

ANNEX 01 – Methodology for indicators

In compliance with the specific provisions in the 2021-27 regulations to be complied with of the CPR (EU) 2021/1060 Reg. (Art 2 Definitions, Art 16 Performance Framework, Art 17 PF Methodology, Art 22 Programme Contents), ERDF (EU) 2021/1058 Reg. (Art 2, 3 SOs and common indicators, Annex I Common output + result indicators) and ETC (EU) 2021/1059 Reg. (Art. 34 Indicators for ETC Interreg objectives, Art. 35 Evaluation during programming period, Annex Programme template), this methodology is used to develop the Interreg IPA CBC Italy-Albania-Montenegro performance framework for 2021-2027.

Based on the recommendations by the European Commission and the discussion of the Programming Task Force, the intervention logic of the 2021-27 programme is based on these criteria:

- the actions to be financed for all specific objectives are based on the types of actions identified in the lessons learnt from 2014-20 programme, and they include cross-cutting issues;
- common outputs and results indicators are used, while precise guidance for the beneficiaries is provided, in order to enable a smooth and correct reporting on these;
- specific objectives and indicators of the programme uses the same wording of the Regulation in relation to specific issues to be addressed, while allowing for sufficient flexibility to cover emerging needs not foreseeable during programming.

The Data used to set the baselines and targets:

- As far as possible, the data from the 2014-20 projects may be used, while interpreting this data in the light of the new regulations, also considering the negative impact of the COVID-19 crisis;
- the indicators used in 2014-20 may be used as a lesson learnt, also to set a baseline for results.

Other factors must be considered as they influence achievement of targets:

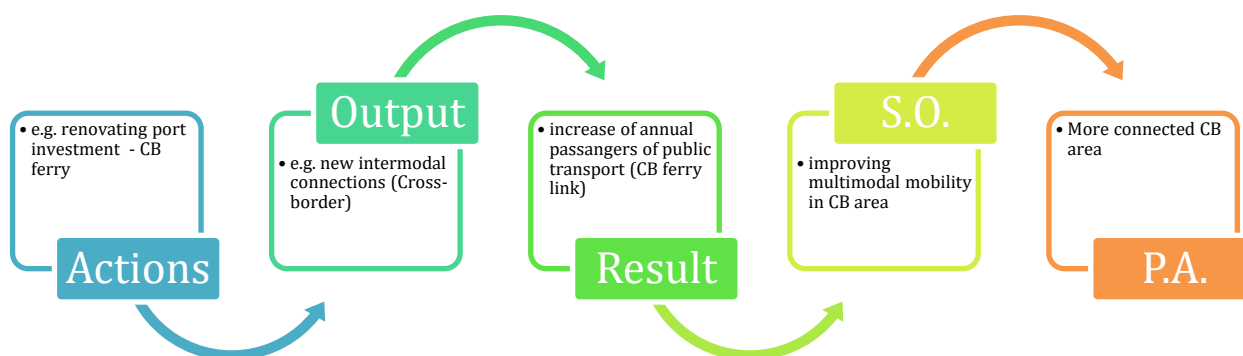
- The capacity to deliver on time is limited for the programme beneficiaries, therefore the targets need to keep this into account and target values cannot be over-optimistic;
- Projects are slow in their starting phase, therefore targets for 2024 needs to take this into account (most probably no project will be closed in 2024, but maybe some small-scale projects);
- Targets for result indicators for 2029 shall be reviewed with the mid-term review, as unforeseeable events (crisis, force majeure cases, etc.) may strongly influence the achievements of the programme.

In summary, this is how the indicators and target values are set on the basis of the 2014-2020 period lessons:

2014-2020 Period	Used for	2021-2027 Period
Priority axes and specific objectives: based on <u>IPA II Regulation Annex</u>	➡ continuity & capitalisation	Priority axes and specific objectives: based on <u>ERDF + ETC Regulations</u>
Results indicators: <u>programme specific</u> + only 1 common	➡ lessons learnt & targets used as a basis to calculate baseline & targets	Results indicators: <u>only common Interreg result indicators</u>
Output indicators: <u>programme specific</u>	➡ lessons learnt & targets used as a basis to calculate targets	Outputs indicators: <u>only common Interreg output indicators</u>
Actions: <u>specific per project</u> as proposed by partners	➡ analysed & systemised according to typology	Actions: <u>Standard type of actions</u> to be used to achieve outputs

1) Proposed indicators

The logic behind the casual links between each element of the intervention logic of the programme should be always clear and easy to understand. The single products, actions, activities implemented by the project partners in their operations should be used to reach one or more project global outputs, which is also the output of the programme. It means that the data collected by the programme authorities through the monitoring system is transferred directly to the EU Commission and therefore beneficiaries shall count a single global output per indicator selected, explaining how several project actions contribute to this. At the end of the operation, the outputs should lead to one or more results, which beneficiaries report on with the final report, building up a narrative on how the outputs lead to this, like this:



The external evaluation is therefore going to investigate on the extent and quality of the achieved result, reported by the beneficiary.

To come to a set of output indicators, we started with the analysis of the actions delivered by 2014-2020 projects in all Specific Objectives. This lead to define following typical actions in all specific objectives to be used for 2021-2027:

Action	Definitions
1) Public services	various services provided jointly to citizens, to private or public organisations by the typical beneficiaries of the Programme (public authorities, socio-economic partners, non-profit, universities, etc.). This is wider than the concept of SGEIs used in the field of State Aid
2) Digital services	joint public services provided in digital form, therefore through online platforms or any suitable digital device, which are focused by the programme in compliance with the digital agenda
3) Small investments	Measures focused on existing investments, tools, equipment or other investments and typically concerning updates, restoration or fixing of existing investments, having a limited contract value in proportion to the limited resources of the programme. These investments are not the objective as such, but functional to the achievement of the programme and operation's objectives and directly or indirectly for the benefit of the entire cross-border area
4) Innovative experimental applications	tools, technical items or processes, software/hardware items, which have an innovative nature, as they have not been deployed before in the specific way, area or context, as well as they have experimental nature, as first test or pilots, out of which a wide use of the application is expected, if successful. The innovative experimental applications are not conceived as project output, but as actions part of other project actions, which together contribute to the achievement of the global project output, thus a tool necessary to reach the global output and not as the project output as such, therefore additional RCO 84 e RCR 79 and 104 are not used.
5) Agreements	agreements among beneficiaries or target groups, in any suitable form, such as memorandum of understanding, conventions, contracts, framework agreements, etc., which may address specific issues or remove specific legal or administrative obstacles, among others, while enhancing coordination and finally more effective use of public resources or services
6) Joint models / processes	models of management, production, decision-making, monitoring processes and procedures, strategic plans, feasibility studies, campaigns, etc. which are shared by the beneficiaries or by the target groups of different territories, and which simplify, harmonise or make procedures more effective across the borders
7) Capacity building / trainings	activities, which have the objective to increase capacities and skills of the targeted persons or groups of persons. These are implemented often but not exclusively in the form of joint training courses, workshops, seminars, new curricula for professional skills, etc., and they may but do not necessarily lead to an official recognition of the qualification acquired across borders

Accordingly, and on the basis of the analysis of the indicators used in 2014-20, we analysed which of the common output indicators (RCO) are most suitable to represent the outcome of one or more

of those joint actions to be implemented by the projects. Following indicators, as defined in the indicator fiches issued by the EU Commission and with a specification for our future beneficiaries, capture most of the actions described above:

RCO	Definition in the indicator fiches issued by the EU Commission
RCO116 Jointly developed solutions	<p>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.</p> <p><i>Solutions, may be means, tools, actions, processes, procedures applied for solving a problem / for addressing a difficult situation, jointly developed by partners across the border. They must be the results of a series of actions implemented by partners, thus counted as a single global project output, unless otherwise justified by the beneficiaries.</i></p> <p><i>Except for S.O. 4.1. Skills and S.O. 5.1 Governance, globally each project is expected to plan to deliver at least one solution, therefore it is required to indicate <u>at least one solution in each project application form.</u></i></p>
RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed	<p>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.</p> <p><i>A strategy may be an overarching set of plans toward long-term goals / visions, while an action plan may be a method or set of procedures /actions for achieving strategic goals, through a formulation / arrangement of a detailed program, including timetable - actions - partners responsibilities, tasks and resources. Both strategies and action plans must be the results of a series of actions implemented by partners, thus counted as a single global project output, unless otherwise justified by the beneficiaries.</i></p> <p><i>Each project is expected to plan to deliver at least one strategy or action plan, therefore globally each project is required to indicate <u>at least one strategy or action plan in each project application form.</u></i></p>
RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.

	<p>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.</p> <p><i>The indicator counts total number of persons (target groups from cross-border areas) attending in joint training activities, i.e. attending in physical or online training activities (event, self-learning tools, etc.), even if they do not complete the entire training scheme (see below result indicators). Beneficiaries should have a way to register participants (e.g. online survey tool) and to prove their attendance (e.g. signature lists). The content of the training and the methodology to convey it should be suitable to reach the objectives of the training, therefore a suitable follow-up has to be assured (e.g. participants satisfaction, test, attendance certificates, external evaluation, tests, etc.).</i></p> <p><i>This indicator is used only in S.O. 4.1. skills, thus each project in S.O. 4.1 is required to plan to deliver trainings for a number of participants in proportion to the project budget.</i></p>
RCO87 Organisations cooperating across borders	<p>The indicator counts the number of 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 are also counted.</p> <p><i>Lead and Project Partners, who are the IPA beneficiaries within the financed operations / projects, and their respective associate partners are counted.</i></p> <p><i>This indicator is used only in S.O. 5.1. Governance, therefore each project in S.O. 5.1 is required to use this indicator, for the number of project partners and associate included in each project.</i></p>

The logical link between each of the typical actions and the output indicator, which shall guide project actions contributing to achieving the target of each specific RCO, is explained below. Beneficiaries are required to develop this kind of narrative to justify the targets they set and to report on the outputs during the project life and on the results at project completion.

Actions	Link to RCO116 Jointly developed solutions
1) Public services	One or more of these actions implemented by a project may globally solve/ contribute to solve a specific issue, need or gap identified in the cross-border area. Together they make up the solution.
2) Digital services	
3) Small investments	
4) Innovative experimental applications	For example, a project focused on issue of maritime litter might foresee services such as cleaning of river beds, joint agreements between the environmental authorities of two countries, a joint model for avoiding ghost fishing and capacity building of environmental authorities. All together, these actions make up the joint solution.
5) Agreements	
6) Joint models / processes	
7) Capacity building / trainings	This indicator is suitable for all S.O., except for S.O. 4.1 Skills, where trainings are expected to be delivered instead of solutions, and S.O. 5.1 Governance, where cooperation partners are going to be measured instead of solutions.

Actions	Link to RCO83 Strategies and action plans jointly developed
1) Public services	<p>One or more of these actions implemented by a project may globally lead to develop a joint strategy or action plan, which the responsible authorities of the cross-border area commit to implement in a coordinated way. Together they make up the joint strategy or action plan.</p> <p>For example, a project focused on improving maritime transports might foresee soft measures on the port area, innovative applications to monitor maritime traffic, joint digital services for passengers. All together, these actions are used to come to a joint developed transport strategy and action plan.</p> <p>This indicator is suitable for all S.O.</p>
2) Digital services	
3) Small investments	
4) Innovative experimental applications	
5) Agreements	
6) Joint models / processes	
7) Capacity building / trainings	

Actions	Link to RCO85 Participations in joint training schemes
1) Public services	<p>One or more of these actions implemented by a project are part of the training schemes, which are implemented jointly by the project partners and which the project target groups participate in. Together they make up the joint training scheme/s.</p> <p>For example, a project focused on increasing digital skills of unemployed elderly person may include the capacity building activities, as such, but also the agreement necessary among the training centres of the participating countries, the joint training plan and an innovative online learning tool. It is important to count the number of participants actively and formally involved. Together they make up the joint training scheme/s.</p> <p>This indicator is used only for SO 4.1 skills, where trainings are expected to be delivered.</p>
2) Digital services	
3) Small investments	
4) Innovative experimental applications	
5) Agreements	
6) Joint models / processes	
7) Capacity building / trainings	

Actions	Link to RCO87 Organisations cooperating across borders
1) Public services	<p>One or more of these actions implemented by a project may be necessary for making the cooperation among the organisations across the border effectively functioning. Together they contribute to the cooperation.</p> <p>For example, a project focused on the increased efficiency of public authorities responsible for public registers may include the joint model of public register, the agreement among the authorities to implement it and the capacity building actions for the staff of those institutions, who have to set up the new system.</p> <p>This indicator is used only in S.O. 5.1 Governance, where cooperating partners are going to be counted.</p>
2) Digital services	
3) Small investments	
4) Innovative experimental applications	
5) Agreements	
6) Joint models / processes	
7) Capacity building / trainings	

Therefore, for each of the Specific Objective selected, these are the most suitable indicators for 2021-27:

S.O.	RCO
1.1 SMEs	RCO116 + RCO83
2.1 Risks	RCO116 + RCO83
2.2 Bio-diversity	RCO116 + RCO83
2.3 Energy	RCO116 + RCO83
3.1 Inter-modality	RCO116 + RCO83
4.1 Skills	RCO85 + RCO83
4.2 Inclusive Tourism	RCO116 + RCO83
5.1 Efficiency	RCO87 + RCO83

As confirmed by the fiches on indicators, a direct correlation between each RCO with a matching common result indicator (RCR) is suggested. This means, that the single joint strategies or action plans, the single solutions developed during the project implementation are going to be taken up or up-scaled by the organisations concerned at project completion:

Descriptions of the RCR in the fiches issued by the EU Commission		Guidance
RCR 79: 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".		<i>Beneficiaries are expected to report on this result towards the end of the project and with the last report they are required to include a formal written commitment by the concerned organisation/s to take up or to scale up either the strategies and/or action plans or the solutions -see below- within a defined time. Approximately half of all developed strategies and action plans are expected to be taken up.</i>
RCR 104: 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.		<i>Beneficiaries are expected to report on this result towards the end of the project and with the last report they are required to include a formal written commitment by the concerned organisation/s to take up or to scale up either the solutions developed within one year from project completion or the joint strategies and/or action plans -see above-. Approximately half of all developed solutions are expected to be taken up or upscaled.</i>

At the same time, for RCR81 and RCI84, the fiches issued by the European Commission provide that the training activities planned must be completed at the end of the project implementation and that the organisations cooperating during the project implementation continue also beyond the project end:

Descriptions of the RCR in the fiches issued by the EU Commission	Guidance
RCR 81: 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.	<p><i>Beneficiaries are expected to report on this result towards the end of the project and with the last report they are required to include statements issued by the training scheme organisers confirming that the joint training scheme has been completed by each single participant, for at least the major part of the training (60% of hours *participant). It may be based on objective tests or on registered attendances, or any suitable methodology, but it is not necessarily a legally recognised certification.</i></p> <p><i>It is expected that 60% of total hours are completed, i.e. 60% of total participants.</i></p>
RCR 84: The indicator counts the number of 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.	<p><i>Beneficiaries and associate partners are expected to report on this result towards the end of the project and with the last report they are required either to include a formal statement by the project partners and their associate partners that they commit to continue the cooperation after the completion of the project or that they commit to take up or to scale up the strategies and/or action plans.</i></p> <p><i>The majority of project partners, i.e. at least 60%, are expected to commit to continue their cooperation.</i></p>

Therefore, we select the corresponding RCR like this

S.O.	RCO	RCR	Actions
1.1 SMEs	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	1) Public services 2) Digital services 3) Small investments 4) Innovative experimental applications 5) Agreements
2.1 Risks	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	
2.2 Bio-diversity	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	
2.3 Energy	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	
3.1 Inter-modality	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	

4.1 Skills	RCO85 + RCO83	RCR81 + RCR79	6) Joint models / processes 7) Capacity building / trainings
4.2 Inclusive Tourism	RCO116 + RCO83	RCR104 + RCR79	
5.1 Efficiency	RCO87 + RCO83	RCR84 + RCR79	

2) Methodology for calculating target and baseline values of the performance framework

According to the dictionary, an indicator is a measurement or value which gives you an idea of what something is like. In accordance with the nature of the indicators itself, the target values are therefore calculated with a certain approximation, but they have still the power to provide a meaningful idea of reality.

Total target value of outputs 2029: The total no. of projects financed in 2014-20 with the available budget is used as a basis value to calculate the realistic no. of projects expected for 2021-27, as we can assume that total number of projects to be financed in proportion to the budget is going to be the same or extremely similar, as the typology of projects is also the same (standard, small-scale, strategic). We can also assume that each project financed may globally reach at least one, but **on average a combination of two different outputs** such as e.g. one solution and / or one strategy / action plan, or one training scheme and / or a training strategy / action plan etc -see also above in the definitions-. Therefore, the number of projects, which may be realistically expected with the available resources, is used to calculate also a realistic target value (e.g. 1 project = 1 RCO 116 and 1 RCO 83) for the outputs for 2021-2027.

For RCO 85 -trainings-, the 800 participants counted in 2014-2020 for the entire programme budget are the basis for the calculation of the target, thus the 800 participants (see table below) are calculated in proportion to the budget devoted to S.O. 4.1. For RCO 87 -partners-, the total no. of project partners for 2014-2020, i.e. 202 (see table below), are the basis for the calculation of the target, thus calculated in proportion to the budget devoted to S.O. 5.1.

This is the total number of projects financed in 2014-20 per typology, which is used to calculate the 2021-27 targets, in compliance with the recommendations of the B.O.P. by the EU Commission:

CALL – type 2014-2020	Budget	Total No. of financed projects
Standard (incl. targeted call std.)	42,52 Mio.	47
Thematic	39,33 Mio.	8
Small Scale	1,19 Mio.	17
Total	83,44 Mio.	72

5 projects of strategic importance are planned for 2021-2027, assumingly with a similar average budget per project to 2014-2020 thematic projects (i.e. € 5.000.000).

Standard projects average budget is € 900.000 (42,52 mio. / 47 rounded), which can be assumed also for 2021-2027.

Small-scale projects in 2014-2020 had a maximum budget of 100.000, while in 2021-2027 the maximum budget is 200.000, thus the average budget may be doubled (from 70.000 € average budget in 2014-2020 to 140.000 € in average for 2021-2027). In addition, 2014-2020 small scale projects were activated only towards the end (in 2019), while in 2021-2027 the small-scale will be activated in the entire period, therefore the 1,5 mio. € allocation for two yearly allocations (2019 and 2020) shall be calculated in proportion for seven years period, therefore we may assume 5 mio. € in total, i.e. total no. of small scale projects is therefore 36 (resulting from 5.000.000/140.000).

Assuming that the rest of the budget is devoted to standard projects, thus standard call budget is the difference between total programme budget (without T.A.) and the allocation to strategic importance operations + small-scale projects allocation, this is an indicative allocation per type of call and resulting total number of projects:

CALL – type 2021-2027	Budget	Average size	Total No. of financed projects expected
Standard	43.132.892,40	900.000	48
Operations of strategic importance	25.000.000	5.000.000	5
Small-Scale Projects	5.000.000	140.000	36
Total	73.132.892,40		89

The share for each P.A. (%) agreed at the task force are like these:

Axes	Budget %	EURO
P.A. 1 Smart – S.O. 1.1	22,11%	16.169.682,51
P.A. 2 Green – S.O. 2.1	12,19%	8.914.899,58
P.A. 2 Green – S.O. 2.2	12,19%	8.914.899,58
P.A. 2 Green – S.O. 2.3	6,53%	4.775.577,87
P.A. 3 Connected – S.O. 3.1	16,90%	12.359.458,82
P.A. 4 Social – S.O. 4.1	9,93%	7.262.096,22
P.A. 4 Social - S.O. 4.2	10,15%	7.422.988,58
P.A. 5 Governance – S.O. 5.1	10,00%	7.313.289,24
TOTAL	100,00%	73.132.892,40

Target value of milestone 2024: We can assume that the implementation start is very slow and that by 2024 only the majority of Small-Scale projects of the first call may be closed. For the first call, 10 small-scale projects are expected. Therefore, if we assume that by 2024 the majority, i.e. approximately 60%, of the 10 Small-Scale projects of the first capitalisation call are finalised (out of 36), 6% (= 60% of the share of the 10 small-scale projects on the total 89 projects) of the total 2029

target of output indicators may be reached. The calculation of 2024 values is therefore RCO total target * 6%.

SO	ID [5]	Indicator	Calculation (2024)	Milestone (2024)	Calculation (2029)	Final target (2029)
1.1	RCO 116	solutions	20*6%=	1	89*22,11%=	20
1.1	RCO 83	plans	20*6%=	1	89*22,11%=	20
2.1	RCO 116	solutions	11*6%=	1	89*12,19%=	11
2.1	RCO 83	plans	11*6%=	1	89*12,19%=	11
2.2	RCO 116	solutions	11*6%=	1	89*12,19%=	11
2.2	RCO 83	plans	11*6%=	1	89*12,19%=	11
2.3	RCO 116	solutions	6*6%=	0	89*6,53%=	6
2.3	RCO 83	plans	6*6%=	0	89*6,53%=	6
3.1	RCO 116	solutions	15*6%=	1	89*16,9%=	15
3.1	RCO 83	plans	15*6%=	1	89*16,9%=	15
4.1	RCO 85	trainees	800*6%=	48	80*10 ¹ =	800
4.1	RCO 83	plans	9*6%=	1	89*9,93%=	9
4.2	RCO 116	solutions	9*6%=	1	89*10,15%=	9
4.2	RCO 83	plans	9*6%=	1	89*10,15%=	9
5.1	RCO 87	partners	18*6%=	1	202 * (7.313.289,24) / 83mio=	18
5.1	RCO 83	plans	9*6%=	1	89*10%=	9

Result indicator target values: As a general rule, each output indicator corresponds to a result indicator. Of course, not all project outputs will be able to directly lead to the expected result (e.g. not all strategies developed may be taken up, not all solutions may be taken up or up-scaled), even though they have globally contributed to the achievement of the project objective. However, to set a realistic target proxy value for result indicators, the starting assumption is that if a project has on average two outputs, we require beneficiaries to commit to assure that at least one of the two outputs becomes a result at project completion. Example: a project reaches globally one joint solution and one joint action plan as outputs, thus we require that project partners commit to take up at least one of these at project completion. Accordingly, the majority of the outputs achieved, i.e. **at least 60%, lead to one result**, even though this shall be confirmed at project completion by the evaluator.

Baseline for result indicators: As the 2021-2027 programme widely build on the 2014-2020 programme, the data available from the 2014-2020 programme is used for calculating the baseline

¹ For 2021-2027 it is expected that at least the same number of total trainees as in 2014-2020 is reached, see below.

of the result indicators, which are calculated as 60% of the outputs 2014-2020, thus assuming that the majority of 2014-2020 outputs has effectively led to a result.

This is the outcome of the analysis of the output indicators used by the 2014-20 programme and projects², matched with the new RCOs:

2014-20 Programme and project indicators	RCO	Total RCO without abnormal values by projects	Exp. Results (assuming 60% of outputs lead to a result)
Number of project partners	RCO87 Organisations	202 *no. of project partners excluding repeated partners	121
Number of sites/connections/platforms (indicators no. 2.1.2, 2.2.2, 4.1.2) & analysed project specific indicators	RCO83 Plans / strategies	104	62
Number of products, services, pilots (indicators no. 2.1.1, 3.1, 4.1.1) & analysed project specific indicators	RCO116 Solutions	345	207
Capacity building actions analysed / detected by JS	RCO85 Trainings	80 *with an average of 10 participants each = total 800 ³	480

As the programme strategic choices widely build on the 2014-2020 programme, it is assumed that the planned investments in 2021-2027 are a direct or indirect continuation of the projects funded in 2014-2020 period, therefore the baseline is calculated on basis of the 2014-2020 achieved results.

An important factor to set the targets is the “input”, therefore, the baseline of 2021-2027 have to be calculated in proportion to the 2021-2027 budget compared to the 2014-2020 budget.

The baseline value is calculated like this: 2021-27 Budget for a S.O. multiplied per total Exp. Results 2014-20 and divided per 2014-20 total programme Budget.

Therefore, this is the calculation of RCRs:

Specific objective	ID [5]	Indicator	Calculation	Baseline (2021)	Calculation	Final target (2029)
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² Heterogeneous indicators used in the projects were first interpreted and standardised with new programme indicators. Only standard and thematic calls were counted, being more advanced at time of developing the methodology

³ As the data on the cost of single capacity building activities in 2014-2020 projects cannot be extracted from the monitoring system, as the data was aggregated, and the capacity building activities occurred in all priority axes, and not in a single priority axis, the budget allocation may not be used as a parameter, instead the number of trainees expected for 2021-2027 is assumed to be at least equal to the number of 2014-2020.

1.1	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 16.169.682,51 / 83 \text{mio} =$	40	$40 + (20 \times 60\%) =$	52
1.1	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 16.169.682,51 / 83 \text{mio} =$	12	$12 + (20 \times 60\%) =$	24
2.1	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 8.914.899,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	22	$22 + (11 \times 60\%) =$	29
2.1	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 8.914.899,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	7	$7 + (11 \times 60\%) =$	13
2.2	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 8.914.899,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	22	$22 + (11 \times 60\%) =$	29
2.2	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 8.914.899,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	7	$7 + (11 \times 60\%) =$	13
2.3	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 4.775.577,87 / 83 \text{mio} =$	12	$12 + (6 \times 60\%) =$	15
2.3	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 4.775.577,87 / 83 \text{mio} =$	4	$4 + (6 \times 60\%) =$	7
3.1	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 12.359.458,82 / 83 \text{mio} =$	31	$31 + (15 \times 60\%) =$	40
3.1	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 12.359.458,82 / 83 \text{mio} =$	9	$9 + (15 \times 60\%) =$	18
4.1	RCR 81	trainees	$(80 \times 10) \times 60\%^4 =$	480	$480 + (800 \times 60\%) =$	960
4.1	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 7.262.096,22 / 83 \text{mio} =$	5	$5 + (9 \times 60\%) =$	11
4.2	RCR 104	solutions	$207 \times 7.422.988,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	18	$18 + (9 \times 60\%) =$	24
4.2	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 7.422.988,58 / 83 \text{mio} =$	6	$6 + (9 \times 60\%) =$	11
5.1	RCR 84	partners	$121 \times 7.313.289,24 / 83 \text{mio} =$	11	$11 + (18 \times 60\%) =$	21
5.1	RCR 79	plans	$62 \times 7.313.289,24 / 83 \text{mio} =$	5	$5 + (9 \times 60\%) =$	11

Selection of intervention fields

Specific objective	Intervention field	Specific objective	Intervention field	Specific objective	Intervention field
1.1. SMEs	027. Innovation processes in SME	2.1. Risks	061. Risk prevention	2.2. Biodiversity	079. Nature and biodiversity
2.3 Energy	044. Energy efficiency	3.1. Multimodality	108. Multimodal transport	4.1. Skills	151. Support for adult education
4.2. Inclusive tourism	166. Promotion of cultural heritage	5.1. Governance	173. Enhancing institutional capacity		

The outputs and results of Interreg operations together contribute globally to the field of intervention. This means that, for example, in the specific objective 3.1 Intermodality or in the specific objective 4.2 Inclusive tourism, RCO116 and RCO83 and the corresponding RCRs are only “tools” having the final goal to enhance the “multimodal transport (TEN-T)” or the “Promotion of cultural heritage”, which are selected as the most suitable intervention fields for these S.O.s. Beneficiaries, while reaching RCO116 and RCO83 and the corresponding RCRs through the project actions, globally contribute to the multimodal transport or the promotion of cultural heritage.

Given the limited financial resources of the Interreg programme, the multi-national dimension of cooperation actions, the soft nature of its interventions and the heterogeneous type of actions

⁴ See note above

within the same operation, which potentially cover several different fields at the same time, it is clear that impacts on a selected intervention field may be captured only globally. Using several fields would only be a purely artificial selection, which would not reflect on the real added value of the impacts of the Interreg operations. Accordingly, the contribution of Interreg operations to a variety of intervention fields within the same S.O. may not be measured in a meaningful way, but they may be captured only globally.

For this reason, only the most suitable intervention field for each specific objective was selected.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

When drafting the methodological document it was ensured that the data underpinning the indicator baselines, milestones, and targets were taken from a reliable source (e.g. the monitoring system or official statistics). Whenever this was not the case, the necessary steps were taken to ensure the quality of the data.

Methodology summary table:

In compliance with annex 2 of the Commission Staff Working Document SWD(2021) 198 final

S.O.	Indicator (code+ short name)	Msmt. unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Milestone 2024	Milestone 2029	EU allocation	fund IPA III	Interv. Field name code	National financing	co-
1.1 SMEs	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	1	20	13,337,600.05		027. Innovation processes in SME	3,146,758.29	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	20					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	40	2021	n.a.	52					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	12	2021	n.a.	24					
2.1 Risks	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	1	11	7,353,475.56		061. Risk prevention	1,734,915.58	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	11					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	22	2021	n.a.	29					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	7	2021	n.a.	13					

S.O.	Indicator (code+ short name)	Msmt. unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Milestone 2024	Milestone 2029	EU allocation	fund IPA III	Interv. Field name code	National financing	co-
2.2 Biodi.	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	1	11	7,353,475.56		079. Nature and biodiversity	1,734,915.58	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	11					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	22	2021	n.a.	29					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	7	2021	n.a.	13					
2.3 Energy	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	0	6	3,939,146.46		044. Energy efficiency	929,368.23	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	0	6					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	12	2021	n.a.	15					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	4	2021	n.a.	7					

S.O.	Indicator (code+ short name)	Msmt. unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Milestone 2024	Milestone 2029	EU allocation	fund IPA III	Interv. Field name code	National financing	co-
3.1 Interm.	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	1	15	12,113,026.19		108. Multimodal transport ⁵	2,405,256.22	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	15					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	31	2021	n.a.	40					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	9	2021	n.a.	18					
4.1 Skills	RCO85 Training	Number of trainees	n.a.	n.a.	48	800	5,990,156.88		151. Support for adult education	1,413,265.93	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	9					
	RCR81 Completed trainings	Number of trainees	480	2021	n.a.	960					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	5	2021	n.a.	11					

⁵ See selection of intervention fields above.

S.O.	Indicator (code+ short name)	Msmt. unit	Baseline value	Baseline year	Milestone 2024	Milestone 2029	EU allocation	fund IPA III	Interv. Field name code	National financing	co-
4.2 Incl. touris.	RCO116 Joint solutions	Number of solutions	n.a.	n.a.	1	9	6,122,869.31		166. Promotion of cultural heritage ⁶	1,444,576.96	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	9					
	RCR104 Adopted solutions	Number of solutions	18	2021	n.a.	24					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	6	2021	n.a.	11					
5.1 Gover.	RCO87 Partners	Number of partners	n.a.	n.a.	1	18	6,032,383.56		173. Enhancing institutional capacity	1,423,228.53	
	RCO83 Joint plans	Number of plans	n.a.	n.a.	1	9					
	RCR84 Cooperating partners	Number of partners	11	2021	n.a.	21					
	RCR79 Adopted plans	Number of plans	5	2021	n.a.	11					

⁶ See selection of intervention fields above.