



## ILLUSTRATIVE KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS BY SECTOR

PEMPAL Budget Community of Practice Knowledge Product prepared by BCOP for the Cross-COP 2014 Moscow meeting as requested by the COP Executive



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## BACKGROUND

Performance indicators can play an important role in improving public expenditure management, and facilitating accountability and transparency. Thus, this listing has been compiled by BCOF for distribution as background to the proposed cross-COP meeting on fiscal accountability and transparency in May 2014.

However, this document should only be used as an illustrative guide given key performance indicators should be the result of discussions on how to measure performance against agreed high level government and program objectives, which are identified as part of a government's strategic planning process.

Examples of key performance indicators have been drawn largely from Eurostats, which collects the information from European Union (EU) members to allow cross-country comparisons.<sup>1</sup> Links have also been provided to World Bank and OECD databases, for indicators they collate for member countries. A case study is also provided on how the Russian Federation implemented program budgeting in its national programs, including what key performance indicators are used to monitor them (refer **Annex 1 and 2**).

In the examples provided, policies and objectives have been included where applicable, to illustrate how indicators have been chosen to measure the achievement of stated objectives. Examples of indicators from key sectors of health, youth, pensions, social exclusion, education, employment and training, economy, agriculture and environment, and transport have been provided.

Indicators are generally categorized as either measuring inputs, outputs, or outcomes of government activities. In general, '**inputs**' measure expenditures on salaries, goods and services and capital; whereas '**outputs**' measure what goods and services are produced from these inputs (eg number of vaccinations) and '**outcomes**' measure what is the resulting impact on citizens and businesses (eg reduced incidence of disease being vaccinated against). Ratios between outcomes, outputs and inputs are then used to determine effectiveness and efficiency. Effectiveness refers to the extent to which a program and subprogram achieves its specified objectives. Efficiency refers to the relationship between the output and the inputs used to produce them and is usually represented by per unit costs (eg cost per vaccination). Other indicators may be measured to provide the context of performance and provide international comparisons (eg. Health expenditures as a percentage of GDP).

The OECD<sup>2</sup> has categorized the approaches to integrating performance information into the budget process, ranging them from the weakest to strongest forms. In the weakest form, performance information is included in budget documents as background information and has no role in decisions on budget allocations. In the moderate form, performance information is used to inform, but not determine, budget allocations. This form is the most commonly used in the

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<sup>1</sup> Sourced from <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes> Where relevant, indicators are also disaggregated by male and female. Those examples referenced from outside of Eurostats are footnoted.

<sup>2</sup> OECD classifications from Curristine, T. (2005), Performance Information in the Budget Process: Results of the OECD 2005 Questionnaire' OECD Journal on Budgeting, 5(2), pp.88-131, Paris available at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/4/53/43480959.pdf>



OECD. In the strongest form, resource allocation decisions are directly and explicitly based on units of performance, and appropriations are based on formulas or performance contracts. This form of performance budgeting is only used in specific sectors (e.g., the health sector) and in a limited number of OECD countries.

BCOP has also compiled on its wiki, good global country examples of reporting on a results basis, including the use of performance information, from New Zealand, Canada, Austria, Ireland and Sweden <http://bcop.wikispaces.com/Knowledge+Products>. Please contact the BCOP Executive Committee or its Resource Team if you would like access to this wiki. Technical manuals are available in PEMPAL languages in the library, with the links to the main documents provided below.

- Budget documentation examples from **South Africa** and **Australia**
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio\\_international-example-handout-pack-uk-.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio_international-example-handout-pack-uk-.pdf) ENGLISH
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio\\_international-example-handout-pack\\_ru.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio_international-example-handout-pack_ru.pdf) RUSSIAN
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio\\_international-example-handout-pack\\_srhr.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2011/01/krywanio_international-example-handout-pack_srhr.pdf) BOSNIAN-CROATIAN-SERBIAN
- Performance-based Budgeting Manual by Marc Robinson
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual\\_eng.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual_eng.pdf) ENGLISH
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual\\_rus.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual_rus.pdf) RUSSIAN
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual\\_bos.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/pb-budgeting-manual_bos.pdf) BOSNIAN-CROATIAN-SERBIAN
- Moving towards a Strategic Advisory Approach on the Introduction of Results-oriented Budgeting by GIZ
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study\\_eng.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study_eng.pdf) ENGLISH
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study\\_rus.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study_rus.pdf) RUSSIAN
  - [http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study\\_bos.pdf](http://www.pempal.org/data/upload/files/2012/04/giz-study_bos.pdf) BOSNIAN-CROATIAN-SERBIAN
- OECD Policy Brief “Performance Budgeting – A Users’ Guide”
  - <http://www.oecd.org/gov/budgeting/seniorbudgetofficialsnetworkonperformanceandresults.htm> ENGLISH



## USEFUL SOURCES OF INDICATORS

The **World Development Indicators** available through [data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org) provides access to key development indicators in five languages: English, Spanish, French, Arabic and Chinese. These indicators are carefully drawn from officially recognized data sources and statistical partners. The full set of the Bank's indicators on development are also available in the data catalog using an interactive query tool with over 2,000 time series indicators, for over 200 economies, and in many cases for over 50 years. Excel spreadsheets and apps can be downloaded to access this data for iOS and Android tablets and mobile devices (<http://data.worldbank.org/apps> and <http://wdi.worldbank.org/tables>). It presents the most current and accurate global development data, and includes national, regional and global estimates.

Other useful sources include the **OECD Factbook**, first published in 2005, which is an annual OECD publication providing a global overview of major economic, social and environmental indicators, in a range of formats. Refer <http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/statistics>

The factbook enables comparisons for several indicators across many countries, including trends analysis in the following areas:

- Population and Migration
- Production and Income
- Globalisation
- Prices
- Energy
- Labour
- Science and Technology
- Environment
- Education
- Public Finance
- Quality of Life

**OECD** also produces **Government at a Glance**, a biennial snapshot of the quality of public governance in OECD countries which provides over 30 indicators describing key elements underlying government performance. (Refer [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2013\\_gov\\_glance-2013-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/governance/government-at-a-glance-2013_gov_glance-2013-en) ) The publication compares the size and reach of Government across OECD countries from the perspective of revenues, expenditures and employment . It also includes indicators for government policies and practices in integrity, e-government and open government, and reports on several composite indexes summarising key aspects of public management practices in human resource management, budgeting and regulatory management.

Performance indicators used to assess performance of member countries of the **European Union** (collected and monitored by **Eurostats**) are available from <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes> and also from



[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/a\\_to\\_z](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/a_to_z) Some examples of these are provided below.

**ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES** – these are not meant to be prescriptive and should be used as a guide only

## **SECTOR: HEALTH AND CARE OF OLD PEOPLE**<sup>3</sup>

### **Objective: Better health**

- Life expectancy (including gap between minority and non-minority populations)
- Infant/young child mortality (including gap between minority and non-minority populations)
- Incidence and prevalence of important preventable diseases and injury
- Potentially avoidable deaths

### **Objective: Focus on prevention**

- Risk factor prevalence
- Children with all developmental health checks (6, 12, 18 months, 4yrs)
- Cancer screening rates (breast, cervical, bowel)
- Proportion of babies who are low birthweight, incl. minority population status
- Immunisation rates for vaccines in the national schedule
- Public health program expenditure as a proportion of total health expenditure

### **Objective: Access**

- Health service use differentials
- Selected potentially preventable hospitalisations
- Waiting times for different types of medical procedures
- Treated prevalence rates for mental illness
- Residential and community aged care services per 1,000 pop aged 70+ yrs
- Out-of-pocket costs as a proportion of total service cost
- People deferring recommended treatment due to financial barriers

### **Objective: High quality—Appropriate**

- Proportion of pregnancies with an antenatal visit in the first trimester
- Survival of people diagnosed with cancer (5 year relative rates)
- In-hospital mortality for selected procedures
- Unplanned readmissions within 28 days of surgical/mental health admission
- Proportion of health/aged care services accredited

### **Objective: High quality—Safe**

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<sup>3</sup> See also <http://www.aihw.gov.au/health-indicators/> Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (a research institute), 2008, A set of performance indicators across the health and aged care system, prepared for Health Ministers based on research of best practice international health and aged care performance frameworks available at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=6442471955>



- Selected adverse events in acute and other care settings
- Independent peer review of surgical deaths
- Admitted adult patients assessed for risk of venous thromboembolism

**Objective: Patient-centered**

- Patient experience (based on domains of concern to patients)

**Objective: Efficiency/value for money**

- Cost per casemix-adjusted separation for acute care hospitals
- Total cost per medical specialist service

**Objective: Sustainable**

- Health/aged care workforce in/outflows as % of health workforce
- National and sub-national expenditure on health & aged care as % of GDP
- No. of accredited/filled clinical training positions
- Capital expenditure as a prop. of total health/ aged care expenditure
- Prop. of GDP (or health expenditure) spent on health research and development

**SECTOR: HEALTH<sup>4</sup>**

Source: Eurostats

**Objective: Access to care (including inequity in access to care) and inequalities of outcome**

Utilisation of medical care services

Self reported unmet need for medical care

Utilisation of dental care services

Self reported unmet need for dental care

The proportion of the population covered by health insurance

Life expectancy at birth, at age 45 and at age 65

Life expectancy by socio-economic status

Healthy life years

Healthy life years by socio-economic status

Self-perceived limitations in daily activities (activity restriction for at least the past 6 months)

Self-perceived general health

Infant mortality

Infant mortality by socio-economic status

**Objective: Quality of care: effectiveness, safety and centered on the patient**

Vaccination coverage in children

Perinatal mortality

Cancer screening (cervical, breast and colorectal)

Cancer survival rate (cervical, breast and colorectal)

Satisfaction with health care services

Influenza vaccination for adults over 65+

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<sup>4</sup> <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/health/introduction>



**Objective: Long-term sustainability: expenditure and efficiency**

Practicing physicians per 100 000 inhabitants

Nurses and midwives per 100 000 inhabitants

Public and private expenditure as % of GDP

Total expenditure on main types of activities or functions of care

Total health care expenditure per capita

Total health care as a % of GDP (and future projections)

Total long-term care health care expenditure as a percentage of GDP (and future projections)

Hospital inpatient discharges

Hospital daycases

Acute care bed occupancy rates

Average length of stay in hospital

Regular smokers

Alcohol consumption

Obesity

**SECTOR: YOUTH<sup>5</sup>**

The EU Youth Strategy (2010-18) has two overall objectives: to provide more and equal opportunities for young people in education and in the labour market; and to encourage young people to be active citizens and participate in society.

The strategy proposes initiatives in eight fields of action:

- education and training
- employment and entrepreneurship<sup>6</sup>
- health and well-being
- participation
- voluntary activities
- social inclusion
- youth and the world
- creativity and culture

These objectives and initiatives are monitored through the following indicators:

**General contextual indicators:**

Child population (0-14)

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<sup>5</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment\\_social\\_policy\\_equality/youth/indicators](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_social_policy_equality/youth/indicators)

<sup>6</sup> Eurostat is a partner in the OECD entrepreneurship programme (EIP) which collects internationally-comparable statistics on the process of identifying and starting a business venture. The aim of the EIP is to develop a list of indicators, standard definitions and concepts, to facilitate the collection of statistics in this domain. The challenge is to provide data that not only allows policy-makers and academics to understand better the rate and types of entrepreneurial activity, but also its impact (especially wealth creation, employment and productivity gains).





Youth population (15-29)

Ratio of young people in the total population (15-29)

Mean age of young people leaving the parental household

**Objective: Education and Training**

Early leavers from education and training

Tertiary education attainment

Young people (20-24) having at least completed upper secondary education

Learning at least two foreign languages

Employment and entrepreneurship

**Objective: Youth unemployment**

- Youth unemployment rate
- Long-term youth unemployment rate
- Youth unemployment ratio

Young employees with a temporary contract

Young people not in employment, education or training

**Objective: Health and well-being**

Regular smokers

Obesity

Causes of death of young people – suicide

Psychological distress

Injuries: road traffic self-reported accidents

**Objective: Social inclusion**

At-risk-of-poverty or exclusion rate (*union of the three sub-indicators below*):

At-risk-of-poverty rate (*sub-indicator 1*):

Severe material deprivation rate (*sub-indicator 2*):

Young people living in households with very low work intensity (*sub-indicator 3*):

Self-reported unmet need for medical care

**Objective: Youth participation: use of Internet**

Young people who use Internet for interaction with public authorities

Young people using Internet for accessing or posting opinions on websites (e.g. blogs, social networks etc.) for discussing civic and political issues (in the last three months)



## **SECTOR: PENSIONS**

**Objectives:** Pensions in the EU are governed by three main objectives - adequate pensions, sustainable pensions and modernised pensions - and its indicator portfolio is structured along these objectives. A sample are provided below and the full set is available at [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment\\_social\\_policy\\_equality/social\\_protection\\_social\\_inclusion/indicators/pension](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_social_policy_equality/social_protection_social_inclusion/indicators/pension)

Social protection expenditure, current, by function, gross and net  
Actual and Projected Social protection expenditures (% of GDP)  
Total Current Pension expenditure (% of GDP)  
Composition of income by source (pensions; other social benefits; earnings from work; other sources) and by income quintile for people aged 60+, 65+, 75+  
Median relative income ratio of elderly people  
Employment rate of older workers  
At-risk-of-poverty rate of elderly people  
Risk of poverty of pensioners  
Median relative income ratio of elderly people (60+)  
Old-age dependency ratio (current and projected for 2010, 2030, 2050) - ESTAT  
Evolution of life expectancy at birth and at ages 60 and 65, by gender (current and projected)  
Pension system dependency ratio (Number of pensioners relative to contributors, current and projected up to 2050)  
Contribution to public and private pension schemes (Pension contributions to public pension schemes as a share of GDP, current and projected to 2050)

## **SECTOR: SOCIAL EXCLUSION<sup>7</sup>**

**Objective:** Poverty to be reduced by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020.

### **Indicators monitored:**

Number of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion  
Number of people living in households with very low work intensity  
Number of people at risk of poverty after social transfers  
Number of severely materially deprived

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<sup>7</sup> [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income\\_social\\_inclusion\\_living\\_conditions/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/income_social_inclusion_living_conditions/introduction)



## **SECTOR: EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND TRAINING**<sup>8</sup>

The overall objective for employment in the EU is to improve employment rate for population aged 20-64 with target of 75% employed. Thus the indicator monitored to determine if this objective is being achieved is the Employment rate – age group 20-64. There are also sub-objectives related to this sector targeted at employment of youth, marginalized groups etc.

Objectives for education and training sector are aimed at achieving the Education and Training 2020 strategy by<sup>9</sup>:

- Improving equity in education and training;
- Promoting efficiency in education and training;
- Making lifelong learning a reality;
- Key competencies among young people;
- Modernising school education,
- Modernising vocational education and training (the Copenhagen process);
- Modernising higher education (the Bologna process);
- Employability.

Some benchmarks related to these objectives have been set. 8 benchmarks have been defined for 2020:<sup>10</sup>

- An average of at least 15 % of adults should participate in lifelong learning
- The share of low-achieving 15-year olds in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15 %
- The share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40 %
- The share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10 %
- At least 95 % of children between 4 years old and the age for starting compulsory primary-education should participate in early childhood education
- An EU average of at least 20 % of higher education graduates should have had a period of higher education-related study or training (including work placements) abroad, representing a minimum of 15 ECTS credits or lasting a minimum of three months.
- An EU average of at least 6% of 18-34-year-olds with an initial vocational education and training (VET) qualification should have had an initial VET-related study or training period (including work placements) abroad lasting a minimum of two weeks, or less if documented by Europass.

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<sup>8</sup> To monitor progress in implementing the employment guidelines within the context of the Europe 2020 strategy a joint assessment framework (JAF) has been developed by the European Commission, the Employment Committee (EMCO), and the Social Protection Committee (SPC). The JAF is an indicator-based assessment system. It uses a series of indicators to measure the current situation and trends through time in Member States. Most of the indicators for monitoring and analysis of the employment guidelines are provided by Eurostat. Refer <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/data/database>

<sup>9</sup> 29 indicators were used for monitoring progress in the sector of education and training from 2003 to 2006, with 20 of those selected for monitoring beyond 2006.

<sup>10</sup> Source:

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment\\_social\\_policy\\_equality/education\\_training](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_social_policy_equality/education_training)



- The share of employed graduates (20-34 year olds) having left education and training no more than three years before the reference year should be at least 82% .  
Data for the two latter benchmarks on learning mobility are not yet available. Some test data are expected in 2015.

To monitor the achievement of these objectives and benchmarks the following indicators are collected and monitored:

Age of teachers (% of teachers aged over 50 by primary, secondary)  
Number of young people  
Ratio of pupils to teaching staff  
Completion of upper secondary education  
% of students with low reading literacy proficiency (Program for International Student Assessment - PISA)  
Performance in reading of 15 year olds (PISA)  
Performance in mathematics of 15 year olds (PISA)  
Performance in science of 15 year olds (PISA)  
Participation in education and training of initially low qualified people  
Students enrolled in Mathematics, Science and Technology (MST) as a proportion of all students  
Graduates in MST as a % of all graduates  
Total number of tertiary MST graduates (growth)  
Number of graduates in MST per 1000 inhabitants  
Public expenditure on education  
Private expenditure on educational institutions  
Enterprise expenditure on continuing vocational training  
Total expenditure on educational institutions per pupil, in PPS  
Total expenditure on educational institutions per pupil, compared to GDP  
Participation in lifelong learning, population 25-64, all, low  
Participation in continuing vocational training, all enterprises  
Participation in continuing vocational training, training enterprises  
Participation rates in education, students aged 15-24  
Share of early school leavers in population 18-24  
Distribution of pupils by number of foreign languages learned  
Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil  
Inward/outward mobility of teachers and trainers, Erasmus+ Leonardo  
Inward/outward mobility of Erasmus students and Leonardo trainees  
Foreign tertiary students as a % of all students enrolled, by nationality  
Percentage of the students of the country of origin enrolled abroad

## **SECTOR: ECONOMY**

**Objectives:** There are a number of objectives to be observed by EU member countries in regards to managing the public finances and economy to achieve fiscal stability and minimize the



risk of accumulation of unsustainable public debt. On 2 March 2012, 25 EU member states (excluding the UK and Czech Republic) ratified the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in the Economic and Monetary Union (ie Fiscal Stability Treaty) which came into force January 2013.<sup>11</sup>

The provisions of the Treaty include:

- The budgetary position must respect a country-specific medium-term objective as defined in the Stability and Growth Pact with a lower limit of a “structural deficit” of 0.5% of GDP but with the time-frame fixed with due account of country specific sustainability risks.
- The lower limit for the structural deficit may be increased to 1% once the public debt is lower than 60% of GDP.
- The speed of reduction of the deficit is fixed at one-twentieth of the gap between the actual deficit and the limit.
- In the case of failure on behalf of a contracting party to comply with the recommendation, a procedure may be launched with the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), which can impose a sanction not exceeding 0.1% of its GDP.

Specific indicators to measure the achievement of these benchmarks include the structural deficit, the public debt as a % of GDP and deficit figures for examples. Other broader related indicators for the economy sector include:

GDP in volume

Private final consumption in volume

Investments in volume

International trade balance

Current account- Total

Inflation (HICP all items)

Unemployment rate – Total

Unemployment rate - 15-24 years

Unemployment rate - above 24 years

Labour Cost Index

Employment

Industrial producer prices

Industrial production

Construction production

Retail trade deflated turnover

Government deficit/surplus

General government gross debt

Economic Sentiment indicator

3 months Interest rate

Long term government bond yields

Euro-dollar exchange rate

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<sup>11</sup> Source: JØRGEN MORTENSEN (2013) <http://www.ceps.be/book/eu%E2%80%99s-economic-policy-architecture-after-ratification-fiscal-stability-treaty>



## **SECTOR: AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT**

Agricultural objectives in the EU include those to protect the environment, facilitate sustainable farming practices, ensure food safety, security and animal welfare as well as promoting rural development. The EU has a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). In the CAP, emphasis is placed on reducing the risks of environmental degradation and enhancing the sustainability of agro-ecosystems through

- Cross-compliance criteria on agricultural market measures – as a condition of receiving direct payments, farmers must comply with certain requirements, including some related to environmental protection
- Targeted agri-environmental measures – as part of Rural Development programmes, agri-environmental payments are available to farmers who commit to agri-environmental management schemes for a minimum 5-year period. In its Communication [COM\(2006\) 508 final](#) in 2006, the European Commission adopted 28 agri-environmental indicators (AEIs) to assess the interaction between the CAP and the environment. These are reproduced above and can be found at [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri\\_environmental\\_indicators/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction)

Specific objectives also apply on the environment regarding emission levels and targets as part of ratification of international climate change protocols.

### **Objectives:**

Reduce greenhouse gas emissions with a target of 20% reduction compared to 1990

Increase share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption with a target increase to 20% share in total

Improve energy efficiency with a target of 20% improvement

### **Indicators monitored:**

Greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels (EU target reduction by 20%)

% share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (EU target increased to 20%)

Million tonnes of oil equivalent primary and final energy consumption (EU target energy efficiency should improve by 20%)

### **Objective: To identify pressures and benefits**

Pollution: gross nitrogen balance, risk of pollution by phosphorus, pesticide risk, ammonia emissions, greenhouse gas emissions,

Resource depletion: water abstraction, soil erosion, genetic diversity

Benefits: high nature value farmland, production of renewable energy

### **Objective: To measure environment impact on biodiversity, natural resources and landscape**

Population trends of farmland birds

Soil quality

Water quality – Nitrate pollution, Pesticide pollution



Landscape – state and diversity

**Objectives related to responses to public policy, technology and skills, market signals and attitudes**

Agri-environmental commitments

Agricultural areas under specific policy

Area under organic farming

**Objectives: To identify and monitor driving forces**

Use of inputs: Consumption of pesticides, Mineral fertiliser consumption, Irrigation, Energy Use

Land Use: Land use change, cropping/livestock patterns

Farm management practices

Trends: intensification/extensification, specialization, risk of land abandonment

**SECTOR: TRANSPORT**

The basis of EU transport policy is the 2011 EU White Paper entitled : 'Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system'. Transport plays a prominent economic role because it conveys goods and services to customers; and passengers to work, school or for shopping and leisure activities.<sup>12</sup>

The European Commission adopted a roadmap of 40 concrete initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050.

By 2050, key objectives will include (for example)<sup>13</sup>:

- A 50% shift of medium distance intercity passenger and freight journeys from road to rail and waterborne transport.
- All of which will contribute to a 60% cut in transport emissions by the middle of the century.

Thus to measure the achievement of these objectives, it is necessary to collect and monitor indicators related to use of different modes of transport. There are also numerous other indicators collected and monitored in relation to transport efficiency, safety, access.<sup>14</sup>

**Indicators monitored:**

Emissions by transport mode

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<sup>12</sup> Source: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/transport/introduction>

<sup>13</sup> Full list of objectives available at <http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/futurium/en/content/transport-2050-commission-outlines-ambitious-plan-increase-mobility-and-reduce-emissions>

<sup>14</sup> Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/road/index_en.htm)



### **Regional transport statistics**

Maritime transport of passengers by regions  
Maritime transport of freight by regions  
Air transport of passengers by regions  
Air transport of freight by regions  
Rail transport of passengers by regions  
Rail transport of freight by regions  
Motorways network by regions

### **Transport, volume and split between transport modes**

Volume of freight transport relative to GDP  
Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP  
Modal split of passenger transport  
Modal split of freight transport

### **Railway transport**

Total length of railway lines  
Rail transport of passengers  
Goods transport by rail

### **Road Transport**

Total length of motorways  
Motorisation rate  
Goods transport by road  
People killed in road accidents

### **Inland waterways transport**

Goods transport by inland waterways

### **Maritime transport**

Sea transport of goods

### **Air transport**

Air transport of passengers  
Air transport of goods

From the World Bank Development Indicators - [data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org) - the following transport-related indicators are available for over 200 economies:

- Air transport, freight (million ton-km);
- Air transport, passengers carried;
- Air transport, registered carrier departures worldwide;
- Burden of customs procedure, WEF (1=extremely inefficient to 7=extremely efficient);
- Container port traffic (TEU: 20 foot equivalent units);





- Liner shipping connectivity index (maximum value in 2004 = 100);
- Motor vehicles (per 1,000 people);
- Passenger cars (per 1,000 people);
- Pump price for diesel fuel (US\$ per liter);
- Pump price for gasoline (US\$ per liter);
- Quality of port infrastructure, WEF (1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards);
- Rail lines (total route-km);
- Railways, goods transported (million ton-km);
- Railways, passengers carried (million passenger-km);
- Road density (km of road per sq. km of land area);
- Road sector diesel fuel consumption (kt of oil equivalent);
- Road sector diesel fuel consumption per capita (kt of oil equivalent);
- Road sector energy consumption (% of total energy consumption);
- Road sector energy consumption (kt of oil equivalent);
- Road sector energy consumption per capita (kt of oil equivalent);
- Road sector gasoline fuel consumption (kt of oil equivalent);
- Road sector gasoline fuel consumption per capita (kt of oil equivalent);
- Roads, goods transported (million ton-km);
- Roads, passengers carried (million passenger-km);
- Roads, paved (% of total roads);
- Roads, total network (km);
- Vehicles (per km of road)



## Annex 1:

### NATIONAL PROGRAMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The budget system of the Russian Federation has three tiers: federal (federal budget), regional (budgets of 83 subjects of the Russian Federation), and local (budgets of 22,955 municipal entities, including: 1,816 municipal districts, 517 city areas, 1,672 urban localities and 18,693 rural localities, and intra-city municipal divisions of the federal cities of Moscow (146) and Saint-Petersburg (111)).

In 2000, the Budget Code of the Russian Federation came into force defining major approaches to organization of the budget process at all tiers of the budget system of the Russian Federation. It gradually introduced various instruments providing for implementation of budget reforms, including program budgeting.

In 2010-2013 the Russian Federation formulated and stipulated in legal acts to start implementation of basic methodological approaches to national program budgeting at the federal level. At present, the Government of the Russian Federation has approved a list of 42 national programs of the Russian Federation covering the main fields (areas) of executive federal bodies' activities. (Refer to **Annex 2** for a list of the indicators for these programs).

The 2014 federal budget and 2015 and 2016 plans have been drawn up for the first time not only by institutions, but also based on 39 national programs approved by the Government of the Russian Federation. The share of program expenditure in the 2014 federal budget will make up 58.6%. After adoption of the national programs "Developing the Pension System in the Russian Federation", "Ensuring National Defense Capability" and "Social and Economic Development of the Arctic Zone of the Russian Federation by 2020", the share of program expenditure in the federal budget will exceed 90 per cent.

Since 2014, the subjects of the Russian Federation and municipal divisions can choose to apply budgeting approach based on the structure of national (municipal) programs. Some of the regions have already done a lot of work to move towards national program budgeting: as of 2013, legal acts on the order of development and implementation of national programs were adopted by 45 subjects of the Russian Federation.

Within the National Program of the Russian Federation "Enabling Efficient and Accountable Regional and Municipal Finance Management, Improving Budget Sustainability for the Subjects of the Russian Federation", the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation provides subsidies from the federal budget by tender on implementation of regional programs on improving performance of public spending, including, among others, activities on implementation of program budgeting at the regional and local levels. In the 2014 federal budget and 2015 and 2016 plans, provisions for these subsidies make up 950 million rubles yearly.

For the future, there are plans to update the methodology and practice of budgeting national programs of the Russian Federation, subjects of the Russian Federation and municipal programs.



**Annex 2**

**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

№	Indicators
<b>001.</b>	<b>State Program “Health Care Development”</b>
	Overall death-rate (per 1000 population)
	Maternal mortality (number of cases per 100 thousand of live births)
	Infant mortality (number of cases per 1000 of live births)
	Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (per 100 thousand population)
	Mortality from road traffic accidents (per 100 thousand population)
	Tumor related mortality (including from malignant tumors) (per 100 thousand population)
	Tuberculosis mortality (per 100 thousand population)
	Alcohol consumption (reported in absolute alcohol) (liters per capita per year)
	Tobacco consumption among adult population (percentage)
	Tobacco consumption among children and teens (percentage)
	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100 thousand population)
	Doctors sufficiency (per 10 thousand population)
<b>002.</b>	<b>State Program “Education” for 2013 - 2020</b>
	Share of population at the age of 5-18 years covered by education in the total number of population at the age of 5-18 years, %
	Accessibility of preschool education (ratio of the number of children at the age of 3-7 years who have possibility to get preschool education services to the number of children at the age of 3-7 years adjusted to the number of children at the age of 5-7 years attending school, %)
	Ratio of the average score for the unified final exam (per 1 subject) in 10 percent of schools with the best results of the unified final exam to the average score of the unified final exam (per 1 subject) in 10 percent of schools with the worst results of the unified final exam



	Share of the number of pupils in state (municipal) general educational institutions who have possibility to study in accordance with the main modern requirements in the total number of pupils, %
	Share of the number of graduates from full-time vocational schools employed in accordance with the obtained profession within the first year after the graduation in the total number of graduates, %
	Coverage by continuous education (share of employed population at the age of 25-65 years who upgraded their skills and (or) were retrained in the total number of employed population of this age group) , %
	Share of the number of young people at the age of 14-30 participating in the activity of youth organizations in the total number of young people at the age of 14-30, %
<b>003.</b>	<b>State Program «Social Support»</b>
	Aggregate birth rate
	Share of population with the income lower than minimum subsistence level in the total number of population, %
	Share of citizens who received social services in the social institutions in the total number of citizens who requested social services, %
<b>004.</b>	<b>State Program “Accessibility” for 2011 - 2015</b>
	Share of social, transport and engineering infrastructure facilities accessible for disabled people and people with special needs in the total number of priority facilities, %
	Share of the Medical and Social Examination Service offices equipped with specialized diagnostic equipment, %
	Share of general educational institutions accessible for disabled persons, %
<b>005.</b>	<b>State Program «Accessible and Comfortable Housing and Utilities Services for the citizens of the Russian Federation»</b>
	Annual housing commissioning, mln sq meters



	Annual commissioning of economy class housing, mln sq meters
	Share of families wishing to improve their housing conditions who have accessible and comfortable housing, % on cumulative basis
	Reduction of the average value of one square meter of housing at the primary market with due account for deflator index for “construction” in the respective year, % of the level in 2012
	Number of provided mortgage housing loans, thousand of units
<b>007.</b>	<b>State Program “Facilitation of Employment”</b>
	Share of unemployed citizens looking for jobs for 12 and more months in the total number of unemployed registered in employment services, %
	Number of equipped jobs for disabled persons, thousands of jobs
	Number of professional standards developed in accordance with economy requirements.
<b>008.</b>	<b>State Program “Ensuring Public Order and Combatting Crime”</b>
	Number of grave and especially grave crimes for which criminal cases were suspended for the first time in accordance with para 1-3, part 1, Article 208 of the Russian Federation Criminal Code (number of unsolved grave and especially grave crimes) relative to 2011, %
	Number of grave and especially grave crimes committed in the streets, squares and parks, relative to 2011, %
	Social risk (number of people died in road traffic accidents, per 100 thousand population)
	Confidence of citizens in the protection of their personal and property interests (share of positive answers among the respondents), %
	Share of compensated damage in the actual damage in the criminal cases closed by investigator, %
<b>009.</b>	<b>State Program “Combatting Illegal Drug Trafficking”</b>



	Share of registered grave and especially grave crimes related to illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursor or analogs, superpotent substances for which criminal cases are being proceeded by drug enforcement agencies in the total number of registered crimes related with illicit trafficking of drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursor or analogs, superpotent substances for which criminal cases are being proceeded by drug enforcement agencies, %
<b>010.</b>	<b>State Program “Protection of Population and Territories in Case of Emergency Situation, Fire Safety and Water Safety”</b>
	Number of destructive events (number of emergency situations, fires, water accidents), not more (thousand units)
	Number of deaths, injuries, and victims of emergencies, fires and water accidents, not more (thousands persons)
	Number of persons saved in emergencies fires and water accidents, not fewer (thousands persons)
<b>011.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Culture and Tourism”</b>
	Number of visits of cultural organizations relative to 2010, %
	Share of cultural heritage sites in satisfactory condition in the total number of cultural heritage sites of federal, regional and local (municipal) importance, %
	Growth of the number of cultural and educational events organized by the cultural organization in the educational institutions relative to 2012, %
	Increase of the laureate numbers at international cultural contests and festivals relative to 2012, %
	Growth of the number of visitors in tourism services that include accommodation relative to 2012, %
<b>012.</b>	<b>State Program “Environment Protection” for 2012 - 2020</b>
	Pollutants emissions from stationary sources per GDP unit, tons per mln of roubles of GDP



	Number of towns with high and very high level of air pollution.
	Number of population residing in unfavorable ecological conditions (in towns with high and very high level of air pollution (air pollution index over 7), mln of people
	Volume of generated wastes of all classes of hazard per unit of GDP, tons per mln of roubles of GDP
	Number of population residing in the territories with unfavorable environmental situation, subject to negative impact related with the past economic and other activity, thousand of persons
	Area of the Russian Federation covered by specially protected natural reservations of all levels, %
<b>013.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Physical Culture and Sport”</b>
	Share of Russian Federation citizens that regularly go in for sports in the total number of population, %
	Level of coverage of the population by sport facilities basing on one time acceptance rate including disabled people and people with special needs, %
	Share of Russian athletes who became winners of Olympic games in the total number of Russian athletes, %
	Proper preparation and holding of the 27 <sup>th</sup> Summer Universiade in Kazan in 2013, XXII Winter Olympic Games and XI Winter Paralympic Games in Sochi in 2014, FIFA World Football Championship in 2018 and FIFA Confederation Cup in 2017 in the Russian Federation, %
	Share of sport sites to be used for sport purposes after the 27 <sup>th</sup> Summer Universiade of 2013 in Kazan in the total number of sport sites of the 27 <sup>th</sup> Summer Universiade of 2013 in Kazan, %
	Share of Olympic sport sites in Sochi used for sport purposes after the Olympic Games in the total number of Olympic sport sites, %
<b>014.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Science and Technologies”</b>



	Share of Russia in the total number of publications in international scientific journals indexed in the WEB of Science database (percentage)
	Number of publications of Russian authors in scientific journals indexed in Scopus data base, per 100 researches (units)
	Number of quotation per 1 publication of Russian researchers in scientific journals indexed in WEB of Science data base (units)
	Inventors activity coefficient (number of applications for patents in Russia per 10 thousand population) (units)
	Share of publications of Russian scientists co-authored with foreign scientists in scientific journals indexed in Scopus data base (percent)
<b>015.</b>	<b>State Program “Economic Development and Innovative Economy”</b>
	Russian position in the World Bank Doing Business rating, place
	Share of organizations implementing technical innovations in the total number of organizations, %
	Share of the average number of employed at micro-, small- and medium enterprises in the total number of employed population, %
	Level of RF citizens satisfaction by the quality of state and municipal services, %
	Level of accessibility to official statistics, %
<b>016.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Industry and Increase of its Competitiveness”</b>
	Productivity output growth rate, year-to-year, %
	Production dynamics relative to 2011, %
	Labor productivity growth rate, year-to-year, %
	Investments growth rate in comparable prices, year-to-year, %
<b>017.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Aircraft Industry for 2013 – 2025”</b>
	Value added of the aircraft industry, thousands roubles
	Number of produced military and civil airplanes, units





	Number of produced military and civil helicopters, units
	Number of produced military and civil aircraft engines, units
	Number of produced engines for ground-based and ship-board gas turbine installations, units
	Net sales profitability of aircraft industrial companies, %
<b>018.</b>	<b>State Program “Shipbuilding Development in 2013 – 2030”</b>
	Increase of output value of the Russian shipbuilding industry relative to 2011, %
	Increase of civil output of the Russian shipbuilding industry, %
	Labor productivity growth (output per one worker) in the civil sector of the industry relative to 2011, %
	Share of renovated and new fixed assets of shipbuilding yards, %
	Share of the Russian civil shipbuilding value at the global market, %
<b>019.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Electronic and Radioelectronic Industry for 2013 – 2025”</b>
	Share of domestic radioelectronic products at the priority segments of the domestic market, %
	Share of innovative products of radioelectronic industry, %
	Number of local and foreign patents received by scientific organizations and their specialists during the record period relative to the number of researchers in scientific institutions, %
	Share of renovated and new fixed assets in the sector, %
<b>020.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry for 2013 – 2020”</b>
	Increase of high-tech products share in the total output volume of the sector relative to 2011, %
	Medicines and medical products export volume, bln roubles



	Investments into R&D in production of pharmaceutical and medical products, bln roubles
	Utilization of intellectual property assets in pharmaceutical and medical sector, units
<b>021.</b>	<b>State Program “Space Activities of Russia for 2013-2020”</b>
	Number of spacecrafts launched for state needs, units
	Total number of spacecrafts as part of orbit groups used for state needs, units
	Share of spacecrafts with the world class characteristics in the total number of spacecrafts of orbit groups, %
	Annual total amount of commissioned fixed assets including ground based space infrastructure, %
	Satisfaction level by spaceport “Vostochnyi” readiness for payload launch and by efficacy of ground based space infrastructure and spacecrafts, %
	Output value of space system engineering sector relative to 2011, %
	Labor productivity at space sector enterprises relative to 2011, %
	Satisfaction of the state and population needs for communication and broadcasting channels, %
	Completeness of space data provided to the consumers of Earth's remote sensing, %
	Completeness of space data for hydrometeorology, %
<b>023.</b>	<b>State Program “Information Society” (2011-2020)</b>
	Place of the Russian Federation in the international rating for IT development index
	Share of citizens receiving state and municipal services in electronic form, %



<b>024.</b>	<b>State Program “Transport Network Development”</b>
	Transport intensity of the GDP (relative to 2011), %
	Transport mobility of population (relative to 2011), %
	Export of transport services (relative to 2011), %
	Number of transport-related accidents (relative to 2011), %
<b>025.</b>	<b>State Program of Agriculture Development and Regulation of Agricultural, Raw Materials and Food Market for 2013-2020</b>
	Index of agricultural production in all categories of farms (in comparable prices), %
	Crop production index (in comparable prices), %
	Cattle breeding index (in comparable prices), %
	Food products, including beverages production index (in comparable prices), %
	Index of physical volume of investments into agricultural fixed assets , %
	Agricultural organizations profitability (with due account of subsidies), %
	Average monthly nominal wage in agricultural sector (in agricultural organizations not qualified as small-business), roubles
<b>026.</b>	<b>State Program “Fishing Sector Development”</b>
	Water biological resources production output, thousand tons
	Production of fish and processed and canned fish products, thousand tons
	Increase of valuable biological water resources discharge into natural waters and water reservoirs (relative to 2011), %
	Share of domestic food fish products and the domestic market, %
	Per capita fish and fish products consumption in Russian Federation, kg
<b>027.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of Foreign Economic Activity”</b>
	Export of goods growth rate (percent, 2011=100%)



	Growth rate of non-energy products export (percent, 2011=100%)
	Share of machinery, equipment and means of transport in the total volume of goods export (percentage)
	Export goods diversification rate (from 1 to 96)
	Growth rate of exporting organizations number (percent, 2011=100%)
	Growth rate of mutual trade of non-energy related goods among Customs Union state – members (percent, 2011=100%)
	Place of Russia in the leading international ratings on quality and efficiency of foreign economic regulatory environment:
	Doing Business research by the World Bank – conditions for transborder trade
	World Economic Forum rating – customs procedures efficiency
<b>028.</b>	<b>State Program “Reproduction and Utilization of Natural Resources”</b>
	Growth of small-scale geological exploration defined as percentage of the Russian territory and of its continental shelf, %
	Compensation of main types of natural resources exploration by increment of reserves, %
	Share of licenses implemented without deviations from license agreement conditions in the total number of licenses for mineral resources exploration and production, %
	Water yield increase in water reservoirs and multipurpose water-resources systems, %
	Water intensity of the GDP, in cubic meters per thousand roubles of GDP in the prices of 2007
	Ratio of actual number of hunting resources to estimated amount of hunting resources. By types:
	Elk, %
	Boar, %
	Roe, %
	Red Deer, %
	Reindeer, %
<b>029.</b>	<b>State Program “Forestry Development” for 2013 – 2020</b>



	Share of forest areas dropped out from the wooded areas as a result of fires, impact of hazardous organisms, logging and other factors of the total wooded area, %
	Share of forest lands of the total territory of the Russian Federation, %
	Share of valuable forest range of total area of wooded territories, %
	Ratio of actual logging amount to the allowed amount of timber removal, %
<b>030.</b>	<b>State Program “Energy Efficiency and Energy Sector Development”</b>
	Reduction of GDP energy intensity, ton of reference fuel /mln roubles
	Share of technological innovation costs in the total amount of production costs of shipped goods, performed works and provided services, %
	Oil refining efficiency, %
	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, mln tons equivalent CO2
	Share of organizations introducing technological innovations in the total number of organizations, %
	Internal costs on R&D relative to the income of enterprises implementing innovative development programs, %
<b>033.</b>	<b>State Program “Regional Policy and Federative Relations”</b>
	Ratio of economic development rates growth (disposable income of population, investments into fixed assets, tax and non-tax revenues of the consolidated budget of the Russian Federation constituent) for 10 constituents of the Russian Federation with the highest indicators and 10 constituents of the Russian Federation with the lowest indicators, times
	Share of citizens of the Russian Federation considering themselves ethnical Russians, %
	Level of tolerant attitude towards representatives of other nationalities, %
	Share of citizens who positively assess interethnic relations, %
	Share of constituents of the Russian Federation implementing regional programs aimed at strengthening civil unity and harmonization of interethnic relations, %



	Number of participants of the State Program to Assist Voluntary Resettlement of Compatriots Living Abroad to the Russian, persons.
<b>034.</b>	<b>State Program “Social and Economic Development of Far East and Baikal Region”</b>
	Growth rate of Gross Regional Product (GRP), year-to-year, %
	Index of production, % of the previous year
	Share of manufacture in the structure of GRP, %
	Workforce productivity growth rate, year-to-year, %
	Physical volume of investments index in comparable prices, year-to-year, %
	Export growth index in comparable prices, year-to-year, %
	Wage level relative to the average level in Russia, %
<b>035.</b>	<b>State Program “Development of North Caucasus Federal District” until 2025</b>
	Gross Regional Product (GRP) in North Caucasus Federal District, bln roubles
	Average annual unemployment level (according to the International Labour Organization methodology), %
	Tax and non-tax revenues of consolidated budgets of the Russian Federation constituents, bln roubles
	Investment into fixed assets (except for budget investments) in North Caucasus Federal District, bln roubles
	Average per capita income, roubles per month
<b>036.</b>	<b>State Program “Creation of conditions for efficient and responsible management of regional and municipal finances, increase of sustainability of Russian Federation constituents”</b>
	Number of Russian Federation constituents where the share of transfers from the federal budget (except for grants and subsidies from the Investment Fund) exceeds 60 percent, units
	Share of arrears in the consolidated budget expenditures of the Russian Federation constituents, %



	Share of target programs in the consolidated budget expenditures of the Russian Federation constituents, %
	Number of the Russian Federation constituents where violations of budget legislation were revealed, units
	Fiscal capacity growth rate in 10 least affluent constituents of the Russian Federation (on cumulative basis to 2012), %
	Number of the Russian Federation constituents with high and adequate quality of regional finance management, units
<b>037.</b>	<b>State Program “Social and Economic Development of Kaliningrad Region”</b>
	Gross regional product per capita, thousands roubles
	Investments into fixed assets (except for budget investments) per capita, roubles
	Tax revenues in the consolidated budget of Kaliningrad region, bln roubles
	Unemployment level (according to the International Labour Organization methodology) on average within a year, %
	Per capita income of population, roubles per month
	Labor productivity of one employed person
<b>038.</b>	<b>State Program “Federal Property Management”</b>
	Share of federal property management objects for which target function is defined, including:
	Federal state unitary enterprises
	Business companies the shares of which are under federal ownership
	Entities of the Russian Treasury
	Federal state institutions
	Percentage of annually reduced number of joint-stock companies with state ownership relative to previous year
	Percentage of annual reduction of federal state unitary enterprises relative to the previous year



	Sales of large investment-attractive entities through public offering of shares (entities set for sale by the Decisions of the President of the Russian Federation and/or the Government of the Russian Federation within the current year) (stock-exchange transactions and strategic sales)
	Percentage of federal budget revenues from federal property management except for privatization proceeds (total)
	Percentage reduction of land owned by the Russian Treasury relative to 2012 (except for the lands withdrawn from economic turnover)
	Percentage reduction of the number of entities owned by the Russian Treasury (except for land) relative to 2012 (except for entities of exclusive ownership of the Russian Federation)
	Share of federal property entities registered in the federal property registry in the total number of revealed and subject to registration entities (within the current year)
	Share of e-services in the total number of services provided by the Federal Agency for State Property Management
<b>039.</b>	<b>State Program “Public Finance Management and Financial Markets Regulation”</b>
	Non-oil and gas budget deficit relative to GDP, % (subject to update in view of forecasts of Russian Federation social and economic development)
	State debt of the Russian Federation, % GDP (subject to update in view of forecasts of Russian Federation social and economic development)
	Coverage of federal budget allocations by performance indicators, %
	Maximum number of man-hours spent for the activity related with tax payment by SMEs (as part of Doing Business survey (tax administration section)), hours.





	Long-term credit rating of the Russian Federation by leading international rating agencies (Standart & Poor's, Fitch Ratings, Moody's), rating position
	Open Budget Index defined by International Budget Partnership, scores.
	Average quality index of financial management by main administrators of the federal budget funds, %
<b>041.</b>	<b>State Program "Foreign Policy Activity"</b>
	Number of states with which the Russian Federation maintains diplomatic and consular relations, units
	Consular activities related with provision of services to Russian citizens, thousand units
	Consular activities related with provision of services to foreign citizens, thousand units
	Number of international and interstate organizations and associations through which foreign policy of the Russian Federation is carried out and to which contribution payments are made, units
	Full execution of expenditure obligations of the Russian Federation resulting from international agreements and decisiona made with participation of the Russian Federation and subject to financing from the federal budget, %
	Share of countries where Federal Agency for International Humanitarian Cooperation works in the total number of countries of the world, %
<b>042.</b>	<b>State Program "Justice"</b>
	Ratio of the number of bar attorneys to the total population of the Russian Federation, %
	Ratio of the number of registered notaries to the total population of the Russian Federation, %
	Amount of forensic examinations and legal enquiries (in monetary terms, mln roubles)
	Share of executed enforcement proceedings, %



	Number of penitentiary institutions where incarceration conditions are in line with the Russian Federation legislation, units
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