HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs

European statistical programme (ESP)

Lead DG: ESTAT

I. Overview

What the programme is about?

Political decision-makers and actors in the market constantly need statistics in order to take fact-based decisions and to monitor and evaluate their implementation. In order to provide an essential infrastructure for democracies and modern economies to function soundly and efficiently, statistics must be reliable, timely and independent of political influence. Together with the national statistical institutes and other national authorities responsible in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, Eurostat has created a partnership collectively called the European Statistical System (ESS).

The European statistical programme (ESP) as laid down in Regulation (EU) 99/2013 (¹) provides the framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for a period corresponding to that of the multiannual financial framework. The statistics produced within the framework of the ESP are indispensable for EU decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of key initiatives such as the Investment Plan for Europe, the European Pillar of Social Rights, the European Agenda on Migration, or the Energy Union.

The ESP is designed to provide quality statistical information in a timely manner while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields. It serves the needs of the wide range of users of European statistics, including decision-makers, researchers, businesses and European citizens in general, in a cost-effective manner without unnecessary duplication of effort.

EU added value of the programme

Only a coordinated approach to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics as provided for in the ESP guarantees the required coherence, comparability and common quality standards of the statistics that are relevant for EU activities. The programme delivers EU added value by providing trustworthy statistics while maintaining the balance between the needs of a wide range of users and the response burden on citizens and business. Moreover, EU added value is generated through the sharing of knowledge and 'best practices' across Member States and the development of new technologies, common tools and collaborative networks in the ESS with a view to taking advantage of possible synergies and avoiding duplication of effort, thus paving the way for a modern statistical production system equipped to meet future challenges.

Implementation mode

Directorate-General for European statistics (DG ESTAT) is responsible for the programme implementation. The programme is implemented through direct management

II. Programme Implementation Update

Implementation status (2017-2019)

The Annual Work Programme for 2019 referred to the second year to implement the extended European statistical programme (ESP) to 2020. The extension paved the way for a range of ambitious actions to give the ESS greater capacity and flexibility. In addressing high-level requests from policy-makers, the ESP extension included measures for higher-quality, timelier statistics to support the Commission's 10 political priorities and the European Parliament's political agenda. The 2019 work programme also aimed at advancing towards the completion of the European Statistical System Vision 2020 strategy. The strategy was adopted to cope with the challenges that the production of official statistics faced and identifies five key areas in which common action is needed in order for European statistics to be 'fit for the future': user needs, data sources, quality assurance, partnership, dissemination and communication. The strategy is progressing with the implementation of common projects carried out in the ESS, to be completed in 2020.

In 2019, 96.9 % of planned outputs were achieved or were on target. Those outputs with a status other than 'Achieved / On target' have been analysed in detail. None of them put at risk the fulfilment of the ESP objectives. The causes included dependency on contractors; issues related to priority, resource, and IT matters.
Corrective actions were identified and have been implemented. These actions included reviewing the IT planning procedure, in particular IT prioritisation and HR allocation.

(¹)   [Regulation (EU) No 99/2013](#)

Key achievements

Providing the European Union with statistics at European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions is a key task. Democratic societies do not function properly without a solid basis of reliable and objective statistics. On one hand, decision-makers at EU level, in Member States, in local government and in business need statistics to make those decisions. On the other hand, the public and media need statistics for an accurate picture of contemporary society and to evaluate the performance of politicians and others. While national statistics are important for national purposes in Member States, EU statistics are essential for decisions and evaluation at European level. Statistics can answer many questions: Is society heading in the direction promised by politicians? Is unemployment up or down? Are there more CO2 emissions compared to ten years ago? How many women go to work? How is your country's economy performing compared to other EU Member States? Furthermore, international statistics are a way of getting to know your neighbours in Member States and countries outside the EU. They are an important, objective and down-to-earth way of measuring how we all live.

The performance indicators are all on a positive trend, improving compared to the previous years.

The statistical coverage, measured as the number of different statistics published on the Eurostat website, has increased by around 15 %, while the human resources available to produce them have not increased. This shows a rise in efficiency in the production processes, which is necessary to cover new demands for statistics. At the same time, the percentage of the statistics for which long-term series are available has also increased, allowing users to make comparison with the past for their analysis of the phenomena described by such statistics.

An improved effectiveness of the work done under the programme is shown by the increase, for all the programmes objectives, of the share of the planned results which were achieved or are on target, which has approached the ideal target of 100 %.

The indicators show also an increase in the quality of the data. The timeliness of the main quarterly and monthly statistics has improved, being released with a shorter time lag. Even for those statistics, as the Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) for which the target has not been reached, the situation has improved.

The statistics keep being relevant, as demonstrated by the increase of the number of data extractions made by external users from the Eurostat reference databases, which has reached 18.34 million. The statistics produced by Eurostat have also a great impact on the web. The number of times that Eurostat is mentioned is stable at the highest level reached so far, while the percentage of negative opinion is extremely low, showing trust in and satisfaction with the data.

Examples of the programme success stories:

– As in previous years, Eurostat provided in 2019 comparable, **reliable and timely information and thus supported the evidence-based implementation of EU policies**, in particular the 10 Commission Priorities and the Europe 2020 strategy

– Eurostat finalised from a statistical viewpoint the multi-annual (2016-2019) Gross National Income (GNI) verification cycle and identified the improvements needed concerning quality of sources and methods used by Member States to compile GNI. These improvements will lead to enhanced reliability, comparability and exhaustiveness of the data provided for EU GNI own resources purposes. In turn, **this will further improve the overall quality of national accounts and support the management and implementation of the EU budget.** In the area of own resources, efforts were intensified to meet the proposed new EU budgetary conditions based on non-recycled plastic packaging waste. These included preparing a methodology, making country visits and holding country specific meetings together with DG BUDG.

– Concerning the priority on a **deeper and fairer economic and monetary union**, Eurostat organised a consultation between Member States and provided advice to the European Stability Mechanism (ESM). This will greatly facilitate the phasing out of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF).

– Eurostat provided advice to several Member States on how to record investment and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), therefore **contributing to the undertaking of investment projects in the EU**. It also published a new version of the manual of government deficit and debt as well as a new manual of government expenditure by function (COFOG). These will both be of use when dealing with the future issues of government green investment.

– Eurostat contributed with new initiatives to implement a **resilient energy union with a forward-looking climate change policy**. For the first time, Eurostat published energy footprints estimates for the EU. These data show the energy used throughout the production of goods and services up to the final product, the final user as well as the type of final use (final consumption, investment or export). The footprint data show the spill over effects of EU energy demand in the rest of the

world. Eurostat contributed then to the development of harmonised risk indicators (HRI) on the sustainable use of pesticides. It published methodological guidelines and the tools for calculating the HRIs, to assist Member States in fulfilling their obligations under Directive 2009/128/EC.

– **Timeliness of social and business statistics** will improve thanks to the adoption of the two new framework regulations, the one on social statistics (IESS) ([2]) and the one on European business statistics (FRIBS) ([3]). For the household budget survey and the time use survey, a deadline of 15 months for Member States to submit data has been fixed in the IESS. Concerning EU statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) already 20 Member States provide their data 6 months after the end of the data collection (reference year) while the legal deadline is 11 months. The target under IESS from 2021 data collection onwards is end of the year of data collection or 2 months after for income data. Microdata for researchers is also made available for nearly all Member States in autumn the year after the reference year against the current legal deadline of 14 months after. Various countries are now using or investigating the use of early registers releases on income data for providing EU-SILC data already by the end of the data collection year. The timeliness of structural business statistics data will be improved by the provision of more extensive preliminary data with the FRIBS implementation. The development of an IT infrastructure to support the exchange of micro-data was completed and is now being tested, to be used under FRIBS. The infrastructure is highly automated, allowing the submission and processing of millions of records from each EU Member State, via secure networks. The levels of IT security controls are to be certified by an independent third-party organisation.

– Eurostat **improved its statistical production methods, using new data sources and techniques.** In the field of the collaborative economy, Eurostat reached an agreement in principle with four major online platforms that are active in short-term accommodation rentals, for the transmission of data as of 2020. This agreement provides a framework where, in the future, international online platforms will send data directly to Eurostat as a single collecting point. This reduces the overall burden on enterprises, improves the quality of tourism statistics and provides better information on the size of the collaborative economy. The preparation of Eurostat's Trusted Smart Statistics Centre advanced. This aims at sustaining the production of official statistics based on new data sources (such as sensors and the internet of things (IoT)) and technologies (Trusted Smart Statistics), which will complement existing or produce new statistics to support the Commission's main political priorities. This will provide value added to users through improved timeliness, fill-in statistical data gaps, and make statistical services more flexible to adapt to new challenges.

– Eurostat **intensified and modernised communication and dissemination**. Through social media, it tweeted more than 1,300 messages in 2019, gaining over 10,000 new Twitter followers (now over 144,000 followers). Polls and Twitter chats were used to increase interaction with citizens and the media. Eurostat's Facebook page, with over 460 posts in 2019, now has more than 42,000 followers. Facebook posts reach a wide audience: a post on female managers, board members and senior executives gained almost one million views and more than 2,000 responses. The Eurostat website was viewed more than 38 million times in 2019, compared to 33 million views in 2018. The use of infographics to enhance the attractiveness of Eurostat's publications, news releases, news items and social media posts increased. A range of webinars explained Eurostat products to fact-checkers and data journalists, in view of their key role as transmitters of European statistics to society.

Evaluation/studies conducted

The key findings of the latest evaluation ([4]) have been presented in the Programme Statement 2020.

The final evaluation will start in 2020 to be concluded by end of 2021, as requested in Article 15 of the amended ESP Regulation.

Forthcoming implementation

The main outputs expected to be achieved in 2020

Production and dissemination of the statistical products listed in Annex 4 'Catalogue of Statistical Products' of the Commission decision 'on the Financing of the European Statistical Programme 2013-2020 and the adoption of the work programme for 2020'.

Efficiency gains and quality improvements in the production of European statistics as well as enhanced flexibility and productivity across the European Statistical System. Better responsiveness to users' requirements and innovative communication of European statistics, use of new data sources, improved data exchange, and a new and future-oriented dissemination chain.

([2]) Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019
([3]) Regulation (EU) 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019
([4]) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375449/2019Second+mid-term+evaluation+of+the+ESP+2013-2017

Other outputs listed in the Annex 3 'List of activities and outputs' of the Commission decision 'on the Financing of the European Statistical Programme 2013-2020 and the adoption of the work programme for 2020'.

Outlook for the 2021-2027 period

The European Statistical Programme 2021-27 is included in the Commission proposal for a Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics ([5]).
Together with Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European statistics, the Programme provides the overall framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for 2021-2027. European statistics are developed, produced and disseminated under that framework and in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice through close and coordinated cooperation within the European Statistical System (ESS).

III. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) 2017/1951 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 amending Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17, by extending it to 2020 (Text with relevance for the EEA and for Switzerland. Regulation (EU) No 1383/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 amending Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17	2013 – 2020	452,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,2	3,3	3,3	21,8
Operational appropriations	53,4	54,9	56,4	58,0	58,5	72,2	74,0	427,4
Total	**56,3**	**57,8**	**59,4**	**61,1**	**61,7**	**75,5**	**77,3**	**449,1**

2. Implementation rates

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	75,498	99,93 %	56,463	98,70 %	77,313	15,09 %	74,313	22,99 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	87,674	90,05 %	79,795	76,37 %	87,391	13,35 %	94,207	20,56 %

(*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

3. Performance information

Programme performance

The implementation of the European statistical programme is progressing well, producing significant results under the programme's different objectives.

The general objective of the programme is for the European Statistical System to be the leading provider of high-quality statistics on Europe. The general good performance of the programme is shown by its performance indicator, measuring the Eurostat impact on Internet. The number of times that Eurostat is mentioned on the Internet is stable at the highest level reached so far, while the percentage of negative opinion is extremely low, showing trust in and satisfaction with the data produced.

The programme has four specific objectives.

The first one is to provide statistical information, in a timely manner, to support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of the Union properly reflecting priorities, while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields and serving the needs of the wide range of users of European statistics, including other decision-makers, researchers, businesses and European citizens in general, in a cost-effective manner without unnecessary duplication of effort. The very good performance of Eurostat for such indicator is shown by the three related performance indicators. The statistical coverage, measured as the number of different statistics published on the Eurostat website, has increased by around 15 %. This demonstrates that demands for new

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([5])   REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826

statistics are being satisfied, thanks also to improvements in the production processes, as the available resources are not increasing. The second indicator shows that the statistics keep being relevant and used, as indicated by the increase of the number of data extractions made by external users from the Eurostat reference databases, which has reached 18.34 million. Finally, the effectiveness of the work made under the objective is also increasing, reaching a share of 97.4 % of all planned outputs, which were achieved or are on target.

The second specific objective is to implement new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements. The improvements in quality are shown by the first related performance indicator. The timeliness of the main quarterly and monthly statistics has improved, being released with a shorter time lag compared to the last day of the reference period. The effectiveness of the work made under the objective is also increasing, reaching a share of 95.8 % of all planned outputs, which were achieved or are on target.

The third specific objective is to strengthen the partnership within the European Statistical System and beyond in order to further enhance its productivity and its leading role in official statistics worldwide. It is thanks to such partnership that the production of complex statistics like the Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) is possible. The related indicator shows that the publication of the PEEIs has almost reached the legal target, while the production of the statistics on foreign trade with countries outside the EU is constantly in advance compared to the legal target. The effectiveness of the work made under the objective is also increasing, reaching a share of 96.2 % of all planned outputs which were achieved or are on target.

The fourth specific objective is to ensure that delivery of statistics is kept consistent throughout the whole duration of the programme, provided that this does not interfere with the priority-setting mechanisms of the ESS. The consistency is shown by the indicator measuring the percentage of the statistics, for which time series that cover 10 or more consecutive years are available, which increased.

Two mid-term evaluations of the ESP were performed, covering the years 2013-2014 ([6]) and 2015-2017 ([7]), and a progress report ([8]) on the implementation of the ESP, covering 2018 and the first half of 2919, was produced in 2019. The two evaluations and the progress report demonstrate that: (i) the current delivery mechanism works effectively; (ii) the programme is run efficiently; and (iii) is reaching its objectives. The ESP provides clear EU added value thanks to the harmonised provision of comparable and high-quality data for the EU. However, the evaluations also show the need to ensure adequate resources in the future for the modernisation of the statistical production processes. In addition, Eurostat needs to be able to respond to users' growing needs, especially concerning timeliness and coverage of new data for emerging policy needs, while becoming more agile and taking advantage of new technologies.

In June 2018, the Commission adopted the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the 2021-2027 programme for the single market, the competitiveness of enterprises, including SMEs, and the financing of European statistics. The proposal includes general and detailed specific objectives on European statistics, aiming to ensure their visibility and its crosscutting character.

The structure of the future programme has been simplified compared to the current programme: the list of specific and detailed objectives has been simplified, and the priority areas, which created an overlapping supplementary categorisation, have been deleted. The streamlined programme would contribute to even more effective implementation.

The new programme will enable more timely and cost-effective production of European statistics, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods and digital technologies to support the design, monitoring and evaluation of EU policies.

General objectives

General Objective 1: The European Statistical System to be the leading provider of high-quality statistics on Europe.

Indicator 1: Eurostat impact on Internet								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
Number of mentions: 264 932					increase	increase	increase	increase
	Actual results							
				264 932	390 207	388 662		
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
Percentage of negative opinions:					< 2 %	< 2 %	< 2 %	< 2 %
	Actual results							

([6]) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375449/Report+to+EP+and+Council+on+the+implementation+of+the+ESP+2013-2017+ %28Intermediate %29
([7]) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375449/2019Second+mid-term+evaluation+of+the+ESP+2013-2017
([8]) https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375449/ESP_progress_report_2019.pdf

0 %				0 %	0 %	0 %		

Comment: New indicator as identified in ESTAT's Strategic Plan 2018-2020.
Source: Monthly report on Eurostat's impact on the web.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To provide statistical information, in a timely manner, to support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of the Union properly reflecting priorities, while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields and serving the needs of the wide range of users of European statistics, including other decision-makers, researchers, businesses and European citizens in general, in a cost-effective manner without unnecessary duplication of effort.

Indicator 1: Statistical coverage (measured as number of indicators, sub-indicators and all their breakdowns)

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
328 489 272					increase	increase	increase	increase
	Actual results							
				328 489 272	366 260 359	423 110 043		

Comment: New indicator as identified in ESTAT's Strategic Plan 2018-2020.
Source: Report on the content of Eurostat's public databases.

Indicator 2: Number of data extractions made by external users from Eurostat reference databases (EuroBase and Comext) via the Eurostat website (using the Data Explorer or Easy Comext) – Millions

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
7.87	8.10	8.30	8.50	8.70	increase	increase	increase	increase
	Actual results							
	7.79	8.30	11.34	13.33	16.49	18.34		

Source: Monitoring reports on Eurostat electronic dissemination.

Indicator 3: Degree of achievement of the Specific Objective 1 measured as percentage of the achievement of the Outputs related to it

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
	Actual results							
	92 %	94 %	93 %	95 %	96 %	97 %		

Comment: Twice a year, DG ESTAT's units give a mark to each of the outputs under their responsibility. The marks are the following: 'Achieved', 'On target', 'Difficulties', 'Revised', 'Cancelled'. The percentages given in the table include 'Achieved' and 'On target'. The 'ideal' target is 100 % every year.
Source: ESTAT twice-yearly monitoring reports.
Unit of measure: Percentage

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs*	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities-total	29 02 01	**198**	**50.60**
Of which:			
PA1: Europe 2020		1	0.17
PA2: Economic governance		21	2.78
PA3: Economic globalisation		8	2.70
PA4: Economic and social performance		25	9.84
PA5: Environmental sustainability		6	1.56
PA6: Business statistics		26	8.08

PA7: People's Europe		34	11.64
PA8: Geospatial, environmental, agriculture and other sectoral statistics		49	7.85
PA12: Dissemination and communication		23	4.37
PA13: Training, innovation and research		3	1.32

(*) In this context 'outputs' are understood as activities to be listed in the annex to the draft 2019 Annual Work Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outputs related to the Statistical activities	F	126	126	224	201	199	198	198
	P	110	121	208	201	191	186	

Specific Objective 2: To implement new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements.

Indicator 1: Timeliness of a sub-set of the statistics provided by Eurostat measured as number of days between the last day of the statistics' reference period and the release day of the related news release

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
Quarterly: 85.7					decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
	Actual results							
				85.7	85.4	83.3		
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
Monthly: 35.9					decrease	decrease	decrease	decrease
	Actual results							
				35.9	36.0	35.6		

Comment: New indicator as identified in ESTAT's Strategic Plan 2018-2020.
Source: Eurostat's news releases.
Unit of measure: Number of days

Indicator 2: Degree of achievement of the Specific Objective 2 measured as percentage of the achievement of the Outputs related to it

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
	Actual results							
	86 %	89 %	91 %	89 %	95 %	96 %		

Source: ESTAT twice-yearly monitoring reports. Twice a year, Eurostat units give a mark to each of the outputs under their responsibility. The marks are the following: 'Achieved', 'Not achieved', 'Output revised' (which are counted as 'Not achieved'). The target is 100 % every year.
Unit of measure: Percentage

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs*	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities	29 02 01	**65**	**22.23**
Of which:			
PA9: European Statistical System (ESS) quality management		6	0.27
PA11: Multipurpose statistics and efficiency gains in production		59	21.96

(*) In this context 'outputs' are understood as activities to be listed in the annex to the 2019 Annual Work Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outputs related to the Statistical Activities	F	39	39	57	51	65	65	65
	P	34	38	52	54	62	68	

Specific Objective 3: To strengthen the partnership within the European Statistical System and beyond in order to further enhance its productivity and its leading role in official statistics worldwide

Indicator 1: Punctuality of statistics: average number of days in advance (positive) or delay (negative), in comparison to the legal target

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs): Euro Area – monthly series: –0.1	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0
	Actual results							
	-1.2	-1.8	-0.7	0.0	-1.1	-0.4		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs): Euro Area – quarterly series: –10.2	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0
	Actual results							
	-10.5	-10.3	-10.3	-11.2	-8.5	-5.0		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Foreign trade with countries outside the EU: Comext-Extra: data sent by MS to Eurostat: 3	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0	> 0
	Actual results							
	2	3	2	3	2	2		

Comment: New indicator as identified in ESTAT's Strategic Plan 2018-2020. The worsening of the average delay in the monthly statistics in 2018 was due to delays in March 2018 of two indicators related to short term business statistics, which were caused by the implementation of the change of the base year from 2010 to 2015. The value has improved in 2019.
Source: PEEIS: annual Status report on information requirements in EMU to the Economic and Financial Committee. The list of PEEIs is defined in the Communication of the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on Eurozone statistics COM/2002/661. Source for Comext-Extra: Eurostat internal report on Comext database: More detailed information is available on demand.

Indicator 2: Degree of achievement of the Specific Objective 3 measured as percentage of the achievement of the Outputs related to it

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
	Actual results							
	93 %	94 %	93 %	100 %	86 %	96 %		

Comment: Twice a year, Eurostat units give a mark to each of the outputs under their responsibility. The marks are the following: 'Achieved', 'On target', 'Difficulties', 'Revised', 'Cancelled'. The percentage given in the table includes 'Achieved' and 'On target'. The 'ideal' target is 100 % every year.
Source: ESTAT twice-yearly monitoring reports. For 2018, Eurostat has analysed in details the outputs with a status other than 'Achieved / On target'. None of them put in danger the achievements of the ESP objectives. The causes can be broken down in the following main categories:
• Dependency on international partners, Member States, external contractors (and related administrative procedures).
• Priorities related issues.
• Resources related issues.
• IT related issues.
• Unexpected complexity or difficulties in the execution of the tasks
Corrective actions are being or will be soon taken – for instance reviewing the IT planning procedure, in particular prioritisation and HR allocation.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs*	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities	29 02 01	**24**	**1.17**
Of which:			

PA 14: Partnership with the European Statistical System (ESS) and beyond		24	1.17

(*) In this context 'outputs' are understood as activities to be listed in the annexe to the 2018 Annual Work Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Outputs related to the Statistical activities	F	17	17	28	14	28	24	24
	P	16	14	26	27	24	25	

Specific Objective 4: To ensure that delivery of statistics is kept consistent throughout the whole duration of the programme, provided that this does not interfere with the priority-setting mechanisms of the ESS.

Indicator 1: Percentage of the time series that cover 10 or more consecutive years

Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
37.35 %					do not decrease	do not decrease	do not decrease	do not decrease
	Actual results							
				37.35 %	48.50 %	51.80 %		

Comment: New indicator as identified in ESTAT's Strategic Plan 2018-2020
Source: Report on the content of Eurostat's public databases.

Expenditure related outputs

There is no specific action (budget) allocated to the objective N°4.
All the actions related to it are fulfilling the specific objective N°1.

4. Contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

Gender mainstreaming

Eurostat is giving special attention to the gender perspective in its programme by provision and dissemination of gender and discrimination statistics as well as analysis on gender related aspects. Gender and discrimination statistics do not necessarily entail the collection of additional statistics from existing surveys but rather make full use of existing data to illustrate possible gaps e.g. between men and women. The main purpose of the activity is to extend the visibility of equality statistics available in the European Statistical System. In 2019 Eurostat disseminated gender pay gap data for 2017 and detailed gender and discrimination statistic.

5. Programme contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Eurostat is called to regularly monitor progress towards the UN Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) in an EU context. For this purpose, it coordinated the development of the EU SDG indicator set, which consists of around 100 indicators. About two thirds of these indicators are produced by the European Statistical System (ESS). Against this background, it is of key importance to train the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) in order to produce harmonised and comparable statistics in various fields (social statistics, environmental statistics, national accounts etc.). Moreover, the ESP programme also offers courses to further the understanding of indicator frameworks and the monitoring of the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable development.
Based on the EU SDG indicator set, Eurostat produces an annual monitoring report (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-books/-/KS-02-19-165) assessing the progress of the EU towards the UN SDGs. The report is complemented by various communication products (website, data tables, digital publication, summary brochure) to target different user groups.

6. Programme related additional information

The current European Statistical Programme (ESP) originally covered the period 2013 to 2017. It has been extended by Regulation (EU) 2017/1951 to cover the remaining duration of the current multiannual financial framework until 2020. It entails some revised performance indicators.