and transport. Examples include building for public administration, schools, hospitals etc.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output and issuance of the energy performance certificate, energy audit or other relevant technical specification.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9). Disaggregation by type of entities supported is to be reported only for achieved values.
15	References	Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and the Council on the energy performance of buildings. Directive (EU) 2018/844 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (OJ L 156/75, 19.6.2018)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR05
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR29
2	Indicator name	Estimated greenhouse emissions
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR29 Climate: Estimated GHG emissions
3	Measurement unit	tonnes CO ₂ eq./year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total estimated GHG emissions for the entities or processes supported. The baseline refers to the level of estimated GHG emissions during the year before the intervention starts, and the achieved value is calculated as the total estimated GHG emissions based on the achieved level of energy performance during the year after the completion of the intervention. This indicator shall not be used in operations using the indicators “RCR105 Estimated GHG emissions by boilers converted to gas” or “RCR29a JTF: Est. GHG emissions in enterprises (Dir. 2003/87/EC)”, in order to avoid the need for operations supported to use two GHG indicators.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of the intervention and availability of energy performance certificates, energy audits or other relevant technical specifications.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used when the objective of the intervention is to reduce GHG emissions. For further clarification on methodologies available see the proceedings of the joint REGIO Evalnet / EIB seminar of November 2020 here: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/guidance/#1

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR105
2	Indicator name	Estimated greenhouse emissions by boilers and heating systems converted from solid fossil fuels to gas
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR105 Estimated GHG emissions by boilers converted to gas
3	Measurement unit	tonnes CO ₂ eq./year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.1 Energy efficiency
10	Definition and concepts	Total estimated GHG emissions in the case of support to boilers and heating systems converted from solid fossil fuels to gas. The baseline refers to the level of estimated GHG emissions during the year before the intervention starts, and the achieved value is calculated as the total estimated GHG emissions based on the achieved level of energy performance during the year after the completion of the intervention. The values reported under this indicator shall not be reported under “RCR29 Climate: Estimated greenhouse emissions”, in order to avoid the need for operations supported to use two GHG indicators.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output and issuance of the energy performance certificate.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	For further clarification on methodologies available see the proceedings of the joint REGIO Evalnet / EIB seminar of November 2020 here: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/guidance/#1

RSO2.2 Promoting renewable energy in accordance with Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001, including the sustainability criteria set out therein (Renewable energy)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO22
2	Indicator name	Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO22 Energy: Renewable energy capacity
3	Measurement unit	MW
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Additional production capacity for renewable energy built or extended due to the support. The indicator also covers production capacity that has been built or extended and is not yet connected to the grid (if applicable) or not yet fully ready to produce energy. Production capacity is understood as the “net maximum electrical capacity”, defined by Eurostat as “the maximum active power that can be supplied, continuously, with all plant running, at the point of outlet (i.e. after taking the power supplies for the station auxiliaries and allowing for the losses in those transformers considered integral to the station)”.. Renewable energy means "energy from renewable non-fossil sources namely wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas." (see Directive 2018/2011). The disaggregation of capacity in electricity and thermal refers to the type of energy produced.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output from the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the capacity is financed by multiple forms of support (ex: grants and financial instruments) in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5). Disaggregation by source of energy is to be reported only for achieved values.
15	References	Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO07
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO97
2	Indicator name	Renewable energy communities supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO97 Energy: Renewable energy communities supported
3	Measurement unit	renewable energy communities
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant.
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant.
10	Definition and concepts	Number of renewable energy communities supported. A renewable energy community means a legal entity which fulfills the following three conditions: a) is based on open and voluntary participation, is autonomous and effectively controlled by shareholders or members that are located in the proximity of the renewable energy projects that are owned and developed by that legal entity; b) its shareholders or members are natural persons, SMEs or local authorities, including municipalities; c) its primary purpose is to provide environmental, economic or social community benefits for its shareholders or members or for the local areas where it operates, rather than financial profits. (see Directive 2018/2001 in references) For the definition of renewable energy see RCO22.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output from the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the capacity is financed by multiple forms of support (ex: grants and financial instruments) in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR31
2	Indicator name	Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR31 Energy: Total renewable energy produced
3	Measurement unit	MWh/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual renewable energy produced before and after the intervention in supported projects. The baseline refers to the annual energy produced in the year before the intervention starts, and it can be non-zero in cases where production capacity is extended. The achieved value is the annual energy produced in the year after the intervention is completed. The disaggregation by electricity and thermal refers to the source of the renewable energy. For the definition of renewable energy see RCO22.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of the output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the capacity is financed by multiple forms of support (ex: grants and financial instruments) in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9). Disaggregation in electricity and thermal is to be reported only for achieved values.
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR06
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR32
2	Indicator name	Additional operational capacity installed for renewable energy
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR32 Energy: Renewable energy capacity
3	Measurement unit	MW
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Additional capacity installed for renewable energy due to the support provided, and which is operational (i.e. connected to the grid (if applicable) and fully ready to produce or already producing energy). Production capacity is understood as the “net maximum electrical capacity”, defined by Eurostat as “the maximum active power that can be supplied, continuously, with all plant running, at the point of outlet (i.e. after taking the power supplies for the station auxiliaries and allowing for the losses in those transformers considered integral to the station)”. For the definition of renewable energy see RCO22.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	As soon as the production capacity is operational (i.e. ready to produce or already producing energy).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the capacity is financed by multiple forms of support (ex: grants and financial instruments) in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO2.3 Developing smart energy systems, grids and storage outside the Trans-European Energy Network (TEN-E)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO23
2	Indicator name	Digital management systems for smart energy systems
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO23 Energy: Digital management for smart energy systems
3	Measurement unit	System components
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems
10	Definition and concepts	The number of electricity distribution system components created, installed or significantly upgraded for smart energy management by digital management systems. created or upgraded significantly for smart energy systems. Components may include installation of remote sensing equipment and controls in distribution nodes, substations, data management systems and structures (e.g data hubs). Smart energy systems, including smart electricity distribution grids and smart heat networks, refer to integration in a cost efficient manner of the behaviour and actions of all users connected in order to ensure an economically efficient and sustainable power system with low losses and high levels of quality, security of supply and safety. Electricity distribution refers to the "final mile" in the delivery of electricity, the link between the transmission system and electricity consumers. Significant upgrading refers to new functionalities of the digital management system. (see Directive 2019/944 and Regulation 347/2013 in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the same system component is financed by several projects in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU Regulation (EU) 347/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure and repealing Decision No 1364/2006/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 714/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO08
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO105
2	Indicator name	Solutions for electricity storage
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO105 Energy: Solutions for electricity storage
3	Measurement unit	MWh
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems RSO2.12 Energy interconnectors and recharging infrastructure
10	Definition and concepts	Storage capacity for electricity created or expanded due to the support provided.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO124
2	Indicator name	Gas transmission and distribution network lines newly constructed or improved
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO124 Energy: Gas transmission and distribution network lines
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of gas transmission and distribution network, new, reconstructed or modernised due to the supported projects. The indicator does not cover interventions for gas storage or for digital management components (use RCO23 Energy: Digital management for smart energy systems) Maintenance and repair are excluded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR33
2	Indicator name	Users connected to smart energy systems
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR33 Energy: Users connected to smart energy systems
3	Measurement unit	end users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems
10	Definition and concepts	Annual end users connected to smart energy systems, including smart electricity distribution and smart heat grids supported by the projects. End users may include private and collective households, enterprises etc. For an existing energy system which is upgraded/ expanded, the baseline refers to the number of annual users in the year before the intervention starts, and the achieved value is the number of annual users in the year following the completion of the physical investment. For an energy system newly created with the project supported, the baseline is 0. For smart energy systems see indicator RCO23.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of the output in the supported projects.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR07
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR34
2	Indicator name	Roll-out of projects for smart energy systems
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR34 Energy: Roll-out of projects for smart energy systems
3	Measurement unit	projects
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems
10	Definition and concepts	The number of projects for smart energy systems which are created with the project supported and which are rolled out in other areas or upscaled during the first year after the completion of the intervention. In order to count as achieved value, the upscaling of the project needs to start effectively during the year after the completion of output, but not necessarily completed.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of the output in the supported projects.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO2.4 Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account eco-system based approaches

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO24
2	Indicator name	Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against natural disasters
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO24 Climate: Investments in disaster management
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Total value of investments in projects supporting the development or upgrading of disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems linked to climate related natural risks. Upgrading should refer primarily to new functionalities or to upscaling of existing systems at national and regional levels. The indicator covers also cross-border and transnational investments in such measures / actions. The indicator covers interventions at national and regional level which are not disaster specific or which are not covered by the related common indicators for floods (RCO25, RCO105) or wildfires (RCO28).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO09
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO122
2	Indicator name	Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO122 Investments in disaster management (non climate)
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Total value of investments in projects supporting the development or upgrading of disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems focussed on non-climate related natural risks (i.e. volcanic or geological risks) and risks related to human activities. Upgrading should refer primarily to new functionalities or to upscaling of existing systems at national and regional levels. The indicator covers also cross-border and transnational investments in such measures / actions. The indicator covers interventions at national and regional level which are not disaster specific or which are not covered by the related common indicators for natural disaster monitoring (RCO24), floods (RCO25, RCO105) or wildfires (RCO28).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO09
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO25
2	Indicator name	Coastal strip, river bank and lakeshore flood protection newly built or consolidated
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO25 Climate: Flood protection newly built or consolidated
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Length of coastal strip, riverbanks, and lakeshore protected against extreme weather events. Protection infrastructure supported should be newly built or consolidated significantly.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO106
2	Indicator name	Landslide protection newly built or consolidated
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO106 Climate: Landslide protection
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of landslide protection newly built or consolidated significantly through the supported projects. Surface area shall be understood as the estimated surface of the slope or cliff protected (taking into account the vertical dimension) and not solely the 2 dimensional projection of the surface at ground level.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO26
2	Indicator name	Green infrastructure built or upgraded for adaptation to climate change
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO26 Climate: Green infrastructure adapted to climate change
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Area of green infrastructure newly built or upgraded significantly in order to enhance adaptation to climate change, for instance by strengthening protection to floods and preventing soil erosion. Green infrastructure typically refers to trees, lawns, hedgerows, parks, fields, forests, etc. The indicator also covers blue infrastructure such as water elements, like rivers, canals, ponds, wetlands, floodplains, water treatment facilities, etc. (see Naumann et al (2011) in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Neumann et al. (2011) - Assessment of the potential of ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation in Europe, study financed by the European Commission, available online. For definition see https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/10102/2019/EN/SWD-2019-193-F1-EN-MAIN-PART-1.PDF
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator is meant to be used if the main objective with the new or upgraded green infrastructure is adaptation to climate change.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO27
2	Indicator name	National and sub-national strategies addressing climate change adaptation
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO27 Climate: Strategies addressing climate change adaptation
3	Measurement unit	strategies
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of national and sub-national (regional or local) strategies addressing climate change adaptation for which the costs are financed by the supported projects. The indicator covers strategies that are adopted. The indicator covers also strategies for water management.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective If the same strategy is financed by several projects in the same specific objective, it should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO28
2	Indicator name	Area covered by protection measures against wildfires
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO28 Climate: Area covered by protection against wildfires
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area covered by protection measures against wildfires developed or significantly upgraded through supported projects. Significant upgrades refer, for example, to new functionalities for protection or upscaling of existing protection measures.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In order to prevent an overlap with indicator RCO26 (green infrastructure), afforestation measures are not included in RCO28 for protection measures against wildfires.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO121
2	Indicator name	Area covered by protection measures against climate related natural disasters (other than floods and wildfire)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO121 Climate: Area covered by protection measures (other)
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area covered by protection measures against climate related risks (other than floods and wildfires) developed or significantly upgraded through supported projects (i.e. measures related to drought prevention or against the effects of excessive heat). Significant upgrades refer, for example, to new functionalities for protection or upscaling of existing protection measures.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR35
2	Indicator name	Population benefiting from flood protection measures
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR35 Climate: Population benefiting from flood protection
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Population living in areas where protection infrastructure (including also green infrastructure for adaptation to climate change) is built or significantly upgraded in order to reduce vulnerability to flood risks. The indicator counts the resident population at risk of flooding.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective. Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR08
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR36
2	Indicator name	Population benefiting from wildfire protection measures
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR36 Climate: Pop. benefiting from wildfire protection
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Population living in areas exposed to wildfire risks and where vulnerability to wildfires decreases as a result of the supported projects. The indicator covers protection measures which are clearly localised in high risk areas and which address directly wildfires risks, as opposed to more general measures implemented at national or regional level.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR08
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR37
2	Indicator name	Population benefiting from protection measures against climate related natural disaster (other than flood and wildfires)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR37 Climate: Pop protected from natural disaster (climate)
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation
10	Definition and concepts	Population living in areas exposed to climate related natural risks, other than floods and wildfires (storms, droughts, heatwaves), and where vulnerability to such risks decreases as a result of the supported projects. The indicator covers protection measures, areas at risk and which address directly the specific risks, as opposed to more general measures implemented at national or regional level.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR08
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR96
2	Indicator name	Population benefiting from protection measures against non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR96 Env: Pop protected against natural risks (non climate)
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Population living in areas exposed to non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities, and where vulnerability to such risks decreases as a result of the supported projects. The indicator covers protection measures which are clearly localised in high risk areas and which address directly the specific risks, as opposed to more general measures implemented at national or regional level.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO2.5 Promoting secure access to water, sustainable water management, including integrated water management, and water resilience

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO30
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO30 Water: Length of pipes for public water supply
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	The length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution of public water supplied. Upgrading refers to significant improvements aiming at higher quality of water and/or reduction of water losses. The water pipes need to be physically completed in order to count for the achieved values. Maintenance and repairs are not covered.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO31
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded pipes for the public network for collection of waste water
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO31 Water: Length of pipes for collection of waste water
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	Length of new or upgraded pipes for the public network for waste water collection. Upgrading refers to significant improvements aiming elimination of leakages etc. The waste water pipes need to be physically complete in order to count for the achieved values. The indicator also covers waste water collection network linked to storm water management. (see Council Directive 91/271/EC in references) Maintenance and repairs are not covered.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Council Directive 91/271/EC concerning urban waste water treatment
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO32
2	Indicator name	New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO32 Water: New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment
3	Measurement unit	population equivalent
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	Additional capacity for waste water treatment newly installed or upgraded through the supported projects. Upgraded capacity refers to significant improvements in the waste water treatment method (example: from primary to secondary treatment). Population equivalent (1 p.e.) is defined as the organic biodegradable load having a five-day biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) of 60 g oxygen per day. (See Council Directive 91/271/EC in references)
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Council Directive 19/271/EC concerning urban waste water treatment
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO10
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR41
2	Indicator name	Population connected to improved public water supply
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR41Water: Population with improved water supply
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO 2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	Population connected to improved public water supply as a result of the implemented project. Improved water supply is interpreted in terms of access (i.e. new connections to the public water supply), higher volume of water delivered to consumers, reduction of water losses, and better quality of water. The EU standard for the quality of drinking water is defined in Council Directive 98/93/EC (<i>see references</i>).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	At latest one year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective. Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Council Directive 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR42
2	Indicator name	Population connected to at least secondary public waste water treatment
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR42 Water: Pop. connected to secondary waste water treatment
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	Additional population connected to at least secondary public waste water treatment as a result of the supported projects (treatment plants and network extension). Secondary waste water treatment refers to the treatment of urban waste water by a process generally involving biological treatment in line with the terms of Directive 91/271/EC (see references). The indicator can be also used by projects supporting the extension of the waste water collection network.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	At latest one year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Council Directive 91/271/EC concerning urban waste water treatment
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR09
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR43
2	Indicator name	Water losses in distribution systems for public water supply
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR43 Water: Losses in public water supply distribution
3	Measurement unit	cubic metres per year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.5 Sustainable water
10	Definition and concepts	Annual volume of water losses registered over a year in the distribution networks for public water supply. The indicator covers the water losses only for the pipes which are being financed through the projects implemented. The baseline refers to the annual volume of water losses for the respective pipes in the year before the intervention starts. The target refers to the annual volume of water losses in the year after the project is physically completed, and it can be zero if the intervention has a 100% success in eliminating water losses in the respective part of the network. The indicator will be used to calculate the percentage reduction of water losses as a result of projects supported.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is meant to be used when the objective of the intervention is to reduce water losses in a specific part of the distribution network of the public water supply.

RSO2.6 Promoting the transition to a circular and resource efficient economy (Circular economy)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO34
2	Indicator name	Additional capacity for waste recycling
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO34 Circular: Additional capacity for waste recycling
3	Measurement unit	tonnes/year
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The annual nominal additional capacity for annual waste recycling newly built due to the supported projects. The indicator also covers capacity extensions but not maintenance of existing capacity. Waste recycling is to be understood as any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations (see Directive 2008/98/EC in references). In case the capacities for recycling cannot be measured then this indicator shall not be used (i.e. where recycling is carried out in the same facilities also processing raw-materials, e.g. waste oil is refined in refineries which also process raw oil).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	For context and related definitions in the areas of waste see Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO11
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO107
2	Indicator name	Investments in facilities for separate waste collection
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO107 Circular: Investments in separate waste collection
3	Measurement unit	euro
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total investments in supported projects for facilities for separate waste collection. Separate collection means the collection where a waste stream is kept separately by type and nature so as to facilitate a specific treatment(see Directive 2008/98/EC in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO119
2	Indicator name	Waste prepared for re-use
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO119 Circular: Waste prepared for re-use
3	Measurement unit	tonnes/year
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator measures the annual volume of waste ‘prepared for re-use’. Prepared for reuse can involve checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing (see Directive 2008/98/EC in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR103
2	Indicator name	Waste collected separately
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR103 Circular: Waste collected separately
3	Measurement unit	tonnes/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator measures additional annual tonnage of waste collected separately due to the investments in facilities for separate collection of waste in supported projects. For the definition of separate collection of waste see RCO107 and Directive 2008/98/EC in references.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	On the basis of Commission Decision 1004/2019 (laying down rules for the calculation, verification and reporting of data on waste in accordance with Directive 2008/98/EC) the separate collection of municipal waste can be recorded voluntarily. Indicator RCR103 implies that the value be voluntarily collected and reported in our programmes when the collection system is EU funded.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR47
2	Indicator name	Waste recycled
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR47 Circular: Waste recycled
3	Measurement unit	tonnes/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator measures additional annual tonnage of waste recycled due to additional capacity created through the supported projects. The waste recycled is to be measured in terms of tonnage at the stage of preparation for recycling. For the definition of waste recycling see RCO34 and Directive 2008/98/EC in references.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR10
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR48
2	Indicator name	Waste used as raw materials
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR48 Circular: Waste used as raw materials
3	Measurement unit	tonnes/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.6 Circular economy JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator measures additional annual tonnage of waste made available as raw materials as a result of the supported projects. In comparison to RCR47 this indicator seeks to measure the volume of recycled waste that is made available following recycling process.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO2.7 Enhancing protection and preservation of nature, biodiversity and green infrastructure, including in urban areas, and reducing all forms of pollution (Biodiversity and green infrastructure)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO36
2	Indicator name	Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO36 Env: Green infrastructure (not related to climate change)
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of green infrastructure newly built or significantly upgraded for other purposes than adaptation to climate change. Upgrades refer to significant improvements in existing green infrastructures eligible for support. Maintenance is excluded. Examples of green infrastructure include biodiversity-rich parks, permeable soil cover, green walls, green roofs, green schoolyards etc. (see EEA 2011 in references) This indicator does not cover green infrastructure supported for adaptation to climate change (covered by indicator RCO26) or investments in Natura 2000 (covered by indicator RCO37).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	EEA (2011) - Green infrastructure and territorial cohesion, Technical report 18
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO16
17	Notes	This indicator is meant to be used to reflect interventions for green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change in order to prevent the overlap with the common indicator RCO26.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO37
2	Indicator name	Surface of Natura 2000 sites covered by protection and restoration measures
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO37 Env: Surface of Natura 2000 sites
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of Natura 2000 sites covered by protection and restoration measures financed by the supported projects. These measures need to be in line with the prioritised action framework (PAF). The PAFs are strategic multiannual planning tools aimed at providing a comprehensive overview of the measures that are needed to implement the EU-wide Natura 2000 network and linking them to the corresponding EU funding instruments (see Council Directive 92/43/EEC in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective A given area in a Natura 2000 site should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO38
2	Indicator name	Surface area of rehabilitated land supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO38 Env: Surface area of rehabilitated land supported
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of rehabilitated land in contaminated areas (such as, for example former military sites, old or illegal landfill sites, etc.) which is made available for reuse (such as green areas, social housing, economic, cultural, sports or community activities, etc.). The interventions supported should be in accordance with the principle of environmental liability, as defined in Directive 2004/35 (see references). For the definition of land contamination see Article 2.1.(c) of the Directive.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO39
2	Indicator name	Area covered by systems for monitoring air pollution installed
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO39 Env: Area covered by systems for monitoring air pollution
3	Measurement unit	air quality zones
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator measures the number of air quality zones / agglomerations with one or more additional air quality monitoring stations financed through the supported projects. EU Clean Air Policy mandates the assessment of ambient air quality on the basis of common methods and criteria. For this purpose, Member States establish 'air quality zones and agglomerations' throughout their territory, and in each of these, air quality monitoring networks are installed. These networks can be further expanded by adding additional sampling points that comply with the methods and criteria defined in, and reported in accordance with, the Ambient Air Quality Directives (Directive 2008/50 and 2004/107). Such sampling points provide both validated and up-to-date assessment data. Maintenance or repair are excluded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Ambient Air Quality Directives 2008/50 and 2004/107.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR50
2	Indicator name	Population benefiting from measures for air quality
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR50 Env: Population benefiting from measures for air quality
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Population living or working in treated areas with an improved air quality. Measures for improving air quality can include, for example, green infrastructure, cleaner public transport, redirection of traffic, etc. The measurement of air quality should be performed over a period of one year. The population can be estimated ex-post based, for example, on maps for air quality. Improved air quality should be interpreted in line with the terms of Directive 2008/50/EC (see references), and it should be documented based on monitoring systems and stations for air quality.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR11
17	Notes	The indicator is meant to be used when the objective of the intervention is to improve air quality in the respective area.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR95
2	Indicator name	Population having access to new or improved green infrastructure
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR95 Env: Pop. with access to green infrastructure
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Estimated population living within a 2 km radius from the public green infrastructure built or significantly upgraded in urban areas and supported by the projects (see EC 2012 study in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	The Multifunctionality of Green Infrastructure, European Commission, DG Environment, in-depth study March 2012
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR52
2	Indicator name	Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR52 Env: Rehabilitated land
3	Measurement unit	hectares
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of rehabilitated land in contaminated areas which is supported by the project and for which rehabilitation is complemented by an action plan adopted to redevelop and reuse the site (such as for green areas, social housing, economic, cultural, sports or community activities).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	At latest one year after the completion of the rehabilitation process.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO2.8 Promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility, as part of transition to a net zero carbon economy (Urban mobility)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO55
2	Indicator name	Length of new tram and metro lines
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO55 Urban Trans: Length of new tram and metro lines
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Length of newly built tram and metro lines financed by the supported projects. The indicator covers also urban/suburban rail lines. Urban and suburban rail lines refer to networks that are functionally separate from the rest of the railway system and intended only for the operation of local, urban or suburban passenger services (see Directive 2008/57/EC in references). In case of interventions on the tracks of tram, metro or urban/suburban rail lines, length is to be interpreted in terms of track length.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the interoperability of the rail system within the Community.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO16
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO56
2	Indicator name	Length of reconstructed or modernised tram and metro lines
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO56 Urban Trans: Length of tram and metro lines
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Length of reconstructed or modernised tram and metro lines financed by the supported projects. The indicator covers also the urban/suburban rail lines. For the definition of urban and suburban lines - see indicator RCO55 (and also Directive 2008/57/EC in references). In case of interventions on the tracks of tram, metro or urban/suburban rail, length is to be interpreted in terms of track length. Upgrading and modernisation refer to any significant intervention which does not amount to maintenance or repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the interoperability of the rail system within the Community.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO16
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO57
2	Indicator name	Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO57 Urban Trans: rolling stock for public transport
3	Measurement unit	passengers
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Passenger capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport financed by supported projects (manufacturer specified seated and standing passenger capacity). Environmentally friendly rolling stock includes low-carbon or zero emission collective public transport (buses, trolley buses, trams, metros, etc.).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO58
2	Indicator name	Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO58 Urban Trans: Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Length of dedicated cycling infrastructure newly built or significantly upgraded by projects supported. Dedicated cycling infrastructure includes cycling facilities separated from roads for vehicular traffic or other parts of the same road by structural means (kerbs, barriers), cycling streets, cycling tunnels, etc. For cycling infrastructure with separated oneway lanes (ex: on each side of a road), the length is measured as lane length.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO59
2	Indicator name	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/ recharging points)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO59 Urban Trans: Alternative fuels infrastructure
3	Measurement unit	refuelling/recharging points
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of refuelling/ recharging points (new or upgraded) for clean vehicles financed through supported projects. A recharging point means an interface that is capable of charging one electric vehicle at a time or exchanging a battery of one electric vehicle at a time. A refuelling point refers to a refuelling facility for the provision of alternative fuel through a fixed or a mobile installation. Alternative fuel means fuels or power sources which serve, at least partly, as a substitute for fossil oil sources in the energy supply to transport and which have the potential to contribute to its decarbonisation and enhance the environmental performance of the transport sector. (see Directive 2014/94 in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2014/94 /EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO60
2	Indicator name	Cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport systems
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO60 Urban Trans: Digitised urban transport systems (cities)
3	Measurement unit	cities and towns
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport systems financed by supported projects. The indicator covers public transport systems for passengers. For the purpose of this indicator, modernisation refers to integration of digitised transport systems, adoption of new technologies, and other significant changes for the digitalisation of the urban transport system. Maintenance or marginal improvements are excluded. The indicator also covers intelligent transport systems, defined as systems in which information and communication technologies are applied in the field of road transport, including infrastructure, vehicle and users, and in traffic management and mobility management, as well as for interface with other modes of transport (see Directive 2010/40/EU in references).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective A city or town with several projects financed in the same specific objective should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the framework for the development of Intelligent Transport Systems in the field of road transport and for interfaces with other modes of transport.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR62
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised public transport
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR62 Urban Trans: Annual users of public transport
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual users of new or modernised public transport financed by supported projects. Public transport covers urban and suburban, such as bus, trolley bus, water bus lines (which are not tram, metro – see RCR63). Modernisation of public transport refers to significant improvements in terms of infrastructure, and access and quality of service. The baseline of the indicator is estimated as the number of users of the transport service in the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for new services. The achieved value is estimated ex post as the number of users of the transport service for the year after the physical completion of the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the interoperability of the rail system within the Community.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCR63 values are not reported under this indicator. In terms of measurement methodologies the following methodology support provided on RCR58 may be relevant: “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR63
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR63 Urban Trans: Annual users of tram and metro lines
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines financed by supported projects. The indicator covers also urban and suburban rail lines. Modernisation of these transport services refers to significant improvements in terms of infrastructure, and access and quality of service. For the definition of urban/ suburban rail lines see indicator RCO55 (and Directive 2008/57/EC in references). The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users estimated for the transport service in the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for new services. The achieved value is estimated ex post as the number of users of the transport service for the year after the physical completion of the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	Directive 2008/57/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the interoperability of the rail system within the Community.
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR15
17	Notes	RCR62 values are not reported under this indicator. In terms of measurement methodologies the following methodology support provided on RCR58 may be relevant: "Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020" JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR64
2	Indicator name	Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR64 Urban Trans: Annual users of cycling infrastructure
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure financed by supported projects. For the definition of dedicated cycling infrastructure see indicator RCO58. The baseline of the indicator is estimated as the annual number of users of the infrastructure for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for new infrastructure. The achieved values are estimated ex-post in terms of the number of users using the infrastructure for the year after the physical completion of the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

RSO2.9 Supporting investments contributing to the STEP objective (2024)

All output and results indicators listed under RSO 1.1, RSO1.3 and RSO1.6. may be used under RSO 2.9.

RSO2.10 Supporting investments aimed at reconstruction in response to a natural disaster (2025/01)

All common output and result indicators listed under Policy Objectives 1 to 5 may be used under RSO2.10.

RSO2.11 Promoting access to affordable and sustainable housing (2025/09)

Output indicators RCO18, RCO65 and result indicators RCR26, RCR29 and RCR67 may be used under RSO2.11.

RSO2.12 Promoting energy interconnectors and related transmission, distribution, storage and supporting infrastructure, as well as the protection of critical energy infrastructure and the deployment of recharging infrastructure (2025/09)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO131
2	Indicator name	Energy transmission or distribution network lines and interconnectors - newly constructed or improved
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO131 Energy: energy interconnectors
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO2.12 Energy interconnectors and recharging infrastructure
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of energy interconnectors and transmission or distribution lines newly constructed or upgraded. By analogy to the definition of interconnectors in the electricity market Regulation, the indicator covers infrastructure that allows the flow of energy (1) between Member States, or (2) between separate energy grids inside the same Member State (such as island to mainland), or (3) in specific and well justified cases also between Member States and third countries if, in line with Article 63(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060, the operation contributes to the objectives of the programme. The indicator also covers internal transmission and distribution lines, as well as additional supporting infrastructure, that are needed to make full use of interconnectors, the expansion of existing interconnectors, and the improvement of existing interconnectors' resilience, security and digitalisation, when kilometers are a relevant measurement unit. "Interconnectors" are expected to refer in practice mostly to electricity interconnectors, but can also in principle cover hydrogen and natural gas interconnectors within the limits set out by Article 7 of the ERDF Regulation.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 2019/943 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the internal market for electricity (recast)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator was introduced in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review.

POLICY OBJECTIVE 3 – CONNECTED EUROPE: A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility (PO 3)

RSO3.1 Developing a climate resilient, intelligent, secure, sustainable and intermodal TEN-T

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO43
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded roads - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO43 Road: Length of new or upgraded roads - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of TEN-T road sections newly built or upgraded. Upgrades refer to changes in capacity and quality that would lead to requalifying a non-TEN-T road to the TEN-T standard (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). The indicator covers all relevant TEN-T roads (motorways and other classes). Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction). Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO14
17	Notes	When a project is reported under this indicator it cannot be counted under indicator 'RCO45 Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T'.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO45
2	Indicator name	Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO45 Road: Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of TEN-T road sections reconstructed or modernised due to the supported projects (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). Interventions could include construction works such as rebuilding, resurfacing, realignment etc. Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction. Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported). The indicator does not cover interventions for traffic management systems (which are included in RCO108 for TEN-T). Furthermore, maintenance and repair (e.g. road patches, road markings) are excluded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO14
17	Notes	When a project is reported under this indicator it cannot be counted under indicator 'RCO43 Length of new or upgraded roads - TEN-T'.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO108
2	Indicator name	Length of roads with new or modernised traffic management systems - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO108 Road: Length of roads with MTS - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Length of TEN-T road sections with new or modernised traffic management systems due to the supported projects. Examples of such interventions include systems for incident response, speed control, tolling or other demand management systems, cctv, automatic vehicle detection and recording, etc. For the purpose of this indicator modernisation refers to new significant functionalities for existing traffic management systems. Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction. Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5). When a project is reported under this indicator it cannot be counted under indicator RCO43
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO47
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded rail - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO47 Rail: Length of new or upgraded rail - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of TEN-T rail sections newly built or upgraded. Upgrades refer to significant rail works and to changes in capacity and quality that would lead to requalifying a non-TEN-T rail section to the TEN-T standard (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). The indicator measures the length of tracks. The length of TEN-T railway tracks constructed by the project is measured in the following cases: a) where no railway existed before; b) where there is a physical realignment of the rail designed to improve performance; c) where a single track railway is developed into a double or multiple tracks, and d) where the changes in capacity and quality lead to upgrading the rail to the TEN-T standard.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO15
17	Notes	Urban and suburban train lines are covered by indicator RCO56.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO49
2	Indicator name	Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO49 Rail: Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of TEN-T rail sections reconstructed or modernised in order to improve performance (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). Such interventions could cover rail features such as electrification, speed and safety. The indicator measures the length of tracks.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO15
17	Notes	Interventions for ERTMS are included in the common indicator RCO109. Urban and suburban train lines are covered by indicator RCO56.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO51
2	Indicator name	Length of new, upgraded or modernised inland waterways - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO51 Waterways: Length of inland waterways - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of TEN-T inland waterways sections with new, upgraded or modernised navigation capacity (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). Upgraded or modernised navigation capacity refers to improved traffic capacity and safety. In case of localised interventions aimed to remove bottlenecks (locks) the length of the improved section shall be counted.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO109
2	Indicator name	Length of European Rail Traffic Management System equipped railways in operation - TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO109 Rail: Length of ERTMS equipped railways - TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Length of railways equipped with European Traffic Management System (ERTMS) due to the supported projects (see Regulation 1315/2013 in references). The indicator measures the length of tracks covered by the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	As soon as the ERTMS system installed becomes operational.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Regulation (EU) 1315/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network and repealing Decision no. 661/2010/EU
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO3.2 Developing and enhancing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO44
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded roads - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO44 Road: Length of new or upgraded roads - non-TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of non-TEN-T road sections newly built or upgraded. Upgrades refer to changes in capacity and quality that would lead to upgrading the classification of the road according to national definitions. Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction. Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported). The length of newly built roads is measured when: a) no road existed before, b) as a consequence of project completion, the capacity and quality of a previously existing national/local/secondary road (not on the TEN-T network) is upgraded to reach a higher classification (e.g. national road or equivalent).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO22
17	Notes	In this case the road cannot be counted under indicator 'RCO46 Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T'.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO46
2	Indicator name	Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO46 Road: Length of roads- non-TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of non-TEN-T road sections reconstructed or modernised due to the supported projects. Interventions could include construction works such as rebuilding, resurfacing, realignment etc. Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction. Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported). The indicator does not cover interventions for traffic management systems (which are included in RCO109 for non-TEN-T). Furthermore, maintenance and repair (e.g. road patches, road markings) are excluded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO22
17	Notes	Newly constructed and upgraded non-TENT roads are included in RCO44.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO110
2	Indicator name	Length of roads with new or modernised traffic management systems - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO110 Road: Length of roads with TMS (non-TEN-T)
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Length of non-TEN-T road sections with new or modernised traffic management systems due to the supported projects. Examples of such interventions include systems for incident response, speed control, tolling or other demand management systems, cctv, automatic vehicle detection and recording, etc. For the purpose of this indicator modernisation refers to new significant functionalities for existing traffic management systems. Roads are generally bi-directional (at least one lane in each direction. Road length shall be measured as the length of a bi-directional road (lane kilometres shall not be reported).
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO22
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO48
2	Indicator name	Length of new or upgraded rail - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO48 Rail: Length of new or upgraded rail - non-TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of non-TEN-T rail sections newly built or upgraded. Upgrades refer to changes in capacity and quality that would lead to upgrading the classification of the rail according to national definitions. The indicator measures the length of tracks. The length of non-TEN-T railway tracks constructed by the project is measured in the following cases: a) where no railway existed before; b) where there is a physical realignment of the rail designed to improve performance; c) where a single track railway is developed into a double track, and d) where the changes in capacity and quality upgrades the rail to higher national classification.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO23
17	Notes	Non-TENT reconstructed and modernised rail should be included in RCO50. Urban and suburban train lines are covered by indicator RCO56.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO50
2	Indicator name	Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO50 Rail: Length of rail - non-TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of non-TENT rail sections reconstructed or modernised. Such interventions could cover rail features such as electrification, speed and safety. The indicator measures the length of tracks.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO23
17	Notes	Urban and suburban train lines are covered by indicator RCO56. New or upgraded non-TENT are included in indicator RCO48.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO111
2	Indicator name	Length of European Rail Traffic Management System equipped railways in operation - non-TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO111 Rail: Length of ERTMS equipped railways - non-TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Length of non-TENT railways equipped with European Traffic Management System (ERTMS) due to the supported projects. The indicator measures the length of tracks covered by the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	As soon as the ERTMS system installed becomes operational.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO23
17	Notes	Urban and suburban train lines are covered by indicator RCO56. New or upgraded non-TENT are included in indicator RCO48.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO52
2	Indicator name	Length of new or modernised inland waterways- non- TEN-T
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO52 Waterways: Length of inland waterways- non- TEN-T
3	Measurement unit	km
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total length of non-TEN-T inland waterways sections with new, upgraded or modernised navigation capacity. Upgraded or modernised navigation capacity refers to improved traffic capacity and safety. In case of localised interventions aimed to remove bottlenecks (locks) the length of the improved section shall be counted.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO53
2	Indicator name	New or modernised railway stations and stops
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO53 Rail: New or modernised railway stations and stops
3	Measurement unit	stations and stops
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of railway stations and stops newly created or modernised due to supported projects. Modernisation refers to significant measures such as improving passenger comfort and safety, ensuring accessibility for people with reduce mobility, reducing noise etc.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Intermodal connections such as parking areas should be included in RCO54.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO54
2	Indicator name	New or modernised intermodal connections
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO54 Multimodal: New or modernised intermodal connections
3	Measurement unit	intermodal connections
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of new or modernised intermodal connections (nodes) that facilitate the use of different means of transport for freight transport or passenger trips. The same connection shall not be counted twice in cases two or more improvements took place at different points in time.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Railways stations are included in RCO53.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR55
2	Indicator name	Annual users of newly built, reconstructed, upgraded or modernised roads
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR55 Road: Annual users of roads
3	Measurement unit	passenger-km/ year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total number of passenger-km travelled on roads newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised due to the supported project. The achieved value is to be estimated ex-post for the period of one year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the estimated number of passenger-km travelled on the respective road in the year before the intervention starts, and it can be zero for new roads.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR56
2	Indicator name	Time savings due to improved road infrastructures
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR56 Road: Time savings due to improved road infrastructures
3	Measurement unit	man-days/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total time savings for transport on road infrastructure improved due to supported projects. The achieved value is to be estimated ex post over a period of one year after the completion of the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR13
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf The measurement unit “man-days/year” was chosen to make the calculation more understandable in terms of labour market measurements. Having made the calculation of time savings as described in the JASPERS paper the project promoter / programme should simply divide passenger hours/year by the average working hours per day. The average working week in the EU is just over 37 hrs => 1 day : 7.4 hours (2019) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Hours_of_work_-_annual_statistics National averages vary and could be taken into account in fixing the variable to calculate average working hours per day

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR101
2	Indicator name	Time savings due to improved rail infrastructures
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR101 Rail: Time savings due to improved infrastructures
3	Measurement unit	man-days/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total time savings for transport on rail infrastructure improved due to supported projects. The achieved value is to be estimated ex post over a period of one year after the completion of the intervention.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf The measurement unit “man-days/year” was retained to make the calculation more understandable in terms of labour market measurements. Having made the calculation of time savings as described in the JASPERS paper the project promoter / programme should simply divide passenger hours/year by the average working hours per day. The average working week in the EU is just over 37 hrs => 1 day : 7.4 hours (2019) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Hours_of_work_-_annual_statistics National averages vary and could be taken into account in fixing the variable to calculate average working hours per day

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR58
2	Indicator name	Annual users of newly, built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR58 Rail: Annual users railways
3	Measurement unit	passenger-km/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total number of passenger-km travelled on railways newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised due to the supported project. The achieved value is to be estimated ex-post for the period of one year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the estimated number of passenger-km travelled on the respective rail line in the year before the intervention starts, and it can be zero for new rail lines.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR 14
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR59
2	Indicator name	Freight transport on rail
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR59 Rail: Freight transport on rail
3	Measurement unit	tonnes-km/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total freight weight transported on railways newly constructed, upgraded, reconstructed and modernised due to the supported projects. The achieved value is to be estimated ex-post over a period of one year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the total freight weight transported on the respective rail line in the year before the intervention starts, and it can be zero for a new rail line.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCR60
2	Indicator name	Freight transport on inland waterways
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR60 Waterways: Freight transport on inland waterways
3	Measurement unit	tonnes-km/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T RSO3.2 Sustainable transport RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	Total freight weight transported on inland waterways newly constructed, upgraded, reconstructed and modernised due to the supported projects. The achieved value is to be estimated ex-post over a period of one year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the total freight weight transported on the respective inland waterway in the year before the intervention starts, and it can be zero for a new inland waterway.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	See “Methodological support for ERDF and Cohesion Fund result indicators in the field of transport post 2020” JASPERS (2021) : https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/policy/evaluations/guidance/2021/transport-indicators/methodl_support_indicators_post_2020_en.pdf

RSO3.3 Developing resilient defence infrastructure, prioritising that of a dual-use nature, including to foster military mobility in the Union, as well as enhancing civil preparedness (2025/09)

Beyond RCO129 and RCO29, all common output and result indicators listed under RSO3.1 and RSO3.2 may be used under RSO3.3.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO129
2	Indicator name	Infrastructure adapted to military mobility requirements
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO129 Infrastructure adapted to military mobility
3	Measurement unit	projects
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	This indicator counts all funded projects that aim to adapt infrastructure to meet dual use military mobility requirements. Such requirements are laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1328. Cohesion policy can support military mobility and related investments in transport infrastructure, notably dual use transport infrastructure along the EU priority military mobility corridors. For example, cohesion policy funds may be used to upgrade ports, roads, rail, bridges, tunnels, etc., to ensure the easy transportation of heavy military equipment and machinery, prioritising key bottlenecks on the military mobility corridors.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1328
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator was introduced in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review. Where relevant this indicator should be used together with output and result indicators for the mode of transport infrastructure enhanced.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF CF
1	Indicator code	RCO29
2	Indicator name	Capacity of multi-purpose shelters built or renovated
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO29 Capacity of multi-purpose shelters
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not applicable
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO3 Connected Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO3.3 Military mobility
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator covers new purpose-built shelters, the renovation of existing shelters or the adaptation of other infrastructures to be used as shelters. Multi-purpose shelters protect lives in times of military conflict or natural disasters, but in regular times also serve the needs of local communities. Examples include public transport infrastructures (e.g. transport terminals, subway stations), schools, community centres, public sports facilities and housing, that are convertible to emergency shelters. Shelters may be part of wider construction and renovation projects and may be eligible as any other ancillary elements to buildings. Maintenance and repairs are not covered.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting should be removed at the level of the specific objective
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator was introduced in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review.

POLICY OBJECTIVE 4 – SOCIAL EUROPE: A more social and inclusive Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights (PO 4)

RSO4.1 Enhancing the effectiveness and inclusiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social infrastructure and promoting social economy

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO61
2	Indicator name	Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO61 PES: Surface of facilities for employment services
3	Measurement unit	square metres
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.1 Labour market infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of facilities for employment services newly built or modernised. In the case of modernisation, only impacted surface areas should be counted. The indicator covers only construction works supported for such facilities, but it does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO17
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR65
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR65 PES: Annual users of employment services
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.1 Labour market infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The number of unique registered annual users of the new or modernised facility for employment services (including users accessing facilities via the internet or telephone). The number of registered users is to be determined based on the administrative records of the facility. The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users registered for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for newly built facilities.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR16
17	Notes	

RSO4.2 Improving equal access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing accessible infrastructure, including by fostering resilience for distance and on-line education and training

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO66
2	Indicator name	Classroom capacity of new or modernised childcare facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO66 Education: Classroom capacity of childcare facilities
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.2 Education and training infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Classroom capacity in terms of maximum number of places in the new or modernised childcare facilities. Classroom capacity should be calculated in accordance with national legislation, but it should not include teachers, parents, auxiliary personnel or other persons who may use the facilities too. Childcare facilities such as crèches and pre-schools are designed for children from birth to the start of primary education. The indicator covers childcare facilities that are newly built or modernised (for example, for increasing hygiene and safety standards), and modernisation does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO18
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO67
2	Indicator name	Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO67 Education: Classroom capacity of education facilities
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.2 Education and training infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Classroom capacity in terms of maximum number of pupils/students who can be enrolled in and use the education facilities Classroom capacity should be calculated in accordance with national legislation, but it should not include teachers, parents, auxiliary personnel or other persons who may use the facilities too. Education facilities, such as schools and universities, can be newly built or modernised. Modernisation does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO19
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR70
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised childcare facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR70 Education: Annual users of childcare facilities
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.2 Education and training infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of unique registered children using the childcare facility supported. For achieved values, the estimation should be carried out ex post based on the number and size of groups of children using the facility at least once during the year after the completion of the intervention. The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users of the facility supported estimated for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for newly built facilities. The indicator does not cover teachers, parents, auxiliary personnel or any other persons who may use the facility too. Childcare facilities such as creches and pre-schools are designed for children from birth to the start of primary education. The indicator covers childcare facilities that are newly built or modernised (for example, for increasing hygiene and safety standards), and modernisation does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR17
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR71
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised education facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR71 Education: Annual users of education facilities
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.2 Education and training infrastructure JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of unique registered pupils/ students using the education facility supported. For achieved values, the calculation should be carried out ex post based on the number and size of groups of pupils/students using the facility at least once during the year after the completion of the intervention. The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users of the facility supported estimated for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for newly built facilities. The indicator does not cover teachers, parents, auxiliary personnel or any other persons who may use the facility too. The indicator covers education facilities such as schools and universities that are newly built or modernised, and modernisation does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR17
17	Notes	

RSO4.3 Promoting the socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups including people with special needs, through integrated actions including housing and social services

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO65
2	Indicator name	Capacity of new or modernised affordable, sustainable and social housing
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO65 Social Infra: Capacity of new or modernised social housing
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The maximum number of persons who can be accommodated in newly built or modernised affordable, sustainable and social housing facilities. Social housing refers to housing provided by government agencies, other public bodies or non-profit organisations for people on low incomes, disadvantaged, marginalised, or with particular needs. Affordable housing refers to a wider category than social housing. The definition of affordability can vary according to the circumstances of each Member State. Member States can use their own definitions with criteria based on specific market conditions to capture the funding gap in affordable housing at national, regional or local level. The characteristics of target groups should take account of specific socio-economic contexts. This is without prejudice to the definition of affordable housing for State aid purpose. It is expected that for all new affordable and social housing and the bulk of renovated affordable and social housing, energy efficiency remains an important component in the operations, in line with national and EU legislation. However, indicator RCO18 - Energy: Dwellings with improved energy performance - is not available to be used under RSO4.3. Investments should be compatible with the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (as applicable). Operations must also comply with all CPR sustainable requirements (e.g. DNSH, climate-proofing). Investments under the principles and values of the “New European Bauhaus” are encouraged. The indicator does not cover maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO19

17	Notes	The name of the indicator was changed in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review, to give visibility to already existing related regulatory requirements (EPBD and CPR) and to widen its scope to affordable housing beyond social housing. Given the absence of an EU definition of “affordability”, Member States are responsible for defining their own criteria.
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Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO113
2	Indicator name	Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO113 Integrated actions for inclusion of marginalised pop.
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant and under JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Population benefitting directly from projects in the framework of integrated actions for socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups. Integrated actions combine investments in two or more of the following social inclusion areas: employment, education and training, housing, health and social care. Marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups are defined at national level. The indicator is also relevant under RSO4.4 Integration of third country nationals, incl. migrants.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Remove double counting at the level of the specific objective. Population in a given area should be counted once even if covered by several projects financed in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR67
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised affordable, sustainable and social housing
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR67 Social Infra: Annual users of social housing
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO2 Greener Europe, PO4 Social Europe and PO5 Europe closer to citizens
9	Specific objective	RSO2.11 Affordable housing RSO4.3 Integration of marginalised communities RSO4.7 Affordable housing RSO5.3 Affordable housing
10	Definition and concepts	Number of persons using the newly build or modernised affordable, sustainable and social housing facilities during the year after the completion of the intervention supported. The computation has to be carried out ex post based on the registered number of household members accommodated. The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users of the facility supported estimated for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for newly built facilities. For definitions of affordable, sustainable and social housing, see RCO65.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR18
17	Notes	The name of the indicator was changed in 2025, with the amendment of Regulations (EU) 2021/1058 and (EU) 2021/1056 in the context of the mid-term review, to give visibility to already existing related regulatory requirements (EPBD and CPR) and to widen its scope to affordable housing beyond social housing. Given the absence of an EU definition of “affordability”, Member States are responsible for defining their own criteria.

RSO4.4 Promoting the socio-economic integration of third country nationals, including migrants through integrated actions, including housing and social services

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO63
2	Indicator name	Capacity of new or modernised temporary reception facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO63 Social Infra: Capacity of temporary reception facilities
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO4.4 Integration of third country nationals
10	Definition and concepts	Temporary reception facilities are used for accommodating asylum seekers for a given period of time. The indicator covers the maximum number of places in newly created or modernised temporary reception facilities. The indicator does not cover energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO19
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR66
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR66 Social Infra: Annual users of reception facilities
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe
9	Specific objective	RSO4.4 Integration of third country nationals
10	Definition and concepts	Number of unique registered asylum seekers using the newly build or modernised temporary reception facilities at least once during the year after the completion of the intervention supported. The baseline of the indicator refers to the number of users of the facility supported estimated for the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for newly built facilities.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR18
17	Notes	

RSO4.5 Ensuring equal access to health care and fostering resilience of health systems, including primary care, and promoting the transition from institutional to family-based and community-based care

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO69
2	Indicator name	Capacity of new or modernised health care facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO69 Health: Capacity of health care facilities
3	Measurement unit	persons/year
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.5 Access to health care JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The maximum annual number of persons that can be served by the new or modernised health care facility at least once during a period of one year. Healthcare facilities include hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centers, specialized care centers etc. Modernisation does not include energy renovation or maintenance and repairs.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	When the respective medical services of the new or modernised healthcare facility supported are operational.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO20
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO70
2	Indicator name	Capacity of new or modernised social care facilities (other than housing)
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO70 Social Infra: Capacity of social care facilities
3	Measurement unit	persons/year
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.5 Access to health care JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	The maximum number of persons that can be served or cared for at least once during a period of one year by the social care facilities newly built or modernised. Modernisation does not include social housing which is included in RCO65.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	When the respective social care services of the new or modernised facility supported become operational.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR72
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR72 Health: Annual users of e-health care services
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.5 Access to health care JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Annual number of registered unique users of the e-health care services newly created or modernised. Modernised services are to be considered in terms of new significant functionalities offered to the users. The achieved number of users is to be calculated over a period of one year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the number of users during the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for services newly created.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR73
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR73 Health: Annual users of health care facilities
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.5 Access to health care JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of patients served by the new or modernised health care facility during the year after the completion of the intervention. One individual can be counted more than once if using facilities multiple times. The indicator baseline refers to the registered patients served at least once by the health care facility during the year before the start of the intervention, and it can be zero for new facilities. Healthcare facilities include hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centers, specialized care centers etc.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year starting with the time when the new or modernised health care facility becomes operational.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCR19
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR74
2	Indicator name	Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR74 Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities
3	Measurement unit	users/year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	≥ 0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	PO4 Social Europe and JTF
9	Specific objective	RSO4.5 Access to health care JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Number of registered patients served at least once by the new or modernised social care facility during the year after the completion of the intervention. The indicator baseline refers to the registered patients served at least once by the social care facility during the year before the start of the intervention, and it can be zero for new facilities.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year starting with the time when the new or modernised social care facility becomes operational.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO4.6 Enhancing the role of culture and sustainable tourism in economic development, social inclusion and social innovation

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO77
2	Indicator name	Number of cultural and tourism sites supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO77 Number of cultural and tourism sites supported
3	Measurement unit	cultural and tourism sites
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of cultural and tourism sites supported by the Funds.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCR77
2	Indicator name	Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR77 Visitors of cultural and tourism sites
3	Measurement unit	visitors/ year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>=0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Estimated number of annual visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported. The estimation of the number of visitors should be carried out ex post one year after the completion of the intervention. The baseline of the indicator refers to the estimated annual number of visitors of the supported sites the year before the intervention starts, and it is zero for new cultural and tourism sites. The indicator does not cover natural sites for which an accurate estimation of number of visitors is not feasible.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	One year after the completion of output in the supported project.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO4.7 Promoting access to affordable and sustainable housing (2025/09)

Output indicators RCO18, RCO65 and result indicators RCR26, RCR29 and RCR67 may be used under RSO4.7.

POLICY OBJECTIVE 5 – EUROPE CLOSER TO THE CITIZENS: A Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories and local initiatives (PO 5)

RSO5.1 Fostering the integrated and inclusive social, economic and environmental development, culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism, and security in urban areas

All common output and result indicators listed under Policy Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be used under RSO5.1.

RSO5.2 Fostering the integrated and inclusive social, economic and environmental local development, culture, natural heritage, sustainable tourism and security, in areas other than urban areas

Beyond the indicators listed below, all common output and result indicators listed under Policy Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be used under RSO5.2.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO74
2	Indicator name	Population covered by projects in the framework of strategies for integrated territorial development
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO74 Population covered in integrated territorial development
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of persons covered by projects supported by the Funds in the framework of strategies for integrated territorial development.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in the supported project
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective Double counting of population covered by several projects for the same strategy in the same specific objective should be removed
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	CCO21
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO75
2	Indicator name	Strategies for integrated territorial development supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO75 Strategies for integrated territorial development
3	Measurement unit	contributions to strategies
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of contributions to strategies for integrated territorial development reported by each specific objective contributing from the Funds in line with CPR Article 28 (a) and (c). The indicator values therefore measure, at specific objective level, the discrete number of financial contributions to territorial strategies. This indicator does not cover CLLD strategies which are counted under RCO80
11	Data collection	Managing Authority monitoring system; Ad hoc Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output of the first supported project under the territorial strategy.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A strategy supported through several projects in the same specific objective should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Aggregating the values reported across specific objectives will count the number of contributions but not the (net) number of integrated territorial development strategies.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO76
2	Indicator name	Integrated projects for territorial development
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO76 Integrated projects for territorial development
3	Measurement unit	projects
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO5 Europe closer to citizens
9	Specific objective	RSO5.1 Integrated development in urban areas RSO5.2 Integrated development in areas other than urban
10	Definition and concepts	Number of integrated projects supported under integrated territorial development which are integrated in themselves in line with CPR Article 28. A project is considered integrated in itself if it fulfils at least one of the following conditions: a) the project involves different sectors (such as social, economic and environmental sectors) the project integrates several types pf stakeholders (public authorities, private actors, NGOs), b) the project involves different administrative territories (ex: municipalities), and c) the project involves several types of stakeholders (public authorities, private actors, NGOs).
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported project
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO80
2	Indicator name	Community-led local development strategies supported
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO80 Community-led local development strategies supported
3	Measurement unit	contributions to strategies
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Number of contributions to Community-led local development strategies by each specific objective contributing from the Funds in line with CPR Article 28 (b). The indicator values therefore measure, at specific objective level, the discrete number of financial contributions to CLLD strategies. Contributions to other integrated territorial development strategies should be counted under RCO75.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in of the first supported project under the territorial strategy.
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective A CLLD strategy supported through several projects in the same specific objective should be counted once.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Aggregating the values reported across specific objectives will count the number of contributions but not the (net) number of CLLDs.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO112
2	Indicator name	Stakeholders involved in the preparation and implementation of strategies for integrated territorial development
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO112 Stakeholders in integrated territorial development
3	Measurement unit	participations of stakeholders
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	PO5 Europe closer to citizens
9	Specific objective	RSO5.1 Integrated development in urban areas RSO5.2 Integrated development in areas other than urban
10	Definition and concepts	Number of citizens and institutional stakeholders involved in the preparation and implementation of strategies for integrated territorial development. Stakeholders participating in several meetings / events are to counted multiple times. If two or more representatives from the same stakeholder organisation participate in the same meeting, the organisation is to be counted once. Stakeholder engagement activities limited only to inform and consult stakeholders are not to be counted.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	After completion of the consultation activity
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The indicator is to be used to measure the participations of stakeholder financed by technical assistance from the programme.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF
1	Indicator code	RCO114
2	Indicator name	Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO114 Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas
3	Measurement unit	square metres
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Surface area of renovated / newly developed accessible open public spaces. The indicator includes open public spaces according to the UN definition: “all places that are publicly owned or of public use, accessible and enjoyable by all, for free and without a profit motive”. Open public spaces can include parks, community gardens, pocket parks, plazas, squares, river banks, beachfronts, etc. The indicator does not include significant interventions covered by other common indicators (i.e. where the primary objectives is to modernise roads, rehabilitate land, etc.). Maintenance and repairs are excluded.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of output in supported projects
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	Glossary of the Habitat III (United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development) Preparatory Process and the Conference (published in 2017)
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

RSO5.3 Fostering integrated territorial development, through access to affordable and sustainable housing in all types of territories (2025/9)

Output indicators RCO18, RCO65 and result indicators RCR26, RCR29 and RCR67 may be used under RSO5.3.

RSO5.4 Ensuring civil preparedness in all types of territories (2025/9)

All common output and result indicators listed under Policy Objectives 1, 2, 3 and 4 may be used under RSO5.4.

INTERREG (SPECIFIC INDICATORS)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO81
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint actions across borders
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO81 Interreg: Participation in joint actions across borders
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participations in joint actions across borders implemented in the supported projects. Joint actions across borders could include, for instance, exchange activities or exchange visits organized with partners across borders. Participations (i.e. number of persons attending a joint action across borders - e.g. citizens, volunteers, students, pupils, public officials, etc.) are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification. A joint action is considered as the action organised with the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation. Participations in public events organized in supported projects should not be counted in this indicator.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Potential overlap with RCO82 and RCO85. See the "Notes" section for further clarifications on how to avoid double counting and multiple reporting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Participations in public events should not be counted in RCO81. The number of public events organized in supported projects should be reported by RCO115. When reporting on RCO81, the participations in internal project meetings of the partners should not be counted. Values reported under this indicator shall not be reported under RCO82 or RCO85. Participations in joint training schemes for which the training organisers intend to record the confirmed completions / intend to issue certificates of completion should not be counted in RCO81, but in RCO85. In order to avoid double counting of participations, the joint actions relevant for this indicator (i.e. RCO81) should not have the main topics linked to gender equality, equal opportunities and social exclusion, as the participations in these events are counted by RCO82. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO81 may be used together with RCR85.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO115
2	Indicator name	Public events across borders jointly organised
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO115 Interreg: Public events across borders jointly organised
3	Measurement unit	events
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of events across border which were jointly organised by the partners in supported projects or by interregional programmes, and not the number of participations in public events. A public event across borders is understood as a joint action which has been advertised through relevant means, to the general public of the area covered by the programme. A joint action is considered as the action organised with the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation. A public event across borders should have participants from at least two countries of the programme area.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	-
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	The participation of the project staff in public events is not sufficient for ensuring the condition of participants from at least two countries of the programme area.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO82
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint actions promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO82 Interreg: Participations in horizontal principles actions
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participations in joint activities principally addressing horizontal principles (gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion) implemented in the supported projects. Joint actions could include, for instance, exchange activities or exchange visits. Participations (i.e. number of persons attending a joint action) are counted for each joint activity organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification. A joint action is considered as the action organised with the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation. Participations in public events promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion, organized in supported projects, should not be counted in this indicator.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Exclude overlap with RCO81 and RCO85. See the "Notes" section for further clarifications on how to avoid double counting and multiple reporting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Values reported under this indicator shall not be reported under RCO81 or RCO85. Participations reported under RCO82 should be based only on joint actions which have the main topics focused on gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion. Participations in trainings in the field of promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion, should be counted in RCO85. Participations in public events organized on the topics of promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion should not be counted in RCO 82. The public events organized on the topics of promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion shall be reported as number of events (not participations) in RCO 115. Participation in all other joint actions only marginally targeting the topics of gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion, should be counted in RCO81. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO 82 may be used together with RCR 85.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO83
2	Indicator name	Strategies and action plans jointly developed
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO83 Interreg: Strategies and action plans jointly developed
3	Measurement unit	strategy/action plan
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of joint strategies or action plans developed by supported projects. A jointly developed strategy aims at establishing a targeted way to achieve a goal oriented process in a specific domain. An action plan translates an existing jointly developed strategy into actions. Jointly developed strategy or action plan implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the drafting process of the strategy or action plan or is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	If a strategy or action plan covers several specific objectives, it should be counted only for the dominant specific objective. For a project aiming to implement specific jointly developed strategies or action plans, previously developed, a different output indicator should be used to report on the implementation of action plans, such as, for example, RCO84. If the respective joint strategy or action plan was also developed in the scope of the project or if the solution was developed based on the strategy/action plan, the indicator RCO83 may be used together with RCO84 and/or RCO116.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO83 may be used together with RCR79. In case RCO83 is used together with RCO84 and/or RCO116, the common result indicators which may be used are RCR79 and/or RCR104.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO84
2	Indicator name	Pilot actions developed jointly and implemented in projects
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO84 Interreg: Pilot actions developed and implemented jointly
3	Measurement unit	pilot action
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the pilot actions developed jointly and implemented by supported projects. The scope of a jointly developed pilot action could be to test procedures, new instruments, tools, experimentation or the transfer of practices. In order to be counted by this indicator, - the pilot action needs not only to be developed, but also implemented within the project - and - the implementation of the pilot action should be finalised by the end of the project. Jointly developed pilot action implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in its implementation or is implemented in the scope of programmes falling under strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Should a project foresee over the course of its implementation both the jointly development of strategies or action plans and their implementation through jointly developed pilot actions or jointly developed solutions, indicators RCO84 may be used together with RCO83 and/or RCO116 be used.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	This indicator can also be used in the framework of strand 4 and 5 as defined by the Interreg Regulation. In case RCO84 is used together with RCO83 and/or RCO116, the common result indicators which may be used are RCR79 and/or RCR104.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO116
2	Indicator name	Jointly developed solutions
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO116 Interreg: Jointly developed solutions
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of jointly developed solutions from joint pilot actions implemented by supported projects. In order to be counted in the indicator, an identified solution should include indications of the actions needed for it to be taken up or to be upscaled. A jointly developed solution implies the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the drafting and design process of the solution or is developed in the scope of programmes within strands D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Exclude overlap with RCO117. See notes for details on how to avoid double counting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In order to avoid double counting, the solutions relevant for this indicator (i.e. RCO116) should not have the main topics linked to administrative or legal frameworks, as these are counted in indicator RCO117. For all other topics of the solutions, the the indicator used for counting is RCO116. RCO116 may be used together with RCO83 and/or RCO84. In case RCO116 is used together with RCO83 and/or RCO84, the common result indicators which may be used are RCR79 and/or RCR104.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO85
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint training schemes
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO85 Interreg: Participations in joint training schemes
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participations in joint training schemes. Participations in a joint training schemes are intended to be counted as registered participants who started the training. A joint training scheme implies: - the involvement of organizations from at least two participating countries (for programmes falling under strands A, B, C as defined in the Interreg Regulation) in the organisation of the training - or - is developed in the scope of programmes falling under strand D or E as defined in the Interreg Regulation. A joint training scheme requires building knowledge in a certain topic and involves the training of participants over several sessions. A one-off meeting/event/internal session where information is disseminated should not be considered as a training scheme.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Potential overlap in reporting with RCO81. See notes for further clarification on reporting. Double counting of participants in more than one training schemes organised by the same project should be excluded.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Values reported under this indicator shall not be reported under RCO81 or RCO82. RCO85 is not counting the number of participants who finalised the joint training schemes - this is done through RCR81. Joint trainings for which the training organisers do not intend to record the confirmed completions / do not intend to issue certificates of completion should be considered under the generic term of "joint actions" - the participations in this case should be counted in RCO81, not in RCO85. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO85 is intended to be used together with RCR81 and may be used together with RCR85.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO117
2	Indicator name	Solutions for legal or administrative obstacles across border identified
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO117 Interreg: Solutions identified for legal/admin. obstacles
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Legal or administrative obstacles refer to rules, laws or administrative procedures which obstruct everyday life and the development of those border regions eligible under ETC goal. The indicator counts the number of solutions identified for resolving/ alleviating such legal or administrative obstacles across borders. Legal or administrative obstacles are in general identified on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the territorial context, which provides meaningful inputs on the functioning legal and administrative frameworks. The identified solution(s) should be customised according to the specificities of each territory and cooperation context. In order to be counted in the indicator, an identified solution should be accompanied by indications of possible actions to be taken for its potential implementation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	Exclude overlap with RCO116. See notes for details on how to avoid double counting.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In order to avoid double counting, the solutions relevant for this indicator (i.e. RCO117) should have the main topics linked to administrative or legal frameworks. For all other jointly developed solutions, the indicator to be used for counting is RCO116. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO117 may be used together with RCR82.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO86
2	Indicator name	Joint administrative or legal agreements signed
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO86 Interreg: Joint administrative or legal agreements signed
3	Measurement unit	legal or administrative agreement
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the joint administrative or legal agreements signed related to opportunities for cooperation across borders or targeted to resolving/ alleviating legal or administrative obstacles. The adoption / signature of an agreement counted should be accomplished by the time of project completion.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	A joint administrative or legal agreement can be considered as an identified solution and counted also in indicator RCO117, only if the concept and definition of RCO117 are applicable and relevant for the phases leading up to the drafting and signature of the joint administrative or legal agreement.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	A joint administrative or legal agreement can be considered as an identified solution and counted also in indicator RCO117, only if the concept and definition of RCO117 are applicable and relevant for the joint administrative or legal agreement signed. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO86 is intended to be used together with RCR83.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO87
2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating across borders
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO87 Interreg: Organisations cooperating across borders
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the organisations cooperating formally in supported projects. The organisations counted in this indicator are the legal entities including project partners and associated organizations, as mentioned in the financing agreement of the application. Organisations cooperating formally in small projects (for instance under a Small Project Fund) are also counted.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	At specific objective level, double counting should be avoided at the level of project partners and associated organizations.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCO87 may be used together with RCO118, where relevant. In terms of links with common result indicators, RCO87 is intended be used together with RCR84.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO118
2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating for the multi-level governance of macroregional strategies
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO118 Interreg: Organisations cooperating for MLG of MRSs
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of legal entities supported by the programme, listed in the financing agreements, and also contributing to the multi-level governance of macroregional strategies. As a concept, the multi-level governance refers to collective decision making processes where authority and influence are shared between stakeholders operating at multiple levels of governance and in different policy sectors. This concept may be customised and understood according to the context of each macroregional strategy.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	At specific objective level, double counting should be avoided at the level of project partners and associated organizations.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	RCO118 is intended to be used together with and as a subset of RCO87. RCO118 is especially relevant and is expected to be used mostly in the context of strand B of Interreg.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO90
2	Indicator name	Projects for innovation networks across borders
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO90 Interreg: Projects for innovation networks across borders
3	Measurement unit	projects
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of projects creating, continuing or extending networks for enterprise innovation across borders. In order for the projects to be counted in the indicator, the created, continued or extended network(s) should be operational at the time of the project finalisation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCO120
2	Indicator name	Projects supporting cooperation across borders to develop urban-rural linkages
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO120 Interreg: Projects supporting urban-rural linkages
3	Measurement unit	projects
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	>=0
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of projects which aim, as a primary objective, to enhance the cooperation across borders between urban and rural areas. The urban-rural linkages developed within the project should enable a stronger urban-rural cooperation and partnership for implementing initiatives in various key relevant policy areas.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon project finalisation
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 5).
15	References	https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/what/territorial-cohesion/urban-rural-linkages/
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Cooperation between urban-rural areas on the same side of the border can be reported by this indicator, as long as organisations from at least two participating countries are involved in delivering the cooperation activities. This indicator could be used for example in a cooperation project (with partners from at least two participant countries) in a twin city surrounded by rural areas.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR79
2	Indicator name	Joint strategies and action plans taken up by organisations
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR79 Interreg: Joint strategies and action plans taken up
3	Measurement unit	joint strategy/action plan
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of joint strategies and action plans (not individual actions) adopted and implemented by organisations during or after the project completion. At the time of reporting this indicator, the implementation of the joint strategy or action plan need not to be completed but effectively started. The organisations involved in take-up may or may not be direct participants in the supported project. It is not necessary that all actions identified are taken-up for a strategy/action plan to be counted in this context. The value report should be equal to or less than the value for "RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed".
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system / Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	Up to one year after project completion
13	Aggregation issues	If a strategy or action plan covers several specific objectives, it should be counted only for the dominant specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	If a strategy or action plan covers several specific objectives, it should be counted only for the dominant specific objective. In terms of links with common output indicator, RCR79 may be used together with RCO83 and/or RCO84 and/or RCO116.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR104
2	Indicator name	Solutions taken up or up-scaled by organisations
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR104 Interreg: Solutions taken up or up-scaled
3	Measurement unit	solutions
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of solutions, other than legal or administrative solutions, that are developed by supported projects and are taken up or upscaled during the implementation of the project or within one year after project completion. The organisation adopting the solutions developed by the project may or may not be a participant in the project. The uptake / up-scaling should be documented by the adopting organisations in, for instance, strategies, action plans etc.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system / Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicator, RCR104 may be used together with RCO116 and/or RCO83 and/or RCO84.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR81
2	Indicator name	Completion of joint training schemes
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR81 Interreg: Completion of joint training schemes
3	Measurement unit	participants
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participants completing the joint trainings schemes organised by supported projects. Completion should be documented by the training organisers either through a record of the confirmed completions or by issuing certificates of completion of the training. The certificates of completion do not necessarily require a previous national certification process of the issuing organisation.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	At project completion
13	Aggregation issues	Double counting of participants in more than one training schemes organised by the same project should be excluded.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicators, indicator RCR81 is intended to be used together with RCO85. The value reported for RCR81 can be equal to or lower than the value of RCO85 (for example in case some participants withdraw after the training started or in case not all participants receive the final certification), but not higher.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR82
2	Indicator name	Legal or administrative obstacles across borders alleviated or resolved
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR82 Interreg: Legal/admin. obstacles alleviated or resolved
3	Measurement unit	legal or administrative obstacles
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	Legal or administrative obstacles refer to rules, laws or administrative procedures which obstruct everyday life and the development of border regions, eligible under ETC goal. The indicator counts the number of legal or administrative obstacles that are alleviated or resolved based on solutions identified through supported projects. The adoption and implementation of the respective solutions should take place during the implementation of the project or within one year after the project completion.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system / Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicator, RCR82 may be used together with RCO117.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR83
2	Indicator name	Persons covered by joint administrative or legal agreements signed
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR83 Interreg: Persons covered by joint agreements signed
3	Measurement unit	persons
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of persons in the programme area who could potentially benefit from the opportunities/ services established by the joint administrative or legal agreements signed in the context of the supported projects. In line with the corresponding output indicator RCO86, the joint agreement signed should refer to identified obstacles across borders. For a given NUTS3 region, the number of potential persons reported under this indicator cannot be higher than the population of the programme region.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	At project completion
13	Aggregation issues	The value of the indicator at specific objective level cannot be higher than the total population of the territory addressed by the programme. The MA should cross-check the territory covered by the projects reporting this indicator. In case several projects are reporting broadly on the same territory and corresponding population, the MA should cap the cumulated value of the indicator value reported in aggregate from those projects to the population of the territory concerned.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicators, indicator RCR83 is intended to be used together with RCO86.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR84
2	Indicator name	Organisations cooperating across borders after project completion
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR84 Interreg: Organisations cooperating post-project
3	Measurement unit	organisations
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the organisations cooperating across borders after the completion of the supported projects. The organisations are legal entities involved in project implementation, counted within RCO87. The cooperation concept should be interpreted as having a statement that the entities have a formal agreement to continue cooperation, after the end of the supported project. The cooperation agreements may be established during the implementation of the project or within one year after the project completion. The sustained cooperation does not have to cover the same topic as addressed by the completed project.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system / Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	During project implementation / up to one year after project completion
13	Aggregation issues	At specific objective level, double counting should be avoided at the level of project partners and associated organizations.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicator, RCR84 may be used together with RCO87. The value reported for RCR84 can be equal to or lower than the value of RCO87, but not higher.

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	ERDF (Interreg)
1	Indicator code	RCR85
2	Indicator name	Participations in joint actions across borders after project completion
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR85 Interreg: Participations in actions post-project
3	Measurement unit	participations
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Use in all policy objectives, whenever relevant
9	Specific objective	Use in all specific objectives, whenever relevant
10	Definition and concepts	The indicator counts the number of participations in joint actions across borders after the completion of the project, organised by all or some of the former partners or associated organisations within the project, as a continuation of cooperation. Joint actions across borders could include, for instance, exchange activities or exchange visits organized with participants from at least two countries of the programme area. Participations (i.e. number of persons attending a joint action across borders) are counted for each joint action organised on the basis of attendance lists or other relevant means of quantification. For the definition of this indicator, the joint action includes training schemes.
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system / Survey
12	Time measurement achieved	Up to one year after project completion
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	In terms of links with common output indicator, RCR85 may be used together with RCO81 and/or RCO82 and/or RCO85.

JUST TRANSITION FUND (SPECIFIC INDICATORS)

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	JTF
1	Indicator code	RCO121a
2	Indicator name	Enterprises supported to achieve the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCO121a JTF: Enterprises supported to reduce GHG (Dir 2003/87)
3	Measurement unit	enterprises
4	Type of indicator	output
5	Baseline	0
6	Milestone 2024	≥ 0
7	Target 2029	> 0
8	Policy objective	Just Transition
9	Specific objective	JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Enterprises supported to achieve the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC For enterprise definition - see RCO01
11	Data collection	MA monitoring system
12	Time measurement achieved	It depends on the type of support: grant (see RCO02), financial instruments (see RCO03) or non-monetary (see RCO04).
13	Aggregation issues	Rule 1: Double counting removed at the level of the specific objective An enterprise is counted once regardless of how many types of support (ex: grants and financial instrument support) it receives from operations in the same specific objective.
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date for total RCO120 (CPR Annex VII, Table 5). Disaggregation of reported data by enterprise size required only for achieved values.
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	Use together with indicators for forms of support (RCO02, RCO03, RCO04) as follows: $RCO01 = RCO02 + RCO03 + RCO04$ - number enterprises with multiple forms of support (i.e. remove double counting). Check: $RCO01 \leq (RCO02 + RCO03 + RCO04)$

Row ID	Field	Indicator metadata
0	Fund relevance	JTF
1	Indicator code	RCR29a
2	Indicator name	Estimated greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in supported enterprises
2b	Indicator code and short name (open data name)	RCR29a JTF: Est. GHG emissions in enterprises (Dir. 2003/87/EC)
3	Measurement unit	tonnes CO ₂ eq./year
4	Type of indicator	result
5	Baseline	>0
6	Milestone 2024	not required
7	Target 2029	>0
8	Policy objective	Just Transition
9	Specific objective	JSO8.1 JTF
10	Definition and concepts	Total estimated GHG emissions for supported enterprises. The baseline refers to the level of estimated GHG emissions during the year before the intervention starts, and the achieved value is calculated as the total estimated GHG emissions based on the achieved level of emissions during the year after the completion of the intervention. The values reported under this indicator shall not be reported under “RCR29 Climate: Estimated greenhouse emissions”, in order to avoid the need for operations supported to use two GHG indicators.
11	Data collection	Supported projects
12	Time measurement achieved	Upon completion of the intervention and availability of energy performance certificates, energy audits, other relevant technical specifications or the measurement of emission reductions based on activity levels reported by the refurbished installation.
13	Aggregation issues	
14	Reporting	Rule 1: Reporting by specific objective Forecast for selected projects and achieved values, both cumulative to date (CPR Annex VII, Table 9).
15	References	
16	Corresponding corporate indicator	
17	Notes	For further clarification on methodologies available see the proceedings of the joint REGIO Evalnet / EIB seminar of November 2020 here: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/policy/evaluations/guidance/#1

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ANNEX 2: Example of a programme template for a specific objective and supporting performance framework methodology document

The example of programme template tables 2-5 completed below is for an ERDF specific objective supporting R&I in SMEs under Specific Objective 1.1, in a more developed region.

Table 2: Output Indicators

Priority	Specific objective (Jobs and growth goal)	Fund	Category of region	ID [5]	Indicator [255]	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More Developed	RCO01	Enterprises supported	enterprises	62	620
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More Developed	RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	62	620
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More Developed	RCO06	Researchers working in supported research facilities	Annual FTE	36	360

Table 3: Result Indicators

Priority	Specific objective (Jobs and growth goal)	Fund	Category of region	ID [5]	Indicator [255]	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference year	Target (2029)	Source of data [200]	Comments [200]
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR03	SMEs introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	0	2021	450	Monitoring system	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR102	Research jobs created in supported entities	annual FTE	0	2021	60	Monitoring system	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR06	Patent applications	patents	0	2021	84	Monitoring system	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR02	Firms: Private investments	Euro	0	2021	146 700 000	Monitoring system	

Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field

Priority No	Fund	Category of region	Specific objective	Code	Amount (EUR)
PA1	ERDF	More developed	RSO 1.1	002 R+I fixed asset investment in SMEs	50,000,000
PA1	ERDF	More developed	RSO1.1	005 R+I intangible asset in SMEs	60,000,000

Table 5: Dimension 2 – form of financing

Priority No	Fund	Category of region	Specific objective	Code	Amount (EUR)
PA1	ERDF	More developed	RSO1.1	01 – Grant	110,000,000

Table 6: Dimension 3 – territorial delivery mechanism and territorial focus**Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension**

Elements from the Performance Framework methodology – RSO1.1 Research and innovation

*Key underlying elements behind the methodology to prepare the programme template are set out below.
(The numerical values are sample values not intended as references).*

There are two actions with the following characteristics:

Action 1.1:

Objective: Support to product and process innovation in SMEs.

- The success of the intervention is defined in terms of SMEs introducing product or process innovation as a result of the support.

Inputs: The action supports investments in fixed assets in R&I activities in SMEs (category 002 R+I fixed asset investment in SMEs) with EU + national public financing of EUR 100 m (50%/50% EU /National)

Output indicators:

- The outputs are measured in terms of enterprises supported by grants.
- The 2029 target for RCO02 is based on the assumption of 200 000 euro average support per enterprise (i.e. 100 million/ 200 000=500 enterprises)
- The 2029 target for RCO01 equals the 2029 target for RCO02
- As regards milestones for 2024, it is assumed that progress with the action would amount to 10% of the final targets set based on the allocation for 2021-2025 (i.e. 10% * 500=50 enterprises)

Result indicators:

- The 2029 target for RCR03 is based on the assumption of a success rate of innovation of 90%. That is, 90% of all enterprises supported (as reflected by RCO02) will introduce product or process innovation as a result of the support (i.e. 90% * 500=450 enterprises)
- The 2029 target for RCR02 (Firms: Private investments) is based on public finance of EUR 100 m being matched by EUR 66.7 m of private investment (40% of total costs).

Action 1.2:

Objective: support patentable innovation and SMEs and creation of research jobs in SMEs.

- Success is defined in terms of new researchers hired for the work on these projects and the patents submitted by the supported SMEs as a result of the investment. Outputs are measured in terms of enterprises supported by grants and the number of researcher in these SMEs who work in the research projects supported.

Inputs: The action provides support for investments in intangible assets for R&I activities through research projects in SMEs (category 005) with EU + national public financing of EUR 120 m (50%/50% EU /National public)

Output Indicator:

- The 2029 target for RCO02 (Firms: Grant aided) is based on the assumption of EUR 1 million average support per enterprise (i.e. EUR 120 million / EUR 1 million = 120 enterprises).
- The 2029 target for RCO01 (Firms: All firms) equals the 2029 target for RCO02.
- The 2029 target for RCO06 (RTDI: Researchers with improved infrastructure) is based on the assumption of, on average, 3 researchers employed per enterprises supported (at the start of the project) (i.e. $3 * 120 = 360$ FTEs).
- As regards milestones for 2024, it is assumed that progress with the action would amount to 10% of the final targets set based on the allocation for 2021-2025 (i.e. $10\% * 120 = 12$ enterprises).

Result Indicators:

- The 2029 target for RCR102 (RTDI: New researchers) is determined based on the assumption that 50% of the enterprises supported by the action will finance, on average, one additional researcher (i.e. $50\% * 120 = 60$ FTEs).
- The 2029 target for RCR06 (RTDI: Patent applications submitted) is based on the assumption that 70% of the supported enterprises will submit patents as a result of the support one year after the (research) output is completed (i.e. $70\% * 120 = 84$ patents).
- The 2029 target for RCR02 (Firms: Private investments) is based on public finance of EUR 120 m being matched by EUR 80 m of private investment (40% of total costs).

Other elements / Data / Evidence / Risks:

- For each specific objective provide reference to the data sources (2014-2020 monitoring, implementation evaluations / studies, assumptions on costs, size of beneficiaries, etc.);
- Discuss issues that represent risks to the achievement of relevant milestones and targets (i.e. risks related to demand for support, planning and procurement maturing, etc.).

Methodology summary table: RSO1.1 Research and innovation

Action	Indicator		Measure- men Unit	Baseline		Milestone 2024	Target 2029	Total allocation at action level (indicative)	Intervention field		
	Code	Name		Value	Year				Code and name	EU Amount	Amount (EU+National) (euro)
Action 1.1	RCO01	Enterprises supported	Enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	50	500	100,000,000	002 R+I fixed asset investment in SMEs	50,000,000	100,000,000
	RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	50	500				
	RCR03	SMEs introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	0	n.a.	n.a.	450				
	RCR02	Private investments matching public support	EUR	0	n.a.	n.a.	67,000,000				
Action 1.2	RCO01	Enterprises supported	enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	12	120	120,000,000	005 R+I intangible asset in SMEs	60,000,000	120,000,000
	RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	n.a.	n.a.	12	120				
	RCO06	Researchers working in supported research facilities	annual FTE	n.a.	2021	36	360				
	RCR102	Research jobs created in supported enterprises	annual FTE	0	2021	n.a.	60				
	RCR02	Private investments matching public support	EUR	0	n.a.	n.a.	80,000,000				
	RCR07	Patent applications submitted	patents	0	n.a.	n.a.	84				

ANNEX 3: Characteristic of the common indicators 2021-2027

Table 1: List of 2014-2020 common indicators reclassified as common result indicators 2021-2027

Policy objective	Indicator code	Indicator name	Measurement unit	Common indicator code 2014-2020
All policy objectives, whenever relevant	RCR01	Jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	CO08
PO1 Smarter Europe	RCR102	Research jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	CO24
All policy objectives, whenever relevant	RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	CO06, CO07
PO1 Smarter Europe	RCR03	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	CO28, CO29
PO1 Smarter Europe	RCR04	SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation	enterprises	CO28, CO29
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR26	Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)	MWh/year	CO32
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tons of CO2eq/year	CO34
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR33	Users connected to smart energy systems	end users/year	CO33
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR35	Population benefiting from flood protection measures	persons	CO20
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR36	Population benefiting from wildfire protection measures	persons	CO21
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR42	Population connected to at least secondary public waste water treatment	persons	CO19
PO4 Social Europe	RCR72	Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services	users/year	CO36
PO4 Social Europe	RCR73	Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities	users/year	CO36

Table 2: Common result indicators 2021-2027 that may require baseline values higher than zero

Policy objective	Indicator code	Indicator name	Measurement unit
All policy objectives, whenever relevant	RCR11	Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes	annual users
All policy objectives, whenever relevant	RCR12	Users of new and upgraded digital services, products and processes developed by enterprises	annual users
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR26	Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)	MWh/year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes of CO ₂ eq/year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR105	Estimated greenhouse emissions by boilers and heating systems converted from solid fossil fuels to gas	tonnes of CO ₂ eq/year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR31	Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)	MWh/year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR33	Users connected to smart energy systems	end users/ year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR43	Water losses in distribution systems for public water supply	cubic metres per year
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR62	Annual users of new or modernised public transport	users
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR63	Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines	users
PO2 Greener Europe	RCR64	Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure	users
PO3 Connected Europe	RCR55	Annual users of newly built, reconstructed, upgraded or modernised roads	passenger-km/ year
PO3 Connected Europe	RCR58	Annual users of newly, built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways	passenger-km/year
PO3 Connected Europe	RCR59	Freight transport on rail	tonnes-km/year
PO3 Connected Europe	RCR60	Freight transport on inland waterways	tonnes-km/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR65	Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR70	Annual users of new or modernised childcare facilities	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR71	Annual users of new or modernised education facilities	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR66	Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR67	Annual users of new or modernised social housing	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR72	Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR73	Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR74	Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities	users/year
PO4 Social Europe	RCR77	Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported	users/year
Just Transition Fund	RCR29a	Estimated greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in supported enterprises	tonnes of CO ₂ eq/year

Table 3: Common indicators 2021-2027 that will require a breakdown by sub categories in the reporting of implemented values (reporting table 5 and table 9)

Indicator code	Indicator name	Measurement unit	Type of indicator	Comment
RCO01	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	enterprises	output	Total value
<i>RCO01a</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: micro</i>	<i>enterprises</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCO01b</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: small</i>	<i>enterprises</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCO01c</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: medium</i>	<i>enterprises</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCO01d</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: large</i>	<i>enterprises</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	result	Total value
<i>RCR02a</i>	<i>Private investments matching public support: grants</i>	<i>euro</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR02b</i>	<i>Private investments matching public support: financial instruments</i>	<i>euro</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
RCR26	Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)	MWh/year	result	Total value
<i>RCR26a</i>	<i>Annual primary energy consumption: dwellings</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR26b</i>	<i>Annual primary energy consumption: public buildings</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR26c</i>	<i>Annual primary energy consumption: enterprises</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR26d</i>	<i>Annual primary energy consumption: other</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
RCO22	Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)	MW	output	Total Value
<i>RCO22a</i>	<i>Additional production capacity for renewable energy: electricity</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCO22b</i>	<i>Additional production capacity for renewable energy: thermal</i>	<i>MW</i>	<i>output</i>	<i>Subset</i>
RCR31	Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)	MWh/year	result	Total Value
<i>RCR31a</i>	<i>Total renewable energy produced: electricity</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR31b</i>	<i>Total renewable energy produced: thermal</i>	<i>MWh/year</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
RCR98	SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other)	Persons	result	Total Value
<i>RCR98a</i>	<i>SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>

	<i>specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship: technical skills</i>			
<i>RCR98b</i>	<i>SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship: management skills</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR98c</i>	<i>SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship: entrepreneurship skills</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR98d</i>	<i>SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship: green skills</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>RCR98d</i>	<i>SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship: other skills</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>result</i>	<i>Subset</i>

ANNEX 4: Example of a table for the transmission of data on indicators (CPR Article 42 (1) and (2), Annex VII) – (example of reporting of data as of 31/12/2024)

Example 1: RSO1.1 - Research and Innovation

TABLE 5: Common and programme specific output indicators for ERDF, Cohesion Fund and the EMFF (Article 42(2)(b)) JTF

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Data on output indicators from the programme [extracted from Table 2 of the programme]										Progress in output indicators to date		
Priority axis	Specific Objective	Fund	Category of Region ¹	ID	Indicator name	Indicator breakdown ² (of which:)	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target 2029	Selected [31/12/2024]	Implemented [31/12/2024]	Comments
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		RCO01	Enterprises supported		enterprises	62	620	350	70	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		<i>RCO01a</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: micro</i>		enterprises	0	0		20	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		<i>RCO01b</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: small</i>		enterprises	0	0		40	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		<i>RCO01c</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: medium</i>		enterprises	0	0		10	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		<i>RCO01d</i>	<i>Enterprises supported: large</i>		enterprises	0	0		0	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants		enterprises	62	620	350	70	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF		RCO06	Researchers working in supported research facilities		Annual FTE	36	360	180	25	

Footnotes from CPR Regulation:

13 It does not apply to the Cohesion Fund and the EMFF

14 It applies only to some indicators. See Commission guidelines for details.

Explanatory Remarks:

- a) Columns 1-10 are pre-filled automatically from the relevant adopted programme when the MA generates the monitoring report. Columns 11-13 (yellow fluor) will contain the values on implementation.
- b) The values in column 11 and 12 should all be cumulative from the projects selected for support in order to be comparable with the target set for end 2029.
- c) A novelty for 2021-2027 is that in the case of 2 output indicators - **RCO01** Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large) and **RCO22**

Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal) - programmes are asked to provide a breakdown of the implemented values in column 12. The breakdown is only required for implemented (achieved) values (column 12). See Annex 2 Table 3 above for the sub indicators requested.

TABLE 8: Multiple support to enterprises for ERDF, Cohesion Fund at programme level (Article 42(2)(b))

In this example we assume that only RSO1.1 is using the Enterprise indicator RCO01.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
ID	Indicator name	Indicator breakdown (of which:)	Number of enterprises net of multiple support by [31/12/2024]	Comments
RCO01a	Enterprises supported	Micro	20	
RCO01b	Enterprises supported	Small	40	
RCO01c	Enterprises supported	Medium	10	
RCO01d	Enterprises supported	Large	0	
RCO01	Enterprises supported	Total	70	

Explanatory Remarks:

- a) The breakdown is only required for implemented (achieved) values.
- b) In this case it is assumed that Specific 1.1 is the only specific objective in the programme using the common indicator for enterprises RCO01. The implemented values are therefore the same as those in Table 3.
- c) In case multiple specific objectives used the indicator RCO01 then this table would provide the breakdown of the aggregated implemented value, net of multiple supports.

TABLE 9: Common and programme specific result indicators for ERDF, Cohesion Fund and the EMFF (Article 42(2)(b)) (JTF)

Example 1: RSO1.1 - Research and Innovation - result indicators with no baselines

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Data on result indicators from the programme [extracted from Table 3 of the programme]										Progress in result indicators to date				
Priority	Specific Objective	Fund	Category of Region ¹	ID	Indicator name	Indicator breakdown ² (of which:)	Measurement unit	Baseline in the programme	Target 2029	Selected operations [31/12/2024]		Implemented operations [31/12/2024]		Comments
										Baseline	Planned achievements	Baseline	Achieved	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR03	SMEs introducing product or process innovation		enterprises	0	450	0	315	0	63	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR102	Research jobs created in supported entities		Annual FTE	0	60	0	36	0	20	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR06	Patent applications		Applications	0	84	0	20	0	0	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR02	Firms: Private investments		EUR	0	146,700,000	0	90,000,000	0	20,000,000	

Footnotes:

1 It does not apply to the Cohesion Fund.

2 It applies only to some indicators. See Commission guidelines for details.
(NB This SWD identifies the indicators concerned.)

Explanatory Remarks:

- a) Columns 1-10 are pre-filled automatically from the relevant adopted programme when the MA generates the monitoring report.
- b) Baseline are zero for the result indicators in this case.
- c) Columns 11 and 13 are used uniquely for result indicators where it is relevant to capture a baseline from the selected and from implemented operations.

(Examples include: estimated GHG emissions from public buildings before

support). Baselines from the projects selected will normally be more reliable than the ex ante estimates provided in the programmes.

- d) Columns 13+14 present the forecast and implemented values from the selected operations (as of 31/12/2024). The value of RCO01 350 selected x 90% expected RCR03.

Example 2: RSO2.1 – Energy Efficiency – a result indicator with a baseline

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Data on result indicators from the programme [extracted from Table 3 of the programme]										Progress in result indicators to date				
Priority axis	Specific Objective	Fund	Category of Region	ID	Indicator name	Indicator breakdown (of which:)	Measurement unit	Baseline in the programme	Target (2029)	Selected operations [31/12/2024]		Implemented operations [31/12/2024]		Comments
										Baseline	Planned achievements	Baseline	Achieved	
A	RSO1.1	ERDF	More developed	RCR26	Energy: Annual primary energy consumption		MWh/yr	80	48	40	24	10	6	
				RCR26a	Energy: Annual primary energy consumption : dwelling		MWh/yr						6	

In the example above, the expected ratio of energy consumption before support vs after support is 80:48 MWh/year = a saving of 40%.

In this hypothetical case the programme reports that the baseline and target achievement (40:24 MWh/year) and the Implemented operations to date (10:6 MWh/year) are delivering on the initial assumptions.

This might not be the case once real operations are selected.

ANNEX 5: Correspondence between ERDF/CF Regulation Annex 2 (indicators for corporate reporting) and Annex 1 (programming common indicators)

Policy Objective	Specific Objective	Indicators ANNEX II	Indicator type	Indicators ANNEX I
PO1 Smarter Europe	RSO1.1 Enhancing research and innovation	CCO01 - Enterprises supported to innovate	Output	RCO01 - Enterprises supported (when used with SO1.1)
		CCO02 - Researchers working in supported research facilities	Output	RCO06 - Researchers working in supported research facilities
		CCR01 - SMEs introducing product, process, marketing or organisational innovation	Result	RCR03 - SMEs introducing product or process innovation RCR04 - SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation
	RSO1.2 Reaping the benefits of digitisation	CCO03 - Enterprises and public institutions supported to develop digital products, services and processes	Output	RCO01 - Enterprises supported (to digitise their products and services (when used for SO 1.2)
				RCO14 - Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes
		CCR02 - Additional users of new or updated digital products, services and processes	Result	RCR11 - Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes RCR12 - Users of new and upgraded digital services, products and processes developed by enterprises
	RSO1.3 Growth and competitiveness of SMEs	CCO04 - SMEs supported to create jobs and growth	Output	RCO01 - Enterprises supported (when used for SO 1.3)
		CCR03 - Job created in enterprises supported	Result	RCR01 - Jobs created in supported enterprises (when used for SO1.3)
	RSO1.4 Skills for smart specialisation and transition	CCO05 - SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	Output	RCO101 - SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship
		CCR04 - SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	Result	RCR98 - SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship

	RSO1.5 Digital Connectivity	CCO13 - Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity	Output	RCO41 - Additional households with broadband access of very high capacity
				RCO42 - Additional enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity
		CCR12 - Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network	Result	RCR53 - Dwellings with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network
				RCR54 - Enterprises with broadband subscription to a very high capacity network

Policy Objective	Specific Objective	Indicators ANNEX II	Indicator type	Indicators ANNEX I
PO2 Greener Europe	RSO2.1 Energy Efficiency	CCO06 - Investments in measures to improve energy efficiency	Output	<i>Based on categories of intervention for energy efficiency</i>
		CCR05 - Savings in annual primary energy consumption	Result	RCR26 Annual primary energy consumption
	RSO2.2 Renewable energy	CCO07 - Additional renewable energy production capacity	Output	RCO22 - Additional production capacity for renewable energy
		CCR06 - Additional renewable energy produced	Result	RCR31 - Total renewable energy produced
	RSO2.3 Smart energy systems	CCO08 - Digital management systems for smart energy systems	Output	RCO23 - Digital management systems for smart energy systems
		CCR07 - Additional users connected to smart energy systems	Result	RCR33 - Users connected to smart energy systems
	RSO2.4 Climate change adaptation	CCO09 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems	Output	RCO24 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems
		CCR08 - Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, forest fires, and other climate related natural disasters	Result	RCR35 - Population benefiting from flood protection measures
				RCR36 - Population benefiting from wildfire protection measures
				RCR37 - Population benefiting from protection measures against climate related natural disasters (other than floods and wildfire)
	RSO2.5 Sustainable water	CCO10 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment	Output	RCO32 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment
		CCR09 - Additional population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment	Result	RCR42 - Population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment
	RSO2.6 Circular	CCO11 - New or upgraded capacity for	Output	RCO34 - Additional capacity for waste recycling

	economy	waste recycling		
		CCR10 - Additional waste recycled	Result	RCR47 - Waste recycled
	RSO2.7 Nature protection and biodiversity	CCO12 - Surface area of green infrastructure	Output	RCO36 - Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change
		CCR11 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality	Result	RCR50 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality
	RSO2.8 Sustainable urban mobility	CCO16 - Extension and modernisation of tram and metro lines	Output	RCO56 - Length of reconstructed or modernised tram and metro lines
		CCR15 - Annual users served by new and modernised tram and metro lines	Result	RCR63 - Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines

Policy Objective	Specific Objective	Indicators ANNEX II	Indicator type	Indicators ANNEX I
PO3 Connected Europe	RSO3.1 Sustainable TEN-T	CCO14 - Road TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads	Output	RCO43 - Length of new or upgraded roads - TEN-T
				RCO45 - Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
		CCO15 - Rail TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised railways	Output	RCO47 - Length of new or upgraded rail - TEN-T
				RCO49 - Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T
		CCR13 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure	Result	RCR56 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure (<i>when used for SO 3.1</i>)
	RSO3.2 Sustainable transport	CCR14 - Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport	Result	RCR55 - Annual users of newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways (<i>when used for SO 3.1</i>)
		CCO22 - Road non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads	Output	RCO44 - Length of new or upgraded roads - non-TEN-T
				RCO46 - Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T
		CCO23 - Rail non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways	Output	RCO48 - Length of new or upgraded rail - non-TEN-T
				RCO50 - Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T
		CCR13 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure (<i>when used for SO 3.2</i>)	Result	RCR56 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure (<i>when used for SO 3.2</i>)
		CCR14 - Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport (<i>when used for SO 3.2</i>)	Result	RCR55 - Annual users of newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways (<i>when used for SO 3.2</i>)

Policy Objective	Specific Objective	Indicators ANNEX II	Indicator type	Indicators ANNEX I
PO4 Social Europe	RSO4.1 Labour market infrastructure	CCO17 - Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Output	RCO61 - Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services
		CCR16 - Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Result	RCR65 - Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services
	RSO4.2 Education and training infrastructure	CCO18 - New or modernised capacity for childcare and education infrastructure	Output	RCO66 - Classroom capacity of new or modernised childcare facilities
				RCO67 - Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities
		CCR17 - Annual users served by new or modernised childcare and education infrastructure	Result	RCR70 - Annual users of new or modernised childcare
				RCR71 - Annual users of new or modernised education facilities
	RSO4.3 Integration of marginalised communities	CCO19 - New or modernised capacity of social housing facilities	Output	RCO65 - Capacity of new or modernised social housing
		CCO25 - Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups	Output	RCO113 - Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups
		CCR18 - Annual users of new or modernised social housing facilities	Result	RCR67 - Annual users of new or modernised social housing
	RSO4.4 Integration of third country nationals	CCO26 - New or modernised capacity for temporary reception facilities	Output	RCO63 - Capacity of new or modernised temporary reception facilities
		CCR20 - Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities	Result	RCR66 - Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities

	RSO4.5 Access to health care	CCO20 - New or modernised capacity for health care facilities	Output	RCO69 - Capacity of new or modernised health care facilities
		CCR19 - Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities	Result	RCR73 - Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities
	RSO4.6 Culture and sustainable tourism	CCO24 – Culture and tourism sites supported	Output	RCO77 - Number of cultural and tourism sites supported
		CCR21 – Visitors of culture and tourism sites supported	Result	RCR77 - Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported

Policy Objective	Specific Objective	Indicators ANNEX II	Indicator type	Indicators ANNEX I
PO5 Europe Closer to Citizens	RSO5.1 Integrated development in urban areas	CCO21 - Population covered by strategies for integrated territorial development	Output	RCO74 - Population covered by projects in the framework of strategies for integrated territorial development
	RSO5.2 Integrated development in rural and coastal areas	CCO21 - Population covered by strategies for integrated territorial development	Output	RCO74 - Population covered by projects in the framework of strategies for integrated territorial development

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