

Internal Security Fund – output and result indicators (Annex VIII) – Version 2.2

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SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations

SO 1 Output indicators

Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	O.1.1 Number of participants in training activities
Measurement unit	Absolute number
Definition	Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a law enforcement official or an employee of a public authority ('staff').
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.1.7 . Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work R.1.8 . Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training
Comments	<p>When a participant enters the project, he/she can be recorded and reported under this indicator. If the same person receives different types of training in the context of one single project, he/she should be reported only once in the project. If a person leaves one project and starts in a different project, this shall be considered and recorded as a new participation.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male</p>

	Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)
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Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	O.1.2 Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits
Measurement unit	Absolute number
Definition	For the purpose of this indicator, meetings/workshops/study visits mean a mutual learning exercise to share knowledge and good practices. It covers national and international activities carried out in a project.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the activity under this indicator while ensuring that each activity is reported only once within one single project even if within this activity there are several components (e.g. a study visit include several workshops). The duration of the activity is not relevant for reporting it under this indicator.

Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	O.1.3 Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained
Measurement unit	Absolute number of ICT systems
Definition	An ICT system includes hardware, software and data. This indicator covers newly set up/adapted/maintained ICT systems. Setting up an ICT systems means putting in place a new ICT system. ICT system adapted/maintained covers any modification after the ICT system delivery to correct faults, improve performance or other attributes, including adding new functions to an existing ICT system or upgrade the hardware.

Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.1.5. Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/ with security relevant EU and decentralized information systems/with international databases
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the ICT system under this indicator while ensuring that each system is reported only once within one project, notwithstanding the number of adaptations or maintenance.

Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	O.1.4 Number of equipment items purchased
Measurement unit	Absolute number of equipment
Definition	For the purpose of this indicator, equipment means any tangible asset to which an inventory number is assigned according to the national rules. This indicator covers equipment purchased for ICT systems. This indicator covers also equipment rented or leased.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the equipment item under this indicator while ensuring that each item is reported only once within one project.

SO 1 Result indicators

Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	R.1.5 Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/with security relevant EU and decentralized information systems/with international databases
Indicator definition	<p>Making systems interoperable means that the systems are able to exchange and make use of information/data. This could include e.g. direct access to multiple EU/international data systems and relevant national systems via one single search system, enabling the Passenger Information Unit (PIU) to exchange certain data with national police systems or with PIUs in other countries, enabling the police systems to query 'administrative' systems at EU-LISA (law enforcement access) or enabling the API systems to query EU and International databases.</p> <p>The indicator covers interoperability between national ICT systems, and between national systems and EU, decentralized ones and international databases.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator 'security relevant system' means a system within the scope of the Fund.</p> <p>Decentralized information system covers interconnected national systems or systems set up following EU legislation e.g. Prüm automated data exchange system or PNR. Communication networks can be considered decentralised systems if they provide added functionality (e.g. strong encryption, high-availability, co-operation applications) compared to communications infrastructure (e.g. public 4G operator, internet provider, backbone communication link).</p> <p>International database means Interpol Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD), INTERPOL Stolen Motor Vehicle (SMV), Interpol weapons and equivalents.</p>
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of ICT systems made interoperable
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set using as a primary reference the annual average of ICT systems interoperable in the Member States/with security relevant EU and decentralized information systems/with international databases funded from the ISF in 2014-2020 period</p>
Associated output indicator	O.1.3 . Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained

Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the ICT system made interoperable under this indicator while ensuring that each ICT systems is only reported once within one project regardless of the number of systems with which it has been made interoperable.</p> <p>The target and reported data cannot be higher than the target and reported data for associated output indicator, SFC2021 validation check to be added.</p>
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Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	R.1.6 Number of administrative units that have set up new, or adapted existing, information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/Union bodies, offices or agencies/third countries/international organisations
Indicator definition	<p>Administrative unit means a section of a public authority involved in information exchange among and within law enforcement and other competent authorities and other Member States, relevant Union bodies as well as with third countries and international organisations .</p> <p>Examples of relevant administrative units are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Law Enforcement (Police) Cooperation Centre/Unit/Directorate (ILECC/U/D) ; • Single Point of Contact (SPOC) – which ideally houses the national SIRENE, Europol and Interpol units; • National Supplementary Information Request at the National Entries (SIRENE) Bureau ; • Europol National Unit (ENU) ; • INTERPOL National Central Bureaux (NCB) ; • Prüm National Contact Points ; • National (Police) Football Information Point (NFIP) ; • National Firearms Focal Points (NFFP) ; • Police and Customs Cooperation Centre (PCCC) ; • Asset Recovery Offices (ARO) of the Member States ; • Passenger Information Unit (PIU) ; • European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) National Unit ; • Central Coordination Unit (CCU) – Customs / administration of requests made in accordance with the Naples II Convention • Counter-Terrorism Unit (CTU).

	If an administrative unit is part of a bigger administrative unit at a higher level, the higher level unit should be reported and not its individual components. Example: A SPOC gathers under the same management structure the different national offices or contact points such as the SIRENE Bureau, ENU, and the NCB. Therefore, SIRENE bureau is the part of the national SPOC.
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of administrative units
Baseline	0
Target 2029	To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy The target can be set up using as a primary reference the annual average of administrative units that have information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries funded from the ISF in 2014-2020 period.
Associated output indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the administrative unit under this indicator while ensuring that each administrative unit is only reported once within one project regardless of how many mechanisms, procedures etc. this unit has set up

Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	R.1.7 Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work
Indicator definition	Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a law enforcement official or an employee of a public authority ('staff'). In order to determine whether a participant considers the training useful, each participant needs to be asked for her/his opinion.
Measurement unit of indicator and target	Absolute number

Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a reference the average of usefulness rates of similar programmes supported by national or EU funds (e.g. HOME funds or ESF) or the success rate of one single similar activity. Latest available data from the period 2014-2020 should be used. If data from several training is taken, the average should be used to establish the reference. Comparable data from other Member States can be used if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Once this basic reference (% of participants that considered the training useful in the past) is calculated, the target in absolute numbers can be defined by applying the percentage to the associated output increased, if applicable, by the expected improvement (E.g., if the reference figure for the previous figure was 75% and the Member State expects to increase the usefulness of the training, it should consider using a higher percentage (e.g. 80%) for calculating the target). It is recommended not to be overambitious nor too pragmatic in setting the target: while the aim would be to obtain higher results than in the past, usefulness rates up to 100% are unlikely to be reached.</p>
Associated output indicator	O.1.1. Number of participants in training activities
Comments	<p>Immediately after a participant has received the training, his/her result can be recorded and reported under this indicator.</p> <p>If a participant attended several training activities within the same project, the following steps should be taken for recording the data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) record the result of each participant immediately after the participant finished each training activity, (2) calculate the overall result for each participant by establishing the average of the individual results reported under point 1 above. This step is carried out upon project closure. (3) If the overall result for the participant is positive, report it under the indicator. The overall result is considered to be positive when the majority of responses (> 50%) from the participant indicated that the training was useful for his/her work. If the overall result is 50:50 (e.g. two positive and two negative responses), the most recent result recorded should be reported as overall result for this participant. <p>The target and reported data cannot be higher than the target and reported data for the associated output indicators, SFC2021 validation check to be added.</p>

	<p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>
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Specific objective	SO 1 Improving and facilitating the exchange of information between and within competent authorities and relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, with third countries and international organisations
Indicator ID and name	R.1.8 Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training activity
Indicator definition	<p>Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a law enforcement official or an employee of a public authority.</p> <p>In order to determine whether a participant uses the skills and competences, each participant needs to be asked for her/his opinion.</p>
Measurement unit of indicator and target	Absolute number
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a reference the average of use rates of similar programmes supported by national or EU funds or the success rate of one single similar activity. Latest available data from the period 2014-2020 should be used. If data from several training is taken, the average should be used to establish the reference. Comparable data from other Member States can be used if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Once this basic reference (% of participants that considered the training useful in the past) is calculated, the target in absolute numbers can be defined by applying the percentage to the associated output increased, if applicable, by the expected improvement. (E.g., if the reference figure for the previous figure was 75% and the Member State expects to increase the</p>

	usefulness of the training, it should consider using a higher percentage (e.g. 80%) for calculating the target). It is recommended not to be overambitious nor too pragmatic in setting the target: while the aim would be to obtain higher results than in the past, usefulness rates up to 100% are unlikely to be reached.
Associated output indicator	O.1.1. Number of participants in training activities
Comments	<p>Between 3-6 months after a participant has received the training, his/her result can be recorded and reported under this indicator.</p> <p>If a participant attended several training activities within the same project, the following steps should be taken for recording the data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) record the result of each participant 3-6 months after the participant finished each training activity, (2) calculate the overall result for each participant by establishing the average of the individual results reported under point 1 above. This step is carried out upon project closure. (3) If the overall result for the participant is positive, report it under the indicator. The overall result is considered to be positive when the majority of responses (> 50%) from the participant indicated that he/she is using the skills and competences acquired during the training activity. If the overall result is 50:50 (e.g. two positive and two negative responses), the most recent result recorded should be reported as overall result for this participant. <p>The target and reported data cannot be higher than the one for the associated output indicator.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>

SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension

SO 2 Output indicators

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	O.2.1 Number of cross-border operations
Measurement unit	Absolute number of cross-border operations
Definition	<p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity involving cooperation with entities in another country as specified under the Prüm Decisions. Cross-border operations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle operational action/EMPACT - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA).
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	<p>R.2.5. The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations</p> <p>R.2.6. Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of product</p> <p>R.2.7. Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of weapon</p> <p>R.2.9. Number of staff involved in cross-border operations</p>

Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the cross-border operation under this indicator while ensuring that cross-border operation is reported only once within one project.</p> <p>All operations reported under the sub-indicators need to be reported under this main indicator as well.</p> <p>The milestone, target and reported data of the main indicator should exceed or be equal to the milestone, target and reported data for its sub-indicators; in SFC2021 there will be a validation rule.</p>
Indicator ID and name	O.2.1.1 separately specifying number of joint investigation teams
Measurement unit	Absolute number of joint investigation teams
Definition	<p>A joint investigation team (JIT) is a specific type of a cross-border operation. It means a team set up by mutual agreement, by the competent authorities of two or more Member States for a specific purpose and a limited period, which may be extended by mutual consent, to carry out criminal investigations in one or more of the Member States setting up the team. The composition of the team shall be set out in the agreement.</p> <p>A joint investigation team may, in particular, be set up where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Member State's investigations into criminal offences require difficult and demanding investigations having links with other Member States; • a number of Member States are conducting investigations into criminal offences in which the circumstances of the case necessitate coordinated, concerted action in the Member States involved. <p>Source: Art. 1 Council Framework Decision of 13 June 2002 on joint investigation teams (2002/465/JHA)</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	<p>R.2.5. The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations</p> <p>R.2.6. Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of product</p> <p>R.2.7. Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of weapon</p> <p>R.2.9. Number of staff involved in cross-border operations</p>
Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the joint investigation team under this indicator while ensuring that each joint investigation team is reported only once within one project, even if it consists of several distinct and consecutive phases.</p>

	<p>As this is a sub-indicator to the indicator ‘Number of cross-border operations’, the same joint investigation team must also be reported under the indicator ‘Number of cross-border operations’. An operation reported under this sub-indicator cannot at the same time be reported under the indicator ‘Number of EU policy cycle operational actions’.</p> <p>All Member States, which contribute with ISF support to the JIT, should report this under this indicator.</p> <p>The milestone, target and the reported data for this indicator, cannot exceed the milestone, target and the reported data, set for output indicator ‘Number of cross-border operations’; in SFC2021 to add a validation rule.</p>
Indicator ID and name	O.2.1.2 separately specifying number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions
Measurement unit	Absolute number of operational actions
Definition	<p>EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational action means an action undertaken in the framework of the EU Policy Cycle for organised and serious international crime through the European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT), the aim of which is to fight the most important serious and organised crime threats to the Union by encouraging cooperation between the Member States, the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies and, where relevant, third countries and international organisations. Source: Art. 2(6), ISF Regulation (2021-2027)</p> <p>Only cross-border EU policy cycle operational actions are within the scope of this indicator.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, an action covers the actions set out in the operational action plan (OAP).</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	<p>R.2.5. The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations</p> <p>R.2.6. Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of product</p> <p>R.2.7. Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of weapon</p> <p>R.2.9. Number of staff involved in cross-border operations</p>
Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational action under this indicator while ensuring that each EMPACT operational action is only reported once within one project regardless of whether it is covered by several OAP.</p> <p>As this is a sub-indicator to the indicator ‘Number of cross-border operations’, the same operational action must also be reported under the indicator ‘Number of cross-border operations’. An operation reported under this sub-indicator cannot at the same time be reported under the sub-indicator ‘Number of joint investigation teams’.</p>

	<p>All Member States, which contribute with ISF support to an EMPACT operational action, should report this operation under this indicator.</p> <p>The milestone, target and the reported data for this indicator, cannot exceed the milestone, target and the reported data, set for output indicator 'Number of cross-border operations'; in SFC2021 to add a validation rule.</p>
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Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	O.2.2 Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises
Measurement unit	Absolute number of meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises
Definition	For the purpose of this indicator, meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises mean a mutual learning exercise to share knowledge and good practices.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	Within one project, each activity should only be reported once even if within this activity there are several elements e.g. a study visit consists of several workshops.

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	O.2.3 Number of equipment items purchased
Measurement unit	Absolute number of equipment
Definition	Equipment means any tangible asset to which an inventory number is assigned according to the national rules. This indicator covers also equipment rented or leased.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS

Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the equipment item under this indicator while ensuring that each item is reported only once within one project.

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	O.2.4 Number of transport means purchased for cross-border operations
Measurement unit	Absolute number of transport means
Definition	<p>Transport means is any manned and unmanned vehicle that transports people or cargo (to be used on land, in the air or on the water).</p> <p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity involving cooperation with entities in another country as specified under the Prüm Decisions. Examples of cross-border operations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational action - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA). <p>This indicator covers also transport means rented or leased.</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the transport means under this indicator while ensuring that each transport means is reported only once within one project. Transport means covered by this indicator are not for only one single type of cross-border operation.

SO 2 Result indicators

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.5 The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations
Indicator definition	<p>Assets mean assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments evidencing title to or interest in such assets.</p> <p>Freezing means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property by a competent national authority on the basis of national legislation</p> <p>The estimated value of assets frozen should be based on the market value of the assets at the time of the freezing order. The methodology for assessing the value of assets frozen must be in line with Article 11 of Directive 2014/42/EU. This requires to ‘regularly collect and maintain comprehensive statistics from the relevant authorities’, including ‘the estimated value of property frozen, at least of property frozen with a view to possible subsequent confiscation at the time of freezing.’</p> <p>Source: Art.2 United Nations Convention Against Corruption</p> <p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity involving cooperation with entities in another country as specified under the Prüm Decisions. Cross-border operations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle operational action/EMPACT - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA).
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Euro
Baseline	0
Target 2029	To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy

	<p>The target can be set using as primary reference the annual average of estimated value of assets frozen between 2014-2020 in the context of cross-border operations funded by the ISF or in purely national operations in the same period.</p> <p>The target should be calculated by adding the expected estimated amount of assets frozen until 2029 to the baseline.</p>
Associated output indicator	<p>O.2.1. Number of cross-border operations O.2.1.1. Number of joint investigation teams O.2.1.2. Number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions</p>
Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the asset frozen under this indicator while ensuring that each asset is reported only once within one project. Only that MS, which physically executes the freezing of the assets in a cross-border operation should report the frozen assets under this indicator.</p> <p>Although Member States should only report an estimated value, the methodology above should be applied in order to ensure comparability of data.</p>

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.6.1-R.2.6.6 Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations, by type of product
Indicator definition	<p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity involving cooperation with entities in another country as specified under the Prüm Decisions. Cross-border operations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle operational action/EMPACT - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA). <p>For the purpose of this indicator, seizing means the act of taking possession of an illicit drug by a law enforcement official. Breakdown of types of drugs (Based on the categories used in reports on illicit drugs: EU Drug Market Report, the European Drug Report as well as the EMCDDA Statistical Bulletin):</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cannabis; - Opioids, including heroin; - Cocaine; - Synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA; - New psychoactive substances; - Other illicit drugs.
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Quantity of drugs, expressed in kg.
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a reference the annual average quantity of drugs seized between 2014-2020 in the context of cross-border operations funded by the ISF or in purely national operations in the same period.</p> <p>The target should be calculated by adding the expected estimated quantity of drug seized until 2029 to the baseline.</p>
Associated output indicator	<p>O.2.1. Number of cross-border operations</p> <p>O.2.1.1. Number of joint investigation teams</p> <p>O.2.1.2. Number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions</p>
Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the illicit drugs seized under this indicator while ensuring that each illicit drug seized is reported only once within one project. Only that MS, which physically executes the seizing of the drugs in a cross-border operation should report the seized drugs under this indicator.</p> <p>Only those drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations should be reported. Reporting is broken down by type of drug. Member States do not report the total number of drugs seized. Target and baseline to be set per type of drug.</p>

Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.7.1-R.2.7.3 Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations, by type of weapon

Indicator definition	<p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity involving cooperation with entities in another country as specified under the Prüm Decisions. Cross-border operations include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle operational action/EMPACT - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA). <p>For the purpose of this indicator, seizing means the act of taking possession of a weapon by a law enforcement official.</p> <p>Breakdown of types of weapons (Based on existing legislation, namely the Council Directive 91/477/EEC of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons. The proposed categories are simplified, compared to those mentioned in Annex I of Directive 91/477/EEC and in line with those inside the Schengen Information System, used by national authorities):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weapons of war: automatic firearms and heavy firearms (anti-tank, rocket launcher, mortar, etc.). Land and sea mines are not considered to be firearms and thus do not fall under this indicator; - Other short firearms: revolvers and pistols (including salute and acoustic weapons); - Other long firearms: rifles and shotguns (including salute and acoustic weapons).
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of weapons
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by MS</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a primary reference the annual average number of weapons seized between 2018-2020 in the context of cross-border operations funded by the ISF or in purely national operations in the same period.</p> <p>The target should be calculated by adding the expected estimated number of weapons seized until 2029 to the baseline.</p>
Associated output indicator	<p>O.2.1. Number of cross-border operations</p> <p>O.2.1.1. Number of joint investigation teams</p> <p>O.2.1.2. Number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions</p>

Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the weapon seized under this indicator while ensuring that each weapon seized is reported only once within one project. Only that Member State, which physically executes the seizing of the weapons in a cross-border operation should report the seized weapons under this indicator.</p> <p>Only those weapons, which have been seized in the context of cross-border operations should be reported. Reporting is broken down by type of weapon. Member States do not report the total number of weapons. Target and baseline to be set by type of weapon.</p>
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Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.8 Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/ tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/Union bodies, offices or agencies/third countries/international organisations
Indicator definition	An administrative unit means a section of a public authority.
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of administrative units
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by MS</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a primary reference the annual average of units, which have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/ tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/Union bodies, offices or agencies/third countries /international organisations from projects funded by the ISF in 2014-2020 period (national programmes).</p>
Associated output indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the administrative unit under this indicator while ensuring that each administrative unit is only reported once regardless of how many mechanisms, procedures etc. this unit has set up in a single project.

	If an administrative unit is part of a bigger administrative unit at a higher level, which is also to be reported, the higher level unit should be reported and not its individual components.
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Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.9 Number of staff involved in cross-border operations
Indicator definition	<p>Staff means law enforcement officials.</p> <p>Cross-border operation means an operational activity and include without being limited actions listed under the Prüm Decisions are to be considered cross-border operations , including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint Investigation Team - EU policy cycle operational action/EMPACT - Joint operations (e.g. joint patrols) - Mutual assistance pursuant to Art. 18 of Council Decision 2008/615/JHA - Cross-border surveillances - Assistance of special intervention units (Council Decision 2008/617/JHA) <p>Cross-border means cooperation with entities in another country</p>
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of law enforcement officials in cross-border operations
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a primary reference the annual average of staff involved in cross-border operations in the Member State funded from the ISF resources in 2014-2020 period (national programmes).</p>
Associated output indicator	<p>O.2.1. Number of cross-border operations</p> <p>O.2.1.1. Number of joint investigation teams</p> <p>O.2.1.2. Number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions</p>

Comments	When a staff member enters the cross-border operation, he/she can be recorded and reported under this indicator. If a person leaves and re-enters the same operation, he/she should be reported only once.
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Specific objective	SO 2 Improving and intensifying cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, between competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension
Indicator ID and name	R.2.10 Number of Schengen evaluation recommendations addressed
Indicator definition	<p>Schengen evaluation recommendation means a recommendation in the area of police cooperation issued to a Member State or Schengen Associated Country in line with Article 15 of the Council Regulation No 1053/2013 establishing an evaluation and monitoring mechanism to verify the application of the Schengen acquis.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator only recommendation in the area of police cooperation with financial implications falling within the scope of ISF are considered</p>
Measurement unit of indicator and target	Absolute number of recommendation in the area of police cooperation with financial implications falling within the scope of ISF
Baseline	0
Target 2029	100% of recommendation in the area of police cooperation with financial implications falling within the scope of ISF
Associated output indicator	n/a
Comments	<p>It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the recommendation addressed under this indicator while ensuring that this is only done when the Commission has confirmed that the recommendation was addressed.</p> <p>Member States should report (under comments in table 6B Annex VII CPR) the number of Schengen recommendations, issued in the field of police cooperation, which have financial implications. This is a cumulative number, which should be updated every time when Member State receives recommendations with financial implications.</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, only those recommendations issued until 2027 should be taken into account.</p>

	Regarding the Schengen recommendations: After assessing submitted follow-up report, the Commission informs Member States on the agreement to close the recommendation. Once the new IT application KOEL enters into operation the Member States will automatically be notified when a recommendation is closed.
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SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)

SO 3 Output indicators

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.1 Number of participants in training activities
Measurement unit	Absolute number
Definition	Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a person dealing professionally with the issues covered by this specific objective.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.3.12 . Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work R.3.13 . Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training

Comments	<p>When a participant enters the project, he/she can be recorded and reported under this indicator. If the same person receives different types of training, he/she should be reported only once within the same project. If, however, a person leaves one project and starts in a different project, this shall be considered and recorded as a new participation.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>
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Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.2 Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits
Measurement unit	Absolute number of programmes/workshops/study visits
Definition	For the purpose of this indicator, exchange programmes/workshops/study visits mean a mutual learning exercise to share knowledge and good practices.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.3.9 . Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation R.3.10 . Number of initiatives developed / expanded to protect / support witnesses and whistle-blowers
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the activity under this indicator while ensuring that each activity is only reported once even if within this activity there are several components, e.g. a study visits contains several workshops.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.3 Number of equipment items purchased

Measurement unit	Absolute number of equipment
Definition	Equipment means a tangible asset to which an inventory number is assigned. This indicator does not cover intangible assets. This indicator covers also equipment rented or leased.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.3.11 . Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the equipment item under this indicator while ensuring that each item is reported only once within one project.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.4 Number of transport means purchased
Measurement unit	Absolute number of transport means
Definition	A transport means is vehicle that transports people or cargo (to use on land, in the air or on the water). This indicator covers also transport means rented or leased.
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the transport means under this indicator while ensuring that each transport means is reported only once within one project.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.5 Number of items of infrastructure/security - relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/ purchased/upgraded
Measurement unit	Absolute number of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms
Definition	<p>Infrastructure means a tangible property of permanent nature which meets all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has an immobile nature (it is either permanently attached to the ground or to a property that is permanently attached to the ground and, in this case, it loses its identity through the incorporation and becomes a part of the immobile property to which it is attached) - Under normal conditions of use, including reasonable care and maintenance, it has an unlimited life period. - It retains its original shape and appearance with use. <p>Facility means buildings or equipment not covered by other indicators. Examples of security relevant facilities are buildings or offices that store security relevant IT systems or backup servers, CBRNE training grounds, special forces training grounds, Police and Customs Cooperation Centre (PCCC) and crisis control rooms.</p> <p>Tools and mechanisms are pieces of tangible and intangible assets reported under this indicator if it is not reported under another indicator.</p> <p>Equipment rented or leased not covered by other indicators is to be reported under this indicator</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the items of infrastructure/security and facilities/tools and mechanisms under this indicator while ensuring that each of those item is reported only once within one project.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.6 Number of projects to prevent crime

Measurement unit	Absolute number of projects
Definition	<p>Crime prevention means all measures that are intended to reduce or otherwise contribute to reducing crime and citizens' feeling of insecurity, both quantitatively and qualitatively, either through directly deterring criminal activities or through policies and actions designed to reduce the potential for crime and the causes of crime.</p> <p>It includes work of government, competent authorities, criminal justice agencies, local authorities and the specialist associations they have set up in Europe, the private and voluntary sectors, researchers and the public, supported by the media.</p> <p>Source: Art. 2(2) of the Council Decision 2009/902/JHA of 30 November 2009 setting up a European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN)</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	R.3.9 . Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the project under this indicator while ensuring that each project is reported only once.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.7 Number of projects to assist victims of crime
Measurement unit	Absolute number of projects
Definition	<p>For the purpose of this article, victims of crime include victims of terrorism. Crimes cover all types of crime including cross-border crimes.</p> <p>A victim of crime means:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence; b) family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death.

	<p>A victim of terrorism is a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss, insofar as that was directly caused by a terrorist offence, or a family member of a person whose death was directly caused by a terrorist offence and who has suffered harm as a result of that person's death.</p> <p>Source: Art 1(a) and 2 of the Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.</p>
Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the project under this indicator while ensuring that each project is reported only once.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	O.3.8 Number of victims of crimes assisted
Measurement unit	Absolute number of victims assisted
Definition	<p>For the purpose of this article, victims of crime include victims of terrorism. A victim of crime means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss which was directly caused by a criminal offence; b) family members of a person whose death was directly caused by a criminal offence and who have suffered harm as a result of that person's death. <p>A victim of terrorism is a natural person who has suffered harm, including physical, mental or emotional harm or economic loss, insofar as that was directly caused by a terrorist offence, or a family member of a person whose death was directly caused by a terrorist offence and who has suffered harm as a result of that person's death.</p> <p>Source: Art 1(a) and 2 of the Directive 2012/29/EU of 25 October 2012 establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime.</p> <p>Assisted means any type of support, including in-kind support.</p>

Baseline	0
Milestone 2024	To be set by MS
Target 2029	To be set by MS
Associated result indicator	n/a
Comments	<p>When a participant enters the project, he/she can be recorded and reported under this indicator. Each person is reported only once even if she/he received different types of support within the same project. If, however, a person leaves one project and starts in a different project, this shall be considered and recorded as a new participation.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>

SO 3 Result indicators

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	R.3.9 Number of initiatives developed/expanded to prevent radicalisation
Indicator definition	<p>An initiative is a plan or process to achieve something or solve a problem.</p> <p>An initiative developed is a new initiative. An initiative expanded is an existing initiative that was extended in its scope and/or duration.</p> <p>Radicalisation means radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism, that is a phased and complex process in which an individual or a group of individuals embraces a radical ideology or belief that accepts, uses or condones violence, including acts of terrorism, to reach a specific political, religious or ideological goal.</p>

	Source: Art. 2(q) of the ISF Regulation In line with the EU Strategy for Combating Radicalisation and Recruitment to Terrorism adopted in 2005, and revised in 2008 and 2014 (9956/14) initiatives can cover the following four strands: prevention, protection, pursue and response.
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of initiatives
Baseline	0
Target 2029	To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy The target can be set by using as a primary reference the annual average number of initiatives financed by the ISF in 2014-2020 period-(national programme) or (if not available) from the national sources in the same period
Associated output indicator	O.3.2. Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits O.3.6. Number of projects to prevent crime
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the initiative under this indicator while ensuring that each initiative is only reported once within one project regardless of how many individual components this initiative may have.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	R.3.10 Number of initiatives developed/expanded to protect/support witnesses and whistle blowers
Indicator definition	An initiative is a plan or process to achieve something or solve a problem. An initiative developed is a new initiative. An initiative expanded is an existing initiative that was extended in its scope and/or duration. A witness means a person who witnessed any type of crime. Whistle blower means a person, usually an employee, who exposes information or activity within a private, public, or government organization that is deemed illegal, illicit, unsafe, or a waste, fraud, or abuse of taxpayer funds. Whistle blowers can choose to bring information or allegations to surface internally or externally.

Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of initiatives
Baseline	0
Target 2029	To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy The target can be set by using as a primary reference the annual average of initiatives in the Member State funded from the ISF in the period 2014-2020 (national programmes) or when not available, from the national sources in the same period.
Associated output indicator	0.3.2. Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the initiative under this indicator while ensuring that each initiative is reported only once within one project even if it contains several components

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	R.3.11 Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security - related risks
Indicator definition	<p>Critical infrastructure means an asset, system or part thereof located in a Member State, which is essential for the maintenance of vital societal functions, health, safety, security, economic or social well-being of people, and the disruption or destruction of which would have a significant impact in a Member State as a result of the failure to maintain those functions.</p> <p>Source: Article 2(a) of the Council Directive 2008/114/EC of 8 December 2008 on the identification and designation of European critical infrastructures and the assessment of the need to improve their protection and Art.2 of the ISF Regulation</p> <p>For the purpose of this indicator, critical infrastructure is not limited to a specific sector.</p> <p>Public space means an area or a building used by the public for any purpose, such as assembly, education, travel, transport, commerce or entertainment. It includes places where an access authorisation needs to be acquired.</p> <p>Facilities are supposed to aim at protecting public spaces or critical infrastructure against security related risks. They are buildings or equipment that are provided for a particular purpose.</p>

	Risk is a potential for an unwanted outcome for the security of critical infrastructure or public space resulting from an incident, event, or occurrence, as determined by its likelihood and the associated consequences.
Measurement unit of indicator, baseline and target	Absolute number of infrastructure or public spaces protected against security related risks
Baseline	0
Target 2029	To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy The target can be set by using as primary reference the annual average of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks in the Member State funded from the ISF resources in 2014-2020 period (shared/direct/indirect management) or funded from national sources in the same period.
Associated output indicator	O.3.3. Number of equipment items purchased O.3.5. Number of items of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/ purchased/upgraded
Comments	It is up to the Member State to determine the moment of recording and reporting the critical infrastructure and the public space under this indicator while ensuring that each infrastructure or public space is only reported once within one project even if several new or adapted facilities are put in place for that infrastructure or public space.

Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	R.3.12 Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work
Indicator definition	Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a law enforcement official or an employee of a public authority ('staff'). In order to determine whether a participant considers the training useful, each participant needs to be asked for her/his opinion.

Measurement unit of indicator and target	Absolute number
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a reference the average of usefulness rates of similar programmes supported by national or EU funds or the success rate of one single similar activity. Latest available data from the period 2014-2020 should be used. If data from several training is taken, the average should be used to establish the reference. Comparable data from other Member States can be used if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Once this basic reference (% of participants that considered the training useful in the past) is calculated, the target in absolute numbers can be defined by applying the percentage to the associated output increased, if applicable, by the expected improvement. (E.g., if the reference figure for the previous figure was 75% and the Member State expects to increase the usefulness of the training, it should consider using a higher percentage (e.g. 80%) for calculating the target). It is recommended not to be overambitious nor too pragmatic in setting the target: while the aim would be to obtain higher results than in the past, usefulness rates up to 100% are unlikely to be reached.</p>
Associated output indicator	O.3.1. Number of participants in training activities
Comments	<p>Immediately after a participant has received the training, his/her result can be recorded and reported under this indicator.</p> <p>If a participant attended several training activities within the same project, the following steps should be taken for recording the data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) record the result of each participant immediately after the participant finished each training activity, (2) calculate the overall result for each participant by establishing the average of the individual results reported under point 1 above. This step is carried out upon project closure. (3) If the overall result for the participant is positive, report it under the indicator. The overall result is considered to be positive when the majority of responses (> 50%) from the participant indicated that the training was useful for his/her work. If the overall result is 50:50 (e.g. two positive and two negative responses), the most recent result recorded should be reported as overall result for this participant. <p>The targets and reported data for this indicator cannot be higher than the target and reported data for the associated output indicator.</p>

	<p>The person reported under this indicator should also be reported under the associated output indicator.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>
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Specific objective	SO 3 Supporting the strengthening of Member States' capabilities in relation to preventing and combating crime, terrorism and radicalisation as well as managing security-related incidents, risks and crises (...)
Indicator ID and name	R.3.13 Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training activity
Indicator definition	Participant means a natural person benefiting directly from an operation (project) without being responsible for initiating or both initiating and implementing the operation (project) as set out in Art. 2(40) CPR. For the purpose of this indicator a participant means a law enforcement official or an employee of a public authority ('staff').
Measurement unit of indicator and target	Absolute number
Baseline	0
Target 2029	<p>To be set by the MS in line with the programme strategy</p> <p>The target can be set by using as a reference the average of use rates of similar programmes supported by national or EU funds or the success rate of one single similar activity. Latest available data from the period 2014-2020 should be used. If data from several training is taken, the average should be used to establish the reference. Comparable data from other Member States can be used if deemed necessary.</p> <p>Once this basic reference (% of participants that considered the training useful in the past) is calculated, the target in absolute numbers can be defined by applying the percentage to the associated output increased, if applicable, by the expected</p>

	improvement. (E.g., if the reference figure for the previous figure was 75% and the Member State expects to increase the usefulness of the training, it should consider using a higher percentage (e.g. 80%) for calculating the target). It is recommended not to be overambitious nor too pragmatic in setting the target: while the aim would be to obtain higher results than in the past, usefulness rates up to 100% are unlikely to be reached.
Associated output indicator	O.3.1. Number of participants in training activities
Comments	<p>Between 3-6 months after a participant has received the training, his/her result can be recorded and reported under this indicator.</p> <p>If a participant attended several training activities within the same project, the following steps should be taken for recording the data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) record the result of each participant 3-6 months after the participant finished each training activity, (2) calculate the overall result for each participant by establishing the average of the individual results reported under point 1 above. This step is carried out upon project closure. (3) If the overall result for the participant is positive, report it under the indicator. The overall result is considered to be positive when the majority of responses (> 50%) from the participant indicated that he/she is using the skills and competences acquired during the training activity. If the overall result is 50:50 (e.g. two positive and two negative responses), the most recent result recorded should be reported as overall result for this participant. <p>The targets and reported data for this indicator cannot be higher than the target and reported data for the associated output indicator.</p> <p>The person reported under this indicator should also be reported under the associated output indicator.</p> <p>In case a Member State opts to <u>voluntarily</u> report the data disaggregated by gender: to report on the breakdown by gender and not on the total number of participants. The total number of participants will be calculated automatically by SFC2021 (to be adapted).</p> <p>Male Female Non-binary Total number of participants (generated automatically by SFC, no separate reporting needed)</p>