



# **REGIONAL POLICY PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK 2021-2027**

## **COMMON OUTPUTS AND RESULTS**

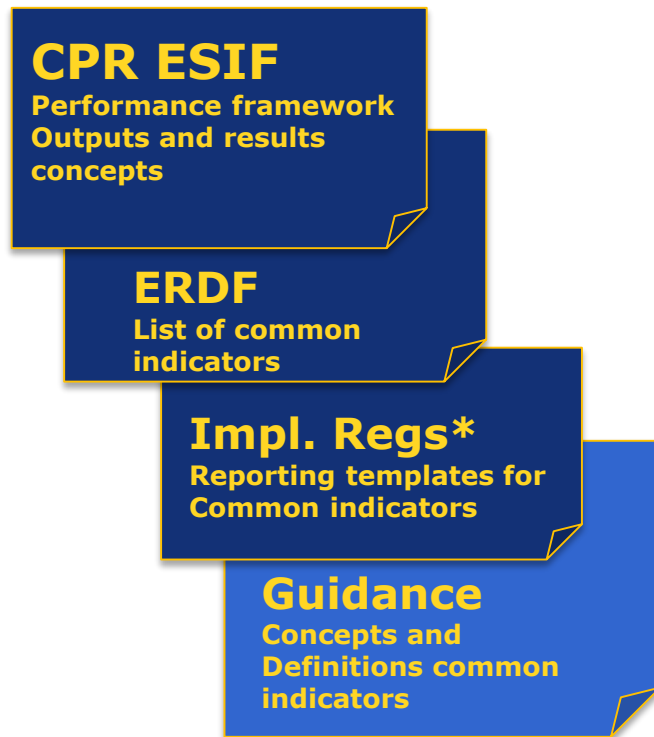
**DG REGIO - Evaluation and European Semester**

# 1. What's new in the indicator system?

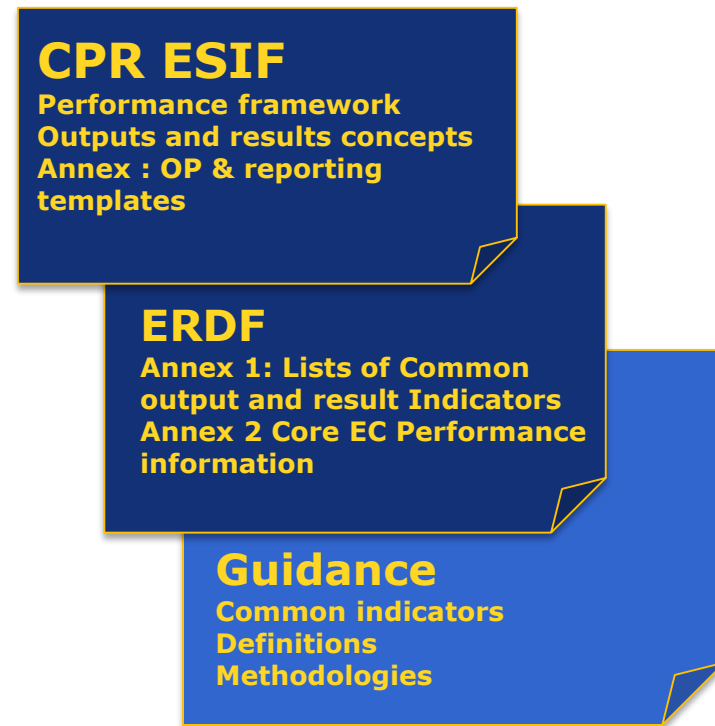
1. Common concepts for output and result indicators across cohesion policy (ERDF, CF, ESF+)
2. More complete and comprehensive list of **common output indicators**  
= measuring the specific deliverables of the intervention (11 ETC specific indicators)
3. New **common result indicators**  
= measuring the (short term) effects of the interventions supported (with particular reference to the direct addressees, population targeted or users of infrastructure) (9 ETC Specific indicators)

## 2. Where is it in the Legislative Framework

2014-2020



Post 2020



\* = *Implementing Regulations*

# 3. Types of indicators in proposal (process is also considered output)





## 4. Examples for types of indicators

Type	Definition	Examples	Timing	Level of data collection
Input	Measures financial resources invested in the programmes and is related to the intervention fields.	Financial indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU budget (euro)</li> <li>• National budget (euro)</li> <li>• Total budget (sum of EU and National budgets).</li> </ul>	Reported periodically during programme implementation.	Usually monitored and communicated at programme / priority level and based on project expenditure.
Process	Measures the programme implementation process through the number and characteristics of beneficiaries, form of finance, type of support and number of projects.	Type and characteristics of beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprises supported (number)</li> <li>• Micro enterprises supported (number).</li> </ul> Form of finance and type of support: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprises supported with grants (number)</li> <li>• Enterprises supported with financial instruments (number).</li> </ul> Projects supported (number).	Reported periodically during programme implementation.	Usually communicated at programme level and based on project implementation.
Output	Measures physical and intangible outputs.	Physical output: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface of rehabilitated land (square metres).</li> </ul> Intangible output (e.g. technology and knowledge transfer from networking) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enterprises cooperating with research institutions.</li> </ul>	Monitored at least annually.	Usually collected at project level and aggregated at programme level, does not have a baseline value.
Direct result	Measures project direct effects with reference to the direct addressees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population benefiting from flood protection measures (people)</li> <li>• Private investment increased (euro).</li> </ul>	Monitored at the end of a project or some time later.	Usually monitored through project reporting, administrative registers and ad hoc surveys. Does have a baseline value.

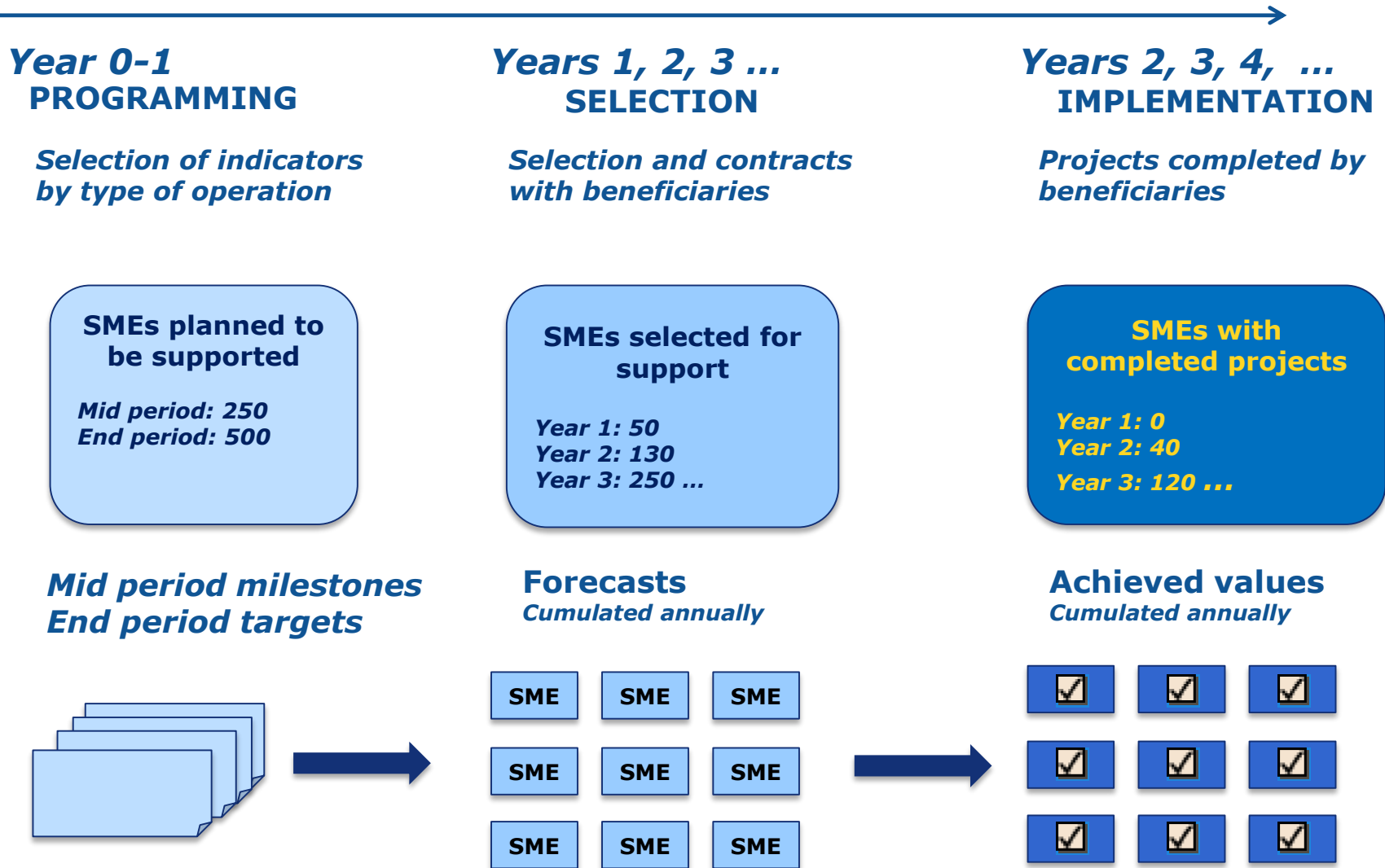
Source: Own elaborations

## 5. Example of ERDF/CF Indicators

*Five Policy Objectives declined in  
➤ 21 Specific Objectives*

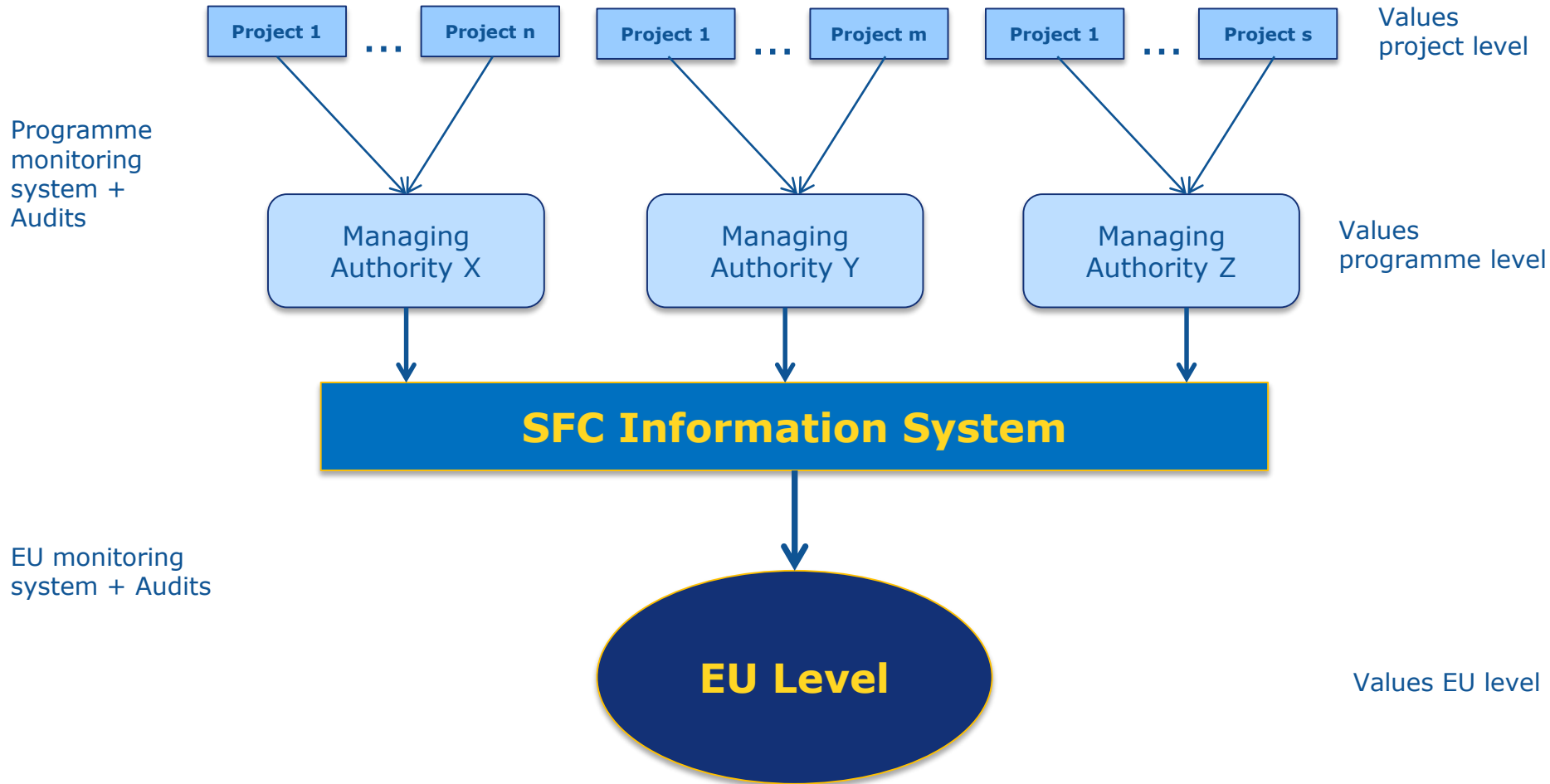
<b>Specific Obj.</b>	<b>Inputs =&gt; Money</b>	<b>Outputs =&gt; deliverables</b>	<b>Direct Results =&gt; benefits</b>
<b>1(iii) SME growth</b>	Budget by actions fields	Firms supported	Jobs created

# 6. Indicator lifecycle





# 7. Monitoring Common indicators + aggregation



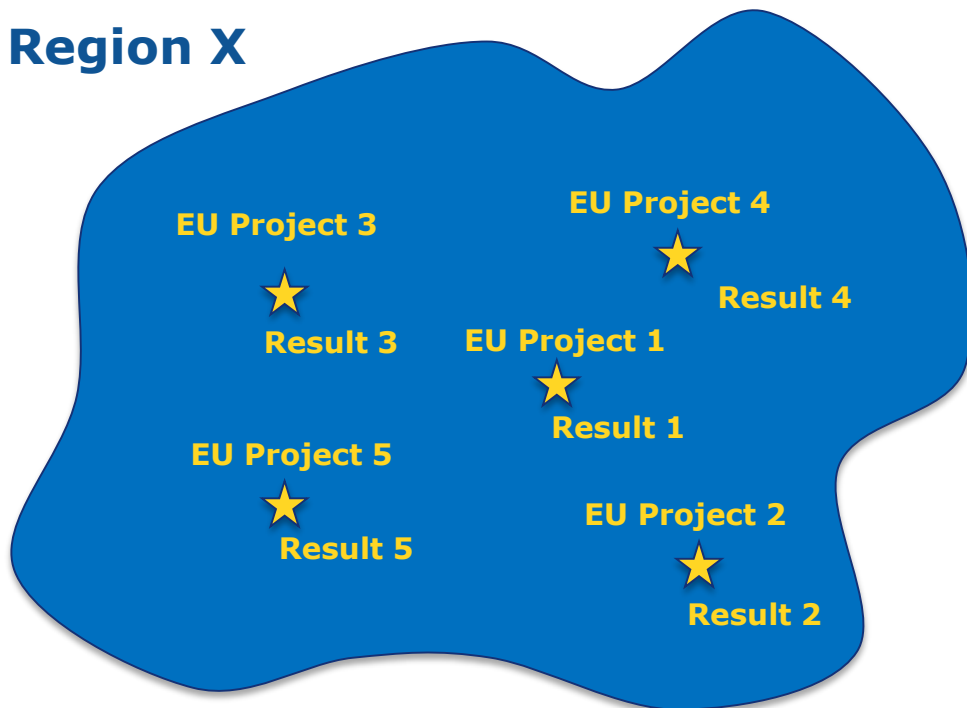
Necessary conditions for EU common indicators:

- ✓ RACER
- ✓ Values can be aggregated (ex: sums)

# 9. Result indicators post 2020

Example direct result indicator:  
*Beneficiary SMEs with higher turnover*

Region X



**MONITORING**

**DIRECT RESULT  
EU INTERVENTION**

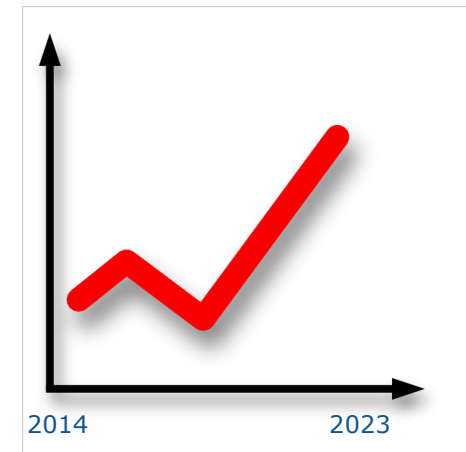
**= Result 1 + ... + Result 5**



**Estimated EU  
contribution**

**Impact Indicator**

Example:  
*Change in employment  
in all enterprises*



Source: National Statistics/  
ESTAT

**EVALUATION**

## 10. ETC issues in 14-20

- *ETC out 1500 indicators only 500 common*
- *Output indicators used sometimes do not provide coverage of underlying investments (hard to measure contribution)*
- *Result indicators hard to define and to measure due to specificity of ETC projects.*
- *Hard to plan indicators selected severe under and over statement of targets, difficult to communicate expected output results of ETC programmes.*