



European
Commission

The background of the top half of the page is a blue flag with yellow stars, overlaid with a black metal grid structure. The silhouettes of several people are visible at the bottom of the grid, appearing to be working on or inspecting it.

Draft general budget of the European Commission for the financial year 2017

Working Document Part I

Programme Statements
of operational expenditure

Draft General Budget of the European Union for the financial year 2017



Working document Part I
Programme Statements of operational expenditure

Draft Budget Working Documents

The 2017 Draft Budget is accompanied by eleven ‘Working Documents’, as follows:

Part I: Programme Statements of operational expenditure

Working Document I contains Programme Statements, which constitute the main instrument for justifying the operational appropriations requested by the Commission in the Draft Budget. These Statements are coherent with the corresponding legal bases and provide details on the resources which are dedicated to each spending Programme.

Part II: Commission Human Resources

Working Document II presents information on Commission human resources, both for the establishment plans and for external personnel, across all headings of the multiannual financial framework. Moreover, pursuant to Article 38(3)(b)(v) of the Financial Regulation, it provides a summary table for the period 2014 – 2017 which shows the number of full-time equivalents for each category of staff and the related appropriations for all institutions and bodies referred to in Article 208 of the Financial Regulation.

Part III: Bodies set up by the European Union having legal personality and Public-private partnership

Working Document III presents detailed information relating to all decentralised agencies, executive agencies and Public-Private Partnerships (joint undertakings and joint technology initiatives), with a transparent presentation of revenue, expenditure and staff levels of various Union bodies, pursuant to Articles 208 and 209 of the Financial Regulation.

Part IV: Pilot projects and preparatory actions

Working Document IV presents information on all pilot projects and preparatory actions which have budget appropriations (commitments and/or payments) in the 2017 Draft Budget, pursuant to Article 38(3)(c) of the Financial Regulation.

Part V: Budget implementation and assigned revenue

Working Document V presents the budget implementation forecast for 2017, information on assigned revenue implementation in 2015, and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) and managing potentially abnormal RAL (PAR) for 2015.

Part VI: Commission Administrative Expenditure

This document encompasses administrative expenditure under all budgets (heading 5) to be implemented by the Commission in accordance with Article 317 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as well as the budgets of the Offices (OP, OLAF, EPSO, OIB, OIL and PMO).

Part VII: Commission buildings

Working Document VII presents information on buildings under Section III - Commission, pursuant to Article 203(3) of the Financial Regulation.

Part VIII: Expenditure related to the external action of the European Union

Working Document VIII presents information on human resources and expenditure related to the external action of the European Union.

Part IX: Funding to international organisations

Working Document IX presents funding provided to international organisations, across all MFF headings, pursuant to Article 38(3)(d) of the Financial Regulation.

Part X: Financial Instruments

Working Document X presents the use made of financial instruments, pursuant to Article 38(5) of the Financial Regulation.

Part XI: Payment schedules (*on-line publication only*)

Working Document XI presents summary statements of the schedule of payments due in subsequent years to meet budgetary commitments entered into in previous years, pursuant to Article 38(3)(f) of the Financial Regulation.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020 (MFF) and its spending programmes are one of the EU levers contributing to the achievement of the Europe 2020 political objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The Europe 2020 targets express the longer-term direction necessary to sustain Europe's future. They help to measure and guide the different aspects of the strategy, with a view to steer political awareness and policy focus at both national and EU level. In line with the Europe 2020 strategy, the 10 Juncker priorities provide a clear and focussed agenda/strategy for the Commission. While the performance framework of the Commission is aligned with the Commission political priorities, the performance framework of EU programmes is defined in their basic act, i.e. by the legislator. Both are coherent with the Europe 2020 strategy¹ and are designed to provide the Budgetary Authority (European Parliament and the Council) with adequate performance information on programmes and activities, to support its decision-making on the allocation of resources (budgetary procedure).

Although the EU budget represents around 1% of EU Gross National Income (GNI), and just above 2% of all public spending in the EU, actions supported are important tools for the achievement of many of Europe's strategic priorities. Given that strengthening performance is an overarching goal of the Commission ("*Every action we take must deliver maximum performance and value added*"²), efforts are continued to deliver the best possible results with the EU budget, also through the joint action of its Programmes to tackle unexpected crisis such as the refugee crisis. In particular, the *EU Budget Focused on Results* initiative has been launched to bring about improvements to the use of EU funding: by aligning it closer to priorities, adding flexibility to predictability, diversifying the delivery mix by adding financial instruments to traditional grant schemes, and by simplifying the rules for spending and implementation, thereby optimising the cost-effectiveness of the underlying control framework.

Addressing these substantive elements is possible based on a well-established underlying performance framework. Over the years, the Commission has introduced performance reporting mechanisms designed to explain spending programmes operations and demonstrate how EU funds are being used to achieve policy goals. With the objective to make sure every Euro is spent effectively and serves the intended political purpose, the performance framework has seen a conceptual shift from an approach that was primarily based on input measurement (the money invested), to a model designed to provide EU decision makers and citizens with a clear picture on progress towards outputs and results achieved.

All legal and implementing basic acts of the spending programmes under the 2014-2020 Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) contain performance frameworks defining objectives and setting out indicators to measure progress, as well as monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements³. Implementation of the performance framework is updated once a year in the working document accompanying the draft budget i.e. the Programme Statements (PS). The annual Management and Performance Report for the EU Budget⁴ brings together information on both the performance and management of the EU budget and provides a holistic view of how the EU budget is being used to support the Union's political priorities.

Whereas there is no automatic link between performance information and budgetary allocations the evidence on the performance is integrated in the annual and multiannual framework with a view to informing political decisions in this area. In particular, the first three years of the current MFF provide evidence on the functioning of the underlying performance budgeting framework. Lessons have been drawn on how to improve the performance information presented with the draft budget to make it more useful for decision-makers. As a result, in Draft Budget 2017, the structure and content of Programme Statements were modified providing more focused picture on the programmes' progress.



1 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF>

2 President Juncker Mission letter to VP Georgieva

3 This framework has been described and has been communicated to the other EU institutions through SWD (2014)200, which was attached to last year's Art. 318 report to the Discharge.

Purpose and structure of the document

The Programme Statements provide information according to Article 38 of the Financial Regulation, encompassing both the ex-post information on programmes' performance and ex-ante estimations in terms of future outputs and results. It informs on the purpose of each programme (*'why and on what do we spend?'*), the breakdown / allocation of resources among the programmes and the progress toward achieving its objectives (*'is the programme progressing toward its targets?'*). The Programme Statements document includes primarily all EU spending programmes (as defined under the MFF) but also statements on financial intervention⁵ for activities that do not require a specific legal basis but have significant budgetary impact .

The programmes are classified per budgetary heading, and each Programme Statement follows the same **structure** organised around 3 sections: the first section is intended to help the reader become rapidly informed on the recent evolution in the implementation of the programmes; the second section provides evidence on performance and comparability across the years: the third section allows analysing EU programmes' performance in a wider multi-annual context.

Link with budgetary nomenclature

The budget nomenclature provides clarity and transparency necessary for the budgetary process, facilitating the identification of the main objectives, facilitating possible choices on political priorities and enabling efficient and effective implementation. It is organised around the concept of policy areas (budget titles). Each budgetary title corresponds to one policy area and each chapter, as a rule, corresponds to a programme. There is a direct link established between the programme objective(s) and budget line (articles or items) with the amounts allocated to the objective(s). In the Programme Statements, the link with budgetary nomenclature is ensured by providing side by side the description and number of the outputs and the information on the budget line(s) which finance these outputs.

Clear performance framework for Programmes and Commission' activities

Last year the Strategic Planning and Programming of the Commission underwent a reform. The drivers behind the changes were the objective to provide a longer-term perspective to strategic planning and programming, to reduce the administrative burden and define a clear overarching performance framework established at Commission level (Juncker 10 + 1 horizontal objective) to which the departments are contributing. The new architecture has improved the transparency and overall coherence of departments activities (looking at synergies between policies and programmes and improving cooperation between DGs). It also helped developing a coherent performance structure with a clear distinction between **attribution** (for results and outputs that are a direct consequence of the Commission's activities) and **contribution** (where the Commission's activities play a part in bringing about a given result or impact) for policy and programmes' results. One of the consequences of this distinction is that the performance framework set in the Strategic/Management Plans and reporting in Annual Activity Reports (focus on DGs activities) was decoupled from the one presented in the Programme Statements (focus on spending programmes). Consistency has improved greatly also for organisational management fields with the introduction of uniform objectives and indicators, which makes performance across DGs comparable.

I. Programme update - this section presents the quantitative and qualitative information on implementation, based on the latest available performance data and provides an overview on (i) status of programme implementation (2014-2015), (ii) relevant findings of evaluations or programme related studies and (iii) information about forthcoming implementation (2016-2017).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework - this section includes:

- reference to the programme legal basis;
- overview of financial programming;
- programme implementation rates;
- the rationale of the ex-ante EU added value;
- contribution to Europe 2020, when applicable;
- mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues in EU interventions (climate, biodiversity and gender), when applicable,;
- programme' objectives and their related performance indicators for which data on result is available;
- expected expenditure related outputs.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme - this part presents main lessons learned from the evaluation and provides with the ex-post assessment of EU added value.

⁵ For activities that are not supported by a particular programme but have significant budgetary impact (e.g. task resulting from the Commission prerogatives at institutional level)

Realistic expectations should be kept for what is achievable: performance information is a useful tool to complement but cannot replace political decision-making.

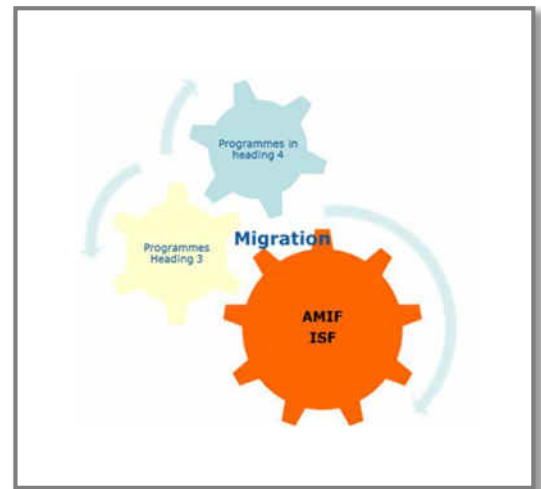
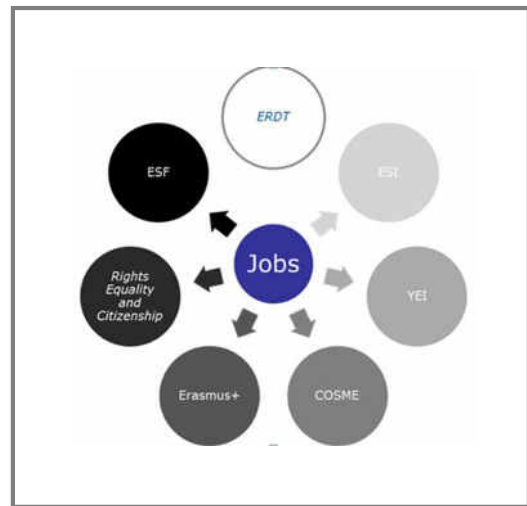
In the same way, the information presented in the Programme Statements has been improved with the introduction of two new sections: one with the programme' implementation update, another one on the lessons learned from the evaluations of the previous programmes.

EU budget performance framework based on complementarity, synergies and mainstreaming

The performance framework in place is also based on the principles of complementarity of programmes and mainstreaming of some policies. Several programmes contribute to one policy and policies are mainstreamed into several programmes.

For instance the European Union has several migration policy programmes in place, and, in addition to the Commission and the Member States, several EU agencies play key roles in supporting the internal and external dimensions of migration management. EU funding is mainly channelled through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF). The main EU Home Affairs Agencies involved (FRONTEX, EASO, EUROPOL), specialise in a variety of areas: migration, asylum, border management, visa issues, security, and law enforcement. In addition, under humanitarian aid and development cooperation, the EU budget and EU Trust Funds as well as outside the EU budget, the European Development Fund (EDF), address migration and asylum both geographically and thematically.

The same logic applies to the employment policy which is supported through multiple actions financed under COSME, Erasmus +, ESF, Rights, Equality and Citizenship programmes to mention some of them.



Similarly the Research and development policy is not only supported by Horizon 2020 programme but also by ESI funds. Galileo "fundamental elements" are an example of synergy with the Horizon 2020 research programme. While Horizon 2020 funding aims to foster Galileo and EGNOS adoption via content and application development, "fundamental elements" projects will focus on supporting the development of innovative chipset and receiver technologies that industry would not yet invest in on its own initiative, thus accelerating their integration of Galileo and EGNOS into market-ready devices.

Finally some policies like climate action are mainstreamed into several programmes (see the point on mainstreaming of cross-cutting aspects below).

In this context is clear that a one to one link between Euro invested and result is misleading because it does not consider the cross-cutting approach in the Budget implementation (complementarity and mainstreaming effects).

Towards fewer but more meaningful indicators

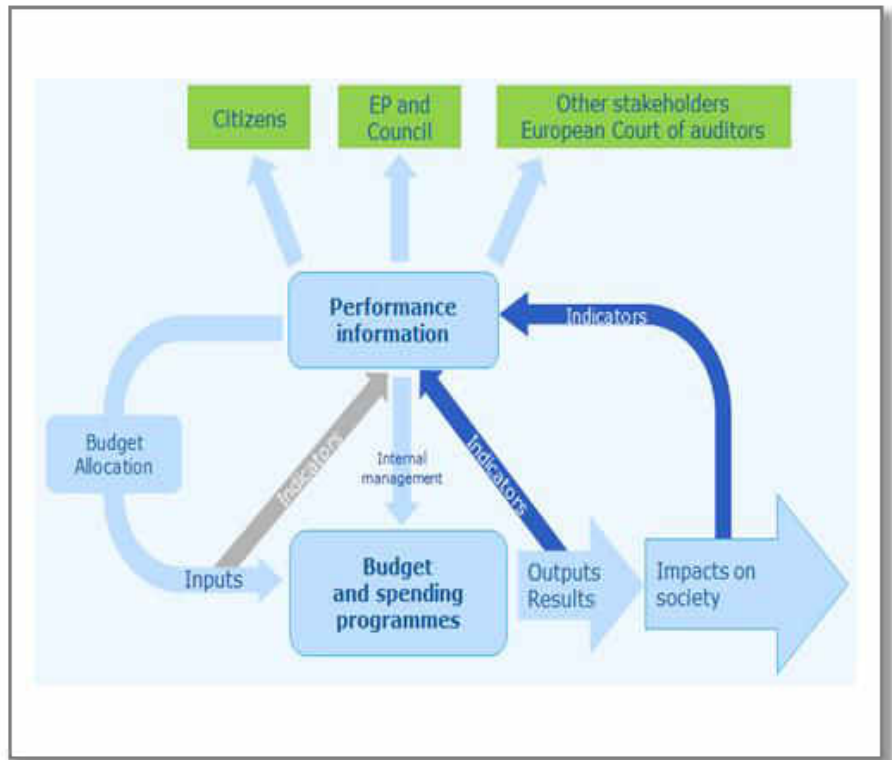
Measurement of performance highlights strengths and weaknesses, illustrates progress made over time and helps decision-makers to compare possible courses of action and identify the most effective mechanisms. To that end indicators should, to the extent possible, provide the most direct evidence of the result they are measuring. Indicators however have practical limits as to the degree to which they can capture a precise picture of performance. Good indicators rely on information that is at times not available on regular basis. Some dimensions of performance are very difficult to measure. In addition, contextual factors can importantly influence final results, and indicators cannot eliminate or adjust these factors.

In terms of indicator usefulness, experience shows that it might be more important to have good quality information on a fairly small number of simple and key measures rather than a long list of indicators with limited information and relevance.

Number of indicators and reporting frequency

The current performance framework of the programmes reported in the Programme Statements includes more than 700 indicators⁶ of **different type**⁷ measuring the performance against 61 general and 228 specific objectives:

inputs	<i>financial, human, material, organisational or regulatory means needed for the implementation of the programme;</i>
outputs	<i>specific deliverables of the programme</i>
process	<i>ways in which programme activities are implemented and outputs generated; they are generally used as proxies for the outputs and results sought.</i>
results	<i>the immediate effects of the programme on direct addressees or recipients</i>
impacts	<i>intended outcome of the programme/EU action in terms of impact on the wider economy/society beyond those directly affected by the programme/EU action. These are considered as "contextual" indicators</i>



Not all of them measure directly EU budget performance. Some provide either very high level contextual information (e.g. "the Europe R&D target of 3% GDP" or "share of researchers in the EU active population"⁸) or process related information (e.g. "quality of project applications", "number of participants"⁹). This vast array of indicators does not always allow drawing rational conclusions nor underpin the budgetary decisions with factual information. Moreover not all indicators are available on an annual basis. Proxy measures are sometimes necessary due to data collection limitations or time constraints. The reporting frequency varies from one programme to another and is influenced mainly by three factors:

- The time lag between the input injected and the result generated (e.g. the grants allocated for students under Erasmus+ can be monitored on annual basis while the results for a big infrastructure project like Galileo will only be known when the programme will reach the necessary maturity).
- The mode of implementation (shared, direct, or indirect) influences the way performance data are collected, aggregated and transmitted to the decision makers. This is very relevant for the EU budget, since around 80% of the budget is implemented by Member States (shared management) and the rest by the Commission or the executive agencies (direct management), or via agreements with third parties such as the EIB or international financial institutions (indirect management).
- The range of activities covered. In particular, Cohesion policy has very often strong requirements in terms of objectives and indicators in relation with the operational programmes but these indicators are not easy to be timely aggregated in order to report performance at the level of the Funds¹⁰ because of the diversity of the activities supported by each fund.

The reporting frequency also depends whether the data could be collected at the source (for example internal Commission' databases systems¹¹) or whether it is derived from external sources such as Member States (indicators used in the ESI funds) or

⁶ The current framework uses 702 indicators

⁷ The definitions of the outputs, results and impacts indicators are in accordance with Better Regulation Guidelines (SWD (2015)111 final)

⁸ Horizon 2020 programme

⁹ Europe for citizens' programme

¹⁰ The 5 funds have separate lists of indicators because they have different treaty or legislative objectives, are focussed on different policy fields, have different stakeholders or target specific sectors. The ESI performance framework is built around four different types of indicators: financial, output and result indicators and key implementation steps. These are to be checked in principle against milestones set in the operational programmes to be attained by the end of 2018 and targets set for the end of 2023.

international organisations (indicators measuring Sustainable Development Goals, Development Cooperation Instrument). In the latter case, the delivery of the information could be delayed as the reporting chain is much longer with a number of intermediaries. Moreover some indicators for which the collection of data is expensive or complex can only be collected at a lower frequency (for example every 2 or 3 years). As a result, for some objectives the established indicators allow tracking the progress on an annual basis while for some others only the mid-term interim evaluations will deliver tangible indications on performance.

Indicators in 2017 programme Statements

Analysis of the collected data per programme confirmed that at this stage of implementation 60% of the indicators are already informed i.e. include data on actual results for 2014 and 2015:

- The better informed programmes are in heading 3 and 4. For instance, programmes for which 100% of indicators have available data are: Galileo, the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the Internal Security Fund (ISF), EU for Citizens and the Civil Protections Mechanism in headings 3, and the Humanitarian Aid and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace in heading 4. These programmes have well established and stable monitoring systems in place which permit annual updates of the information.
- The same applies to most of the small programmes of heading 1a (Customs2020, Fiscalis2020, Hercule III, Pericles, AFIS) which collect mostly output indicators (e.g. number of counterfeits detected or individual arrested as in the case of Pericles, number of trainings delivered in case of Hercule) or are based on programme relevant indexes (e.g. international logistic performance index in case of Customs 2020).
- Programmes of heading 1a such as Euratom, COSME, Erasmus+ and CEF present only partial evidence.
- Four important programmes such as H2020, ERDF, LIFE +, and EAFRD show a rather low score in actual data availability¹²:
 - In the case of Horizon 2020, for several indicators, no meaningful data will be available before 2018/2019. For the indicators that represent a "new approach" it is not meaningful to report results before 2019, because a critical mass of completed projects will not be reached before then. While these indicators might be useful for the ex-post evaluation of Horizon 2020, they are not suitable for interim evaluations or for annual monitoring purposes before 2018.
 - Similarly to other European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds), for the ERDF programme, the first information on latest known results concerning the indicators as well as the expenditure related outputs associated with the specific objectives will be available after the first full year of implementation. The deadline for the provision of data by member States is fixed for mid- 2016, which means that the first consolidated information at the ESI Funds level will only be available at the end of 2016.
 - For the Life + programme the Commission has put in place a project-level tracking system. Project-level performance information has been collected since 2015 and will be used for the mid-term evaluation and aggregated at programme level. The tracking system is expected to be fully operational for the second LIFE Multi-annual work programme 2017-2020.
 - Finally, on EAFRD the implementation in the Member States and regions has started with some delays; The first regular annual implementation reports due in June 2016 will provide first aggregated information covering the period

To be noted that building on the common legislative basis defined in the ESIF Common Provision Regulation and the coordinated preparation and negotiation of the 531 operational programmes a common Open Data platform was launched in December 2015 in parallel with adoption to the "CPR Article 16 Report". The achievement section of the platform presents targets set for selected common output and result indicators:

- **Article 16 Report** : [Communication\(2015\) 639](#)
- [LINK to package](#) with annexes
- **Open Data**: <https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/>

This year section "Key facts and performance framework" of each programme statement includes only the indicators for which results are already available.

¹¹ Some examples: RTD projects database http://cordis.europa.eu/guidance/about-projects_en.html;
Regional policy projects database http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/projects/stories/index_en.cfm; Life projects database <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/>.

¹² 12 out of 52 for H2020, 3 out of 33 for LIFE +, 1 out of 48 for ERDF and 0 out of 18 for EAFRD.

2014-2015 about MS' expenditure, output, targets as well as valid qualitative information on Rural Development Programmes' implementation.

- Other programmes of heading 2 present the following results: the EAGF programme has 17 out of 21 indicators informed while EMFF and RFMOs/SFAs have 1 indicator out of 15 and 4 out of 5 respectively.

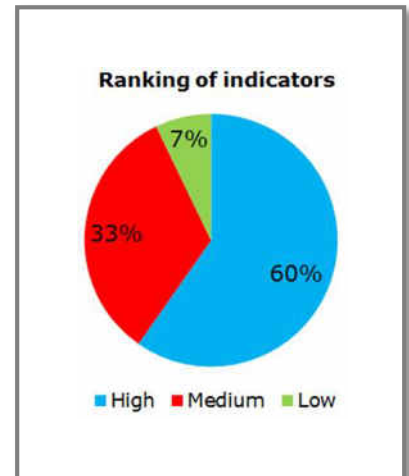
First stage of quality assessment of existing indicators

In order to assess the current state of play of the EU programmes' the Commission has launched a screening process of the existing indicators.

In parallel to the preparation of the draft budget 2017 the Commission has launched a quality assessment of the indicators included in the Programme Statements. The screening process comprises a number of criteria which help selecting indicators that are of a suitably high quality for use in reporting budget performance and to allow an easy interpretation and communication to the stakeholders.

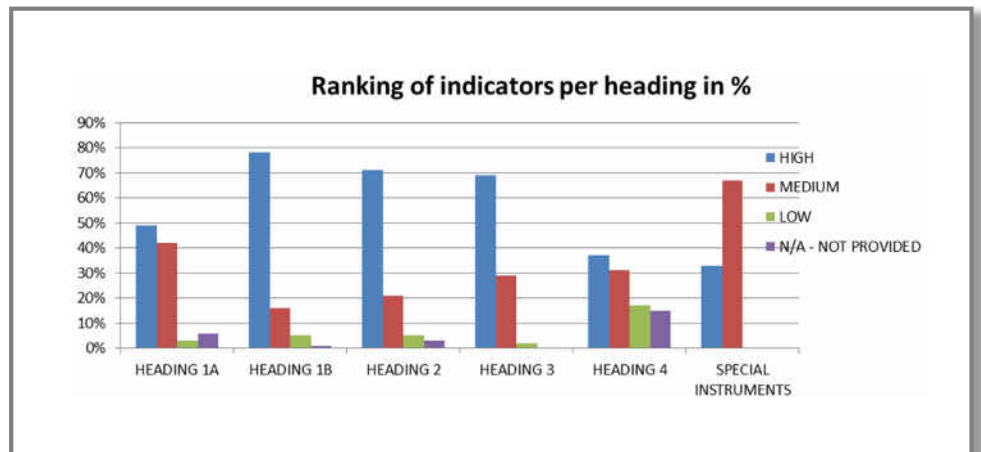
On the advice of JRC four selection criteria were used for the first phase of the screening: (i) to which extent de indicator is budget related (as opposed to other influences); (ii) is the indicator strongly tied to the programme's objective; (iii) is it an result-indicator (by opposition to input or output indicator); and

finally, (iv) to which extent good quality data are accessible on a sufficiently regular basis. Indicators that score four "A" values (AAAA) were considered very good quality. On the other hand, indicators which had a C rating for any of the primary criteria were selected to be carefully assessed on a case-by-case basis as to whether there is a compelling reason to maintain them in the indicator framework of the programmes.



The preliminary results of the first range of screening give around 59% (or 410/702) of indicators being scored high and 31% (or 218/702) of being scored medium level of soundness and meaningfulness. Most of the highly raked indicators are under heading 1B, 2 and 3. The lower scores were received for heading 1A and 4.

Throughout 2016 the Commission will continue this process, which at the later stage should allow grouping, streamlining, and potentially aggregating information provided by existing indicators.



Budget contribution to Europe 2020¹³

The Union's objectives as defined in the Treaties and have to be pursued and respected. Within this framework, the EU budget is allocated to the various activities and aligned as much as possible with the changing headline EU priorities. Almost half of its amount (*heading 1: Smart and Inclusive Growth*) is aimed at supporting competitiveness and cohesion with 34% for cohesion policy alone. About 40% is devoted to agriculture, rural development and fisheries (heading 2), around 2% to security and citizenship (heading 3), 6% to external relations (heading 4).

This distribution shows that the overall structure of the 2014-2020 MFF was set up with a view to concentrate on delivering the Europe 2020 strategy and achievements of its targets. This means that programmes concentrate on a limited number of high profile priorities to achieve a critical mass. Some previous programmes were merged (for example in areas such as home affairs, education and culture) and/or redesigned (such as research and cohesion) to ensure integrated programming and a single set of implementation, reporting and control mechanisms. Other new elements were to introduce stronger conditionality in cohesion policy and greening of direct payments to farmers.

To achieve its objective of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, the Europe 2020 strategy includes five headline targets on employment, research and development, climate and energy, education, and the fight against poverty and social exclusion. These

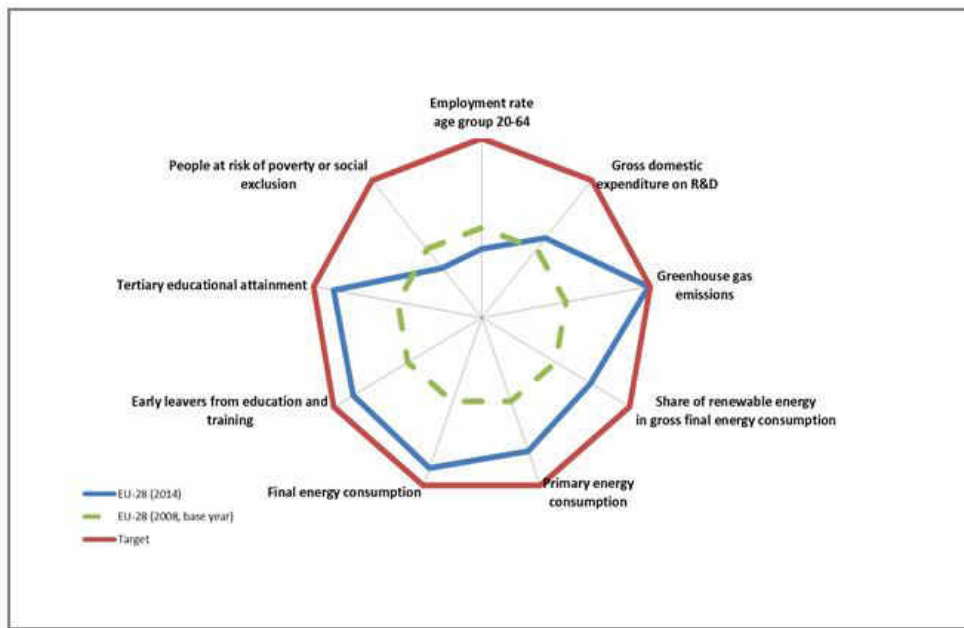
¹³ 'Europe 2020 – a strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth' COM(2010) 2020 final.

headline targets are translated by each Member State into national targets. While Member States are primarily responsible for progress towards these targets at national level, the EU budget contributes to the achievement of the headline targets at EU level.

The Commission monitors and reports on the contribution of the EU budget to the EU’s priorities set out in the Europe 2020 strategy¹⁴ and its headline targets¹⁵ :

- Raise the employment rate of the population aged 20-64 from the current 69 % to at least 75 %;
- Achieve the target of investing 3 % of GDP in R&D, in particular by improving the conditions for R&D investment by the private sector, and develop a new indicator to track innovation;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20 % compared to 1990 levels or by 30 % if the conditions are right; increase the share of renewable energy in our final energy consumption to 20 %; and achieve a 20 % increase in energy efficiency;
- Reduce the share of early school leavers to 10 % from the current 15 %, and increase the share of population aged 30-34 having completed tertiary education from 31 % to at least 40 %;
- Reduce the number of Europeans living below nation poverty lines by 25 %, lifting 20 million people out of poverty.

There is a clear link between the individual targets and the triptych of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The targets were chosen to be mutually reinforcing and contributing altogether to the three dimensions of the triptych. The targets are deliberately non-exhaustive and do not capture all levers for growth. They are exemplary of the kind of change that the strategy is advocating and aim to highlight a selected number of key drivers for growth of relevance for all Member States, which could guide Member States' action supported by EU budget. Eurostat monitors the headline targets using nine indicators. Information on progress on these indicators is regularly updated and published on Eurostat's website¹⁶. The diagram below presents the latest available data¹⁷ and shows the progress made since 2008 and the distance still to cover towards the related Europe 2020 targets.



The Europe 2020 priorities of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth are implemented through thematic pathways such as innovation, education, digitalisation, poverty reduction, employment, competitiveness and resource efficiency in order to catalyse the progress at EU level.

Smart growth	Sustainable growth	Inclusive growth
Innovation	Climate, energy and mobility	Employment and skills
Education		
Digital society	Competitiveness	Fighting poverty

¹⁴ There are three mutually reinforcing priorities: (i) Smart growth – developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation. (ii) Sustainable growth – promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy, (iii) inclusive growth – fostering a high-employment economy delivering economic, social and territorial cohesion.

¹⁵ The 2020 headline targets are monitored by Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy>):

¹⁶ <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy> .

¹⁷ Latest update made in January 2016.

The multi-dimensional character of the initiatives implies a certain thematic overlap. Their realisation depends on a multi-level governance based on the effective coordination and management of diverse stakeholders at different levels (EU, Member State, local and regional levels). These aspects of the Europe 2020 framework make it difficult to evaluate the resources allocated in the EU budget to each priority. Additionally, contribution to Europe 2020 should not be confined within the limits of single programme, but rather it should be seen as a mutually reinforced contribution of the EU budget as a whole.

Despite this complexity, since the adoption of Europe 2020, the methodologies to estimate financial contribution of the EU spending programmes have been developed and introduced in the Programme Statements. The precise allocation in terms of percentages may differ from one year to another and from one programme to another as it depends on the particularities of each programme and on specific priorities and actions planned for the relevant budgetary exercise. The calculation of the contribution corresponds to the best ex-ante estimations based on commitments appropriations, as the precise tracking and calculation of actual spending on micro level¹⁸ would not be cost-effective in terms of sound financial management. It is also important to note that EU funding for many projects (mainly under cohesion, regional, rural development policy, Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) projects and others) are topped up with co-financing by Member States, regions and/or private operators. This increases the amount supporting the 2020 objectives beyond the amounts included in the EU budget. This is also the case for financial instruments where the EU budget acts as a lever to increase investments.

Main programmes contributing to Europe 2020

Education and training are at the core of Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and of the integrated guidelines for the economic and employment policies of the Member States. Arguably none of the Europe 2020 priorities and headline targets will be reached without a strong investment in human capital: Youth on the Move, Agenda for New Skills and Jobs, as well as the Digital Agenda, Innovation Union and the Platform against Poverty.

Beside these initiatives, the European Social Fund is an important tool for offering to the unemployed persons a path back to work. It supports policies and priorities aiming to achieve progress towards full employment, enhance quality and productivity at work, increase the geographical and occupational mobility of workers within the Union, improve education and training systems, and promote social inclusion, thereby contributing to economic, social and territorial cohesion. Finally in case of disruption generated by the evolving trade pattern or the crisis, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF) provides a path to reintegrate workers into the labor market through training.

Contribution to one of the actions very often triggers positive changes in other areas. For example, the general objective of Horizon 2020 is to build an economy based on knowledge and innovation across the whole Union, while contributing to sustainable development. This programme helps to generate more sustainable growth and create new jobs in the EU and will help raise the percentage of people employed. By contributing directly to R&D expenditure and leveraging public and private funds towards this sector, it contributes to increasing the R&D investment in the EU. Finally, in order to promote sustainable development, support is provided to climate change and energy research. This will ultimately contribute towards reducing emissions, promoting renewable energy sources and increasing energy efficiency, thus making progress towards the 20/20/20 climate/energy targets. Meanwhile, actions related to energy, climate and sustainability supported under CEF, LIFE+, H2020 programmes and the European Structural and Investment (ESI) funds help maintaining the quality of the environment and enhance creation of sustainable jobs. Exploiting the potential of the single market to the full is essential since a better integrated single market produces opportunities for growth for businesses, generates more employment, leads to knowledge spillovers and expands the market for sustainable products and services, thereby strengthening the competitive position of the European Union. Programmes such as COSME, CEF or Customs and Fiscalis are supporting improvements to the single market. Regional policy and the Rural Development pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy make a significant contribution to all of the Europe 2020 priorities, thereby supporting the Commission's objective of strengthening growth and jobs. Regional policy's general objective is to reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions, and to contribute to achieving the targets set out in the Europe 2020 strategy, and in particular towards the achievement of quantitative headline targets identified in that strategy.

Contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy is estimated 57,4% of the total Draft Budget 2017.

The table below presents the contribution of the EU budget to the Europe 2020 strategy broken down by Europe 2020 priority (Smart, Sustainable, and Inclusive Growth). Based on the Commission's Draft Budget for 2017 it is estimated that **EUR 88.329,4 million** of commitment appropriations is linked to Europe 2020 strategy. This is comparable to the share in previous budget year and it shows a slightly increasing contribution coming from the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI Funds), and other relevant Programmes and Funds, such as Horizon 2020 and the Asylum Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The small decrease (around 1 % in the total contribution) is mainly due to the reprogramming for the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development¹⁹. These resources are split by priorities as follows:

¹⁸ i.e. at the level of individual commitments (procurements, grants...).

¹⁹ mainly on budget line 05 04 60 01

(EUR Million)

Programme/Action	Budget 2016 (incl. DAB 1)	Draft Budget 2017
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	160,1	159,5
Euratom Research and Training Programme	202,0	226,3
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	16,4	16,4
The Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport (Erasmus+)	1.177,2	1.338,6
European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)	20,3	18,8
European Social Fund (ESF)	2.643,3	2.834,4
Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community (TCC)	1,5	5,0
Partnership instrument for cooperation with third countries (PI)	14,7	15,6
EU Aid Volunteers initiative (EUAV)	4,2	6,3
The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020)	6.129,5	6.721,0
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)	140,4	124,0
Interoperability Solutions for European Public Administrations (ISA2)	17,7	18,2
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	7.677,0	8.308,4
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (after transfers between EAGF and EAFRD)	570,7	438,7
Justice Programme	6,6	6,7
Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme	0,2	4,6
Union's action in the field of health (Health Programme)	34,8	36,4
Consumer Programme	3,0	3,3
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	18.819,7	20.282,2
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)	4.423,5	3.982,1
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	3.155,7	3.241,2
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	199,7	201,9
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)	2,2	2,1
Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	453,4	483,6
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	160,1	159,5
Implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems (EGNOS and Galileo)	848,2	895,0
European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus)	583,6	604,8
The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020)	2.247,7	2.386,2
Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME)	283,1	286,9
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	16.133,0	17.459,7
Cohesion Fund (CF)	8.738,5	9.055,8
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (after transfers between EAGF and EAFRD)	14.674,0	11.280,2
Consumer Programme	3,5	3,6
Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community (TCC)	10,5	5,0
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)	165,6	168,9
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	52.082,3	50.216,5
The Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport (Erasmus+)	448,7	568,8
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	57,3	71,1
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)	32,0	33,1
EU Aid Volunteers initiative (EUAV)	0,9	1,2
The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020)	418,7	436,4
European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)	81,8	88,7
European Social Fund (ESF)	9.371,7	10.049,3
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	3.051,5	3.302,4
Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)	533,7	544,4
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (after transfers between EAGF and EAFRD)	3.382,8	2.600,4
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	49,2	101,2
Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme	1,1	13,0
Union's action in the field of health (Health Programme)	18,3	15,8
Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community (TCC)	1,5	5,0
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	17.449,3	17.830,7
Total Europe 2020	88.351,3	88.329,4
Total EU Budget (Commission – Section III)	151.241,6	153.752,8
Europe 2020 / EU Budget	58,4%	57,4%

First results in relation to Commission' political priorities

The achievement of the 10 political priorities is pursued via a variety of methods including e.g. the EU budget, legislation, policies or coordination. The EU budget therefore is only one of the tools supporting the implementation of the 10 political priorities in line with the Europe 2020 strategy. The previous and current budget procedures provide a good example of how the specific political priorities such as migration and the jobs and growth agenda were addressed when deciding on the final allocation of the budgetary funds. There was a particular focus on supporting policies to boost competitiveness and economic convergence and to create growth and jobs, as well as on providing financial support for the response to crises, in particular the refugee crisis and security threats derived from war and instability in Europe's neighbourhood.

The need to urgently address pressing needs required, in a context of budget discipline, a maximum use of the flexibility available within the MFF in order to allow for a redeployment of available resources to priorities. It also brought to the forefront the importance of focusing on the delivery of actual results on the ground.

Thanks to a rigorous monitoring of implementation, substantial redeployment efforts and positive developments on the revenue side, the additional expenditure did not require any additional call of own resources from Member States.

The Commission boast the capacity of the budget to support the first political priority aiming at stimulating investment for the purpose of job creation through the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI): as of end of May 2016, EFSI projects were approved by the EIB Group for a total investment value of about EUR 100 billion underpinned by EFSI supported financing of EUR 9.3 billion for Infrastructure and Innovation investments, and EUR 3.5 billion in favour of SMEs, evidence of a successful roll out of the instrument. The full impact on the economy can only be comprehensively assessed after full deployment of the Initiative. In May 2016, the Commission submitted its first Report on the management of the guarantee fund of the EFSI in 2015 as required by the legal basis.

The Commission also progress towards the creation of a Digital Single Market delivering on its political commitment to unleash the full potential of the Single Market and make it the launchpad for Europe to thrive in the global economy. The EU budget through the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) programme helped to deploy Digital Service Infrastructures (DSIs) across the EU.

To reply to energy and climate change challenges, the Commission adopted in February 2015 the Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union, setting out the detailed steps to be taken to achieve it including new legislation and funding. Under the two calls for proposals for CEF energy launched in 2015, an amount of EUR 366 million of support was allocated to 35 projects for studies and for works. The bulk of the support went to projects in the Baltic region as well as in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe, addressing the security of supply challenges of these parts of Europe. All projects selected aim at increasing energy security and reducing the isolation of Member States from EU-wide energy networks. Their objective is to contribute to the completion of a European energy market and the integration of renewables into the electricity grid.

On the side of big infrastructure projects managed by the Commission, the deployment of the Galileo satellites was accelerated with three successful launches and the deployment of six further satellites. In December 2015 there were twelve Galileo satellites deployed in orbit, fourteen in production and additional ones needed for deploying the full constellation are under procurement. The Copernicus advanced further to becoming a fully operational earth observation programme with the successful launch of Sentinel-2A on 22 June 2015 adding optical imaging capability to the system. On the service side, the Marine Environment and the Atmosphere Monitoring services went operational in 2015.

To reply to the refugee crises and better protect EU borders the Commission adopted its 3 successive Implementation Packages of the European Agenda on Migration to manage the external borders of the EU and protect the Schengen area. The goals of this proposal are to handle migration more effectively, improve the internal security of the European Union, and safeguard the principle of free movement of persons. The Commission proposed to establish a European Border and Coast Guard to ensure a strong and shared management of the external borders. The legislative initiatives were supported by the EU Budget, with appropriations financing the response to the refugee crisis reinforced by 50%. Besides actions to deal with the incoming flow, the EU budget was also used to target the root causes of migration, through immediate humanitarian aid for Syria, Iraq and other neighbouring countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan). In particular, a 'Syria Trust Fund' was established to pool together the resources from both the EU budget and the Member States budgets. The EU budget invested almost EUR 570 million in this trust fund in 2015. Moreover, the EU established a Trust Fund for Africa addressing the roots of the economic migration.

Mainstreaming of cross-cutting aspects

The EU budget is also an important tool to support the achievement of cross-cutting policy objectives. This has been reflected in the 2014-2020 Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) which includes provisions that seek to mainstream the EU's climate, environment and gender objectives in all major EU policies including cohesion, agriculture, maritime and fisheries, research and innovation, and external aid programmes. Mainstreaming is to be achieved through a range of requirements for benchmarking, monitoring and reporting (using appropriate indicators) for all relevant EU policy instruments.

Climate change: To respond to challenges and investment needs related to climate change, the EU has decided that at least 20 % of its budget for 2014-2020 – as much as EUR 180 billion over the whole period – should be spent on climate change-related action. To achieve this result, mitigation and adaptation actions are being integrated into all major EU spending programmes, in particular Cohesion Policy, regional development, energy, transport, research and innovation, common agricultural policy as well as the EU's

development policy. Starting from the 2014 draft budget, the estimates for the climate related expenditures are monitored on an annual basis in accordance with the methodology founded on Rio markers.

Based on the estimations, it is foreseen that EUR 29 557,1 million is considered as a climate related expenditure in DB 2017. The aggregated information related to the mainstreaming of climate action throughout the budget is presented in the Annex III of the Statement of estimates of the European Commission for the financial year 2017.

Biodiversity: The EU has committed to halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020. Likewise the mainstreaming of the climate action, the Commission has developed a general approach for tracking biodiversity-related expenditure in a consistent way across the EU budget with detailed instrument-specific guidelines²⁰. In addition, the Commission makes sure that spendings under the EU budget have no negative impacts on biodiversity. As support for this, the "*Common Framework for Biodiversity proofing of the EU budget*"²¹ provides general and fund-specific guidelines to be used by national and regional authorities as well as by the Commission services.

Based on the estimations, it is foreseen that EUR 12 650,4 million is considered as a biodiversity related expenditure in DB 2017. The aggregated information related to the mainstreaming of biodiversity throughout the budget is presented in the Annex III of the Statement of estimates of the European Commission for the financial year 2017.

Gender equality: Gender mainstreaming has increasingly become an important issue within the political agenda of the EU. Through various documents, the EU has demonstrated commitment to the implementation of gender-mainstreaming strategies. The importance of gender mainstreaming is also widely recognised by EU Member States, many of which strive to put this strategy into practice. The definition of gender mainstreaming was developed by the Council of Europe: "*Gender mainstreaming is the (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policymaking.*" Gender mainstreaming means integrating a systematic consideration of the differences between the conditions, situations and needs of women and men, the relations existing between them, and differentiated policy impact on their concrete lives— in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and activities.

Gender equality is a cross-cutting objective for all policy areas, including fundamental rights and citizenship, employment and social inclusion, cohesion policy, education, research and innovation, and external cooperation. In particular the programmes EaSI, FEAD, Consumers, EMFF, Health, and EGF make reference to gender equality general principles while the programmes ESF, REC, Horizon 2020, IPA II, Humanitarian aid, DCI, EIDHR and Greenland have specific actions related to gender equality specific issues.

In the field of external actions and development cooperation, the Commission follows Gender Action Plan (GAP) established for the period 2016-2020 which covers the EU's activities in third countries, especially in developing, enlargement and neighbourhood countries, including in fragile, conflict and emergency situations²². A wide range of external assistance instruments support gender equality objectives as for example:

- EU Trust Fund for Central African Republic finances specific bilateral or regional development support programmes (e.g. women's economic empowerment project)
- Pan-African programme on female genital mutilation;
- Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme included in the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) with around EUR 100 million committed to improve the lives of girls and women.

Gender aspects are equally taken into consideration in several other thematic actions like food security, rural development, private sector development, and for instance, gender specific actions will be developed under the climate change programme for the years 2014-2016 (estimated EUR 16 million, DCI). Gender equality is a key cross-cutting issue for the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP): it is integrated into all actions, both non-programmable crisis response measures and programmable actions on conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness. In this regard, key priority is given to ensuring that all actions contribute to delivering on EU commitments on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

However, for a bulk of programmes it is not always possible to estimate the amounts that are allocated to gender issues as the actions financed by the programmes include gender equality as transversal objective only.

²⁰ Details will be posted on the EU Biodiversity webpages: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/index_en.htm

²¹ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/cfbp%20-%20General%20Guidance.pdf>

²² The Joint Staff Working Document "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020" (SWD) provides the monitoring and accountability framework against which to measure progress on gender equality and girls' and women's rights and empowerment in developing, enlargement and neighbourhood countries, including in fragile, conflict and emergency situations. It applies to the European Commission services (Directorates General International Cooperation and Development, Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations, and when relevant Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, as well as the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments) and to the European External Action Service (EEAS), each for the areas where they are in charge, both at headquarters and EU Delegations level.

Performance of financial instruments

Financial instruments under direct and indirect management are financing mechanisms under the EU budget which aim to provide two specific benefits (i) leveraged EU funds by mobilising additional private and public funds to complement the initial EU financing; and (ii) a revolving capital endowment (i.e. the use of the same funds in several cycles). According to article 140(8) FR the reporting on performance is to be done annually describing the achieved leverage effect of the instruments and their contribution to the achievements of the objectives of the programme²³ concerned as measured by established indicators. Based on this provision, several key performance indicators have been designed at operational level and established in the respective guidelines prepared by the Commission. The indicators relate to the strategic objectives of the instrument defined in the specific basic act and to information on operational parameters requested from the entrusted entity or risk-sharing partner, based on the ex-ante evaluation.

In particular, with regards to the performance assessment in quantitative terms, the performance indicators are reported on annually for each FI in the "Report on financial instruments supported by the general budget according to Art.140.8 of the Financial Regulation"²⁴. Furthermore, the report describes the performance and achievements of the instruments also in qualitative terms. This is particularly important when capturing the achievement of Union policy objectives (e.g. job creation), rather than simply monitoring the efficient functioning of the financial engineering mechanism underpinning the instrument. Finally, the report allocates specific instruments to the relevant policy area and shows aggregate figures at the level of all FIs managed by the Commission.

II. PROGRAMMES' STATEMENTS

The following sections contain all Programme statements sorted per budgetary heading.

²³ For European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), which is not a financial instrument within the meaning of the Financial Regulation, hence not included in the scope of Article 140, a specific statement on financial intervention is included in the present programme statements.

²⁴ Latest available report COM (2015) 565 final of October 2015: <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2015/EN/1-2015-565-EN-F1-1.PDF>.



▶ **HEADING 1A**

Competitiveness
for growth and jobs

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems (EGNOS and Galileo)**

Lead DG: GROW

I. Programme update

GALILEO is Europe's initiative for a state-of-the-art global navigation satellite system, providing a highly accurate global positioning service under civilian control. Galileo will offer autonomous navigation and positioning services, but will also be compatible with the US GPS satellite navigation system. Galileo is one of the European large infrastructure projects and is entirely financed by the EU budget. It will ensure Europe's autonomy in an area that is of strategic importance to both its economy and security. Galileo will be used for a large number of purposes, including for critical business processes that require uninterrupted navigation, and for timing services needed for example for critical applications such as the synchronisation of electricity grids and telecommunication networks. The Galileo system will consist of an array of 30 satellites in orbit and the necessary ground infrastructure to control the satellites and enable the provision of positioning, navigation and timing services.

EGNOS, the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service, is a fully operational regional satellite navigation system monitoring and correcting open signals emitted by the US GPS and Galileo in the future. It consists of several transponders installed on geostationary satellites and a network of ground stations. By improving the accuracy and reliability of the US GPS signal over the territory of Europe, EGNOS allows users in Europe to use GPS signals for instance for safety-critical applications such as operating aircraft. It allows users in Europe and beyond to determine their position to around 1 metre.

Implementation status (2014-2015)¹

The Galileo programme is currently in its deployment phase which is due for completion in 2020. The exploitation phase is launched progressively, with the provision of the initial operational services in 2016. By 2020 the Galileo programme will be fully operational, providing robust positioning and timing services with high performance.

a) Galileo programme: deployment of space and ground infrastructure

Following the in-orbit validation of the Galileo concept with four Galileo satellites autonomously determining a ground location in 2013, the deployment phase of the programme has started. The launch of two satellites in 2014 was marked with difficulties as these were injected into incorrect orbit. The root cause of the anomaly was identified and corrective measures were taken. The satellites have been repositioned into a more convenient orbit and will be used for the provision of the Galileo Search and Rescue services. Their use for navigation and positioning purposes is being tested. However, no other satellite launch took place in 2014 which led to the postponement of the Galileo initial services declaration which was expected to take place in 2015 (see specific objective 1, indicator 3).

In 2015 the deployment of the Galileo satellites resumed and accelerated with three successful launches and the deployment of six further satellites. In December 2015 there were twelve Galileo satellites deployed in orbit, fourteen in production and additional ones needed for deploying the full constellation are under procurement. So far the Galileo satellites have been launched in pair on a Soyuz launcher from the European Space Port in French Guyana. To accelerate the deployment of satellites and to secure a European launcher, three Ariane-5 launchers were procured in 2014. Each Ariane-5 launcher will have a capacity to carry four Galileo satellites into orbit per launch. The first Ariane-5 launch with four Galileo satellites on board is scheduled in November 2016. To mitigate launch risks an insurance policy was put in place for both launch services and satellites.

In the last two years, critical ground infrastructure commissioning² and upgrade activities took place. Major ground segment updates were successfully achieved: the Galileo ground mission segment has been upgraded with a deployment of redundant mission control centre capability in Germany and additional remote stations improving the performance, robustness and availability of the operational infrastructure. The constellation ground control segment has also been upgraded with additional remote stations and automation functions to fulfil the operational needs of a rapidly increasing satellite constellation. Furthermore, the deployment of the Galileo Search And Rescue (SAR) ground network ensuring European service coverage has been completed.

Security is a core function for Galileo. Measures have been taken to improve the cyber security of the infrastructure and the rules for access to the Public Regulated Service (Common Minimum Standards) were adopted by the Commission in September 2015.

In addition, preparatory activities related to the evolution of Galileo intensified to explore possible evolution areas aimed at improving the existing technology and performance.

b) Galileo programme: service provision

In parallel to the deployment, preparations continued for the provision of Galileo initial services. Two high-performance navigation and positioning services (i.e. Open Service, Public Regulated Service) and the Galileo Search And Rescue (SAR) service have been defined. A Commercial Service that gives access to two additional encrypted signals is being tested since 2015 and will be provided when the system reaches full operational capability. It is foreseen that the Galileo initial services are declared operational by the end of 2016.

The service provision requires the establishment of a contractual framework concerning system operations and the different sites of the programme. In 2014 the public procurement for the selection of the future Galileo service operator was initiated. Ground segment contracts were

¹ At the end of 2015 and according to the breakdown of the GNSS Regulation:

(a) Out of the EUR 1,93 billion related to the Galileo deployment, EUR 1,6 billion has been delegated to ESA;

(b) Out of the EUR 3,0 billion related to the Galileo exploitation, EUR 0,79 billion have been delegated to GSA;

(c) Out of the EUR 1,58 billion related to the EGNOS exploitation, EUR 1,4 billion has been delegated to GSA;

(d) Out of the EUR 0,56 billion related to the Management of the Programmes, EUR 0,56 billion is allocated to ESA and GSA to cover their costs until 2020.

² Two Tracking Telemetry Telecommand Facilities ground stations in Noumea and La Reunion for Galileo constellation operations, three additional Galileo Ground Sensor Stations in Azores, Ascension and Kiruna collecting Galileo navigation data, a new Galileo Mission Uplink Ground Sensor station in Papeete (French Polynesia) for uplink of operational Galileo navigation data to the constellation, three Galileo SAR stations in Svalbard (NO), Cyprus and the Canary Islands (ES)

successfully prolonged anticipating the needs of the exploitation phase and ensuring the robustness of the system. Finally, agreements with the states hosting infrastructure will be signed shortly.

c) EGNOS programme: service provision

In 2014 and 2015 all three EGNOS services (Open service, EGNOS Data Access Service and Safety-of-life service) were provided continuously and in line with applicable requirements (see specific objective 2, indicators 1 and 2). For adoption of EGNOS in civil aviation, the EGNOS Safety-of-Life Service provides an integrity function needed for more precise landings and is increasingly being used in Europe. By the end of December 2015, in total 174 airports/heliports in 19 countries have implemented EGNOS based operations.

Additionally, a new system release took place successfully (EGNOS V2.4.1M), improving the resilience of EGNOS signals passing through the ionosphere and enabling the declaration of a new service level for airplane landing procedures (LPV-200). The EGNOS Service Evolution Plan v2.0 was developed and constitutes a baseline for the EGNOS coverage extension in EU-28 countries.

Also in 2015 the European Commission adopted the Commission Implementing Decision on the technical and operational specifications of a major evolution (EGNOS V3)³, which will improve both GPS and Galileo signals over Europe and should be operational from 2020+ onwards.

d) Market uptake

The satellite-based service industry is of major importance for the EU economy as it turns the investment made in space infrastructures into concrete applications and services to benefit citizens. Galileo and EGNOS give equipment manufacturers, application developers and service providers an opportunity to create a range of new business opportunities. It is estimated that in Europe the satellite navigation market currently supports nearly 50,000 jobs in downstream industry and 3,000 in the upstream. As this market is expected to grow by 8.3% per year until 2019, these figures will further increase⁴.

The following measures were taken to maximise the socio-economic benefits of the programmes. In 2014 and 2015 the European GNSS Agency continued to interact with chipset and receiver manufacturers as well as user communities to ensure the market uptake of Galileo and EGNOS. In particular, cooperation with chipset and receiver manufacturers aims at ensuring that their products are Galileo-ready and EGNOS-ready. This process involved a successful testing campaign done in cooperation with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the EC's Joint Research Centre (JRC). In December 2015 more than 35% of all receiver models available on the global market have been Galileo enabled, following an almost 70% penetration of EGNOS enabled receivers. Leading chipset manufacturers have announced their Galileo-ready chipsets and it is expected that Galileo-enabled products will be brought to the market in 2017.

It is equally important to work closely with large user communities, such as road, maritime and rail, to support them in updating their systems so that they are ready to use Galileo. This has been accomplished by dedicated market and technical support, via cost benefit analyses, testing campaigns, initiation of standards and certification processes, user satisfaction surveys and more. These actions are part of tailored 'adoption roadmaps' built with each user community. Periodic user fora have been also organised to get feedback on current services and collect ideas for the evolution of the European GNSS systems.

In parallel, a major milestone was completed with the adoption of the eCall Regulation⁵ in April 2015, which ensures compatibility of the eCall system with Galileo and EGNOS. In case of a crash anywhere in the European Union, an eCall-equipped car automatically calls the nearest emergency centre and will provide data on location of the crash.

The development of standards progressed well, in particular in the aviation a maritime sector, e.g. process for initiation the recognition of Galileo by the International Maritime Organisation has started in 2015. In relation to the contribution of Galileo to Search and Rescue service, the Cospas-Sarsat Council⁶ endorsed the technical specifications for the "Medium Earth Orbit Local User Terminal" (MEOLUT), which paves the way for an integration of Galileo into the Cospas-Sarsat operational capabilities.

EU research and development programmes, such as Horizon 2020 for the development of applications based on Galileo and EGNOS and grants for funding European GNSS chipset and receiver technologies, are essential tools for supporting Galileo enabled technologies and products produced by European companies.

With regard to the intellectual property rights related to Galileo and EGNOS, the Union shall own all tangible and intangible assets created or developed under these programmes, and manage them efficiently. The objective is to protect IPR required for the Galileo infrastructure, and to use IPR as a tool to support market uptake. Necessary arrangements are being made with existing owners, particularly with respect to essential elements of the infrastructures. In the period of 2014-2015 the Commission has initiated several discussions with the existing owners of IP. In particular, the Commission signed two licence agreements with the UK and French public entities holding patents to the technologies that enhance GNSS radio signal performance. Based on these arrangements, the Union will be able to implement these technologies in the EGNSS signals and the users will be able to use these signals based on the said technologies free of charge. Also, in the context of the objective of making sure Galileo signals can be used to offer an open service (OS), the patent portfolio owned by the Union have been made available, on a free of charge basis via a non-exclusive Authorisation under the OS SIS ICD⁷.

e) Project management and risk management

Since 2014 the Galileo programme management processes are described in the Programme Management Plan common for the European Commission, European GNSS Agency and European Space Agency⁸. It sets-up a framework for the decision making (boards and meetings), programme management (procurement management, schedule control, budget, cost and cash management,

³ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/1183 of 17 July 2015 setting out the necessary technical and operational specifications for implementing version 3 of the EGNOS system. OJ L 192, 18.7.2015, p. 20–26.

⁴ European GNSS Agency, Market Report 2015. <http://www.gsa.europa.eu/market/market-report#>

⁵ Regulation (EU) 2015/758 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 concerning type-approval requirements for the deployment of the eCall in-vehicle system based on the 112 service and amending Directive 2007/46/EC. OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 77–89

⁶ The International Cospas-Sarsat Programme is a satellite-based search and rescue (SAR) distress alert detection and information distribution system, best known for detecting and locating emergency beacons activated by aircraft, ships and backcountry hikers in distress. <https://www.cospas-sarsat.int>

⁷ Open Service Signal In Space Interface Control Document

⁸ The Programme Management Plan is an annex to delegation agreements on the deployment phase of the Galileo programme between the European Commission and European Space Agency and on exploitation phase of the Galileo programme between the European Commission and the European GNSS Agency;

risk management) and related regular reporting (monthly, quarterly and annually). The Risk Management Plan details the way the risks are identified, classified and treated till their reduction or mitigation.

Key achievements

In 2014, the smooth rollout of the Galileo and EGNOS programmes for the 2014-2020 period was ensured. The governance framework of the programmes was put in place with a clear division of tasks between the European Space Agency and European GNSS Agency through delegation agreements⁹. Over the past years, the key priority has been on the preparation of the exploitation phase of the Galileo programme in the view of the provision of the full set of Galileo services in 2020, operation and maintenance of the EGNOS services and preparation for the market uptake of Galileo and EGNOS services. These achievements can be highlighted:

1. Acceleration of the Galileo space infrastructure deployment

In 2015 six Galileo satellites were launched successfully, doubling the number of satellites launched to date. This is an excellent achievement for Galileo and it is a deployment pace which has been rarely followed in the satellite navigation world until now. Also, to further accelerate the deployment of the satellites, three Ariane-5 launchers were procured in 2014; each Ariane-5 launcher will have a capacity to carry four Galileo satellites into orbit per launch.

2. Enhanced EGNOS service for safer aircraft landings

In 2015 a new EGNOS service level LPV-200 (Localizer Performance with Vertical guidance) was declared which will deliver accurate information on an aircraft's approach to a runway with the use of GNSS positioning technology. The result is lateral and angular vertical guidance without the need for visual contact with the ground until an aircraft is 200 feet above the runway. The benefits for landing an aircraft with LPV-200 include reduced risks associated with landing in bad weather conditions, increased accessibility to airports, reduced delays, diversions and cancellations, increased airspace capacity and improved efficiency of operations, lowering fuel consumption, CO2 emissions and decreasing aviation's environmental impact.

3. eCall compatible with Galileo and EGNOS

By providing more accurate information and on location, Galileo and EGNOS play a key role in the EU-wide eCall system based on 112 service aimed at speeding up emergency response services in case of a road accident. In 2015 the Council and European Parliament adopted the eCall Regulation (EU) No. 2015/758 which provides for compatibility of the eCall in-vehicle system with Galileo and EGNOS.

Evaluations/studies conducted

In terms of technology penetration, the number of receiver models offering Galileo compatibility increased from 25% in 2012 to 35% in 2014 and today it more than 35%. For EGNOS the rate stands at 63% in 2014¹⁰ and it remained the same in 2015. In terms of market penetration, latest available figures show that the share of European GNSS industry stands at 25,8% (EU28 + Norway & Switzerland) compared to 31% for the US and 26% for Japan¹¹.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

2016 constitutes a pivotal year for the Galileo programme, notably in view of the transition from the deployment to the exploitation phase and initial services provision. At the same time, activities will be ongoing to ensure the full deployment of the system.

The transition towards the exploitation phase implies the transfer of responsibilities for the ground segment, system operations and the development of future generations towards the European GNSS Agency (GSA), pursuant to the GNSS Regulation. Conversely, the production and launch of the remaining satellites will be implemented under the deployment phase. Consequently, the contractual framework for programme implementation will evolve, on the basis of the preparatory work initiated in 2015. This implies a modification of the delegation agreements concluded by the Commission with both European Space Agency (ESA) and the GSA, the conclusion of a working arrangement on Galileo between the GSA and ESA, and the transfer of industrial contracts to the GSA.

On services provision, initial services declaration is expected to take place before the end of 2016. Initial services are due to include: an initial Open Service, an initial Search and Rescue Service and initial Public Regulated Service (PRS). To that end, it is essential to continue the deployment of the infrastructure, in particular with the launch of additional satellites and the deployment of the service facilities to ensure that the system is sufficiently robust. The performance of the initial services will be tested in a representative environment before going 'live', and the services need to obtain security accreditation. Although the provision of initial services is a crucial milestone, it is only a step towards achieving full operational capability of the system. To ensure the completion of the deployment phase by 2020 it will be necessary in 2016 to finalise the technical requirements of the system, purchase additional satellites, launch follow up contracts for system and service support and the ground segment and complete the selection of the Galileo Service operator.

⁹ The delegation agreements include a clear cost management strategy with dedicated quarterly reporting detailing the actual and planned use of the delegated funds and including some performance indicators. The financial information is given at contract level for 4 different categories. All the contracts signed follow the budgetary rules of best value for money and sound financial management.

¹⁰ Analysis of the European GNSS Agency.

¹¹ GNSS Market Report, Issue 4, March 2015, European GNSS Agency.

Regarding security, key actions will include measures to ensure the accreditation of the system and initial services, and the development of operational concepts and procedures for the PRS.

In 2016 preparatory work will continue to identify possible evolution areas, technological capabilities, constraints, signal and frequencies trends, evolutions of the GNSS international context and lessons learnt from the operation of the current system.

For EGNOS, efforts are focused on ensuring the continuity of services in the medium and long term. This requires an efficient implementation of recurring activities, and the preparation of system updates. In 2016 activities will continue to guarantee the continuity of services beyond 2018/2019 by managing obsolescence and to ensure further coverage of all EU Member States with EGNOS services. In 2016, procurement for a new generation of the EGNOS system (version 3) will be launched.

In view of the investment, it will be crucial to demonstrate that a relevant infrastructure is put in place but also that there is a plan and a vision for the uptake of these technologies in the market. Therefore, the Commission will tackle the market uptake of Galileo and EGNOS services, in particular in the context of the Space Strategy for Europe to be submitted in 2016. It is the ideal time to do so, given the provision of initial services by Galileo from 2016 onwards. Furthermore, a week-long event under the auspices of the Dutch Presidency of the Council, the European Space Solutions Conference 2016 'Bringing Space to Earth' will take place from 30th May to 3 June.

In the field of international cooperation, negotiations with the US and Norway for access to PRS are expected to start in the course of 2016, and negotiations with ASECNA will continue with a view to finalising them by the end of the year.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1285/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the implementation and exploitation of European satellite navigation systems and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 876/2002 and Regulation (EC) No 683/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2014 - 2020	7 071,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,1	3,4	2,5	4,0	4,2	5,0	
Operational appropriations		1 058,5	848,2	895,0	808,3	752,1	1 249,2	
Total	1 326,2	1 060,6	851,6	897,5	812,3	756,3	1 254,2	6 958,7

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 260,969	110,67 %	1 007,923	103,51 %	961,239	0,00 %	708,615	32,07 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 060,617	100,00 %	811,028	99,83 %	851,600	0,00 %	524,779	30,40 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU right to act is based on article 172 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union and the GNSS Regulation on the further implementation of the European satellite navigation programmes (EGNOS and Galileo). Today close to 7% of the EU's GDP, i.e. about EUR 800 billion, relies on satellite navigation signals controlled by third countries. EGNOS and Galileo will not only ensure Europe's autonomy, but also provide additional benefits in combination with other GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System), resulting from the additional services the systems will offer and the increased performance coming from additional satellites. Galileo is also the only GNSS specifically designed for civil purposes, i.e. it aims to satisfy the requirements and the needs of the civil sector, in compliance with the most demanding security standards.

Both programmes are complex projects which exceed the financial and technical capacities of a single Member State, as such they fully fall within EU competence. Considering their requirements in terms of security, all Member States must be involved in those programmes.

These programmes contribute to stimulating economic activity and technological innovation. They will enable traffic management to be optimised whether on road, waterborne or aerial. Better managed traffic not only improves safety but also reduces pollution since travel is more efficient. Satellite navigation also enables emergency services to better carry out their duties (e.g. in case of fires, road accidents, mountain rescue). Another added-value is that the combined use of GPS and Galileo signals will allow for better precision and availability and opens the door to new applications which are not possible by using GPS alone.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

EGNOS contributed through its Safety of Life Service to the reduction of CO2 emissions, in particular of aviation. EGNOS allows for landing under difficult weather conditions, thus reducing the number of flight deviations, cancellations and delays. The number of airports with EGNOS procedures went up to 174 in 2015.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	848,2	895,0

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: Supporting European presence in space and the development of satellite-based positioning, navigation and timing services*

Indicator 1: Market share of EU GNSS industry in worldwide GNSS downstream market

Baseline ¹²	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
EGNOS present in number of receiver models in 2012 : 63%	63%	63%	75%				85%	
	35%	35%	45%					
Galileo present in number of receiver models in 2012 ¹³ : 35%	Actual results							70%
	63%	63%						
	35%	35%						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To develop and provide global satellite-based radio navigation infrastructures and services (Galileo) by 2020

Indicator 1: Galileo infrastructure - Cumulative number of operational satellites¹⁴

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4		8	11	19	23		30
	Actual results						
	3	9 ¹⁵					

Indicator 2: Galileo infrastructure- New terrestrial infrastructure deployed version

¹² The market share indicator is based on the percentage of Galileo and EGNOS receivers in the total number of receiver models worldwide. The baseline for this indicator was established in 2014 and the data is included in the 2014 market report of the European GNSS Agency and will be measured annually. The trend of the production of Galileo and EGNOS enabled model receivers suggests that receiver manufacturers are gradually integrating Galileo and EGNOS into their products and the milestone target for this indicator is likely to be reached

¹³ Total number of receiver models in the GPS survey in 2012: 483

¹⁴ Operational satellites are those able to deliver full operational capability

¹⁵ 2 satellites launched in December 2015 not included.

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
GMS Version 1 in June 2011	GMS Version 1	GMS Version 2.0	System Build 1.5.0 ¹⁶		System Build 1.5.1		No target yet foreseen after 2015
	Actual results						
		GMS Version 2.1					

Indicator 3: Galileo services provision - Number of services implemented

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of services implemented	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	5 services
	Actual results						
		0					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Galileo - services	02 05 01	3	615,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Galileo - services	F	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
	P	0	0 ¹⁷					

* Open service (OS); Commercial service (CS); Public regulated service (PRS); Contribution by means of Galileo OS signals to integrity-monitoring services; EU contribution to Search and rescue support service (SAR)

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

No changes in financial programming are needed. With regard to the performance information, please see information in the introductory text as well as in Specific Objective 1, Indicator 3.

Specific Objective 2: To provide satellite-based services* improving the performance of GPS to gradually cover the whole ECAC (European Civil Aviation Conference) region by 2020 (EGNOS) and European neighbouring countries

Indicator 1: Progress of the EGNOS coverage extension versus agreed coverage extension

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
EGNOS Service Evolution Plan v2.0 established in 2015 ¹⁸	n/a	Establishment of an updated EU coverage extension plan for EU-28 in December 2015 Establish EGNOS Service Evolution Plan v2.0	Report on advancements in coverage	Report on advancements in coverage	Report on advancements in coverage	Report on advancements in coverage	Coverage of EU-28 with EGNOS in line with the EGNOS Service Evolution Plan
	Actual results						
		EGNOS Service Evolution Plan v2.0 was established					

*According to the legal base (Regulation (EU) No 1285/2013) the specific objectives of EGNOS cover the following 3 services. Open Service (OS), EGNOS Data Access Service (EDAS) and Safety-of-Life Service (SoL).

¹⁶ The baseline for operational satellites in 2013 is four satellites that were used to validate the Galileo system. In 2014 one of these satellites had a problem with the navigation antenna and thus cannot be considered to be able fully operational. Also in 2014, two satellites were injected into the wrong orbit and their full operational capability is being tested. Therefore, the actual result for operational satellites in 2014 is 3. The 2015 milestone is a cumulative number of satellites which was based on additional 4 satellites in 2015. The actual result is that there were 6 satellites launched in 2015, all of them able to deliver full operational capability. Therefore, the cumulative number of operational satellites in 2015 is 9. The total number of deployed Galileo satellites in orbit in 2015 is 12

¹⁷ See explanation in the introductory text as well as in Specific Objective 1, Indicator 3

¹⁸ The Service Evolution Plan (SEP) was agreed between the Commission and GSA and constitutes the baseline for the implementation of the EGNOS mission and security requirements. It defines the extension of EGNOS services over the European territory in terms of their availability which is depicted in a form of 'availability maps'.

Indicator 2: EGNOS service availability index based on the number of airports with EGNOS-based approach procedures with an operational status versus the total number of airports with EGNOS - based approach procedures¹⁹

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Service availability index: 100% Total number of airports with EGNOS procedures: 93 (2013) Total number of airports with EGNOS procedures with an operational status: 93 (2014)			Maintain the service availability index: 99%	Maintain the service availability index: 99%			Maintain the service availability index constantly at least on 99%
			Increase the number of airports with EGNOS procedures	Increase the number of airports with EGNOS procedures			
	Actual results						
	Service availability index: 97.72%	Service availability index: 99.9%					
	Total number of airports with EGNOS procedures: 132	Total number of airports with EGNOS procedures: 174					
	Total number of airports with operational status: 129	Total number of airports with operational status: 173					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
EGNOS – services	02 05 02	3	280,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EGNOS - services in operation:	F	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	P	3	3					

* Open service (OS); EGNOS Data Access Service (EDAS); Safety-of-life service (SoL)

¹⁹ The EGNOS service availability index is a ratio between a number of airports with EGNOS-based approach procedures with an operational status versus the total number of airports with EGNOS-based approach procedures. An airport with operational status is considered as one with EGNOS APV-I availability over 99% in the defined period.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)**

Lead DG: ENER

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

ITER aims to demonstrate fusion as a viable and sustainable source of energy. The ITER project is being built in Cadarache (France) with the support of seven international parties that represent half of the world's population (the European Union, Russia, Japan, China, India, South Korea and the United States). The programme covers the European contribution to the ITER International Organization (IO) for the construction of the ITER facility, the procurement of equipment, installation, general technical and administrative support for the construction phase as well as the participation in commissioning and initial operation. The programme also covers other ITER related activities, such as the Broader Approach activities with Japan. These contributions are channelled through a European Domestic Agency, the Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E) located in Barcelona.

In May 2015, the reinforcement works of the first level of the bio-shield of the Tokamak building started and are almost completed. In addition, the steel structure of the Assembly Building was completed and the roof was lifted into place. The Foundation work of the buildings for the cryoplant and site services have been also completed.

Following the successful fabrication and testing of a prototype in 2014, the supplier is advancing with the series production of the sub-components needed for the assembly of the Toroidal field coils. For the Poloidal Field (PF) coils, manufacturing phase of the winding tooling contract for the 2nd to 5th PF coil is completed and this is now being delivered to the PF Coil Building in Cadarache. Fitting out of the PF coil building in Cadarache and most of the tooling is now installed. Work is in progress on the vacuum vessel. Qualification of the welding procedures has been progressing and the first welding activities on the first Vacuum Vessel Sector can start. Also, the pre-qualification and testing of various the Blanket First Wall prototype is progressing successfully. For the Divertor Remote Handling, main contracts have been placed for the preliminary design and the tests of remote installation and removal of the so-called divertor central cassette have been performed successfully. The final design review of the cryoplant was successfully completed in July 2015. In parallel, the manufacturing of the long lead items was pursued actively. On the Tritium Plant, the Water Detritiation System tanks, two 100 m³ and four 20 m³ tanks, were delivered to Cadarache and accepted by the IO. In addition, all industrial procurement contracts for the Neutral Beam Test Facility have been placed for final design activities and fabrication of the test source components. Finally, F4E has progressed with the design of the ITER Heating system, in collaboration with several European laboratories.

F4E has now placed most of the large value contracts (more than EUR 100 million) needed for the construction of ITER and as of 31 December 2015, F4E has signed 766 operational procurement contracts and 145 grants for a total of about EUR 2.8 billion (2008 value). In relation to the ITER schedule, the performance of F4E, measured by the Schedule Performance Indicators, has increased significantly from about 70% in 2014 to about 80% in 2015.

Regarding the budget implementation, F4E has implemented its budget as follows: 2014 global commitment: ca. 60% implementation; 2015 commitment appropriations: 100% implementation, of which ca. 50% through individual commitments; 2015 payment appropriations: 100% implementation.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In 2017, F4E will follow up the on-going contracts which were placed during previous years (with a total value of running contract of about EUR 3.4 billion (2008 value) forecasted by the end of 2016) and should achieve 33% of the Euratom's obligations to be discharged by the IO. The main deliverables expected in 2017 by F4E are the following:

- completion of the several sub-components for the Toroidal and Poloidal Field coils,
- further delivery of EU cryoplant components,
- fabrication complete of the first segment of the Vacuum Vessel sector nr.5,
- first test of the 400 kV electrical network yard,

Buildings: completion of the main construction phase of the Assembly Hall, of civil work for the cryostat support crown and the second basement of the tokamak building.

Due to the schedule delays, the IO, together with F4E and the other six other Domestic Agencies, have been working together to prepare the first version of an Updated ITER Long Term Schedule. A proposal was presented by the IO at the 17th meeting of the ITER Council on 18-19 November 2015 together with revised resource estimates. However this proposal was not endorsed by the ITER Parties that requested to carry out an independent review that should bring to a new revised schedule to be presented to the ITER Council in June 2016.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Decision of 13 December 2013 amending Decision 2007/198/Euratom establishing the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy and conferring advantages upon it (2013/791/Euratom)	2014 - 2018	2 915,0

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		9,7	9,9	8,7	10,7			
Joint undertaking		382,2	320,2	319,1	369,1			
Total	729,8	391,9	330,1	327,7	379,8			2 159,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	450,138	105,52 %	216,556	113,62 %	358,428	2,19 %	214,518	1,09 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	443,026	105,52 %	209,418	112,67 %	358,409	2,57 %	214,487	1,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The ITER project, which is part of the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan, aims at building and operating an experimental fusion reactor, a major step towards the demonstration of fusion as a sustainable energy source. Due to its important advantages, such as the availability of large fuel reserves and the lack of CO2 emissions, fusion could greatly contribute to the long-term EU strategy of decarbonisation of the energy system in a safe, efficient and secure way. The risk, costs, and long-term nature of a large research projects such as ITER puts it beyond the reach of individual EU Member States and even of the EU as such. Thus, the establishment of a global framework through an international agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community ("Euratom") and six other Parties: China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia and the USA was essential to undertake this large-scale scientific experiment. ITER construction started in 2007 in Saint Paul-Lez-Durance, France. ITER project is managed by ITER International Organization (IO) and Euratom provides about 45% of all components through the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and development of Fusion Energy (hereinafter F4E).

Europe's support to ITER and to other activities related to ITER such as the Broader Approach activities with Japan contributes to the strategic agenda of the European Union for clean and secure energy. In particular, it supports the first objective of the new Commission's political agenda: 'boosting growth, jobs and investment in future high potential technologies' as ITER is stimulating the European industrial investment in new advanced technologies for the components of the facility and in advanced civil engineering for its construction. In the longer term, ITER is contributing to the Research & Innovation pillar of the Energy Union.

ITER activities contribute to the Europe 2020 flagship initiatives, mainly to the Innovation Union and the Industrial policy for the globalisation era (e.g. by involving the European high tech industry which will gain new skills and manufacturing capabilities). As far as section 3.2.2 is concerned, it should be noted that this budgetary breakdown exercise regarding the contribution to the flagship initiatives implies that each amount has to be allocated on the basis of exclusivity. In this context the amount per flagship represents a rough estimation and a simplistic picture of the reality because many ITER actions will contribute simultaneously to both flagships.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

ITER activities contribute to the Europe 2020 flagship initiatives, mainly to the Innovation Union and the Industrial policy for the globalisation era (e.g. by involving the European high tech industry which will gain new skills and manufacturing capabilities). In addition, ITER is contributing to the Research & Innovation pillar of the Energy Union. As far as section 3.2.2 is concerned, it should be noted that this budgetary breakdown exercise regarding the contribution to the flagship initiatives implies that each amount has to be allocated on the basis of exclusivity. In this context the amount per flagship represents a rough estimation and a simplistic picture of the reality because many ITER actions will contribute simultaneously to both flagships.

Being in its construction phase, ITER is already having a very palpable positive impact on growth and jobs in the region where it is located and, more generally, to the many European industries and SMEs which are involved in the conception and construction of the thousands of first-of-a-kind technological components of this engineering and research venture. So far, companies and SMEs from at least 20 different Member States have been granted close to 1000 contracts and grants, under the management of Fusion for Energy. All this translates into new knowledge and

cutting-edge technology, market oriented research and innovation and high skilled jobs and knowledge all over Europe. As regards the impact on employment, Fusion for Energy estimates that through their contracts, industry is creating over 15,000 person-years of employment in Europe and will create many more during the remainder of ITER's construction phase, as ITER work is more labour and knowledge intensive than conventional industrial manufacturing due to the high content of R&D and engineering tasks.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	160,1	159,5
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	160,1	159,5
Total	320,2	319,0

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator 1 for general objective 1 is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: development of fusion as a potentially limitless, safe, sustainable, environmentally responsible and economically competitive source of energy

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to provide the Euratom contribution to ITER and to the ITER related activities

Indicator 1: Percentage of Euratom's obligations discharged by the ITER Organization (IO) through the Joint Undertaking F4E

Baseline ¹ 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
6%	13%	19%	24%	33%			63%
	Actual results						
	13%	17%					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Call for funds for F4E	32 05 01	22	22

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Although progress can be observed on the ITER site in Saint Paul-Lez-Durance (France) where the ITER device is being built, the project is facing complex challenges. Many of these challenges are linked to the 'beyond-state-of-the-art state' of the technology of this ambitious experimental project and the complex international management and governance structure. This situation is affecting the current schedule adopted in 2010. For this reason, work to develop a more realistic schedule for the ITER construction phase has started. A first revised schedule was presented to the ITER Council by the ITER Organization in November 2015. This proposal was not endorsed by the ITER Parties that requested a group of High independent experts to carry out an assessment of the credibility and stability of the revised schedule, in view to enabling the June 2016 ITER Council to endorse a new long-term schedule up to First Plasma. Due to the present schedule delays, the ITER construction will not be completed in 2020 as originally planned in 2010. Consequently, the percentage of Euratom's obligations discharged by the IO through F4E are lower than what was expected within the current schedule. As a result, the 2020 target has been revised from 100% down to 63 % and the milestones have been adjusted accordingly.

1 Progress in the Euratom contribution to ITER construction is measured according to credits granted by ITER Organisation to F4E according to the ITER International Agreement.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus)**

Lead DG: GROW

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

Framework 2014-2020 with a financial envelope of EUR4.3 billion, and by end of the year delegation agreements had been signed with the European Space Agency, EUMETSAT for the Space infrastructure, and with the European Environment Agency, the European Medium-Range Weather Forecasting Centre and Mercator-Océan for the service provision. The first dedicated satellite of the Copernicus constellation, Sentinel 1A, was successfully launched on 3 April 2014, and has since been delivering radar images of unprecedented quality to users worldwide. In parallel, the Ground Segments for the reception, processing, distribution and archiving of data have been reinforced, so as to handle effectively the unprecedented amounts of data that the EU-owned satellites, contributing missions and in-situ data generate.

During 2015 the Programme continued its steady increase of its operational outputs: two Services are fully working (emergency management and land monitoring) while the other four services made huge progress in terms of ramp-up (monitoring of atmosphere, climate change, marine environment and security). By the end of 2015, following signature of delegation agreements with EU Agencies FRONTEX and EMSA, all the planned delegation agreements with the prospective service operators, but one (the Delegation Agreement with the SATCEN has been rescheduled for 2016) have been successfully included and entered in implementation mode. On the Infrastructure side, Sentinel 2-A was launched on 23 June 2015 boosting the spaced based Copernicus constellation. The early images turned out to be of a quality exceeding expectations.

Unfortunately the launch of Sentinel 3-A has been rescheduled for 2016, but all the efforts have been made to ensure that the rescheduling will not prejudice the planning for the other Copernicus launches to be undertaken during 2016, which is to be pivotal for the programme

Key achievements

Sentinel 1-A contributed in particular enhanced maritime safety and security, monitored the environment and climate change and provided support in emergency and crisis situations. In parallel, the Ground Segments for the reception, processing, distribution and archiving of data have been reinforced, so as to handle effectively the unprecedented amounts of data that the system composed of EU-owned satellites, contributing missions and in-situ data will generate.

Copernicus has already been delivering services in cases of natural disasters through the provision of observation data. In 2014 and 2015, Copernicus was activated at many occasions and for different types of disasters. The new Sentinel 1A satellite was used for providing flood delineation information to national civil protection agencies in Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia during the Western Balkan Floods in May 2014. During 2014, a total of 56 activations of the Emergency Management Service were made, requested 51 Rapid Mapping responses and 5 Risk & Recovery Mappings, and in 2015 a total of 37 activations were made, with 35 requests for Rapid mapping and 2 requests for Risk & Recovery Mappings.

Monitoring by Copernicus of high value biodiversity areas, mapping land cover and vegetation changes have provided essential information for the development, implementation and monitoring of DG ENV and DG AGRI policies. At global level, provision every ten days of information on the state of the environment allowed also the monitoring of crop conditions, essential for DG AGRI which is monitoring the international food market, and for DG DEVCO-ECHO which are monitoring food insecure countries which may need food aid.

As the Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS) has ramped up its operational output to become fully operational over the course of 2015, it has made a significant contribution to "Blue Growth" and European economic development for example through its contribution to sea-freight safety (90% of global freight is maritime), marine renewable energy development, the sustainable use of marine resources (fisheries, biodiversity) and the fight against pollution (e.g. Fukushima, Costa Concordia). The number of users regularly accessing the products offered by CMEMS has steadily grown and has now passed the impressive milestone of 5000 registered users, for the most part from the EU's coastal countries but also from 80 other countries from around the world.

The Atmosphere Monitoring service is now fully operational and supports public and commercial entities that inform European citizens about the air quality now and for the next few days. Other relevant analyses done included for example the latest developments of the Antarctic ozone hole. The Climate Change service used the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris to improve its visibility. A technical proposal to further expand the climate mission of the Copernicus programme with a CO2 emission monitoring system was made by the Commission and received quite positive feedback from all stakeholders.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

During 2016 and 2017, a further 4 Sentinel launches are foreseen, to be complemented with data transmission support from the first European Data Relay Satellite also to be launched in early 2016. The resultant laser transmission capabilities will significantly enhance Copernicus's capability of fast satellite data availability in, for instance, maritime surveillance.

In early 2016, the current Security service components of border and maritime surveillance will be enhanced through a further Delegation Agreement with the EU Satellite Centre, to also enable Copernicus to give information support to European external actions, such as provision of humanitarian aid, or evacuations during crises.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the Copernicus Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 911/2010	2014 - 2020	4 291,5

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,5	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,9	3,0	
Operational appropriations		553,9	583,6	604,8	642,7	874,1	647,9	
Total	362,9	556,4	586,2	607,4	645,6	877,0	650,9	4 286,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	583,325	104,82 %	528,881	103,76 %	602,169	91,58 %	600,334	43,78 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	556,370	99,98 %	508,805	99,55 %	586,167	88,85 %	584,429	41,04 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Copernicus is a programme to be delivered under the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Given its benefits to a wide range of EU policies and its potential for reaching the objectives of Europe 2020, Copernicus is included in the industrial policy flagships. The Commission identified five areas of EU legislation where Copernicus (or GMES) is explicitly referred to, in the fields of maritime policy, civil protection, agriculture and space debris surveillance and tracking. Besides, Copernicus continued to deliver useful data and information in 2014 for EU policies for agriculture, environment, development and humanitarian aid. The objective is that two other fields might rely on Copernicus by 2020. This could include for example the IT sector, or coastal surveillance and smart cities¹.

The Copernicus programme cannot be realised by a single Member State alone because it encompasses a pan-European capacity and depends on the coordinated provision of data and services throughout all the Member States, which needs to be coordinated at Union level. Therefore, by reason of the scale of the action, the programme will be better achieved at Union level, and may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve that objective, especially regarding the Commission's role as coordinator of national activities. From an economic point of view, action at the EU level also allows economies of scale from which public spending will benefit.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

Copernicus fosters the development of a competitive European space and services industry in the Earth Observation market, thereby contributing significantly to the economic growth and employment targets of Europe 2020. With its focus on monitoring the Earth's environment and specific view towards understanding and charting Climate Change through its Climate Change service, and relevant products from the Land/Atmosphere/Marine services pertaining to energy use and energy use impacts, it centrally underpins the Europe 2020 headline targets on Climate Change and Energy.

Based on the recent study² investigating the economic impact of the Copernicus programme beyond the institutional sector, with a focus on the downstream market, initial results show that Copernicus is not only a monitoring tool for institutional needs, but can also stimulate economic growth and employment in a wide range of industrial sectors, leading to the creation or maintenance of approximately 20.000 direct jobs in Europe by 2030, if enabling factors are put in place. With highly skilled jobs in this sector typically impacting employment in other sectors, the economic stimulus by Copernicus could also result in a wider economic effect, with an additional 63.000 indirect jobs secured or created by 2030. Overall the impact on employment from Copernicus is estimated at approximately 83.000 jobs in Europe by 2030.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	583,6	604,8

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

1 A market study will be run in 2015 in that respect. Preliminary results of the study show that the most promising sectors are Precision farming, Renewable energies, Forestry management and Water management for cropland.

2 http://copernicus.eu/sites/default/files/library/GMES_GIO_LOT3_PublishableExecutiveSummary_final.pdf

Environmental observations and monitoring are at the very heart of the Copernicus programme with a significant attention to climate change. Almost all programme elements contribute partially or even exclusively to the climate change monitoring and prediction. For the purpose of estimating the climate-related budget share, the Sentinels 4 and 5 can be exclusively attributed to monitoring of the Atmospheric composition, Sentinel 3 and 6 to 50% to support oceanic modelling. On the service side, the total Climate Change service, as well as 30% of the land, marine and atmosphere services are attributed to climate activities.

Relevant objective/output(*)	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Delivering accurate and reliable data and information to Copernicus users (Copernicus Climate Change Service)	32,4	33,9
Delivering accurate and reliable data and information (satellite imagery, digital or printed maps) to Copernicus users (50% of output produced relating to 3 Copernicus services on Land monitoring, Atmosphere Monitoring and Marine Environment Monitoring is attributed to Climate Change)	11,6	12,0
Output in terms of contribution made by data from Sentinel satellites (estimated to be some 34% of Sentinel related budget)	15,8	163,7
Total	200,8	209,6

(*) The Copernicus Climate Change service will provide access to several climate indicators (e.g. temperature increase, sea level rise, ice sheet melting, warming up of the ocean) and climate indices (e.g. based on records of temperature, precipitation, drought event) for both the identified climate drivers and the expected climate impacts³.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Deliver accurate and reliable data and information to Copernicus users (The Copernicus Land monitoring service will provide information including on the dynamics of monitoring of biodiversity: operational continuity of Land Monitoring service is to be achieved by 2015 (30% of output produced attributed))	6,7	6,8
Output in terms of contribution made by data from Sentinel satellites (estimated to be some 21% of Sentinel related budget)	97,0	101
Total	103,7	107,8

(*)The Copernicus land monitoring service provides geographical information on land cover and on variables related, for instance, to the vegetation state or the water cycle. It supports applications in a variety of domains such as spatial planning, forest management, water management, agriculture and food security, etc. The service is operational since 2012⁴.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).
 General Objective 2 (Indicator 1), General Objective 3 (Indicator 1), General Objective 4 (Indicator 1), General Objective 5 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1, 2)

General objectives⁵

General Objective 1: Monitoring the Earth to support the protection of the environment and the efforts of civil protection and civil security

Indicator 1: Number of specific service components corresponding to users' service-level requirements to realise that Copernicus data and Copernicus information is made available for the environment, civil protection and civil security

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Service components ⁵ put into operations during year	0	6	5	2	0	1	0
	Actual results						

³ The Copernicus Climate Change service is under implementation. In November 2014, the European Commission signed a Delegation Agreement with ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) for the implementation of the service. The first stage of implementation will be dedicated to the so called "proof of concept", meaning capacity building and testing of the overall architecture. The operational capacity will be reached during the third year of operations and it will be preceded by a pre-operational stage.

⁴ The global component produces data across a range of biophysical variables at a global scale (i.e. worldwide), which describe the state of vegetation (e.g. vegetation condition index), the energy budget (e.g. land surface temperature, top of canopy reflectance) and the water cycle (e.g. soil water index). The Pan-European component will produce 5 high resolution data sets describing the main land cover types: artificial surfaces (e.g. roads and paved areas), forest areas, agricultural areas (grasslands), wetlands, and small water bodies. The local component focuses on "hotspots" which are prone to specific environmental challenges. It provides detailed land cover and land used information (over major European cities, which are the first type of "hotspots", i.e. the Urban Atlas).

⁵ Services ready to be operational in 2015 are Emergency Mapping, Early Warning System of Floods, Pan-EU land service, EU local Land service, Global land service, and provision of access to reference data access = 6 components responding to Copernicus Regulation Art 5(1e) and Art 5(1c). In 2016: Services on Global Hot spots, Border Surveillance, Maritime Surveillance, External Action Service, Early Warning System Forest fires = 5 components operational. In 2017, Marine Environment, and Atmosphere service to be operational. In 2019, Climate change service to be operational.

Total number of Operational service component = 6	0	6	11	13	13	14	14
	Actual results						
	2	4					

General Objective 2: Maximising socio-economic benefits, thus supporting of the Europe 2020 strategy and its objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth by promoting the use of Earth observation in applications and services

General Objective 3: Fostering the development of a competitive European space and services industry and maximising opportunities for European enterprises to develop and provide innovative Earth observation systems and services

General Objective 4: Ensuring autonomous access to environmental knowledge and key technologies for Earth observation and geo-information services, thereby enabling Europe with independent decision-making and action

General Objective 5: Supporting and contributing to European policies and fostering global initiatives, such as GEOSS

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Delivering accurate and reliable data and information to Copernicus users, supplied on a long term and sustainable basis enabling the services referred to in Article 4(1) and responding to the requirements of Copernicus Core Users

Specific Objective 2: Providing sustainable and reliable access to space-borne data and information from an autonomous European Earth observation capacity

Indicator 1: The accomplishment of the space infrastructure in terms of satellites deployed and data it produces for integration into geo-information services

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total EU autonomous satellite capacity	1	2	6	7	7	7	8
Actual results							
	1	2					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs(*)	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Sentinel 1A operating	02 06 02		178,9
Sentinel 2A,3A,1B and 5p launched and construction of next series	02 06 02		307,6
Total			486,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Construction, launch and operation of satellites	F	1	2	3	1			1
	P	1	2	3				1

(*) The Copernicus satellites called Sentinels are currently being developed for the specific needs of the Copernicus programme. The Sentinels will provide a unique set of observations for Copernicus.

- Sentinel-1 will provide all-weather, day and night radar imagery for land and ocean services. The first satellite (Sentinel-1A) was launched on 3 April 2014. The second one (Sentinel-1B) is planned for launch in 2015.
- Sentinel-2 will provide high-resolution optical imagery for land services. It will provide for example, imagery of vegetation, soil and water cover, inland waterways and coastal areas. Sentinel-2 will also deliver information for emergency services. The first Sentinel-2 satellite is planned for launch in 2015.
- Sentinel-3 will provide high-accuracy optical, radar and altimetry data for marine and land services. It will measure variables such as sea-surface topography, sea- and land-surface temperature, ocean colour and land colour with high-end accuracy and reliability. The first Sentinel-3 satellite is planned for launch in 2015.
- Sentinel-5 Precursor is a satellite mission planned to launch in 2015 in order to reduce data gaps between Envisat and Sentinel-5. (This mission is not to be counted under the Sentinel deployment, but will be an expenditure-related output for 2015).

The other Sentinels no. 4 and 6 will be deployed after 2015.

Specific Objective 3: Providing a sustainable and reliable access to in-situ data, relying, in particular, on existing capacities operated at European and national levels, and on global observation systems and networks

Indicator 1: Sustained availability of in-situ data for supporting Copernicus services

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of	2	4	6	6	6	6	6

Services receiving in-situ data	Actual results					
	2	4				

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Products supplied operationally in response to user requirements in service component "Emergency Mapping Service", "European Flood Alert system", "Pan-European Land Cover", "EU local land", "Global land", "Access to reference data", and in services "Atmosphere Monitoring" and "Marine Environment Monitoring" services	02 06 01	6	107,695
Cross-cutting support activities and ramp-up phase of additional service components	02 06 01	12	10,605
Total		18	118,3

The number quoted refers to the number of service components which produce operational geo-information products, or are receiving cross-cutting support activities. Service components are defined in the Copernicus Work Programme and multi-annual implementation plan, and are listed above under section 3.3.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

The statements made below are based on the final evaluation of the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) Initial Operations (GIO) programme (2011-2013), part of a wider evaluation, covering three related elements, namely the GMES Preparatory Actions, as well as the FP7-funded parts of the GMES Space Component.

Implementation (2007-2013)

Since 1998 and until 2013, funding has been allocated to GMES by the EU and the European Space Agency (ESA) mainly for development activities. The GIO Regulation presented a key step in the programme in allocating first operational funding for the transition to initial operations in the period 2011-2013.

The aforementioned GIO Regulation (Article 2) explains that the GMES programme is building on activities funded through the 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7) and the GMES Space Component programme of the European Space Agency (ESA). These three elements are complementary and depend mutually on each other. The regulation further sets out the scope of the overall GMES programme.

A total budget of EUR 107 million was initially allocated to activities under this regulation (see Article 8). Compared to the budgets made available for GMES (Space component and pre-operational services) under FP7 (EUR 1.1 billion) and ESA's GMES Space Component programme (EUR 1.6 billion), it is clear that the activities funded through GIO could only address a limited sub-set of the overall scope of the GMES programme as defined in Article 2. Nevertheless, the establishment of an even small operational budget line for GMES was an important signal in the preparation of what later became the Copernicus programme.

Contribution to policy achievements

Five years after the publication of the GMES GIO regulation (2010), the GMES programme, as well as each of its six services remain important to serving the information needs of Europe's policy makers and public services. In addition, new policy priorities, such as climate change or migration arise and may call for new earth observation capacities or earth observation-based services.

The GIO programme was broadly effective in contributing to its stated objectives. It had a positive impact on the build-up of the present Copernicus Programme, establishing two out of the six services, coordinating access to other space and in situ data, and contributing to developing, building, launching and operating the "Sentinels" satellites. However, the limited available funds did not allow the implementation of the other four services and the programme fell short on the objectives of user uptake and the development of the downstream sector. The majority of consulted stakeholders view this whole domain as a work-in-progress, so while most people are reasonably satisfied with the achievements of the GMES initiative, there are numerous points where more needs to be done, particular through Copernicus.

There have been many concrete operational successes as regards the GIO programme's contributions to EU policy, with the growing use of the Land Monitoring (LMS) and the Emergency Management (EMS) services by policy makers and public agencies in the agriculture, environment and climate change areas. The EMS services have been used to support the information requirements of various government agencies around for example flooding, earthquakes, fires and other environmental hazards. The GIO programme has significantly broadened its user base and achieved an increased uptake in use of its Land and Emergency services. The space component provided data for the Initial Operation of services from GMES Contributing Missions, bought from commercial missions or contributed freely from public missions. As regards the Sentinel satellites, the programme fulfilled its objectives and underpinned the launch of the successor Copernicus programme, so also in that sense the GIO programme is considered as successful.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The GMES Space Component produced substantial direct benefits for Europe's space industry, with more than 230 suppliers benefitting from EUR530M in ESA contracts, including 48 SMEs. By using generic industrial statistics to estimate the spill over effects for the investments, while keeping the estimates in the lower bound, the total societal benefits produced by the GMES infrastructure reach up to EUR3 billion. Other socio-economic benefits are difficult to calculate at this stage, for instance the extent to which the GMES initial operations have enabled savings to be made through improved early warnings or better emergency response.

GMES also provides substantial added value through the provision of harmonised data and technology applied across EU Member States for cross-border issues and in aggregating the harmonised data reported by Member States up to EU scale in a harmonised manner. There is real added value for a wide set of European policies in accessing a homogeneous database and derived products for the whole of the EU and beyond. The programme had positive effects on intra-EU and international cooperation, especially with the US, and enabled the creation of a permanent European earth monitoring system, in line with the Commission's Communication on Europe 2020, which saw GMES as a key component of European space policy and a means by which to help address key global challenges. The initiative provides high levels of European Added Value. No single EU country could have created a similar system on its own and national programmes naturally fulfil only a limited number of the GMES functions at lower levels of functionality. GMES offers higher levels of assured continuity of service, as compared with anything available worldwide: a full-scale, permanent coverage of earth observation sensors.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs

Nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria and Slovakia

Lead DG: ENER

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The Commission adopted the 2014 and 2015 annual work programmes and the associated financing decisions on 30 October 2014 and 30 July 2015 respectively.

The relevant delegation agreements with the implementing body (the EBRD) were signed in June 2015. All funds earmarked for 2014 were committed under these agreements on 5 June 2015. The 2015 funds earmarked for Bulgaria were committed on 23 December 2015; for Slovakia, the 2015 commitment is pending finalisation of the delegation agreement with a national agency, SIEA, currently under negotiation.

The Commission has transferred funds to the EBRD based on forecast contract needs and progress in project implementation.

Key achievements

In Bulgaria the objectives were achieved on schedule according to the baseline. The reactor cores and ponds are defueled and the decommissioning licence for Kozloduy NPP Units 1 and 2 was issued in November 2014. In April 2015, SERAW submitted to the Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory Agency an application for the decommissioning licence for Units 3-4; however it is anticipated that the licence issue will be delayed. Dismantling of the turbine hall has steadily progressed.

In Slovakia the objectives were achieved on schedule according to the baseline. The reactor cores and ponds are defueled, and the Slovak nuclear regulator issued the licence for stage 2 of the decommissioning of Bohunice V1 NPP in December 2014. As planned, all systems but one in the turbine hall and auxiliary buildings of reactor V1 were dismantled. In respect of radioactive waste management, it is worth highlighting the successful completion of project C7-B for the treatment of sludge and sorbents; more than 5 000 drums of solidified radioactive waste were produced and handed over for conditioning and disposal.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The issuing of decommissioning licences in Bulgaria and Slovakia opened the way to starting the dismantling of core systems. In the coming years, the clean-up of controlled areas will generate an increased flow of materials being removed from the nuclear installation.

The Commission mid-term evaluation is due by the end of 2017 and will provide a substantiated assessment of the overall progress, of the short-term outlook as well as of the planning up to completion.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1368/2013 of 13 December 2013 on Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programmes in Bulgaria and Slovakia, and repealing Regulations (Euratom) No 549/2007 and (Euratom) No 647/2010	2014 - 2020	518,4

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support								
Operational appropriations		71,1	72,6	74,0	75,5	77,0	78,5	
Total	69,7	71,1	72,6	74,0	75,5	77,0	78,5	518,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	71,131	100,00 %	p.m.	0,00 %	72,554	0,00 %	15,000	0,00 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	71,131	100,09 %	p.m.	0,00 %	72,554	0,09 %	15,000	0,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The necessity for intervention (subsidiarity) is due to the fact that adequate funds required for continuing safe decommissioning can currently not be made available through the respective national decommissioning funds. Being confronted to early closure of their plants, it was not possible for Bulgaria and Slovakia to accumulate sufficient funds from operation of the plants.

It is therefore in the interests of the Union to provide further financial support for the seamless continuation of decommissioning in order to reach the end state within the decommissioning process of the concerned nuclear reactor units, in accordance with their respective decommissioning plans, while keeping the highest level of safety. This will contribute to provide substantial and durable support for the health of workers and the general public, preventing environmental degradation and providing for real progress in nuclear safety and security.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).
 General Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 2 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 3 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 5 (Indicator 1)

General objectives

General Objective 1: To assist the Member States towards the decommissioning end state of Kozloduy units 1 to 4 (Bulgaria) and Bohunice VI units 1 and 2 (Slovakia), whilst maintaining the highest level of safety

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: (Kozloduy) Performing dismantling in the turbine halls of units 1 to 4 and in auxiliary buildings

Indicator 1: Number and type of systems dismantled

Baseline 01/01/2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Decontamination and dismantling activities in turbine hall of units 1 and 2 have started	Total turbine hall metal dismantled: 5 772 t	Total turbine hall metal dismantled: 10 689 t	Dismantling of building DGS-1				Units 1 to 4 turbine hall fully dismantled Units 1 to 4 turbine hall metal (40400 t) dismantled
	Actual results						
	4 854 t	6 156 t [Jun 2015]					

Expenditure related outputs

As of June 2015 the amount of scrap metal produced in the turbine hall reached 83 % of the planned values. In contrast, demolished concrete in the turbine hall exceeded the target by 66 %.

Specific Objective 2: (Kozloduy) Dismantling of large components and equipment in the reactor buildings of units 1 to 4

Specific Objective 3: (Kozloduy) Safely managing the decommissioning waste in accordance with a detailed waste management plan

Expenditure related outputs

As of June 2015 the quantity of material released from regulatory control (free release) has reached 63% of the planned value.

Specific Objective 4: (Bohunice) Performing dismantling in the turbine hall and auxiliary buildings of reactor V1

Indicator 1: Number and type of systems dismantled

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
Dismantling in the turbine hall and auxiliary buildings of reactor V1 started	Auxiliary Circuit System for Secondary Circuit - Phase 2 100% dismantled	Electricity production system Auxiliary Circuit System for Secondary Circuit Electric Power Supply System Emergency Electric Power Supply System 100% dismantled	Secondary Circuit Cooling System 100% dismantled				Dismantling in the turbine hall and auxiliary buildings of reactor V1 completed	
		Actual results						
		100%	86% [Sep 2015]					

Expenditure related outputs

As of September 2015 the milestones have been met. Projects D3.1A (Dismantling and demolition of V1 Nuclear Power Plant external buildings – Phase 1), D3.2 (Dismantling of Outdoor Not Contaminated Facilities and Objects), D3.3 (Dismantling of Electric Power Supply

Systems), and D3.4 (Diesel Group Dismantling) have been declared completed

Specific Objective 5: (Bohunice) Dismantling of large components and equipment in the V1 reactor buildings

Expenditure related outputs

In 2014 the milestones have been met: the reactor core and ponds are defueled. Additionally a milestone of 2015 has been slightly anticipated: the 2nd stage licence has been issued end of December 2014.

Specific Objective 6: (Bohunice) Safely managing the decommissioning waste in accordance with a detailed waste management plan

Indicator 1: The quantity and type of safely conditioned waste

Baseline 01/01/2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Conventional waste produced (tonne)	18 872 t	72 061 t	169 148 t	182 818 t	186 465 t	239 577 t	362 139 t
	Actual results						
Hazardous waste produced (tonne)	23151t	74093t					4 912 t
	Actual results						
Radioactive waste produced (tonne or Fibre Concrete Containers)	49 t	183 t	888 t	2 088 t	3 266 t	4 393 t	5 216 t
	Actual results						
	54 t	174 t					
	147 FCC	390 FCC	4 255 t	4 861 t	4 861 t	4 965 t	
	Actual results						
	129 FCC	255 FCC					

Quantitative milestones for waste production are fine-tuned in annual work programmes in function of the latest estimations of material inventories in installations to be dismantled. The values for 2014 and 2015 have been correspondingly updated.

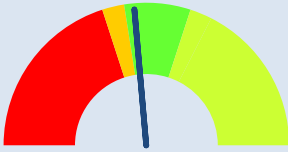
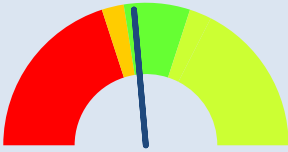
Expenditure related outputs

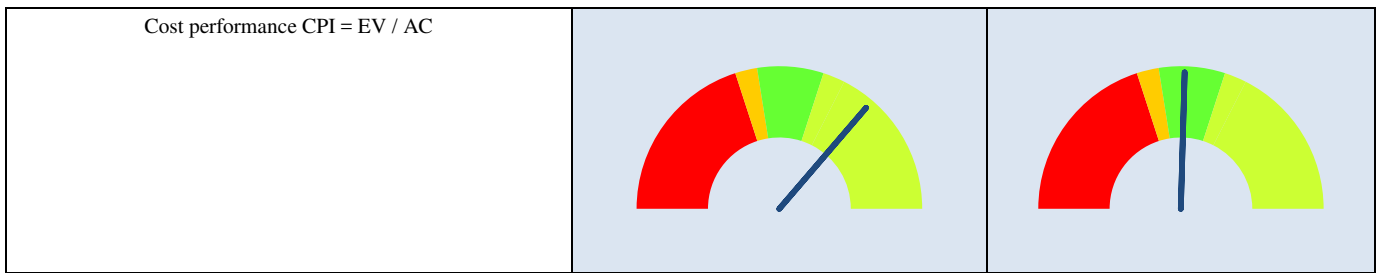
Dismantling includes fragmentation and decontamination of components, and management of materials and radioactive waste arising from it. The progress of dismantling can be measured by the number and type of systems and equipment dismantled as well as the quantities of released conventional/hazardous waste and conditioned radioactive waste into final waste packages. Up until September 2015, the overall performance was satisfactory with peaks of excellence (e.g. project C7-B for the treatment of sludge and sorbents; more than 5 000 drums of solidified radioactive waste were produced and handed over for conditioning and disposal). The amounts of produced conventional and hazardous (non-radioactive) waste exceeded the planned values by 27 % and 5 % respectively. The production of conditioned radioactive waste for final disposal reached 75% of the planned cumulative value since 2014, yet in line with the output of dismantling/clean-up projects and putting in place relevant technological options for waste volume optimisation.

5. Additional information

Earned Value Management

The Commission services supported the beneficiaries in implementing an earned value management system, a project management technique for measuring performance and progress.

	Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant Units 1-4	Bohunice V1 Nuclear Power Plant
	[01/01/2015 - 30/06/2015]	[01/01/2014 - 30/09/2015]
Planned Value (PV)	EUR13.3 million	EUR77.6 million
Earned Value (EV)	EUR12.5 million	EUR72.9 million
Actual Cost (AC)	EUR8.5 million	EUR71.6 million
Schedule performance SPI = EV / PV		



III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

BULGARIA: Kozloduy NPP Units 1-2 were under control of State Enterprise for Radioactive Waste (SERAW) from 2008. Units 3-4 have been free of fuel since July 2012 and were transferred from the power plant operator to SERAW in March 2013, putting SERAW in charge of all decommissioning activities. The total EU assistance committed to Bulgaria was EUR867.7 million. At the end of 2013 there was EUR316.8 million in outstanding payments from the EU.

SLOVAKIA: The V1 NPP consists of two VVER 440/230 reactors. State enterprise JAVYS is responsible for post-closure supervision and decommissioning of V1 NPP. Units 1 and 2 were permanently shut-down end 2006 and end 2008 respectively. The total EU assistance committed to Slovakia was EUR612 million. At the end of 2013 there was EUR286 million in outstanding payments from the EU.

Contribution to policy achievements

BULGARIA: The Bulgarian policy for decommissioning was further aligned with the Union regulatory framework, in spite of historical heritage. Relevant progress was achieved in the Member State energy sector, and mitigation measures were implemented.

SLOVAKIA: The Slovak policy for decommissioning was further aligned with the Union regulatory framework, in spite of historical heritage. Relevant progress was achieved in the Member State energy sector, and mitigation measures were implemented.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Without EU assistance decommissioning of Kozloduy NPP Units 1-4 and Bohunice V1 NPP would be deferred.

BULGARIA: A major benefit in relation to the EU assistance was the change in the decommissioning strategy in 2006 from "deferred dismantling" to "immediate dismantling". This reduces the timescale for decommissioning and makes best use of available staff and should decrease overall costs. The most recent update (2011) set the completion date as 2030.

SLOVAKIA: The first stage decommissioning licence, allowing dismantling activities outside controlled areas, was issued in 2011 as foreseen. Dismantling activities have proceeded in the relevant areas, such as the turbine halls and significant progress was made. Preparatory works for decommissioning were performed. The decommissioning strategy was updated in 2012.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Nuclear decommissioning assistance programme in Lithuania**

Lead DG: ENER

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Commission adopted the 2014 and 2015 annual work programmes and the associated financing decisions on 30 October 2014 and 30 July 2015 respectively.

The relevant delegation agreements with the implementing bodies — the EBRD and the CPMA — were signed in June 2015. All funds earmarked for 2014 were committed under these agreements on 5 June 2015 (EBRD) and on 5 October 2015 (CPMA). The 2015 funds earmarked for Lithuania were committed on 23 October 2015 (CPMA).

The Commission has transferred funds to the EBRD and CPMA, based on forecasted contract needs and progress in project implementation.

Key achievements

The objectives were achieved on schedule according to the baseline. The key projects for the accomplishment of reactor defueling have reached important milestones: in October 2015, installation works were completed in the spent fuel pond halls; and the cold trials for commissioning started. Moreover, cold trials started in August 2015 for the commissioning of the radioactive waste processing and interim storage facilities. Decontamination and dismantling activities in the turbine hall progressed noticeably; physical progress is 97 % in unit 1 and 15 % in unit 2.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The commissioning of the spent fuel interim storage facility enters into its final stage with the transfer of spent fuel to the dry storage facility starting in 2017. In parallel, dismantling activities will generate further amounts of materials.

The Commission mid-term evaluation is due by the end of 2017 and will provide a substantiated assessment of the overall progress, of the short-term outlook as well as of the planning up to completion.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1369/2013 of 13 December 2013 on Union support for the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme in Lithuania, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1990/2006	2014 - 2020	450,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operational appropriations		61,9	63,1	64,4	65,6	67,0	68,3	
Total	60,6	61,9	63,1	64,4	65,6	67,0	68,3	450,8

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	61,853	100,00 %	2,185	100,00 %	63,090	0,00 %	9,000	0,00 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	61,853	100,00 %	2,185	100,00 %	63,090	0,00 %	9,000	0,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The necessity for intervention (subsidiarity) is due to the fact that adequate funds required for continuing safe decommissioning can currently not be made available through the respective national decommissioning funds. Being confronted to early closure of its plant, it was not possible for Lithuania to accumulate sufficient funds from operation of the plant.

It is therefore in the interests of the Union to provide further financial support for the seamless continuation of decommissioning in order to reach the end state within the decommissioning process of the concerned nuclear reactor units, in accordance with their respective decommissioning plans, while keeping the highest level of safety. This will contribute to provide substantial and durable support for the health of workers and the general public, preventing environmental degradation and providing for real progress in nuclear safety and security.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).
 General Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 1)

General objectives

General Objective 1: To assist Lithuania towards the decommissioning end state of units 1 and 2 of the Ignalina nuclear power plant

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Defueling of the reactor core of unit 2 and the reactor fuel ponds of units 1 and 2 into the dry spent fuel storage facility

Specific Objective 2: Safely maintaining the reactor units

Indicator 1: Number of registered incidents

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Safe maintenance performed without incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	No incidents until complete defueling of units 1 and 2
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Expenditure related outputs

The installation has been maintained with the highest level of safety as indicated by the absence of registered incidents in 2014.

Specific Objective 3: Performing dismantling in the turbine hall and other auxiliary buildings and safely managing the decommissioning waste in accordance with a detailed waste management plan

Indicator 1: Type and number of auxiliary systems dismantled and the quantity and type of safely conditioned waste

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Dismantled equipment (tonne)	5 650 t	12 669 t					40 454 t
	Actual results						
	5 790 t	12 400 t [Sep 2015]					
Primary processed waste (tonne)	4 700 t						45 000 t
	Actual results						
	6 250 t						

Quantitative milestones for waste production are fine-tuned in annual work programmes in function of the latest estimations of material inventories in installations to be dismantled. The values for 2014 to 2015 have been correspondingly updated.

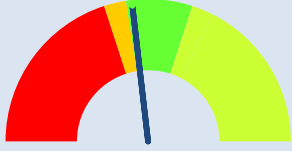
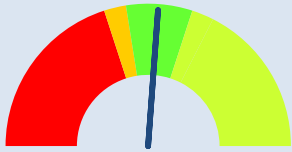
Expenditure related outputs

Up until September 2015, the overall performance was satisfactory. The amounts of equipment dismantled exceeded by about 40% the planned quantities; the overall quantity of radioactive waste processed and stored was in line with the plan (processing target exceeded by 5 %, storage 6 % below target), although the performance for individual categories of waste varied above and below the estimates.

5. Additional information

Earned Value Management

The Commission services supported the beneficiaries in implementing an earned value management system, a project management technique for measuring performance and progress.

	Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant
	[01/01/2014 - 30/09/2015]
Planned Value (PV)	EUR206.1 million
Earned Value (EV)	EUR190.0 million
Actual Cost (AC)	EUR181.2 million
Schedule performance SPI = EV / PV	
Cost performance CPI = EV / AC	

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The state enterprise INPP that was operating the reactors is now responsible for the safe maintenance and decommissioning of the two reactor units. The "change management" process, from electricity production to decommissioning organisation documented in the previous report has been fruitful, with Lithuania and INPP accepting ownership of the decommissioning process. The INPP management is pressing ahead for further modernisation of the company.

The total EU assistance committed to Lithuania was EUR1367 million. At the end of 2013 there was EUR380.5 million in outstanding payments from the EU.

Contribution to policy achievements

The predecessor programme gave momentum to organisational changes, in particular within the Ignalina NPP operator, to cope with the specific objectives of a decommissioning programme. At the beginning of the new MFF, the decommissioning plan was definitely improved, following a major review of the previous version (July 2005), including a reorganisation of the work-breakdown structure and the cost structure and the inclusion of several activities that were initially omitted.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The difficult political climate, with pressure to restart Unit 2 in 2012, passed and Lithuania kept its accession commitments. Both units are safely maintained, and are under decommissioning; however Unit 2 remains only partially defueled. Without EU assistance decommissioning of Ignalina Nuclear Power Plants would be deferred.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020)****Lead DG: RTD**

Associated DGs: CNECT, EAC, MOVE, GROW, HOME, ENER, JRC, AGRI

I. Programme update

Management and implementation of the Horizon 2020 programme are spread across is undertaken by 26 different bodies:

- Nine Commission DGs (RTD, CNECT, GROW, MOVE, ENER, HOME, EAC, JRC, AGRI);
- Four executive agencies (European Research Council Executive Agency) Research Executive Agency, Executive Agency for SMEs, Innovation & Networks Executive Agency,
- Four public-public partnerships (Active and Assisted Living – AAL, European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership – EDCTP2, European Metrology Research Programme – EMPIR, Eurostars-2)
- Seven public-private partnerships (i.e. Bio-based industries - BBI, Clean Sky 2, ECSEL, Fuel Cells and Hydrogen – FCH2, Innovative Medicines Initiative - IMI2, SESAR and Shift2Rail) complemented by nine contractual Public-Private Partnerships (cPPP) The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)
- The European Investment Bank (EIB).

The Commission has taken a number of measures taken to ensure a consistent and harmonised approach amongst the different implementing services. There are a range of strategic coordination mechanisms, including the strategic programming exercise that leads to the development of the work programme. A Common Support Centre has been established, which provides common services to all members of the research family. There are common rules for participation, which very few derogation, to replace the multitude of rules set in the past. There is one common business process and one common IT system for the whole research family, instead of one per service. There is one database of projects and project outputs and results. And there is one front-end system for participants, with the same forms and procedures no matter which service is involved.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

- Spending on Horizon 2020 accounts for a small proportion of the public research and innovation effort in Europe. In 2014, the first year of implementation, Horizon 2020 spending represented just under 10% of total public budgets for R&D¹. The corresponding figure for FP7 was 7%.
- The first two-year work programme (2014-2015) was fully implemented, with a budget of EUR 18.5 billion, which represents almost 25 % of the total for 2014-2020.
- The 198 calls for proposals published attracted 77 724 eligible proposals. Of these, 8 832 have been or will be financed, involving 37 498 participations. The success rate is 14 %, which is quite low: the budget covered funding for only a quarter to a third of the proposals evaluated as good.

New schemes include the Fast Track to Innovation (FTI) pilot and Innovation Prizes.

- FTI is a bottom-up measure to promote close-to-the-market innovation activities, open to all types of participants. The aim is to reduce the time taken to get from idea to market, encourage first-time applicants and increase private sector investment in research and innovation. It opened for applications in January 2015. The budget for 2015-2016 is EUR 100 million each year across the Horizon 2020 priority ‘Societal Challenges’ and the specific objective ‘Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (LEITs)’, with no restrictions on topics.
- ‘Innovation Prizes’ consists of contests to deliver solutions in areas such as energy security, climate change, ageing society, public health, the environment and ICT. The first launched in 2014 and 2015, worth EUR 6 million, addressing issues such as better use of antibiotics, improving air quality in the cities, and more efficient optical transmission systems.

Key achievements

Research outcomes can take a long time and are uncertain and unpredictable (for example, half the 25 000 projects funded under FP7 are still ongoing). We list below a selection of projects that represent advances or promise to change lives.

- A major contribution to eradicating Ebola

The outbreak of the Ebola virus from March 2014 was the worst and most complex on record, claiming 11 300 lives out of 28 600 cases. The EU-funded Evident project (EUR 24.4 million) has shown that the virus is mutating more slowly than originally thought. This means ongoing research on treatments and vaccines is worthwhile. New diagnostic methods, treatments and vaccines currently being developed can still be effective.

- Towards the next generation of internet infrastructure

The METIS-II project (EU contribution around EUR 8 million), aims to provide a 5G RAN design, describing an overall protocol stack architecture with everything needed for 5G. The project will be run by a consortium including leading mobile network operators and vendors with the strength and global scope to support regulatory and standardisation bodies. In particular, it should provide input to the 5G requirements work of ITU-R WP5D, help prepare WRC-19, and help to shape the models, assessment methodologies, timing and content of 5G study and work items in 3GPP.

¹ The 10% figure is only EU spending, it does not include the co-financing of participants, nor the contributions of Member States and private sector bodies in Joint Undertakings and Joint Programming Initiatives.

- Secure affordable and climate-friendly energy

Wiser energy use will help fight climate change, spur new jobs and growth, and prove to be an investment in Europe's future. The EU-funded SOLAR-JET project has developed a recipe for the world's first 'solar' jet fuel, using water, carbon dioxide and sunlight. The technology has the potential to turn a greenhouse gas into a resource and so increase our energy security. In April 2014, researchers produced a glassful of fuel in a laboratory experiment and in October 2015 the project developed a second-generation reactor and a two-step process to achieve higher production efficiency. SOLAR-JET's research shows Europe working to fight climate change and meet climate goals. Two other projects, BIOBOOST and PROETHANOL2G, are researching alternative sources of energy from biomass and waste plant matter to reduce our dependence on imported fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emission.

- Promotion and support for applying energy efficiency legislation across Europe

The LabelPack A+ project aims to create common resources to help industry introduce energy labelling for combined heating and solar thermal systems. It will inform, engage and empower industry, suppliers and retailers to produce and sell more innovative products that meet higher standards of energy efficiency.

- Towards near zero energy buildings

The SUNSHINE project aims to boost market uptake of energy-saving solutions with an innovative investment scheme and business model that could be copied widely across Central and Eastern European countries. It aims to cut energy-related CO₂ emissions by around 30kg of CO₂ per square metre. The project has set up a factoring fund, the 'Latvian Baltic Energy Efficiency Fund' and aims to raise EUR 20 million within three years to renovate up to 20 million homes. Another promising close-to-market project in this area is ZERO-PLUS, which aims to reduce the current cost of developing near zero energy buildings by 16%, by optimising energy consumption in neighbourhoods. The strategy involves:

- increasing the efficiency of individual components by fine-tuning energy-saving and energy generation measures in the neighbourhood,
- reducing costs through efficient production and installation processes, and
- reducing operational costs through better management of loads and resources at district scale rather than that of a single building.

- Supporting a circular economy

The JRC is supporting efforts to make products and resources last longer and to minimise waste. These range from production to consumption, repair, remanufacturing, waste management and the use of secondary raw materials. It has developed ways of assessing the environmental performance of products, goods and services. Its European Platform on Life Cycle Assessment (EPLCA) provides information on the use of energy, raw materials and emissions from production and consumption. It has also developed guidelines for a more sustainable waste management system, created indicators to monitor the environmental impact of waste management in cities, and analysed chemicals in products in order to devise toxicity-impact categories to facilitate recycling and the use of secondary materials. It also supports the implementation of the Ecodesign and Ecolabel initiatives.

- An integrated ecosystem (the EIT) to support innovators at every stage

The EIT has brought together educators, researchers and entrepreneurs in long-term partnerships, the Knowledge and Innovation Communities. This integrated, extended approach has earned respect: in 2016, four EIT alumni were named in Forbes' '30 under 30' global list of young social entrepreneurs. In 2014, of the 175 start-ups admitted by one KIC to its accelerator programme, a quarter raised private funding and attracted over EUR 20 million in external funds. The EIT has also led in simplifying procedures. In 2016, it aims to reduce approval times for annual grant implementation reports by up to 30 %.

- Contributing to economic growth and better quality of life

The Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions (MSCA) focus on excellence, promoting mobility and innovative training of researchers across borders and sectors, and contributing to the free movement of knowledge. Thousands of researchers across the EU are supported by MSCA. Much of their research addresses major societal challenges including the fight against diseases such as cancer, Alzheimer's and multiple sclerosis, providing safer food, improving road safety, reducing noise pollution, preserving cultural heritage and shaping the development of key policies such as migration, climate change and energy.

All Commission information on the lifecycle of each EU-funded research project — grant details, funding and participants, project summaries, the latest results and links to specific publications and other documents — is available on http://cordis.europa.eu/projects/home_en.html.

The Horizon 2020 legislation sets targets for climate spending, the involvement of SMEs and spending on renewable energy under the programme. The following progress has been made in meeting these targets.

- Climate action

The target for climate-related expenditure was to exceed 35 % of the overall budget across the programme, including mutually compatible measures improving resource efficiency. It applies to all activities funded: the traditional calls for proposals, but also the JTIs, Article 185 initiatives, 'other actions' etc. Preliminary analyses show that programmable actions nearly reached the target in 2014, but with big differences between the various parts of the programme. When 'bottom-up' actions are included, the figure falls short. In total, around 24 % of 2014 expenditure was in support of climate action across the programme. Figures are not yet available for a small part under 'Access to Risk Finance', where reporting is done by financial intermediaries. To improve the overall situation, a package of actions has been agreed. These include awareness raising and systematic prioritisation as a cross-cutting issue.

- Involvement of SMEs

This was a key concern in drafting the Work Programme. The target is that SMEs receive at least 20 % of the combined budgets of the 'Societal challenges' and 'Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies' over the lifetime of Horizon 2020. The SME instrument, designed specifically for highly innovative companies, accounts for 7 % of programme funds. It was set up to support close-to-market activities, and boost 'breakthrough innovation'. The 2015 results (22.52 % for SME participation and 5.3 % for the SME instrument) are a good start.

- End-user energy efficiency and renewable energy

Over the lifetime of Horizon 2020, the share of overall Energy Challenge funds allocated to research in the fields of renewable energy, end-user energy-efficiency, smart grids and energy storage should be at least 85 % of the budgetary allocation. In 2015, the actual figure was 94 %; no corrective action is needed at this stage.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The first Horizon 2020 annual monitoring report shows good implementation of calls closed in 2014. Time-to-grant has fallen compared to FP7. Further work is needed to ensure data quality and gathering processes are in line with the more strategic and professional monitoring and evaluation system the Commission is currently building. The report paid special attention to the following trends in participation:

Oversubscription: Horizon 2020 is a very attractive programme, as shown by the high number of eligible proposals (33 792) and applications (122 713). The success rate is 13.39 %. Oversubscription is particularly evident compared with FP7, where the success rate was 19 % on average over the seven years.

EU-28 participation rates: Legal entities based in one of the 28 EU Member States (EU-28) have submitted 86.7 % of all eligible proposals. Almost 75 % of EU funding for signed grants went to six EU-15 countries (Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, the Netherlands and Italy), while the combined contribution to EU-13 countries is 4.57 %. In terms of 2014 national gross domestic expenditure in research & development (GERD), Horizon 2020 accounts for a significant share of EU-13 countries’ investment in R&D.

Public-private and public-public partnerships: While we cannot report on investment by industry partners and other sources in PPPs, investment by participating states in Article 185 initiatives is estimated at EUR 178.1 million, of which the EU contributes EUR 58.5 million. This corresponds to a leverage effect of 2:1 — each euro of EU contribution resulting in the allocation of an additional EUR 2 from participating states. In the 11 ERA-NET Cofund actions in 2014, investment by participating states is estimated at EUR 250 million, while the EU contribution is up to EUR 92.4 million. This represents a leverage effect of 1.7:1. In addition, participating states are expected to raise additional funds of at least EUR 200 million in additional calls they organise without EU co-funding, increasing the expected leverage to 3.9:1.

Few **key performance indicator** results were given. It is too early for most output and results indicators. At this stage, the focus is mainly on input indicators — output and results depend on completing the projects, so it is too early to assess 2014 performance accurately. 2014 was also a year of transition from FP7 to Horizon 2020. The Report noted some of the key improvements made in Horizon 2020, particularly in terms of simplification.

Progress on **cross-cutting issues** was assessed, with a particular focus on sustainable development, climate change and biodiversity. For calls closed in 2014, the EU financial contribution came to EUR 3 493 million (46 % of the tracked budget) for sustainable development, EUR 1 995 million (24 % of the tracked budget) for climate change, and EUR 317 million (4 % of the tracked budget) for biodiversity. So in 2014, the targets were not reached, though programmable actions were very close to the climate target (32 % compared with 35 %) and relatively close for sustainable development (50 % compared with 60 %). The Commission is taking measures to improve these figures, and will align tracking methods with the UN’s newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals.

An interim evaluation will be completed by the end of 2017, as required by Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 establishing Horizon 2020.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The second two-year work programme (2016-2017) follows a 'strategic programming' approach. This coherent and evidence-based process included extensive consultation with stakeholders. Worth almost EUR 16 billion, the new work programme covers nearly 600 topics and is fully in line with and supports the Commission’s policy priorities, primarily the jobs, growth and investment package, the digital single market, the energy union and climate change policy, the internal market (with stronger industry) and making Europe a stronger global actor².

The work programme supports a range of cross-cutting initiatives:

- modernising manufacturing (EUR 1 billion);
- introducing technologies and standards for automatic driving (over EUR 100 million);
- helping to digitise EU industries through the ‘internet of things’ (EUR 139 million);
- developing strong and sustainable economies with ‘Industry 2020 in the circular economy’ (EUR 670 million); and
- better integrating environmental, transport, energy and digital networks in ‘Smart and sustainable cities’ (EUR 232 million).

It can be adapted to address current issues. For example, at least EUR 8 million will be available for addressing the challenge of migration to ensure security of EU’s external borders and EUR 27 million for new technologies to help prevent crime and terrorism.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1982/2006/EC	2014 - 2020	74 828,3
Council Decision 2013/743/EU of 3 December 2013 establishing the Specific Programme Implementing Horizon 2020 – The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014 - 2020).		
Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2015 on the European Fund for Strategic Investments, the European Investment Advisory Hub and the European Investment Project Portal and amending Regulations (EU) No 1291/2013 and (EU) No 1316/2013 — the European Fund for Strategic Investments (OJ L 169, 1.7.2015, p. 1).		

² see http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/portal/desktop/en/funding/reference_docs.html#h2020-work-programmes-2016-17

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		489,9	503,6	497,2	511,0	521,7	533,8	
Operational appropriations		7 620,9	7 763,3	8 485,7	8 930,2	9 884,2	10 672,6	
Executive Agency		114,2	130,7	140,5	146,1	150,7	157,1	
Joint undertaking		1 060,6	916,9	872,2	1 121,8	1 149,0	1 326,0	
Other bodies		253,8	224,9	300,4	396,3	456,3	497,5	
Total	9 023,1	9 539,4	9 539,4	10 295,9	11 105,4	12 161,9	13 187,0	74 852,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	10 550,767	107,37 %	6 317,935	105,90 %	10 149,239	24,27 %	7 902,309	22,90 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	9 663,510	101,15 %	5 347,921	99,56 %	9 561,849	22,79 %	6 984,171	20,14 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union, there is compelling evidence that Member States acting alone will not be able to make the required public intervention in the research domain in terms of achieving an appropriate, "critical mass" level of investment and battling fragmentation.

Horizon 2020 plays a central role in the delivery of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth by providing a common strategic framework for the Union's research and innovation funding, thus acting as a vehicle for leveraging private investment, creating new job opportunities and ensuring Europe's long-term sustainable growth and competitiveness.

Horizon 2020 brings together all EU-level instruments to support research and innovation, and consequently its scope and objectives have been broadened in comparison with its predecessor, the Seventh Framework Programme. Horizon 2020 has the ambition to achieve both short-term and long-term results. With a budget carefully calculated to ensure excellent value for money, the programme is designed to strengthen the overall research and innovation framework, coordinate Member States' research efforts and implement cross-border research collaboration, thereby avoiding duplication and ensuring public financing is used in an optimal way. In addition, Horizon 2020 enables continent-wide competition to select the best proposals, thereby raising levels of excellence and providing visibility for leading research and innovation. Furthermore, it supports trans-national mobility, thereby improving training and career development for researchers.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	6 129,5	6 721,0
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	2 247,7	2 386,2
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	418,7	436,4
Total	8 795,9	9 543,6

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Appropriations		Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Excellence in Science	1. Specific Objective - European Research Council	145,9	151,6
	2. Specific Objective - Future and Emerging Technologies	0	0
	3. Specific Objective – Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions	0	0
	4. Specific Objective - Research infrastructures	72,5	50
Industrial Leadership	5. Specific Objective - Enabling and Industrial Technologies	144,7	226,4
	6. Specific Objective – Access to risk finance	0	0

	7. Specific Objective - SMEs	0	0
Societal Challenge	8. Specific Objective - Health	0	0
	9. Specific Objective - Food	276,2	201,2
	10. Specific Objective - Energy	722,9	722,3
	11. Specific Objective - Transport	452,4	503,4
	12. Specific Objective - Resource efficient and climate change resilient economy	149,4	136,7
	13. Specific Objective - Inclusive, innovative and reflective European societies	2,8	1,8
	14. Specific Objective - Secure European societies	0	5,6
Spreading excellence and widening participation	15. Specific Objective - Spreading excellence and widening participation	0	0
Science with and for society	16. Specific Objective - Science with and for society	0	1,2
	17. Specific Objective - Non-Nuclear Direct Actions of the Joint Research Centre	7,6	8,2
	18. Specific Objective - European Institute of Innovation and Technology	79,3	120,3
TOTAL		2053,7	2128,7

These estimates for 2017 have been calculated by applying the climate tracking methodology (0%, 40% and 100%), generally at the level of the specific objectives/challenges, by taking into consideration both past experience (i.e. using the 2014 confirmed figures) and the indications of topics to be included in the 2017 Work Programme. For SO1, the methodology used to calculate the contribution to climate action from ERC is based on the assignments made to ERC evaluation panels taking into consideration the results of 2014. The use of this methodology has been agreed jointly between CLIMA, RTD and ERCEA. For the bottom-up areas of spending: SO3, SO6, SO7 a provisional estimate of 0% has been attributed to climate-related expenditure for 2016 and 2017. For the S.O. 17, the JRC identified all non-nuclear institutional projects ongoing in the relevant period, rated them as per their contribution to mainstreaming of climate action, and worked out the total amount contributing to each objective from each project by applying the percentage to total project costs that were finally aggregated per key objective/heading to provide the total figure.

Climate related objective: To contribute to building a low-carbon, resource-efficient and climate resilient economy							
Indicator : Climate-related expenditure							
Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
New approach ³				18%			> 35% of the H2020 budget

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB2017 (EUR Million)
1. Specific Objective - European Research Council	0	0
3. Excellent science - Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions - strengthening skills, training and career development	0	0
4. Excellent science – Research infrastructures	0	0
5. Industrial leadership - boosting Europe's industrial leadership through research, technological development, demonstration and innovation in the following enabling and industrial technologies	0	0
9. Societal challenges – to secure sufficient supplies of safe and high quality food and other bio-based products, by developing productive and resource-efficient primary production systems, fostering related ecosystem services, alongside competitive and low carbon supply chains	143,2	0

³ There is no comparable data for this indicator for FP7, therefore no baseline can be provided.

12.Societal challenges – to achieve a resource efficient and climate change resilient economy and a sustainable supply of raw materials	53,8	47,8
17.Non-Nuclear Direct Actions of the Joint Research Centre – to provide customer-driven scientific and technical support to Union policies, while flexibly responding to new policy demands	3,8	4,1
Total	200,8	51,9

These estimates for 2016 and 2017 have been calculated by applying the biodiversity tracking methodology (0%, 40% and 100%), generally at the level of the specific objectives/challenges by taking into consideration both past experience (i.e. using the 2014 confirmed figures) and the indications of topics to be included in the 2017 Work Programme. For the bottom-up areas of spending (S.O. 1, S.O. 3 and S.O.4) a provisional estimate of 0% has been attributed to financing biodiversity for 2016 and 2017.

3.2.4 Mandatory target for Horizon 2020

Objective: To leverage and boost engagement of industry							
Indicator: Share of Horizon 2020 funds⁴ allocated to SMEs; of which share of funds allocated through the SME instrument							
	Baseline	Milestones					Target for Horizon 2020
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
SMEs - SME instrument	New approach1			5 %			7 %
		Results					
		5,4 %	5,3 %				
SMEs - total	17,2% (June 2013)			20 %			20 %
		Results					
		19,2 %	22,5 %				

Gender mainstreaming

Three main objectives underpin the strategy on gender equality as a cross-cutting issue in Horizon 2020:

1. Fostering equal opportunities and gender balance in research teams, in order to close the gaps in the participation of women.
2. Ensuring gender balance in decision-making, in order to reach the target of 40% of the under-represented sex in panels and groups and of 50% in advisory groups.
3. Integrating the gender dimension in research and innovation (R&I) content, taking into account as relevant biological characteristics as well as social and cultural features of both women and men in research content (through sex and gender analysis).

These objectives are implemented through a series of Commission provisions which are integrated as relevant at various stages of the Research and Innovation cycle.

Gender balance in research teams: Horizon 2020 encourages a balanced participation between women and men in research activities. To reinforce applicants' engagement at proposal level, gender balance in the research team has been included among the ranking factors to prioritise proposals with the same scores. By signing the grant agreement, the beneficiaries commit themselves to "take all measures to promote equal opportunities between men and women in the implementation of the action" and "must aim, to the extent possible, for a gender balance at all levels of personnel assigned to the action, including at supervisory and managerial level"⁵. As regards the gender issue in the participation in panels and groups, the 2014 results show that within the total of 19 336 experts registered in the expert database for evaluation panels and expert groups, the proportion of women experts is 35.56%. In terms of actual expert contracts signed, the proportion of women experts participating in evaluation panels and expert groups is 36.27%. Regarding gender balance in Horizon 2020 advisory groups in 2014, women participation is 52%.

Gender dimension in research and innovation content: Data are collected at the level of project reporting and will be available only after a critical mass of projects has been reached. Preliminary results show that the gender dimension was explicitly mentioned in 56 topics in the Horizon 2020 Work Programme for the year 2017. This entails inviting applicants to describe as relevant how sex and/ or gender analysis is taken into account in their project's content. Sex and gender refer to biological characteristics and social/cultural factors, respectively. Topics with an explicit gender dimension are flagged, to ease access for applicants. This should not however prevent applicants to a non-flagged topic from including a gender dimension in their proposal, when the topic and/or its findings may affect individuals or groups of persons. Recognising gender differences has important implications for scientific knowledge and actively contributes to the production of goods and services better suited to potential markets.

Gender training: A novelty of Horizon 2020 is the inclusion of gender training among the eligible costs of an action. The aim is to help researchers to further develop and share gender expertise in relation to the funded project. The annex of the Work Programme explicitly refers to the possibility of including gender training as an activity in proposals as well as to the type of costs that would actually be eligible.

Gender equality in R&I in the European Research Area (ERA): The same objectives as above are pursued in collaboration with Member States and research institutions. The focus is put on institutional change at the level of research performing organisations (RPOs), including universities, and research funding organisations (RFOs), through the implementation of gender equality plans. The "Science with and for Society" Work Programme provides financial support to research organisations to set up gender equality plans. It also funds research on gender equality issues in research and innovation as well as networking between researchers, practitioners and policy-makers in this field, in support of the completion of the ERA. The total estimated budget dedicated to these types of action in the 2017 "Science with and for Society" WP amounts to is EUR 9,1 Million.

4 Total combined budgets of the specific objective "Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies" and all Horizon 2020 specific objectives on "societal challenges".

5 Annotated Model Grant Agreement in Horizon 2020, p.234.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).
 General Objective 1 (Indicators 3), Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1, 2), Specific Objective 4 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 5 (Indicators 1, 2, 3), Specific Objective 7 (Indicators 1, 2), Specific Objective 8 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 9 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 10 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 11 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 12 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 13 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 14 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4), Specific Objective 15 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 16 (Indicator 1)

General objectives

General Objective 1: to build a society and an economy based on knowledge and innovation across the whole Union, while contributing to sustainable development

Indicator 1: The Europe 2020 R&D target (3% of GDP)

Baseline (Eurostat, 2013)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2,02 %			2,5 %				3 % of GDP
	Actual results						
	2,03 %						

Indicator 2: Innovation Output Indicator

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
102,1							The composite nature of this indicator is not particularly suited to establishing a target
	Actual results						
	103,6						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Excellent science - European Research Council (ERC) - strengthening frontier research

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 01 01 (RTD)		
Grants	1093	1 723.3
Prizes		0
Procurement		0,4
Financial instruments		0
Experts		11,9
Others		0,9
Total		1 736.5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		151,6

Specific Objective 2: Excellent science - Future and Emerging Technologies - strengthening research in future and emerging technologies

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 01 02 (RTD)		
Grants		
Prizes		
Procurement		
Financial instruments		
Experts		

Others ⁶		
Subtotal		p.m
of which, Climate-related expenditure		
Budget line 09 04 01 01 (C-NET)		
Grants	40	154,1
Prizes		0
Procurement		0
Financial instruments		0
Experts		1,9
Others	2	166,1
Total of the Specific Objective		322,1
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

Specific Objective 3: Excellent science - Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions - strengthening skills, training and career development

Indicator 1: Cross-sector and cross-country circulation of researchers, including PhD candidates (cumulative number)

Baseline 2007 - 2013	Milestones foreseen ⁷						Target for Horizon 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
50 000 researchers (~10 000 PhD candidates)	7 500 researchers (~3 000 PhD candidates)	16 500 (~6 000 PhD candidates)	25 000 (~10 000 PhD candidates)	34 000 researchers (~13 000 PhD candidates)	43 500 (~17 400 PhD candidates)	53 500 (~21 400 PhD candidates)	65 000 researchers (~25 000 PhD candidates)
	Actual results						
	7 700 researchers (~3 400 PhD candidates)	15 400 researchers (~6 800 PhD candidates) ⁸					

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 15 03 01 01 (EAC)		
Grants	1 700	818,9
Prizes		0
Procurement	6	1,3
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0
Others		0
Total		820,2

Specific Objective 4: Excellent science - Research infrastructures - strengthening European research infrastructures, including e-infrastructures

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 01 03 (RTD)		
Grants	38	200,6
Prizes		0
Procurement		0
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,3
Other		0
Subtotal		200,9
of which, Climate-related expenditure		50,0
Budget line 09 04 01 02 (C-NECT)		
Grants	28	84,2
Prizes		0

6 For example: grants to named beneficiaries, Public-Public Partnership based on Article 185 TFEU.

7 Cumulative figures based on EU28 budget.

8 Provisional results to be revised upwards when all 2015 calls can be considered.

Procurement		0
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,5
Others	1	23,8
Subtotal		108,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Total of the Specific Objective		309,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		50

Specific Objective 5: Industrial leadership - boosting Europe's industrial leadership through research, technological development, demonstration and innovation in the following enabling and industrial technologies (information and communication technologies; nanotechnologies; advanced materials; biotechnology; advanced manufacturing and processing; space)

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 02 01 (RTD)		
Grants	125	553,5
Prizes		0
Procurement	3	1,2
Financial instruments		0
Experts		1,5
Others		0
Subtotal		556,2
of which, Climate-related expenditure		169,6
Budget line 08 02 07 33 (BBI JU) – Support expenditure⁹		0,3
Budget line 08 02 07 34 (BBI JU)		11,7
Subtotal		12
of which, Climate-related expenditure		12
Budget line 09 04 02 01 (C-NECT)		
Grants	380	748,2
Prizes	4	10,9
Procurement	30	11,8
Financial instruments		0
Experts		6,4
Others		2,1
Subtotal		779,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 09 04 07 31 (ECSEL JU) – Support expenditure		1,4
Budget line 09 04 07 32 (ECSEL JU)		168,0
Subtotal		169,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 02 04 02 01(GROW)		
Grants	71 (22 REA + 17 GSA + 32 EASME)	123,3
Prize	(* 1)	(* estimated 4Mio)
Procurement	10	4,8
Financial instruments		0
Experts		1,8
Others (2 Delegation Agreements ESA)	2	49,5
Subtotal		179,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		44,8
Total of the Specific Objective		1696,6
of which, Climate-related expenditure		226,4

(*) The Prize included in the table will be part of the Work Programme 2017 but will only be awarded and committed after 2017. They are mentioned here only for information in line with the requirement of article 138(2) of the financial regulation. The corresponding amount is not included in the total of the 2017 expenditure related outputs.

Specific Objective 6: Industrial leadership - enhancing access to risk finance for investing in research and innovation		
Indicator 1: Total investments mobilised via debt financing and Venture Capital investments		
Baseline	Milestones foreseen	Target for Horizon 2020

9 Part of the line is also included under Specific Objective 9.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
New approach ³				8			EUR 25bn ^{10 11}
	Actual results						
		17 bn					

Indicator 2: Number of organisations funded and amount of private funds leveraged

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target for Horizon 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of organisations funded: New approach				2 000 (40 % of the target)			5 000 ^{10, 11}
	Actual results						
		793					
Amount of private funds leveraged: New approach				15bn			EUR 35bn ¹⁰
	Actual results						
		7,2 bn					

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 02 02 (RTD)		
Grants		0
Prizes	1	0,5
Procurement	2	5,0
Financial instruments DEBT	3	259,5
Financial instruments Equity	4	125,0
Experts		0
Others	2	10,3
Total		400,3
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

Specific Objective 7: Industrial leadership - increasing innovation in SMEs

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 02 03 (RTD)		
Grants		
Prizes		
Procurement		
Financial instruments		
Experts		0,8
Others ⁵		41,2
Subtotal		42
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 02 04 02 03 (GROW)		
Grants	5	25,6
Prizes		-
Procurement	1	0,7
Financial instruments		
Experts	1	0,1
Others ⁵	1	9
Subtotal		35,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Total of the Specific Objective		77,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

10 Based on the current negotiations the contribution from other financial institutions that will be made to the SME initiative, SET Plan, Equity Facility for R&I, Piloting Co-Investments by Business Angels in Innovative ICT Firms and TTF is not available. Consequently the figures might be updated as soon as they are available.

11 Depending on the demand and the type of operations involved.

Specific Objective 8: Societal challenges - improving the lifelong health and wellbeing of all

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 01 (RTD)		
Grants [incl. 45,0 to EASME for 15 SME projects]	95 [incl 15 phase II SME projects]	422,8
Prizes	0	0
Procurement	5	0,5
Financial instruments (Infectious Diseases Financing Facility)	1	50
Experts	n/A	2
Others ⁵ (EDCTP: 50, subscription to HFSPO : 5, 1 grant to identif. Benef. : GACD 0,24)	3	55,2
Subtotal		530,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 08 02 07 31 (IMI 2JU) – Support expenditure		1,3
Budget line 08 02 07 32 (IMI 2JU)		173,8
Subtotal		175,1
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 09 04 03 01 (CNECT)		
Grants	70	84,8
Prizes		0
Procurement	5	2,1
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,9
Others ⁵		24,6
Subtotal		112,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Total of the Specific Objective		818,0
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

No changes to justify as to indicators. Values are not available as the first projects are still in their early phase.

A major change to the financial programming was the contribution in 2016 of 50 million to the Infectious Diseases Financing Facility scheme if InnovFin, following the successful initial pilot funding in 2015 by InnovFin FP7 surplus (100 million EUR). This provision was properly reflected in the 2016 work-programme and endorsed by the SC1 Programme Committee. This contribution will be continued in 2017 [see above under Financial Instrument]

For the 2016 budget breakdown, a prize ‘Maternal and child health research’ that was initially planned for year 2017 was eventually included in the 2016 Work-programme and launched in 2016, for a budget of 1.0 Million EUR. The launch of this prize was moved forward to 2016 because additional funding opportunities for the prize were available on that year (notably from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation) that might not have been at hand in 2017

Specific Objective 9: Societal challenges - securing sufficient supplies of safe, healthy and high quality food and other bio-based products, by developing productive, sustainable and resource-efficient primary production systems, fostering related ecosystem services and the recovery of biological diversity, alongside competitive and low-carbon supply, processing and marketing chains

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 02 (RTD)		
Grants	26	181,2
Prizes	1	2,0
Procurement	0	0
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,6
Others		1,5
Subtotal		185,3
of which, Climate-related expenditure		45,8
Budget line 08 02 07 33 (BBI JU) – Support expenditure¹²		1,9
Budget line 08 02 07 34 (BBI JU)		67,1

¹² Part of the line is also included under Specific Objective 5.

Subtotal		69,0
of which, Climate-related expenditure		69,0
Budget line 05 09 03 01 (AGRI)		
Grants	81	237
Prizes		0
Procurement		0
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,1
Others		0
Subtotal		237,1
of which, Climate-related expenditure		86,4
Total of the Specific Objective		491,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		201,2

Specific Objective 10: Societal challenges - making the transition to a reliable, affordable, publicly accepted, sustainable and competitive energy system, aiming at reducing fossil fuel dependency, in the face of increasingly scarce resources, increasing energy needs and climate change

Indicator 5: Share of the overall Energy challenge funds allocated to the following research activities: renewable energy, end-user energy-efficiency, smart grids and energy storage activities

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
New approach			85 %				85 %
	Actual results						
	91 % ¹³	94 %					

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 03 (RTD)		
Grants	130	319,5
Prizes	(* 3)	(* 3,3 Mio)
Procurement	4	1,3
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,2
Others		0,7
Subtotal		321,7
of which, Climate-related expenditure		302,7
Budget line 08 02 07 37 (FCH 2 JU)¹⁴ – Support expenditure	N/A	0,3
Budget line 08 02 07 38 (FCH 2 JU)		59,3
Subtotal		59,6
of which, Climate-related expenditure		59,6
Budget line 32 04 03 01(ENER)		
Grants	130	315,2
Prizes		0
Procurement	40	16,5
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,9
Others	10	27,4
Subtotal		360,0
of which, Climate-related expenditure		360,0
Grants	260	634,7
Prizes	(* 3)	(* 3,3Mio)
Procurement	44	17,8

13 For this calculation, signed grant agreements as well as main-listed proposals have been considered as projects. Analysis for bottom-up topics has been done at project level. As the counting of FCH has not been clarified in the Declaration, it is counted half for the 85% target. 'Other Actions' (e.g. procurements, grants to named beneficiaries) are not included in this analysis.

14 Part of the line is also included under Specific Objective 11.

Financial instruments		0
Experts		1,1
Others	10	28,1
Contribution to JTIs		59,6
Total of the Specific Objective		741,3
of which, Climate-related expenditure		722,3

(*The 3 Prizes included in the table will be part of the Work Programme 2017 but will only be awarded and committed after 2017. They are mentioned here only for information in line with the requirement of article 138(2) of the financial regulation. The corresponding amount is not included in the total of the 2017 expenditure related outputs

Specific Objective 11: Societal challenges - achieving a European transport system that is resource-efficient, climate- and environmentally-friendly, safe and seamless for the benefit of all citizens, the economy and society

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 04 (RTD)		
Grants	125	373,9
Prizes	(1*)	1,50
Procurement	1	0,2
Financial instruments	0	0
Experts		0,4
Others	0	0
Subtotal		374,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		181,9
Budget line 08 02 07 35 (Clean Sky 2 JU) – Support expenditure		3,0
Budget line 08 02 07 36 (Clean Sky 2 JU)		189,8
Subtotal		192,8
of which, Climate-related expenditure		192,8
Budget line 08 02 07 37 (FCH 2 JU)¹⁵ – Support expenditure		0,2
Budget line 08 02 07 38 (FCH 2 JU)		32,7
Subtotal		32,9
of which, Climate-related expenditure		32,9
Budget line 06 03 03 01 (MOVE)		
Grants	30	89,4
Prizes		0
Procurement	2	3,4
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0
Others (ELENA Facility)	10	10,0
Subtotal		102,8
of which, Climate-related expenditure		47,2
Budget line 06 03 07 31 (SESAR 2JU) – Support expenditure		3,2
Budget line 06 03 07 32 (SESAR 2JU)		96,7
Subtotal		100
of which, Climate-related expenditure		24,0
Budget line 06 03 07 33 (Shift2Rail) – Support expenditure		1,6
Budget line 06 03 07 34 (Shift2Rail)		60,0
Subtotal		61,6
of which, Climate-related expenditure		24,6
Total of the Specific Objective		864,6
of which, Climate-related expenditure		503,4

(1*) The Prize included in the table is the same prize than the one programmed in the 2016 Programme Statement. However, due to some delays the prize will only be awarded end of 2017 beginning of 2018, and therefore committed in 2017.

15 Part of the line is also included under Specific Objective 10.

Specific Objective 12: Societal challenges - achieving a resource - and water - efficient and climate change resilient economy and society, protection and sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems and a sustainable supply and use of raw materials, in order to meet the needs of a growing global population within the sustainable limits of the planet's natural resources and ecosystems

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 05 (RTD)		
Grants	21	305,6
Prizes	0	0
Procurement	1	4,9
Financial instruments	0	0
Experts		0,2
Others ⁵	1	0,8
Subtotal		311,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		136,7
Budget line 02 04 03 01 (GROW)		
Grants	14	82,2
Prizes	-	0
Procurement	1	0,4
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,1
Others ⁵		0
Subtotal		82,7
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Total of the Specific Objective		394,2
of which, Climate-related expenditure		136,7

Specific Objective 13: Societal challenges - fostering a greater understanding of Europe, provide solutions and support inclusive, innovative and reflective European societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 03 06 (RTD)		
Grants	45	82,5
Prizes	2	1,4
Procurement	8	10,4
Financial instruments		0
Experts		1,0
Others ⁵	2	20,5
Subtotal		115,8
of which, Climate-related expenditure		1,8
Budget line 09 04 03 02 (C-NECT)		
Grants	28	42,9
Prizes		0,0
Procurement	2	1,3
Financial instruments		0,0
Experts		0,4
Others ⁵ (COST Contribution)		2,6
Subtotal		47,2
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Total of the Specific Objective		163,0
of which, Climate-related expenditure		1,8

Specific Objective 14: Societal challenges - fostering secure European societies in a context of unprecedented transformations and growing global interdependencies and threats, while strengthening the European culture of freedom and justice

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 09 04 03 03 (C-NECT)		
Grants	32	48,7
Prizes	0	0
Procurement	2	0,5
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,3
Others5		0
Subtotal		49,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0
Budget line 18 05 03 01 (HOME)		
Grants (24 from CIP and SEC + 25 from SME)	49	144,7
Prizes	0	0
Procurement	7	2
Financial instruments	0	0
Experts		1,5
Others5	2	1,7
Subtotal		149,9
of which, Climate-related expenditure		5,6
Total of the Specific Objective		199,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		5,6

Specific Objective 15: Spreading excellence and widening participation - fully exploiting the potential of Europe's talent pool and to ensure that the benefits of an innovation-led economy are both maximised and widely distributed across the Union in accordance with the principle of excellence

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 04 (RTD)		
Grants	66	102,0
Prizes		0
Procurement	1	1,8
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,3
Others (WIRE, COST JPI UE)	2	19,4
Subtotal		123,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

Specific Objective 16: Science with and for society - building effective cooperation between science and society, to recruit new talent for science and to pair scientific excellence with social awareness and responsibility

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 06 (RTD)		
Grants	13	53,3
Prizes	1	0,2
Procurement	4	2,3
Financial instruments		0
Experts		0,4
Others5	3	2,1
Subtotal		58,5
of which, Climate-related expenditure		1,2

Specific Objective 17: Non-Nuclear Direct Actions of the Joint Research Centre - providing customer-driven scientific and technical support to Union policies, while flexibly responding to new policy demands

Indicator 1: Number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on European policies resulting from technical and scientific support provided by the Joint Research Centre

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
248	215±5			(**) 330±10			(**) >330±15
	Actual results						
	275	(*) 305					

(*) Policy support impact indicators count cases where JRC's support becomes part or even the basis of European policy, i.e. cases where JRC's work helped putting Commission priorities on a solid and robust scientific evidence base. Impacts are identified in the JRC's annual evaluation exercise performed by an internal peer group of experts on the basis of an ISO certified evaluation methodology.

(**) Milestone and long term target for this indicator reflect two opposing trends: a slightly upward and fluctuating evolution regarding in the total number of policy impacts identified on the one hand and a continuous predictable downward trend in resources.

Indicator 2: Number of peer reviewed publications in high impact journals

Baseline (average 2010 – 2013)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
460	460±10			500±15			>500±20
	Actual results						
	465	(*) 518					

(*) Scientific productivity indicators count the peer-reviewed articles published within a given year in (i) journals, the titles of which are listed in the Thomson-Reuters Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-e) and/or Social Science Citation Index (SSCI). This indicator reflects the degree to which JRC publishes the results of its research.

Expenditure related outputs

Output	DB 2017	
	Output (no.)	EUR million
Budget line 10 02 01 (JRC)		
Policy support deliverables(**)	currently planned 816	27,2
Total	816	27,2
of which, Climate-related expenditure		8,2

(**)The above value corresponds to the number of policy support deliverables (for non-nuclear actions) from the JRC's Multi-annual Work Programme 2016-2017, which are planned to be released by the JRC in the course of 2017 as a result of its direct research activities. These products and services for EU policy makers refer to scientific and policy reports, reference materials, validated methods, technical systems, scientific information systems, databases, etc. The EU added value of JRC's policy support work has been embodied by 1301 policy support deliverables (outputs) released by the JRC in 2015. The JRC's Multi-annual Work Programme is a rolling work programme, reflecting Commission needs. In this sense, the number of planned deliverables from the work programme is subject to change, since they will have to take into account forthcoming requests from the Commission. Moreover, the reduction in the financial programming as a consequence of the contribution to EFSI might have an impact on the number of expenditure related outputs in 2017.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The JRC contribution to EFSI will affect the financial programming and therefore might have an impact on the results of the above indicators. If necessary, the target and milestone might be revised in the context of the DB 2018.

Specific Objective 18: The European Institute of Innovation and Technology - integrating the knowledge triangle of higher education, research and innovation and thus to reinforce the Union's innovation capacity and address societal challenges

Indicator 1: organisations from universities, business and research integrated in the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs)

Baseline (2010 - 2012)	Milestones foreseen ¹⁶						Target for Horizon 2020 ¹⁷
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
200 (with 3 KICs)	240	450	500	600 (revised)			540
	Actual results						
	550	800					

Indicator 2: collaboration inside the knowledge triangle leading to the development of innovative products, services and processes

Baseline (2010 - 2012)	Milestones foreseen ¹⁸						Target 2020 ¹⁷
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
33 start-ups and spin-offs	30	280	400	500 (revised)			600 start-ups and spin-offs
	Actual results						
	181	308					
210 innovations	300	800	1 500	2 200			6 000 innovations
	Actual results						
	1 523	2 454					

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 15 03 05 (EAC)		
Others	1 EU Subsidy	300,4
Subtotal		300,4
of which, Climate-related expenditure		120,3

5. Additional information

Expenditure related outputs not linked to a specific objective

Output	Draft Budget 2017	
	Number	EUR million
Budget line 08 02 05 (RTD)		
Others (e.g. Dissemination and EMPIR)		114,7
Subtotal		114,7
of which, Climate-related expenditure		0

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Implementation The budget for FP7 was fully used. There was strong competition for grants, with an average success rate for proposals of 19 %, so only the very best projects were chosen.

Reducing the administrative burden on programme participants was a major goal. The stakeholder consultation done for the FP7 ex-post evaluation showed that the simplification measures that generated the most impact were:

- The management of proposals and grants was simplified by introducing:
 - a single register of participants;
 - clearer guidance;
 - a web-based electronic system for collecting financial reports ('C forms');
 - longer reporting and payment periods (18 months, up from 12); and
 - a participants' guarantee fund, entailing fewer prior financial checks.
- The participants still found the time-to-grant excessive, and the reporting obligations too demanding. They also found that inconsistency between Commission departments' application of the rules and procedures was a major obstacle.
- According to the FP7 ex-post evaluation the impact on the cost calculation system of the last four changes listed above, in reducing bureaucracy and related costs, estimated that they saved the programme and its participants some EUR 551 million, and EUR 14 million for FP7 Euratom. The study was based on a survey of 124 FP coordinators and used an adapted version of the Standard Cost Model. The

¹⁶ Annual figure.

¹⁷ Target and milestones were revised. The initial number foreseen for the performance information has been revised in order to reflect the inclusion of additional KICs.

¹⁸ Cumulative figure.

evaluation also highlighted that for the period of 2009-2012 by the Executive Agencies showed that for ERCEA, the ratio of actual administrative budget to actual operational budget was within a range of 1.59-2.34%, well below the overall target of 5% and that the expected savings for the EU budget were achieved.

Some of these findings were confirmed by the European Court of Auditors ('The Commission has taken a number of steps to simplify the rules for participation, but more needs to be done' — Special Report 2/2013, Has the Commission ensured efficient implementation of the seventh framework programme for research?). The Court acknowledged the progress made, but recommended further alignment with beneficiaries' practices, and noted that 'Despite the importance given by the Commission to coherence in the FP7 preparatory acts, some aspects of FP7 implementation are affected by a lack of coherence. FP7 beneficiaries are faced with differences which arise from the relative autonomy of the Commission services.'

Rules, processes and IT tools for Horizon 2020 were therefore simplified on a larger scale. A Common Support Centre was set up to provide common business processes and IT systems, and common legal and auditing services.

Another challenge for FP7 was to coordinate it with other investment programmes to maximise the overall impact of EU funding. The Research Potential sub-programme helped build capacity for infrastructure and human resources for research organisations in less-favoured regions. Often, this prepared the ground for major Structural Fund investment. The People-Specific Programme was also effective in creating synergies with the Structural Funds. The other 'regional action' under FP7 — Regions of Knowledge — helped develop research-driven economic clusters.

Steps were taken to have FP7 complement the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme and the European Institute of Technology. But the programmes' separate legal bases and differences in their implementing rules meant not enough progress could be made to achieve synergies.

The FP7 ex-post evaluation also addressed the two specific targets for gender and SMEs in FP7:

Target 1: 40 % of evaluators and members of advisory bodies and other groups to be from the under-represented sex

Overall, 40.4 % of evaluators came from the under-represented sex. In advisory groups, the proportion was 33 % overall, with four groups with percentages between 40 % and 43 %, three with between 37 % and 39 %, and three with less than 30 % (Space, NMP and ICT). Programme committees almost reached the target (at 38 %) in 2013.

Target 2: 15 % of the cooperation-specific programme budget to be allocated to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

SMEs received EUR 6.4 billion of the FP7 total, which is about half of the funding to private-sector participants. Funding for SMEs in the cooperation-specific programme rose from 10 % in the first year, 2007, to 17 % in 2012. Work Programmes in FP7's later years included more topics geared to SMEs or called for their participation in research consortia to facilitate knowledge transfer and market uptake of research results. This enabled the target to be met.

Regarding the Joint Research Centre (JRC), the external FP7 ex-post evaluation¹⁹ panel noted "When the Panel examined progress in the list of recommendations from previous evaluations, it observed that the JRC has followed them up extensively. However, it is noted that the follow-up does not always have the same degree of success across the board. Furthermore, some accomplishments happened relatively late, i.e. after the completion of FP7, and were prompted by the new JRC management. Examples of successes include a move towards central management of all nuclear activities, introduction of internal review and quality assurance processes for publications, and the creation of an inventory of research facilities and infrastructure. The JRC has performed a systematic yearly update of this inventory. Further progress stems from the introduction of ongoing horizon-scanning activities in conjunction with the Commission's various policy departments. This step has been combined with an upgrade of the ICT system via the introduction of contemporary knowledge- management tools. These elements have facilitated an exploratory research programme involving a revived JRC Scientific Committee. The JRC also involved external experts to conduct a broader impact analysis on some of its successful activities and one specific analysis of its contributions to GMO-regulation (...)."

The evaluation report¹⁹ also stated that "... the JRC has developed a culture of internal reporting, monitoring and evaluation, which is concerned with ensuring constant quality improvement thanks to systematic recording and reviewing output, deliverables and impact. Further efforts could be invested in developing this system so that it can present results and impact to the outside world."

Contribution to policy achievements

Achievement of the general objectives

Growth and jobs

The independent, high level expert group of the FP7 ex-post evaluation estimated that FP7 will increase economic growth by around EUR 20 billion a year over 25 years (EUR 500 billion in total), including indirect economic effects. It is also estimated that it will create over 130 000 research jobs over 10 years and 160 000 additional jobs indirectly over 25 years. In total each euro invested by FP7 generated around EUR 11 in direct and indirect economic effects through innovation and new technologies and products, according to the independent high level expert group.

Industrial competitiveness

Five Joint Technology Initiatives were set up, bringing together private partners and the Commission, in key areas such as innovative medicine and hydrogen fuel cells. Three public-private partnerships were set up, for:

- factories of the future,
- energy-efficient buildings and
- green cars.

In all, 25 % of funding in open calls went to the private sector. Econometric analysis shows that SMEs participating in FP7 scored significantly higher than the control group on employment growth and operating revenue.

Energy and climate change

¹⁹ Ex-post evaluation of the direct actions of the Joint Research Centre under the Seventh Framework Programmes 2007-2013, July 2015, (pp 15).

The energy programme supported 374 projects (total EUR 1.9 billion) in renewable energies such as wind, solar and biomass, and in researching the performance of materials and hydrogen storage to help improve energy efficiency and security of supply and to reduce pollution. Energy-efficient buildings was set up to devise and combine technologies and solutions to reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. It also aimed to turn the building industry into a knowledge-driven sustainable business, with higher productivity and higher-skilled employees. The energy research programme greatly helped to implement the Strategic Energy Technology (SET) Plan, the technology pillar of the EU's energy and climate policy. The environment programme (including climate change) supported 494 projects (total EUR 1.7 billion) addressing environmental, climate change and resource efficiency issues, e.g. with earth observation projects, assessment tools for sustainable development and environmental technologies. Results from FP6 and FP7 environment projects were cited at least 728 times in the Fifth Report of the International Panel on Climate Change.

The digital single market

Information and communication technology (ICT) was the most funded topic in the FP7 cooperation programme, with 2 328 projects and investment of EUR 7.9 billion. ICT projects have directly or indirectly contributed to policy-making and supported policy objectives beyond research. For instance, in radio spectrum, EU projects pioneered technologies to exploit TV white spaces, supporting their application under future spectrum regulations and in cloud computing. Other projects supported drafting of legislation on shadow banking. FP7 collaboration between academia and the private sector was highest in ICT, where it was above EU, US and world averages, with 6 % of publications being joint academia-industry research. Independent experts pointed out that scientific impact is particularly strong for the ICT programme. Areas such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, media, and quantum computing were cited as good examples for advancing the state of the art.

The 'innovation union'

FP7 projects have resulted in 1 700 patent applications and more than 7 400 commercial exploitations. With more than half of the projects still ongoing, these numbers are expected to rise.

Innovation and industry participation was stressed even more in the later stages of FP7, in response to the financial and economic crisis, and there are signs that it is beginning to have micro-economic benefits. Participating organisations are reporting innovative product, process and service development, higher technology readiness levels (TRLs), and greater productivity and competitiveness. Individual projects' TRLs can be used as a proxy for innovation efforts. Survey results show that projects supported under FP7 finished with higher TRLs than those of FP6. The Community Innovation Survey shows that companies supported by FP7 were more likely to introduce product, process or service innovations new to the market and to obtain a higher proportion of turnover from innovation, on average, than those not supported by FP7. Similarly, the average number of patent applications per researcher suggests that researchers in organisations participating in FP7 apply for patents more than researchers in organisations that do not take part in EU framework programmes.

Euratom and EU policies

The external evaluation¹⁹ panel emphasised the unique nature of the Joint Research Centre as a research body wholly dedicated to the purposes of the European Union. The Panel found that the JRC was effective as the Commission's science service in support of Euratom and EU policies. It also concluded that the JRC's scientific performance in its areas of competence was respectable, and that the scientific quality and impact of its publications were of a high standard according to independent analysis. The high level of performance and impact of the JRC is exemplified by the positive trends in these two major indicators.

Achievement of the programme's specific objectives

FP7 had four main specific objectives. The FP7 ex-post evaluation assesses each of these:

1. Contribute to the EU becoming the world's leading research area

On average, 3.6 % of FP7 publications are among the world's most highly cited 1 % of publications. This is 2.8 times as many as the EU average, and twice the US average. Similarly, FP7's average field-weighted citation index is 2.6, which is 1.9, 1.5 and 2.3 times higher than the EU, US and world averages respectively.

FP7 was open to international cooperation, and attracted participants from 170 countries. On average, 11 organisations, 6 countries and 9 regions participated in each collaborative FP7 funded project, and 20.5 % of collaborative projects had at least one partner from non-EU countries.

2. Support progress towards the target of spending 3 % of Europe's GDP on R&D by 2010

The Europe 2020 strategy has a target of 'improving the conditions for innovation, research and development', with the aim of 'increasing combined public and private investment in R&D to 3 % of GDP' by 2020. FP7 accounted for just 7 % of total public investment in R&D in Europe, so its impact is primarily catalytic; the 3 % must mostly come from investment by the Member States and the private sector. However, even in difficult economic times, investment in R&D grew slightly throughout the period covered by FP7 (2007-2013), to 2.02 % in 2013 from a baseline of 1.94 in 2009. Private spending on research and innovation increased more than public spending.

3. Support the creation of the European Research Area

Developing knowledge and ideas — key drivers of competitiveness — depends on equipping people with the right combination of skills to innovate and make Europe's research and innovation system more attractive on a global scale. Focusing on excellence, cross-border and cross-sector mobility and innovative training for researchers, FP7's people-specific programme helped build international networks between research institutions, between individual researchers, and between academia and business. The Marie Curie actions (MCA) boosted researchers' employability, career development opportunities and mobility in Europe and beyond. They helped spread knowledge, open the ERA up to the world, and increase the number of researchers in Europe. Various targeted actions significantly contributed to scientific excellence and helped to improve research skills, working conditions and the quality of doctoral training. Research by MCA fellows has addressed major societal challenges including health, energy, environment and transport.

Over 50 000 fellowships were granted to researchers (including 10 000 PhD candidates). The fellows represented 148 different nationalities located in 86 countries around the globe, making MCAs the most international part of FP7. MCAs contributed to keeping the best researchers in Europe, as nearly 34 % of fellows were nationals of non-EU countries and 46 % of researchers coming to the EU from industrialised countries stayed in Europe after their MCA fellowship. Some 80 % of MCA fellows told surveys their fellowship had improved their career prospects, and 95 % were in employment two years after it ended. FP7 participation increased the number of women and international researchers in research teams. It contributed to permanent recruitment, as 43 % of temporary researchers hired for FP7 projects stayed on in the winning research teams after they ended. MCAs developed research collaboration across disciplines and promoted interdisciplinarity in all projects. Almost 80 % of fellows reported 'high or very high engagement' in interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary research.

4. *Contribute to the development of a knowledge-based economy and society in Europe*

FP7 work programmes were designed to accompany EU policies such as climate change, the environment, energy, health, the common agricultural policy, and the common fisheries policies. Final project reports say results have so far been used in EU policies in 374 cases, producing 588 standards. FP7 helped improve coordination of European, national and regional research policies. It contributed to smart specialisation strategies, to a broad range of EU instruments and to meeting the EU's international obligations.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The independent, high level expert group that evaluated FP7 concluded that it had shown improvements in:

- developing a culture of networking and cooperation;
- facilitating European excellence and capacity building;
- developing critical mass;
- fostering mutual learning and harmonisation in Europe;
- preventing redundancies and acting economically and effectively;
- fostering a strategic approach to participants' research and innovation; and
- fostering a culture of competition, capability and excellence.

According to the online stakeholder consultation of the FP7 ex-post evaluation, the three main areas in which FP7 adds value are:

- tackling pan-European challenges;
- increasing competition in research; and
- enhancing researchers' mobility.

FP7 provided EU added value in the following areas:

Economic impact

FP7 increased job creation and growth in Europe. While FP7 accounts for only a small proportion of total public RTD spending, by leveraging funding from various sources it has a substantial impact on GDP and employment. An independent, high level expert group has estimated that FP7 will increase economic growth by around EUR 20 billion a year over 25 years (EUR 500 billion in total), including indirect economic effects. It is also estimated that it will create over 130 000 research jobs over 10 years and 160 000 additional jobs indirectly over 25 years. Participating enterprises have reported innovative product developments, increased turnover, improved productivity and competitiveness. It is, however, too early to make a final assessment of the market impact of FP7 projects.

Impact on society

The high level expert group found FP7 increased the EU's commitment to funding research that could help solve challenges to society. Although its total impact on society in general is not yet clear, the expert group concluded that addressing certain issues through research, technology and innovation was a key achievement. FP7 addressed pan-European challenges e.g. in energy, environment, health, food safety, climate change, security, employment, poverty and exclusion, and helped to set up a common scientific base in these areas, which Member States could not have done alone.

Additionality

Only a small proportion of FP7-funded projects would have gone ahead without the programme. The expert group stated that 'additionally was very largely demonstrated' for SME participation.

Pooling resources and critical mass

Many of society's challenges are of such a scale and complexity, requiring different types of knowledge and skills from different sectors and disciplines to resolve them, that no single Member State has the necessary resources. They need to be worked on at EU level to achieve the required critical mass. For the expert group, a key achievement of FP7 (taking the Joint Technology Initiatives as an example) is that it reached a critical mass of research across the EU and worldwide.

Creating networks and attracting more research to the EU

FP7 helped to create lasting cross-border, cross-sectoral, inter-disciplinary networks. Research & innovation projects led to well-structured and sustainable teams, well integrated into global innovation networks. The expert group agreed that FP7's collaborative approach built comprehensive networks fit to address thematic challenges and lists this among its key achievements. It also pointed to the People-specific programme's influence in boosting employability and mobility among researchers in Europe and beyond, contributing to the free movement of knowledge and opening the ERA up to the world, and increasing the number of researchers in Europe.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Euratom Research and Training Programme****Lead DG: RTD**

Associated DGs: JRC

I. Programme update

The Euratom Research and Training Programme (2014-18) complementing Horizon 2020 in the field of nuclear research and training was launched on 1 January 2014. Over five years EUR 1601 million is being invested in improving nuclear safety and radiation protection, and to contribute to the long-term decarbonisation of the energy system.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The European Commission adopted the first two-year Euratom work programme (2014-2015) on 10 December 2013¹ with the budget of EUR 366 million. It confirms the amounts for the actions to be implemented and includes innovations such as the European Joint Programme and recognition prize in fusion research. The first two years of the Euratom Research and Training Programme 2014-2018 were fully implemented both in commitment and payment appropriations, as follows:

Indirect actions

- In nuclear fission, two calls for proposals have been published during these two years which led to 66 eligible proposals. Out of these, 23 were finally selected and financed by the Commission involving 378 participations. The average success rate was 34.8%, which is significantly higher than the average Horizon 2020 success rates owing to the higher degree of coordination between research stakeholders in nuclear domain. Participants from Member States joining the EU since 2004 accounted for 22% of all participants, compared to 10% for Horizon 2020.
- In fusion energy, a new framework for supporting fusion research was established in 2014 that replaced previous instruments². This new framework³ consists of two elements. The first is multiannual support (EUR 424 million over the period 2014-2018) through a co-fund Grant Agreement with the EUROfusion consortium of national fusion laboratories and institutes⁴ to implement a European Joint Programme based on the fusion roadmap⁵. The second is support, through an ad hoc bilateral contract under Article 10 of the Euratom Treaty, for the continued operation of JET, the Joint European Torus⁶ (EUR 283 million, 2014-2018), as the principal research device exploited under this joint programme. In line with article 4(5) of the Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1314/2013, the Euratom Work Programme 2014-2015 constitutes a five-year financing decision for both the European Joint Programme (Grant Agreement with EUROfusion) and the 'New JET Operation Contract'.

Direct actions of the Joint Research Centre were implemented as planned.

Key achievements**Indirect actions:**

- In fission research: 23 research projects were launched in 2015 in all fields of fission research, in line with the priorities of the Commission. Out of these, eight projects should lead to a demonstrable improvement in nuclear safety practice in Europe and five projects will contribute to the development of safe long-term solutions for the management of ultimate nuclear waste. Euratom has further consolidated European research efforts in radiation protection and research on low dose in particular, by funding in 2015 a European Joint Programme in radiation protection - CONCERT project. Two additional promising projects SCO2-HeRo project and SOTERIA project are also briefly presented below.

European Joint Programme for the Integration of Radiation Protection Research

CONCERT project⁷ aims to contribute to the sustainable integration of European and national research programmes in radiation protection. It will do so by focusing resources and efforts of European scientific communities in the fields of radiation effects and risks, radioecology, nuclear emergency preparedness, dosimetry and medical radiation protection, whose joint expertise is essential to continue the development of radiation protection knowledge and to reduce further the uncertainties in radiation protection. CONCERT will develop research priorities, align them with priorities from participating Member States and will seek further input from society and stakeholders. It will reach out to engage the wider scientific community in its projects, aiming to answer the needs in radiation protection for the public, occupationally exposed people, patients in medicine, and the environment.

Raising nuclear reactor safety to a higher level

SCO2-HeRo project aims at demonstrating a new safety concept that could avoid Fukushima-like accidents. The "supercritical CO2 heat removal system" removes residual heat from nuclear fuel without the requirement of external power sources. This system therefore can be considered as an excellent backup cooling system for the reactor core or the spent fuel storage in the case of a station blackout and loss of ultimate heat sink. If successful, the SCO2-HeRo project will allow existing reactors to avoid, in the case of an accident, early radioactive releases that would require off-site emergency measures as required by the new nuclear safety Directive.

1 Commission Decision C(2013)8563 as amended by C(2014)5009

2 The European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) and the Contracts of Association between the Commission and national fusion laboratories, which all expired at the end of 2013

3 Established in accordance with point (i) of the Annex I of the Council regulation (Euratom) No 1314/2013 of 16 December 2013 on the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, OJ L 347, 20.12.2013.

4 EUROfusion consortium, for more information see <https://www.euro-fusion.org/>

5 'Fusion Electricity – A roadmap to the realisation of fusion energy', <https://www.euro-fusion.org/eurofusion/the-road-to-fusion-electricity/>

6 For more information see <https://www.euro-fusion.org/jet/>

7 This project is shown by indicator for specific objective no. 4 of the programme.

Safe long term operation of light water reactors based on improved understanding of radiation effects in nuclear structural materials

SOTERIA project aims to improve the understanding of the ageing phenomena occurring in reactor pressure vessel (RPV) steels in order to provide crucial information to regulators and operators to ensure safe long-term operation of existing European nuclear power plants. SOTERIA has set up a collaborative research consortium which gathers the main European research centres and industrial partners who will combine advanced modelling tools with the exploitation of experimental data. The knowledge and tools generated in SOTERIA will contribute to improving EU nuclear safety policy, to increasing the leadership of the EU in safety related equipment and information and to improving NPP safety world-wide.

- In fusion research, following the expiry of Contracts of Association and EFDA (European Fusion Development Agreement), which had defined the structure of European fusion research for many years, the Commission put in place in 2014 a radically different approach based on a comprehensive European Joint Programme implemented by all national fusion labs in line with an agreed goal-oriented research roadmap to fusion electricity. The effective integration of all national efforts across Europe represents a first for any EU-promoted research field and includes comprehensive research activities in some 33 separate work packages, education and training actions, international cooperation aspects, industrial involvement, centralised programme management, and the efficient use of key resources through a truly transnational access approach to key facilities. Programme and project management and related governance structures have become more transparent, with information readily available to the Commission services that retain overall monitoring and assessment responsibilities.

'Fusion Electricity – A roadmap to the realisation of fusion energy':

The fusion roadmap remains the fundamental guiding document of the Joint Programme, representing a comprehensive and detailed goal-oriented approach to the challenge of developing magnetic confinement fusion as an energy source. Though fusion remains a long-term endeavour we can already point to tangible and incremental progress along this roadmap thanks to the achievements of EUROfusion in the first year (2014) of the Joint Programme. In 2014, the EUROfusion consortium achieved the vast majority of the agreed deliverables and milestones set out in its 2014 Work Plan, and this despite 2014 being a transitional year involving the setting up of the new organisational structure. Initial indications are that progress has been even more impressive in 2015, with most high-level milestones having been reached and some 400 articles in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, regarding availability of leading research infrastructures, the Wendelstein7-X (W7-X) stellarator, located at IPP, Greifswald in Germany, the construction of which was co-funded through Euratom in the past, entered into the commissioning phase in May 2014, with the 'first plasma' being achieved in December 2015. This facility will now join the other cutting-edge devices in Europe being exploited under the EUROfusion Joint Programme.

Joint exploitation of European fusion research facilities

JET is the operational fusion device that is closest to ITER8 in design, thanks in particular to the all-metal 'ITER-like' inner wall installed on JET in a major refit 2009-2012, and current scientific exploitation of JET by the EUROfusion consortium is therefore wholly to support the ultimate success of ITER, through investigating ITER plasma scenarios and mitigating ITER operational risks. During 2014, experimental results from JET continued to challenge our understanding of the behaviour of plasmas in 'all metal' tokamaks. This will enable the fusion research community to resolve remaining issues before ITER becomes operational, thereby accelerating the research programme on ITER and enabling significant cost savings. In EUROfusion, it is not only JET that is exploited but also other key 'medium-sized' tokamaks and linear plasma devices in other countries (e.g. ASDEX-Upgrade at IPP, Germany, and TCV at EPFL, Switzerland). The joint programming approach that is now central to EUROfusion has enabled the more efficient planning of experiments in all these devices, so that the most appropriate one is used in each case, with obvious efficiency savings. The related access and mobility of researchers together with the dissemination and sharing of results are assured through the Joint Programme, once again underlining that the fusion research programme is best example that Europe can offer of ERA – the 'European Research Area' – in action.

The European Prize for Innovation in Fusion Research (SOFT Innovation Prize):

The prize was awarded at SOFT (Symposium on Fusion Technology) in September 2014. It highlights and rewards the excellence in innovation that can be found in fusion energy research as well as the quality of the researchers and industries involved. The first edition of the prize went to two scientists from Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) in Germany, Christian Day and Thomas Giegerich, for their development of a new vacuum pumping process for future fusion power plants.

Direct actions

So far, programme implementation of direct action is well on track. In a few cases, targets which were exceeded will be redefined upwards in the context of the JRC Strategic Plan 2016-2020 and Management Plan 2016. Two highlights of the JRC nuclear activities are given below.

Increasing nuclear security with new tools and methods

The identification of uranium and plutonium is a key element of nuclear safeguards, helping to avoid the use of nuclear material for illicit activities. The new JRC capability to determine the production date of nuclear material will enhance the reliability of the systems set up by the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and international safeguard authorities to verify declarations about nuclear activities. In 2015, the JRC produced the first two uranium reference materials, IRMM-1000a and IRMM-1000b, for determining production dates. These are used to validate measurement procedures in nuclear forensics, safeguards and security, so that the 'age' of uranium samples can be determined with good precision. These reference materials are also traceable within the International System of Units (SI). Prior to their release, the JRC organised a proficiency test with selected laboratories, confirming their ability to accurately determine the production date of uranium samples.

International safeguards inspections will also benefit from the new neutron resonance densitometry (NRD) method jointly developed by the JRC and the Japan Atomic Energy Agency (JAEA). This method solves an issue that has challenged experts to date, as it allows to accurately quantify the amount of uranium and plutonium in complex materials such as debris from melted nuclear fuel from the damaged Fukushima Daiichi reactor cores.

Towards a new generation of nuclear energy systems

The Generation IV International Forum, of which the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) is a member, is leading international collaborative efforts to develop next-generation nuclear energy systems that can help meet the world's future energy needs. Generation IV designs will use fuel more efficiently, reduce waste production, be economically competitive, and meet stringent standards of safety and proliferation resistance. The JRC acts as an implementing agent for Euratom, coordinating the efforts of both the Euratom research programme and that of the EU Member States (excluding France which is an individual member of Generation IV International Forum (GIF), integrating research and

development carried out by contributing national research bodies, and informing them about progress. Through its institutional research, the JRC also contributes to different topics related to the nuclear safety and security of the selected Generation IV systems, including safety and operation, thermal hydraulics, materials, fuels, nuclear data, proliferation resistance, and physical protection. JRC research results provide valuable input on various types of reactors to the European system demonstrators.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The Euratom Work Programme 2016-2017, adopted on 13 October 2015, is aligned with the policy priorities of the Commission's President Jean-Claude Juncker, in particular concerning the Energy Union, and takes into account comments and inputs from Member States. The Euratom Work Programme 2016-2017 provides support, up to a total amount of more than EUR 100 million, in 14 different call topics grouped under six themes that address important challenges in main areas of nuclear research: safety, radiation protection, waste management, education and training, cross-cutting fission-fusion research.

Regarding safe operation of nuclear systems, call topics focus on safety of existing and advanced nuclear power plants. This research will be complemented by further topics investigating safety of closed nuclear fuel cycles and pursuing materials research. In the field of radiation protection, the Euratom Work Programme 2016-2017 will support European research on impacts of low-dose exposure by funding epidemiology studies of people undergoing radiology procedures. This should allow the formulation of practical recommendations and improving protection of European patients and staff in everyday medical practice.

The Euratom Work Programme 2016-2017 also addresses another important strategic priority for Europe, namely security of supply for nuclear fuel for research reactors and coordination of their exploitation. This is expected to contribute to the resolution of the recurrent problems of availability of medical radioisotopes and also optimise the use of irradiation time in research reactors in order to reduce disruptions and delays occurring in many experiments.

Regarding solutions for the management of radioactive waste, the call topics proposed will address different issues: development of deep geological disposal, management of radioactive waste not destined for geological disposal, knowledge sharing and development of competences on waste management.

Another focus is on human resources through inviting proposals for training schemes and grant programmes in order to maintain an adequate number of educated and trained nuclear researchers and professionals.

The sixth theme concerns cross-cutting research of importance both in fission and fusion, and addresses the areas of multi-scale modelling of materials and tritium management.

Fusion budgetary appropriations for the years 2016 & 2017 will enable the next commitment instalments to be made for the European Joint Programme in fusion energy research (EUROfusion) and the 'New JET Operation Contract', in line with the 5-year financing decision that was adopted at the time of the Euratom Work Programme 2014-2015.

The Euratom Work Programme 2016-2017 foresees a support for fission research & innovation investment projects of pan-European relevance through the InnovFin instrument. In addition, there is a rerun of the SOFT recognition prize in fusion to showcase innovation in fusion technology, to coincide with SOFT2016 in Prague.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1314/2013 of 16 December 2013 on the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (2014-2018) complementing the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation	2014 - 2018	1 603,3

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		114,7	114,7	114,9	115,6			
Operational appropriations		187,4	202,0	226,3	240,4			
Total	284,8	302,1	316,7	341,2	356,0			1 600,9

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	374,591	105,72 %	390,814	106,82 %	379,921	68,25 %	340,774	30,82 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	305,633	100,66 %	316,061	95,32 %	318,231	67,29 %	275,482	28,14 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Euratom Research and Training Programme (2014-18) complements Horizon 2020 in the field of nuclear research and training. The Euratom programme main added value is mobilisation a wider pool of excellence, competencies and multi-disciplinarity in nuclear field than is available at the level of individual Member States. The Euratom programme firmly focuses on the continuous improvement of nuclear safety and radiation protection in all areas of application. It involves the promotion of scientific and technological breakthroughs such as low dose research in radiation protection and improved understanding of radiation effects in nuclear structural material, through the support to collaborative pan-European research and innovation actions and the maintenance and further development of the necessary skills and competences at all levels, i.e. the development of a “safety culture”, through dedicated training and knowledge management and transfer activities. Importantly in this respect, the Euratom Programme supports Research and Innovation pillar of the Energy Union, one of the main objectives of the current Commission.

In short term, Euratom fission research supports this objective by enhancing the safety record and improving the sustainability of nuclear energy, which provides 27% of electricity in the EU and is the main low-carbon base load power source in the European grid. Euratom research may also play a role in the security of energy supply at EU level, through dedicated RTD work on the diversification of fuel sources, notably regarding pressurised reactors of Russian origin operating in the EU, and on the possible optimisation of the use of resources through further investigation of the safety and feasibility of closed fuel cycle options.

In the long term, both Euratom fission and fusion research can support the decarbonisation of the energy system by developing magnetic confinement fusion and by improving safety aspects of new fission technologies. One of the key actions is research to support successful ITER operation. Without such efforts from the Euratom Programme, which include ensuring that Europe is in a position to exploit the results from ITER in order to progress to the next stage of electricity generation from a DEMO device, the investment in ITER would be jeopardised and the opportunity of fusion energy could be lost.

By supporting 'state of the art' fission and fusion research and facilitating transfer of technologies to industry, the Euratom Programme contributes to the broad competitiveness and innovation objectives set out in the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The Euratom Programme for direct actions, implemented by the Joint Research Centre (JRC), provides clear added value because of its unique European dimension. It will notably contribute to the nuclear safety research needed for safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear energy and other non-fission applications. The JRC will provide a scientific basis for the relevant Union policies and, where necessary, react within the limits of its mission and competence to nuclear events, incidents and accidents. To that effect, the JRC will carry out research and assessments provide references and standards and deliver dedicated training and education.

Examples of the EU added value provided are the provision of nuclear reference data to Member State (MS) and international organisations, the feed-back experience from nuclear power plant incidents management (Clearinghouse), research performed complementing the MS research programmes on the safety of nuclear fuel (JRC has unique facilities for handling and examination of irradiated fuel). In the field of emergency preparedness, JRC is managing on behalf of EURATOM the European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange (ECURIE) as well as European Radioactivity Data Exchange Platform (EURDEP).

JRC has unique competences and laboratories in Europe in the field of nuclear safeguards and is supporting nuclear inspections to MS facilities in compliance with international Treaties. In the field of nuclear security JRC has unique competences and facilities for testing detection technologies and origin determination of nuclear materials (nuclear forensics); those expertise and facilities are used by MS institutions and EU industry. These activities are complemented by unique training programmes offered by JRC to MS.

Finally JRC is the representative of the EU in international fora such as Generation IV and provides support to the Commission (DG ENER) on monitoring the technical implementation of the Nuclear Directives (Safety, Waste and spent fuel, Basic Safety Standards).

Synergies with relevant cross-cutting initiatives will be sought as appropriate, with the aim of optimizing human and financial resources and to avoid duplication of nuclear research and development in the European Union. The JRC activities in these areas will be conducted taking into account relevant initiatives at the regional, Member State or at European Union level, within the perspective of shaping the European Research Area.

The Euratom Programme is clearly linked to the objectives of Europe 2020 and Energy 2020 strategies. The programme will contribute to the Innovation Union flagship initiative by supporting pre-commercial and policy-relevant research and facilitating technology transfer between academia and industry. By putting some emphasis on training in all its activities, boosting safety and sustainability in the existing nuclear industry and creating a new sector of high-tech industry for fusion energy in particular, the Euratom Programme will lead to growth and new jobs in a wide range of disciplines.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	202,0	226,3

Gender mainstreaming

The gender dimension is implemented and monitored as follows:

Indirect Actions:

Two objectives underpin the strategy on gender equality as a cross-cutting issue in Euratom Research and Training Programme:

- Fostering equal opportunities and gender balance in research teams, in order to close the gaps in the participation of women.
- Ensuring gender balance in decision-making, in order to reach the target of 40% of the under-represented sex in panels and groups and of 50% in advisory groups. To date, women make up 16% of people in call evaluation panels and 52% in advisory group. By signing the grant agreement, the beneficiaries commit themselves to “take all measures to promote equal opportunities between men and women in the implementation of the action” and “must aim, to the extent possible, for a gender balance at all levels of personnel assigned to the action, including at supervisory and managerial level”.

Direct Actions

To ensure the availability of data on human resources with a gender dimension, the European Human Resources Observatory for the Nuclear Energy Sector (EHRO-N), is managed and implemented by the European Commission’s Joint Research Centre’s (JRC) Institute for Energy and Transport (IET). One of the results of EHRO-N is that there is no EU-wide data base for human resources with a gender dimension. In 2016 EHRO-N launched a survey to remedy the situation. A specific focus of the study will be on the professional roles and educational levels of men and women and first results are expected in 2017.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to pursue nuclear research and training activities with an emphasis on continuous improvement of nuclear safety, security and radiation protection, notably to potentially contribute to the long-term decarbonisation of the energy system in a safe, efficient and secure way

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to support safety of nuclear systems

Indicator 1: The number of projects (joint research and/or coordinated actions) likely to lead to a demonstrable improvement in nuclear safety practice in Europe

Baseline Euratom, 2007-2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	201è	
41		7			14 ⁹ (cumulative indicator)
	Actual results				
		8			

Specific Objective 2: to contribute to the development of solutions for the management of ultimate nuclear waste

Indicator 1: The number of projects contributing to the development of safe long term solutions for the management of ultimate nuclear waste

Baseline Euratom, 2007-2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
15		5			8 ¹⁰ (cumulative indicator)
	Actual results				
		5			

Specific Objective 3: to support the development and sustainability of nuclear competences at Union level

Indicator 2: The number of fellows and trainees in the Euratom fusion programme

Baseline Euratom, 2007-2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
27		30 ¹¹			50 (average per year)
	Actual results				
	17				

The 2015 results will be extracted from the EUROfusion report for 2015 which is expected in March 2016

Specific Objective 4: to support radiation protection and development of medical applications of radiation, including the secure and safe supply and use of radioisotopes

Indicator 1: The number of projects likely to have a demonstrable impact on regulatory practice regarding radiation protection and on development of medical applications of radiation

Baseline Euratom, 2007-2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
33		15			25 ¹²
	Actual results				

9 The target figure is lower compared to the baseline due to the larger average size of the projects expected in the Euratom Framework Programme (2014-2018).

10 The target figure is lower compared to the baseline due to the larger average size of the projects expected in the Euratom Framework Programme (2014-2018).

11 The 2015 milestone for this indicator has been reduced due to the budgetary provisions of the co-fund grant agreement with the EUROfusion consortium.

12 Projects to be launched within the European Joint Programme co-fund actions concerning radiation protection.

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Specific Objective 5: to move towards demonstration of feasibility of fusion as a power source by exploiting existing and future fusion facilities

Indicator 1: The number of publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals

Baseline 2010 ¹³	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
800			800	800	800 ¹⁴ (average per year)
	Actual results				
	200 ¹⁵				

The 2015 results will be extracted from the EUROfusion report for 2015 which is expected in March 2016

Specific Objective 6: to lay the foundations for future fusion power plants by developing materials, technologies and conceptual design

Indicator 1: The percentage of the Fusion Roadmap's milestones established for a period 2014-2018 reached by the Euratom Programme

Baseline	Milestones foreseen ¹⁶				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
New approach ¹⁷	13 %	31 %	54 %	75 %	90 %
	Actual results				
	10 %				

The 2015 results will be extracted from the EUROfusion report for 2015 which is expected in March 2016

Specific Objective 7: to promote innovation and industrial competitiveness

Indicator 1: The number of spin-offs from the fusion research under Euratom Programme

Baseline ¹⁸ Euratom, 2007-2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
4			5		10 (cumulative indicator)
	Actual results				
	1				

Indicator 2: The patents applications generated and patents awarded on the basis of research activities supported by the Euratom Programme (average number per year)

Baseline Euratom, 2007-2010	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
3		3	4		4 patent applications ¹⁹
	Actual results				
	1				

The 2015 results will be extracted from the EUROfusion report for 2015 which is expected in March 2016

Specific Objective 8: to ensure availability and use of research infrastructures of pan-European relevance

Indicator 1: The number of researchers having access to research infrastructures through Euratom Programme support

Baseline 2008	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Ca. 800 ²⁰		800			1 200
	Actual results				
	872				

The 2015 results will be extracted from the EUROfusion report for 2015 which is expected in March 2016

13 Data from the Horizon 2020 impact assessment, SEC(2011)1427, Annex 6, page 84.

14 With the Euratom fusion programme's emphasis in Horizon 2020 shifting from research to technology development, this target could be lower than expected.

15 Figure for the fusion peer reviewed articles published under Euratom FP7 (2007-2013) cannot be directly compared to the new figure produced by EUROfusion consortium. The new indicator shows only peer reviewed articles concerning implementation of the fusion roadmap, while the old indicator covered all peer reviewed articles published by fusion associations which were not necessarily concerning fusion roadmap.

16 Milestones have been defined in the co-fund grant agreement with the EUROfusion consortium.

17 Fusion roadmap was adopted by the members of the European Fusion Development Agreement (EFDA) in 2012.

18 Spin-offs are defined as technology transfers from the research programme. In fusion research technology transfer in previous years has already contributed to many spin-off enterprises in areas such as high-heat flux components, super conducting magnets for medical imaging systems (MRI), high power industrial microwaves, plasma physics software and diagnostics adaptations for semiconductor and thin-film fabrication, new high tech textile weaving equipment and carbon-composite materials.

19 No sufficient amount of meaningful data are expected for "patents awarded" before 2020, because of the time that is needed for a patent to be awarded.

20 2008 figure concerns researchers using mobility scheme under Fusion Programme. Target and milestones are based on the assumption that exploitation of Joint European Torus (JET) will continue until 2018.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017						
		Number	EUR million					
Output – EURATOM Fission	08 03 01 02	25	63,5					
Output – EURATOM Fission	08 03 01 01	2	152,0					
Total		27	215,5					
Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Output – EURATOM Fission	F	13	25	25	25	25		
	P	14	23					
Output – EURATOM Fission	F	2	0	2	2	2		
	P	2	0					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In 2014, one major grant agreement and one major ad-hoc contract under Art.10 of the Euratom Treaty have been signed for supporting fusion research – a Co-Fund Grant Agreement with EUROfusion, which is the consortium established to implement a European Joint Programme in Fusion Research, and the New JET Operation Contract (NJOC) with the Culham Centre for Fusion Energy (CCFE), UK. For both the EUROfusion Grant Agreement and the NJOC, the Commission decision adopting the Euratom Work Programme 2014-2015 constituted a full 5-year financing decision and allowed commitments in instalments over this 5-year period. Therefore, for 2015 no new grants / contracts were foreseen, and annual programme credits were committed in instalments to EUROfusion and NJOC as planned, together with available assigned revenue. For the years 2016-2018, the same approach applies. However, during this period, the EUROfusion / NJOC activities may be complemented in some selected areas such as materials, infrastructures, and international cooperation through a range of instruments, including prizes, but using exclusively assigned revenue.

Specific Objective 9: to improve nuclear safety including: nuclear reactor and fuel safety, waste management, decommissioning, and emergency preparedness

Indicator 1: JRC policy support indicator – The number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on Union policies resulting from technical and scientific policy support provided by the JRC

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
13		12±1	(**) 12±1		(**) 12±2
	Actual results				
	14	(*) 16			

(*) Policy support impact indicators count cases where JRC's support becomes part or even the basis of European policy, i.e. cases where JRC's work helped putting Commission priorities on a solid and robust scientific evidence base. Impacts are identified in the JRC's annual evaluation exercise performed by an internal peer group of experts on the basis of an ISO certified evaluation methodology.

(**) Milestone and long term target for this indicator reflect two opposing trends: a slightly upward and fluctuating evolution regarding in the total number of policy impacts identified on the one hand and a continuous predictable downward trend in resources.

Examples of tangible specific impacts on Union policies on Specific Objective 9:

Safety evaluation of Mixed Oxide of Uranium and Plutonium (MOX) fuel rods in the MYRRHA Reactor when in contact with Lead Bismuth Eutectic Coolant during a pin breach. MYRRHA has an international recognition and has been listed in December 2010 by the European Commission as one of 50 projects to make Europe the leader in high-tech research in the next 20 years. JRC is performing safety assessment research through both his own direct activities and the participation in related indirect actions.

Monitoring environmental artificial radioactivity in the EU in support to DG ENER: The Art 35-36 of the EURATOM Treaty gives the obligation to the MSs to monitor the radioactivity level on the environment. JRC developed special software, the REM Data Submission, maintains the information system (Radioactivity Environmental Monitoring database - REMdb), and organises regular training courses for MSs and extra-EU countries.

Indicator 2: The number of peer reviewed publications

Baseline (average 2010 – 2013)	Milestones foreseen			Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	
72		72±4	72±4	72±8
	Actual results			
	90	(*) 80		

(*) Scientific productivity indicators count the peer-reviewed articles published within a given year in (i) journals, the titles of which are listed in the Thomson-Reuters Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-e) and/or Social Science Citation Index (SSCI).. This indicator reflects the degree to which JRC publishes the results of its research.

Specific Objective 10: to improve nuclear security including: nuclear safeguards, non-proliferation, combating illicit trafficking, and nuclear forensics

Indicator 1: JRC policy support indicator – The number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on Union policies resulting from technical and scientific policy support provided by the JRC

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
15		14±1	(**) 14±1		(**) 14±2
	Actual results				
	16	(*) 22			

(*)(**) For additional details on policy support impact indicators, milestone and long-term target, please refer to notes on Specific Objective 9.

Examples of tangible specific impacts on Union policies on Specific Objective 10:

JRC contribution to the implementation of the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence initiative: The JRC supports the EU CBRN Centres of Excellence by developing and implementing the Needs Assessment Questionnaire, where all areas of CBRN risk mitigation are covered, it provides direct support to the development of each country's CBRN National Action Plan and to their evaluation and to the drafting of the terms of reference of the regional projects to be carried on. This project involves 50 countries in different regions in the world (Africa, Asia, Middle East, Central Europe, North Africa)

Nuclear Forensic Support to EU Member States and Countries outside the EU: In 2015 the investigation of samples from several incidents seized in Ukraine was completed. The material had been shared with Livermore National Laboratory (USA) and with IAEA. The Ukrainian authorities were provided with the results which served for supporting the further investigation. Moreover, the results served for demonstrating complementary laboratory capabilities, strengths and weaknesses in analytical performance and advantages of international collaboration in nuclear forensics.

Indicator 2: The number of peer reviewed publications

Baseline (average 2010 – 2013)	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
16		16±1	16±1		16±2
	Actual results				
	20	(*) 16			

(*) For additional details on scientific productivity indicators, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Specific Objective 11: to increase excellence in the nuclear science base for standardisation

Indicator 1: JRC policy support indicator – The number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on Union policies resulting from technical and scientific policy support provided by the JRC

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
15		14±1	(**) 14±1		(**) 14±2
	Actual results				
	10	(*) 9			

(*)(**) For additional details on policy support impact indicators, milestone and long-term target, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Examples of tangible specific impacts on Union policies on Specific Objective 11:

Assessment of thermal properties of Minor Actinide Bearing Fuels - Contribution to ERA and SNETP-ESNII: The JRC- contributed to the assessment of minor actinide fuels to be used in the ASTRID reactor in France. The data are a first of a kind, for which the JRC is the only institution in Europe capable of preparing such samples and performing measurements thereon. They provide the key data to enable the licensing of these innovative fuels, and will be used in design and assessments of reactor concepts by MS authorities and technical safety organisations (SNETP deployment strategy).

Indicator 2: The number of peer reviewed publications

Baseline (average 2010 – 2013)	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
58		58±4	58±4		58±8
	Actual results				
	118	(*) 63			

(*) For additional details on scientific productivity indicators, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Specific Objective 12: to foster knowledge management, education and training

Indicator 1: JRC policy support indicator – The number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on Union policies resulting from technical and scientific policy support provided by the JRC

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
13		12±1	(**) 12±1		(**) 12±2
	Actual results				
	12	(*) 13			

(*)(**) For additional details on policy support impact indicators, milestone and long-term target please refer to notes on Specific Objective 9.

Example of tangible specific impacts on Union policies on Specific Objective 12:

International Nuclear Decommissioning and Waste Management Education: The International ND&WM Summer School enabled 80 students and young professionals to enhance their practical knowledge in the nuclear decommissioning and waste management.

Indicator 2: JRC scientific productivity indicator – The number of peer reviewed publications					
Baseline (average 2010 – 2013)	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
35		34±2	10±2		10±4
	Actual results				
	20	(*) 7			

(*) For additional details on scientific productivity indicators, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Specific Objective 13: to support the policy of the Union on nuclear safety and security

Indicator 1: JRC policy support indicator - The number of occurrences of tangible specific impacts on Union policies resulting from technical and scientific policy support provided by the JRC

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
7		6±1	(**) 6±1		(**) 6±1
	Actual results				
	11	(*) 7			

(*)(**) For additional details on policy support impact indicators, milestone and long-term target, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Examples of tangible specific impacts on Union policies on Specific Objective 13:

Implementation of the EU legislation related to nuclear safety: The JRC activities supporting DG ENER for the supervision of the implementation of the directive 2009/71/EURATOM (Nuclear Safety Directive) consisted of technical review of EU MS reports on the implementation of the directive and technical reviews of the EC Communication on the implementation of the directive, (COM(2015)573), and the accompanying Staff Working Document (SWD(2015)244), prepared by DG ENER. JRC also participated in IAEA IRRS (Integrated regulatory review service) missions undertaken in EU MS in fulfilment of the requirements of the Directive.

Indicator 2: JRC scientific productivity indicator – The number of peer reviewed publications					
Baseline	Milestones foreseen				Target 2018
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Not applicable			10±5		10±5
	Actual results				
	n/a	(*) 15			

(*) For additional details on scientific productivity indicators, please refer to note on Specific Objective 9.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Output – EURATOM Direct research- JRC: Products and services for EU policy makers	10 03 01	(*) 370±50	10,8
Total			10,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						Total of all 5 years	Legal basis 2014 - 2018
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018			
– Output EURATOM Direct research- JRC: Products and services for EU policy makers	F	379	370	(*) 327	(*) 221±100	370±50	1667±100	750	
	P	408	312						

(*) The above values correspond to the number of policy support deliverables (for nuclear actions) from the JRC's Multi-annual Work Programme 2016-2017, which are planned to be released by the JRC as a result of its direct research activities. These products and services for EU policy makers refer to scientific and policy reports, reference materials, validated methods, technical systems, scientific information systems, databases, etc. The JRC's Multi-annual Work Programme is a rolling work programme, reflecting Commission needs. In this sense, the number of planned deliverables from the work programme is subject to change, since they will have to take into account forthcoming requests from the Commission. A reliable value for 2017 planned deliverables can only be provided at the end of 2017, when the new work programme is finalized.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The number of foreseen outputs (1667±100) has been increased with respect to the figures reported previously during the preparation of the Euratom programme (750). At that time the estimation of outputs was done on the basis of previous years (ex-post assessment). With the introduction of the new rolling Work Programme the number of planned outputs can be counted, ex-ante, from a central registry. Figures for 2017 and 2018 are made up in a format "baseline ± fluctuation rate" to account for a number of factors that may influence the production of policy support deliverables.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The Euratom 7th Framework Programme (FP7)^{21,22} was implemented during 2007-2013 "indirect actions" (co-funded research projects carried out by consortia of research centres, higher education establishments and undertakings) and by "direct actions" which are research activities carried out by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. Euratom FP7 was subject of the ex-post evaluation carried out by independent experts²³ in 2015 (see COM (2016)5 and Annex 1 in particular).

Several examples of scientific and technical achievements of Euratom FP7 can be seen below:

Indirect actions:

In fission research, research supported by Euratom FP7 had a substantial number of scientific achievements in all fields supported by the programme - nuclear safety, radiation protection, radioactive waste management. A substantial number of research proposals (288 proposals submitted for seven annual calls) prepared by 3352 applicants demonstrated a strong interest of research stakeholders to participate in nuclear research at European level. Stakeholders, including industry, have also shown a readiness to form consortia in response to the calls - the average consortium size in Euratom Programme was significantly higher than across FP7 as a whole (17 compared to 12 partners per collaborative project). Moreover, total investment in funded projects was almost EUR660 million for a Euratom contribution of only EUR354 million (54% of total costs).

Euratom FP7 activities **in nuclear safety** have concentrated on research in severe accidents, long-term plant operation (i.e. ageing and integrity of various materials and components), plant safety simulation tools and the man-machine interface.

Euratom funded projects, such as SARNET-2, contributed to the resolving of important pending issues on postulated severe accidents of existing and future nuclear power plants (e.g. severe core damage and resulting release of radiation in the event of 'beyond design basis' events). These projects optimised use of available resources in this field and established a sustainable network to support the development of joint research programmes and a common computer tool to model and predict Nuclear Power Plants behaviour.

Regulatory authorities in many countries are approving lifetime extensions of nuclear power plants (NPP) beyond original design lifetimes. The key consideration in granting an extension to the operation license is the degradation over time (thermal cycling, irradiation damage, other chemical / physical processes) of materials and components with a safety function. A number of Euratom FP7 projects have focused on such issues and related management of safety-related functions (e.g. projects PERFORM-60, LONGLIFE, STYLE, ADVANCE). The projects are developing and improving tools for predicting the combined effects of irradiation and corrosion on key components such as the reactor pressure vessel, and for the structural integrity assessment of the cooling circuit. Importantly, the projects are establishing a common and harmonised set of tools and methods for use in all reactor lifetime assessments and related predictions in Europe.

Several Euratom research projects addressed issues raised by Fukushima accident. Specific projects have been launched addressing hydrogen issues in the containment (ERCOSAM project), containment venting technology (PASSAM), modelling tools for severe accidents (SARNET2 and CESAM), PSA methodologies for assessing extreme external events (ASAMPESA_E), and assessment of in-vessel and ex-vessel phases of a severe accident (SAFEST and ALISA). In addition, accident consequences for health and the environment, including marine radioecology, were investigated by projects DOREMI, STAR, PREPARE, COMET, and NERIS-TP under the topic of radiological and emergency preparedness.

In radiation protection, the Euratom Programme supported the development of a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, science-based evaluation of radiation risks in low-dose research and has had a large impact in terms of publications and training of a new generation of researchers in radiation protection. Euratom projects have substantially contributed to the optimisation of the use of radiation in medical applications. For example, significant advances in the use of radiation in medicine achieved by FP7 help cut down exposures to patients which reduces the recovery time and the chance that secondary cancers occur, as well as the exposure to medical staff. Because of the growing use of new medical diagnostic procedures such as computed tomography (CT) and positron-emission tomography (PET), medical exposure to radiation of the population has increased rapidly in recent years. Euratom projects have substantially contributed to the optimisation of the use of radiation in medical applications by developing innovative products and algorithms in 3D nuclear medical imaging and breast imaging (projects MADEIRA & Breast-CT), for better diagnostics, optimised patient-dose calculation and application, and higher resolution images. By enabling earlier and more accurate diagnosis, these innovations will help to increase survival rates and reduce the high costs of cancer treatment.

The most important development in the area of low-dose research was the launch the Multidisciplinary European Low-Dose Initiative (MELODI). This would not have been possible without the funding and support of the Euratom Framework Programme. This initiative, since evolving into a legal entity under French law, has developed a clear vision for future radiation protection R&D and a related Strategic Research Agenda (SRA), which brings together the full range of necessary disciplines and competencies thanks to its large stakeholder base. SRAs in related sectors such as radioecology have also been developed thanks to other Euratom projects. All these projects have helped retain European competences in technical sectors or growing importance worldwide.

Emergency management and rehabilitation have also been greatly improved in Europe as a result of Euratom FP7 projects that have integrated Member States' capabilities as well as providing practical information and documentation for improved guidance regarding post-accident response and clean-up.

Managing radioactive waste safely is a concern for all EU Member States, whether it relates to the waste from nuclear electricity production or from radiation use in research, industry and medicine. Following more than 30 years of research co-funded by Euratom, geological disposal now represents a passively safe and sustainable option for the long-term management of nuclear waste. Euratom projects launched during FP7 have contributed substantially to the overall progress in the development of geological disposal of nuclear waste. Euratom projects have redefined the

21 Council Decision 2006/970/Euratom of 18 December 2006 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for nuclear research and training activities (2007 to 2011) includes a budget of EUR 2 751 million to be spent over five years (2007-2011).

22 Council Decision 2012/95/Euratom of 19 December 2011 concerning the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) for nuclear research and training activities (2007 to 2013) includes a budget of EUR 2 332 million to be spent over two years (2012-2013).

23 Report available on https://ec.europa.eu/research/evaluations/index_en.cfm.

state of the art in main areas: knowledge base and tools for safety assessment of waste repositories, development of repository technologies (demonstration activities by LUCOEX project), and public involvement – projects such as IPPA, INSOTEC provided a neutral forum for discussion between all concerned stakeholders, including local communities, enabling progress in actual disposal programmes. Decisions regarding disposal of radioactive waste are taken at the national level and should be based on a sound understanding of the scientific and technical issues and related risks.

In fusion research, one of the most important scientific and technical achievements was the completion of the ITER-Like Wall (ILW) upgrade of JET facility (2009-2011). This put the JET tokamak in a unique position as the only device worldwide that uses the same combination of plasma-facing components as those to be used in ITER. It involved replacing more than 4000 internal tiles by remote handling. The ITER-Like Wall in JET has since yielded many important results for ITER. In particular, results confirmed that ITER could be fitted with a tungsten divertor from the start of its planned operation, avoiding the need for an initial carbon divertor and representing significant cost savings for the project as a whole. Furthermore, JET experiments with the ILW have revealed many new aspects associated with operating with a metallic wall, and the lessons learned are vital for future ITER operation.

Contribution to the scientific excellence of nuclear research in Europe: During 2007-2013 scientific outputs of the Euratom Programme in fusion research have been substantial. Results have been published in more than 5000 internationally reviewed articles. The average number of peer-reviewed publications per annum in journals from European fusion associations over the FP7 period was 665. This represents an almost 20% increase over the FP6 period. The total number of citations – a measure of the impact of the work – has increased even more strongly: an average of over 8600 citations per annum during FP7 compared with around 2200 under FP6. In nuclear fission, 73 completed projects (out of 134 launched during FP7) resulted in 563 publications in peer-reviewed journals, of which 128 were published in high impact journals.

Support for the development and sustainability of nuclear expertise and excellence in Europe: Effective transfer of knowledge, skills and competences from the current generation of nuclear experts to the next is indispensable for ensuring nuclear safety and radiation protection across Europe, as well as developing fusion. In nuclear fission, 73 completed FP7 projects (out of 134 in total) involved 520 PhD students, of which 33% were female. This indicates that on average, each project supported more than seven PhD students. In fusion, the Goal-Orientated Training (GOT) programme and researcher fellowships funded by Euratom have successfully contributed to supplying fusion research with urgently needed new fusion engineers (160) and researchers (24). Euratom supported also a mobility scheme, facilitating movement of researchers across Europe. In Euratom FP7, the number of researchers participating has generally increased from around 600 in 2006 to 1100 in 2013. JET facility has provided a key focus for mobility of scientists and European integration, operating as a truly international collaboration with participation from across the EU and beyond. During FP7, 958 scientists made visits to JET to undertake research, many of these visiting more than once.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The Euratom FP7 has shown a clear European added value in this field. The Euratom programme mobilised a wider pool of excellence, competencies and multi-disciplinarily than is available at national level. The achievements of the fusion programme, in particular resulting from joint exploitation of JET, rely on the collective endeavours of researchers and engineers from across Europe (about 350 persons per year), supported by Euratom funding for mobility. In fission area, projects in nuclear safety and radiation protection ensured that competences in key technical sectors can be retained in Europe, requiring the bringing together of expertise from many Member States, and the establishing of legal entities to ensure sustainability in the long term. The Euratom programme increased the willingness of research stakeholders to release capital for projects with particular importance for nuclear safety. The SARNET-2 project is an excellent example of the leverage effect of Euratom funding – the total budget was almost EUR 39million but the Euratom contribution is just EUR5.75M (i.e. less than 15% of total costs). The project supported the efforts of a number of European R&D organisations, including safety authorities, industry and universities, to network their research capacities in the area of severe reactor accidents, thus enhancing the safety of existing and future nuclear power plants. This Network of Excellence defined joint research programmes and developed common computer tools and methodologies for safety assessment of nuclear power plants, and ultimately supported efforts for sustainable integration of the key R&D organisations in this sector.

Direct actions:

The Joint Research Centre implemented the direct actions endowed with a total of EUR 768 million for the seven years. This is about two thirds of the nuclear fission research in Euratom's FP7 programme. The other third is attributed to indirect actions (described above). The JRC's research in the field of nuclear energy technology is implemented independently of national and private interests. It plays an essential role in the future of nuclear power in the EU with respect for the different opinions of the Member States.

Nuclear waste management, environmental impact and basic knowledge

The JRC supported Member States in implementing the new waste directive²⁴ specific to the EU for the management of irradiated fuel and radioactive waste so as not to impose excessive constraints on future generations. In the area of radiation protection, the JRC further developed: (a) the European-wide environmental radioactivity monitoring systems (routine and emergency situations); (b) environmental models of radioisotope dispersion; and (c) monitoring tests in environmental radioactivity to help harmonizing the national monitoring processes. In 2015, the European radiological data exchange platform (EURDEP) celebrates 20 years of service and the IAEA selected the JRC's system as the technical basis for implementing the international radiation monitoring information system (IRMIS). With some focus on the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle, a basic actinide research programme has been carried out to enhance understanding and modelling of the physics, chemistry and fundamental properties of actinide materials for waste minimisation and safety of new reactor developments.

Nuclear safety of reactor systems relevant to Europe

In accordance with political and public awareness of nuclear safety, the JRC also runs a well-known and acknowledged programme on nuclear-reactor safety, nuclear-fuel safety in power reactors operating in the EU, and the safe operation of advanced nuclear energy systems. JRC actions cover crucial subjects in this area, focussing on: (a) existing and innovative fuel cycles – e.g. safety of nuclear fuels under normal/off-normal operating conditions (b) nuclear materials – e.g. structural materials performance and component integrity, and (c) the safety of current nuclear

²⁴ Council Directive 2011/70/Euratom of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.

reactors and of new reactor designs – e.g. operating experience feedback, severe accident analysis and mitigation. In addition, the JRC also provided the secretariat and professional support for the EU ‘stress tests’ requested by the Council following the Fukushima nuclear accident.

Education and training

The safety of nuclear installations depends critically on well-trained people. There is a need for education with hands-on experience in nuclear infrastructure. This need is fulfilled by partially operating nuclear sites as user laboratories, as demonstrated during the thematic hearing in Karlsruhe. It allows researchers and university students to gain access to expensive infrastructure. During FP7 the JRC started the implementation and day to day management of a European Human Resources Observatory for the Nuclear Sector (EHRO-N) following ideas within the European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEF). This observatory manages a quality-assured database on the short-term, medium-term and long-term needs for human resources in the nuclear sector, identifies gaps and deficiencies in the European nuclear education and training infrastructure, and drafts recommendations for remedial actions and optimisation.

Nuclear security

This area encompasses also nuclear safeguards, to implement the EU safeguards system, the JRC developed methods, techniques and standards, operated the on-site laboratories located in reprocessing plants (France and UK) and provided technical support during inspection campaigns and in support of the safeguards regime. About 5 technologies developed by JRC are now used by IAEA and Euratom Inspectors for nuclear safeguards verifications in many nuclear facilities across the world. The field of nuclear security, JRC provided technical assistance and training to MS and IAEA. The JRC established the European Nuclear Security Training Centre (EUSECTRA to train the front-line officers, coaches and experts on detection, forensics and response to illicit trafficking of radioactive materials). In such specialized fields as nuclear security and safeguards, where continuous development and a guaranteed level of knowledge and experience are required, the JRC developed dedicated training activities and dissemination of the knowledge in this training centre.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME)**

Lead DG: GROW

I. Programme update

COSME is the EU programme for competitiveness and SMEs, with a total budget of EUR 2.3 billion over 2014-2020. It has four main objectives:

1. Access to finance (at least 60 % of the budget)
2. Access to markets (indicatively 21.5 % of the budget)
3. Promoting a favourable environment for businesses and competitiveness of enterprises (indicatively 11 % of the budget)
4. Promoting entrepreneurship (indicatively 2.5 % of the budget)

Its overall objective is to support the creation and growth of SMEs.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The programme started in 2014. The Executive Agency for SMEs (EASME) is responsible for implementing all objectives¹ except for financial instruments run by the European Investment Fund (EIF). The Commission and the EIF signed a delegation agreement for these in July and shortly afterwards the EIF published two continuous calls for expressions of interest open to eligible financial institutions such as banks, guarantee institutions and funds. EASME spent more than EUR 95 million in 2014 through approximately 75 actions.

The operational budget for 2014 was EUR 247 million, of which 99.87 % was spent. Payment appropriations totalled EUR 85 million, of which 95.71 % was spent.

The authorised appropriations including all kind of appropriations (third countries' contributions, administrative budget, ..) amounted to EUR 326 million in 2015. The execution rates in 2015 continued to be excellent. In 2015, the implementation structures for the financial instruments and the EEN are in place and delivering expected results.

The financial instruments

The calls for expressions of interest attracted great interest from financial intermediaries across the EU and non-EU countries participating in COSME, especially for the Loan Guarantee Facility (LGF). The EIF received numerous applications and in 2014 signed agreements for loan guarantees with three financial intermediaries, based in Spain, Germany and the United Kingdom. This strong market demand resulted in the whole 2014-2015 budget being used up by mid-2015. Under the guarantee provided by the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), the EIF continued to sign agreements in the second half of 2015. By the end of 2015, loan guarantee agreements had been signed with 26 financial intermediaries located in 17 participating countries.² Signing agreements for the Equity Facility for Growth (EFG) took longer, as equity entails more complex due diligence and fund-raising processes. The first five transactions under the EFG were signed by the end of 2015. Of these, three were multi-stage funds combined with the InnovFin Equity Facility for Early Stage set up under Horizon 2020.

The total budget foreseen under the 2015 work programme (187 million) was fully implemented and even exceeded (200 million), due to an additional commitment of EUR 13 million re-allocated in favour of the LGF at end 2015.

The Enterprise Europe Network

The Enterprise Europe Network started work as planned on 1 January 2015 (its 2014 activities were still covered by the competitiveness and innovation programme). Following two calls for proposals, 92 consortia were selected. The network currently includes 479 organisations in the EU and 85 in the eight COSME participating countries; they signed seven-year framework partnership agreements and specific grant agreements for 2015-2016, the first operational period.

More than two thirds of the COSME budget for access to markets will be allocated to the network to help SMEs to internationalise, mainly by finding business and technology partners abroad. In 2014, 2 636 partnerships between SMEs were signed via the network (10 % more than in 2013). The network also helps SMEs make the most of the internal market by providing information, advice and brokerage. In 2014, 522 725 SMEs used these services (also a substantial increase).

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs holds annual calls for proposals resulting in EASME signing 24-month grant agreements. Every year, many good projects are turned away for lack of funding. For the 2014 call (cycle 7), of 111 proposals submitted, 15 were selected, involving 111 organisations from 28 COSME countries. Forty projects, totalling some EUR 14 million, could not be funded. For the 2015 call, 105 proposals were submitted and 17 selected. In 2014 the budget was EUR 5 500 000, topped up by another EUR 1 million to cover more proposals. In 2015, the budget was increased to EUR 7.8 million and in 2016 a further increase to at least EUR 8.7 million is planned. Activities started in February 2015 with a network of 175 IOs in 32 countries (26 EU Member States and 6 other COSME countries).

The programme also financed the following activities in its first two years:

- Studies to measure access to finance in Europe and awareness raising about EU financial instruments (around EUR 1 million a year)
- The Your Europe business portal (around EUR 0.5 million a year)
- IPR helpdesks in China, Latin America and south-east Asia (EUR 7.2 million)
- The EU Japan Centre for Industrial Cooperation EUR 2.7 million per year
- E-Skills for Competitiveness and Innovation (around EUR 3 million a year)
- The Cluster Internationalisation programme for SMEs (EUR 3.5 million to EUR 5 million a year)
- The Cluster Excellence programme (EUR 1.5 million a year)
- Modernisation of industry — key enabling technologies, advanced manufacturing, etc. (EUR 5 million on average)
- Action on corporate social responsibility (EUR 0.5 million to EUR 2 million)

1 92 % on average for 2014 and 2015 for objectives 2, 3 and 4.

2 See list of COSME LGF Intermediaries available at: http://www.eif.org/what_we_do/guarantees/single_eu_debt_instrument/cosme-loan-facility-growth/index.htm.

- Supporting SMEs in industrial sectors — e.g. construction, chemistry, aeronautics, defence, the food supply chain, resource efficiency, design, bio based products (EUR 5 to 8 million)
- Monitoring and follow-up of SME policy, (EUR 5 million on average):
 - The SME Performance Review
 - The SME Assembly
 - The SME Envoys Network
 - Outreach tools such as Business Planet, on Euronews, and the SME Portal
- EU REFIT platform for regulatory burden reduction (EUR 0.5 million on average)
- Support for tourism (EUR 5 million to EUR 9 million a year)
- Promotion of the social economy and social entrepreneurship (EUR 0.5 million to EUR 2 million)
- Entrepreneurship education (EUR 0.4 million to EUR 1 million on average)
- Women's entrepreneurship (EUR 0.5 million to EUR 1 million on average)
- Older people's entrepreneurship (EUR 0.5 million to EUR 1 million on average)
- Digital entrepreneurship (EUR 2.5 million in 2015)

As demonstrated by the budget execution rate, almost all of the 2014-15 activities have been successful. Slow-execution and delays will be monitored in order to reallocate budgets to the most successful and oversubscribed activities. The budget for EYE is increased every year and in 2015 funds were transferred to the 'access to finance' objective from the others, as outlined above.

Key achievements

The front-loading mechanism put in place for the LGF triggered in 2015 an even more significant contribution to provide financing for riskier SME transactions as would have been the case without the EFSI guarantee (18 guarantee agreements signed, for a total amount of EUR 163 million of legal commitments). It is expected that especially start-ups and smaller SMEs, which find it hardest to access finance, will benefit from the enhanced LGF. As of 30 September 2015, more than 30 000 SMEs already received financing for more than EUR 700 million³.

The network's services range from information on EU matters, company visits and awareness-raising campaigns to specialised advisory services, company missions and matchmaking and technology brokerage events. Analysis of reporting data shows that, on a yearly basis, some 3 000 network staff have been active in local events involving more than 200 000 SMEs. They have provided specialised advisory services to 70 000 SMEs on access to finance, intellectual property rights, business and technology, resource efficiency services etc. About 25 000 SME participated in matchmaking events resulting in about 2 500 international partnerships signed between SMEs. Final reporting data on the current operational period is due in February 2017.

For Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs, so far 9 497 entrepreneurs' profiles have been accepted and 3 850 matches involving 7 700 entrepreneurs established. A survey shows that:

- more than a third of the would-be entrepreneurs who took part actually started a business, and
- two thirds of the experienced entrepreneurs participating gained new ideas or technical know-how, tapped into new markets and increased their turnover.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation will be launched in 2017 to produce results in 2018.

In 2015, external consultants evaluated the effectiveness, efficiency, external coherence, complementarity and EU added value of the services provided by the Enterprise Europe Network for 2008-2014. In general, the evaluation showed that the network's SME clients performed better, had a higher growth rate and were more innovative than SMEs that did not use its services. The services most appreciated were those that helped SMEs to take advantage of growing markets.⁴

The evaluation showed that SMEs using the network's services grew 3.1 percentage points faster in turnover and jobs than a control group. The user satisfaction rate exceeded the 2020 target as early as 2013, at 86 % (target 82 %). The changes made to the network from 2015 should increase its performance and benefits for SMEs even further.

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs was evaluated in 2014 by external consultants to provide a statistical analysis of the results of a 2013 survey that aimed to capture its long-term results. The evaluation confirmed the benefits of the programme, including:

- directly helping to set up new companies: more than a third of would-be entrepreneurs who participated had taken steps towards realising their business idea;
- helping experienced entrepreneurs to boost their businesses: two-thirds of host entrepreneurs gained new ideas or technical know-how, tapped into new markets and increased their turnover.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As measures under the first objective are non-programmable and respond to international developments and crises, it is not possible to outline future implementation measures.

In relation to the second objective, the following 7 outputs and policy results can be expected in 2016:

- Continued investment in supporting in-country civil society actors in conflict prevention, peace-building will extend coverage to a further 4 conflict or post-conflict affected countries or regions (Burundi, Kenya/Horn of Africa, Nicaragua and Tunisia) in addition to the 36 countries already within its scope on the basis of earlier IfS/IcSP investment in the period 2010-2015. The thematic scope of this investment will extend to include Culture; Transitional Justice and promoting conflict-sensitive business practice.
- Continuing investment in strengthening an EU-level dialogue platform on conflict prevention and peace-building between EU decision-makers and civil society actors will allow for embedding a robust EU-level dialogue mechanism into future policy discussions particularly with regard to implementation of SDG 16 and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

3 See COSME LGF Implementation Status as at 30 September 2015 available at: http://www.eif.org/what_we_do/guarantees/single_eu_debt_instrument/cosme-loan-facility-growth/index.htm

4 Executive Summary: <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/final-evaluation-of-the-impact-of-the-enterprise-europe-network-2008-2014-pbET0415831/>. Full Report: <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/final-evaluation-of-the-impact-of-the-enterprise-europe-network-2008-2014-pbET0415830/>.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014 - 2020) and repealing Decision No 1639/2006/EC	2014 - 2020	2 298,2

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		3,9	3,4	3,4	4,0	4,1	4,1	
Operational appropriations		292,2	283,1	286,8	325,6	348,2	406,7	
Executive Agency		8,0	8,8	9,0	9,8	9,9	10,2	
Total	254,1	304,1	295,3	299,3	339,4	362,2	421,1	2 275,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	326,378	106,55 %	229,638	100,33 %	298,928	61,64 %	187,516	43,80 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	305,315	100,41 %	204,974	98,35 %	295,259	61,68 %	163,384	43,03 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The additional value for action at the Union level relies on the following five main sources:

- Strengthening the Single Market, by overcoming market fragmentation in areas such as venture capital investment, cross-border lending and credit enhancement as well as informational and organizational constraints which prevent SMEs from taking advantage of the opportunities that the Single Market offers.
- Demonstration and catalytic effects through the dissemination of industrial and policy best practices.
- Economies of scale in areas where it would be difficult for individual Member States to achieve the required critical mass. For instance, in the field of support to SMEs abroad, European added value is created by the bundling of national efforts and, by establishing services that would lack critical mass if provided at national level (for example, through support to IPR enforcement). Union intervention can also contribute to avoid duplication of effort, promote cooperation between Member States and coordination with relevant non-Member States.
- Coherence and consistency in national measures through the exchange of best practices at European level and benchmarking.
- The European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Investment Fund (EIF) have gained experience in designing and implementing SME-friendly financing schemes. The Enterprise Europe Network has achieved tangible results by putting emphasis on promoting the internationalisation of SMEs (in the Internal Market and beyond) through providing information on Union matters as well as the possibility to feed into the decision making process.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	283,1	286,9

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
Enterprise Europe Network	13,1	15,9
Financial instruments: venture capital	8,0	8,0
Total	21,1	23,9

Method of calculation:

For the "miscellaneous actions" in support of competitiveness (less than 20% of the available allocated total budget), it is estimated ex-ante that they do not contribute to climate targets (0% of the budget). However, tracking will be performed at work programme and project level during the implementation phase and the annual work programme approval, whereby single actions may be identified as climate-relevant (40% or 100% of the budget will then be accounted for, depending if climate is a main objective or not). In these cases, specific targets will be included and monitored on climate impacts.

For the Enterprise Europe Network, both ex-ante and ex-post monitoring are and will be performed by querying the existing EEN "profiles" database, in order to see how many "profiles" relate to climate actions. The ex-ante estimate based on the situation in 2013 shows that 27% of the 60.6 million EUR budget in 2013 is related to climate improvement technologies (according to the OECD classification of climate technologies). For 2017, the estimate is at 25,2% of the budget of EUR 63 million.

For the financial instruments (60% of the COSME budget), tracking differs between loan guarantees and venture capital (approximately 50%-50% share). For loan guarantees, it is estimated ex-ante that they do not contribute to climate target.

For venture capital, it is assumed that the same percentage of the budget 2013 (16%) is climate-relevant in the following years. This will be monitored at the appropriate level, with a delay of two years.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements): General Objective 2 (Indicator 3), Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 4), Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 3, 4), Specific Objective 4 (Indicator 1, 4, 6)

General objectives

General Objective 1: to strengthen the competitiveness and sustainability of the Union's enterprises, particularly SMEs

Indicator 1: Performance of SMEs as regards sustainability

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
26 %*	Share of EU SMEs producing green products (goods and services): 2013= 205				30		Increase the share of Union SME producing	
		Actual results						
		26	26		33			

* data from the Flash Eurobarometer 426 on SMEs, Resource Efficiency and Green Markets, December 2015.

Indicator 2: Changes in unnecessary administrative and regulatory burdens on both new and existing SMEs

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
5.4 working days to set up an SME and EUR 372 cost of start-up	3,5 days and EUR 313			4 days EUR 300 cost of start-up			Marked reduction of number of days to set-up a new SME*	
		Actual results						
		3,5 days and EUR 313						

*A 2020 target of 3 days and EUR100 is mentioned in the Industrial Policy Communication COM(2014)14 of 22 January 2014. Figures for 2015 are not available yet and will be made available in the SME performance review 2016.

Indicator 3: Changes in the proportion of SMEs exporting within or outside the Union

Baseline 2009	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
25 % of SMEs export and 13 % of SMEs export outside the Union	30% of SMEs exporting within the EU; 20% of SMEs exporting outside the EU(*)				29 % of SMEs exporting within the EU 17.5 % of SMEs exporting outside the EU		Increase in the share of SMEs exporting and increase in the share of SMEs exporting outside the Union	
		Actual results						

(*)Source: 2015 Eurobarometer survey on the internationalisation of SME, based on figures for 2014.

Justification to the performance information

The objectives of COSME and of the Small Business Act (SBA) are aligned and full impacts are reached by the coordination of spending and policy action. In line with such coordination, the 11% of the COSME budget supports action to improve the business environment. This is an area where notable results have been achieved under the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP). Time, costs and other

administrative burdens to start up a business have steadily decreased, e.g. an estimated overall 40 billion EUR savings for enterprises has been achieved under the CIP. Action is continued under COSME.

As regards indicator 2 the time to obtain licences to start up a company, the milestone target (2017) has already been reached in 2014. In 2015, a Flash Eurobarometer Survey will provide additional data on licencing procedures, including those related to protection of the environment, health and safety which typically represent a challenge for start-ups. Action will be pursued to reach our 2020 target in this area as the programme is well on track.

General Objective 2: to encourage entrepreneurial culture and to promote the creation and growth of SMEs							
Indicator 1: Changes in SME growth: Total EU turnover (Gross Value Added)							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2010 SMEs provided more than 58%	Annual increase of 4% in SMEs Gross Value-Added (GVA)	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	Increase of SME output (value added)
	Actual results						
	SME's value added grew in 2014 by 3.3% and employment by 1.2% ⁵						

Data from the SME Performance Review 2015 based on figures for 2014.

Indicator 2: Changes in SME growth: Employees							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total number of employees in SMEs in 2010 = 87.5 million (67% of private sector jobs in the EU)							Increase of SME employees Target number around 95.5 million jobs in 2020 (calculated from the base year 2014)
	Actual results						
	90 million	Not available yet					
The annual growth of employees in SMEs in 2010 was -0.4% and 0.2% in 2011	Annual growth of employees in SMEs of 1%	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	
	Actual results						
		1.2%	1%				

Data from the SME Performance Review 2015 based on figures for 2014.

Justification of changes to the performance information:

It is important to note that since 2008 employment has increased more in SMEs than in larger companies (SMEs account for 58% of total GVA but create more than 80% of new jobs). However annual growth has been lower than 1%. GVA and employment indicators have been impacted by the downturn in the construction and manufacturing sectors in particular. Stronger economic growth will be necessary to reach the milestone target on the employment related indicators. As underlined in the 2014 Annual Report on European SMEs, heavy focus is needed on improving the business environment to foster SME growth (please see also general objective 1 under COSME), in particular as regards better regulation (specific objective 2 under COSME), access to finance (specific objective 1 under COSME) and innovation in SMEs (specific objective 2 under Horizon 2020).

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to improve framework conditions for the competitiveness and sustainability of Union enterprises, particularly SMEs, including in the tourism sector

Indicator 1: Activities to improve competitiveness - Number of simplification measures adopted							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3	4 in 2014 (1 postponed to early 2015)						At least 7
	Actual results						
	5	4					

Indicator 2: Activities to improve competitiveness – Making the regulatory framework fit for purpose							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	

5 http://ec.europa.eu/growth/smes/business-friendly-environment/performance-review/index_en.htm. Figures from the SME performance review 2015. Data for 2015 will become available in the SME performance review 2016.

Delivered in 2013: 1 Fitness Check 2 Cumulative Cost Assessments 1 Review 1 Legislative initiative	Delivered in 2014: 3 Evaluations 1 Legislative initiative 2 Withdrawals	1 Repeal 2 Fitness checks 4 Evaluations 1 Cumulative Cost Assessment	1 Fitness Check 3 Evaluations 2 Cumulative Cost Assessments				20 Fitness Check, Evaluations, cumulative Cost Assessment and Repeals to be delivered by 2016
	Actual results						
	8	6	6				

Indicator 3: Activities to improve competitiveness - Number of Member States using the competitiveness proofing test

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of Member States using the competitiveness proofing test: 0	1 Member State (November 2014)			7 Member States by end 2017			Marked increase in the number of Member States using the competitiveness proofing test
	Actual results						
	6*	Not available					

Data from SBA Fact sheets and DG GROW internal sources, Q1 2015. Not available yet for 2015.

Indicator 5: Developing SME policy - Number of Member States using SME test

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
15 MS	Around 18 Member States using the SME test			19 MS			Marked increase in the number of Member States using SME test
	Actual results						
	20MS*						

*2015 Report "EU member states reporting about their SME test", may 2015, http://www.eurochambres.eu/custom/Report_-_EU_member_states_reporting_about_their_SME-test-2015-00224-01.pdf

Indicator 6: Tourism – Participation in transnational cooperation projects

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3 countries covered per project	4 countries per project (on average)			5 countries per project			Increase in the number of Member States participating in transnational cooperation projects funded by the Programme
	Actual results						
	4 countries covered on average depending on project)	5 countries covered on average depending on project)	5 countries covered on average depending on project)				

Indicator 7: Tourism - Number of destinations adopting the sustainable tourism development models promoted by the European Destinations of Excellence

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
98 (on average 20 per year)	119			More than 150			More than 200 destinations adopting the sustainable tourism development models promoted by the European Destinations of Excellence (about 20 every year)
	Actual results						
	120 awarded EDEN destinations	140 awarded EDEN destinations	140 awarded EDEN destinations* *from 2011 the selection of EDEN destinations takes place every second year in alternation with a year dedicated to the promotion of the awarded destinations				

Indicator 8: New Business Concepts - Number of new products/services in the market

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
New indicator therefore no				5	15		Increase in the

current baseline	Actual results						cumulative number of new products/services (initial measurement)
		8 partnerships under the call for proposals consumer-based goods (published twice)	8 partnerships under the call for proposals consumer-based goods (published twice)				

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Activities to improve European Competitiveness - Studies, impact assessments, evaluations, conferences	02 02 01	60	11.5
Activities to develop SME policy and promote SMEs competitiveness - Meetings, reports, databases	02 02 01	122	5
Tourism - Projects, prizes, surveys, events	02 02 01	18	9.5
New business concepts for consumer goods - Market replication-type projects	02 02 01	12	8
Total			34

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.Activities to improve European Competitiveness - Studies, impact assessments, evaluations, conferences	F	44	51	55	60	65	70	75
	P	70						
2.Activities to develop SME policy and promote SMEs competitiveness -Meetings, reports, databases	F	102	115	120	122	128	130	132
	P							
3.Tourism - Projects, prizes, surveys, events	F	10	16	16	18	20	22	25
	P	22 projects under calls for proposals, 1 Eurobarometer survey, 1 tender, 1 contract under framework contract , 2 events	44 project under calls for proposals, 1 Eurobarometer Survey, 2 ad-hoc grants, 1 direct contract, 1 tender, 3 events	PLANNED: 20 projects (under ad-hoc grant scheme)*, 1 tender, 2 contracts under framework contracts, 1 ad-hoc grant, 6 events *subject to revision of COSME 2016 WP				
4.New business concepts for consumer goods - Market replication-type projects	F	8	11	12	12	14	15	15
	P		8 partnerships under the call for proposals consumer-based goods (published twice)	ESTIMATED: 120 partnerships under the call for tender WORTH to be still launched				

(*) Beyond launching financial instruments under COSME, the Commission took action in 2014 to support SMEs' access to finance, e.g. by monitoring national policies, raising awareness on the Late Payment Directive and disseminating information on how best using the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) to support SMEs (e.g. brochures for local administrations, success stories showcased via the Business Planet programme on Euronews).

In addition, several reports on the competitiveness of enterprises across Europe, the SME Performance Review and the SBA Factsheets have been published.

Finally, under the Green Action Plan for SMEs adopted on 2 July 2014, the Commission announced new specific actions to be implemented as from 2015 to boost resource efficiency in SMEs, in particular a guide on how to support resource efficiency in SMEs through ESIF and a resource efficiency self-assessment tool for SMEs which will be used to monitor the achievement of the related result indicator.

Specific Objective 2: to promote entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial culture

Indicator 1: Number of Member States implementing entrepreneurship solutions based on good practice identified through the programme

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
22	Monitoring under SBA and European semester				25		All MSs
	Actual results						
	28	28					

(*)Measuring entrepreneurship inclination is challenging. The indicator measuring how many Member States implement entrepreneurship solutions may vary over time, even within one Member State. Besides, many other possible indicators are not practically feasible to measure. Nevertheless, the SBA Performance Review demonstrated that the 2013 publication of the Entrepreneurship 2020 Action Plan struck a chord with virtually all Member States and that implementation of its many recommendations continues apace. It is why number of more specific conferences and labs were held in 2014 and are planned for the years ahead. In each case the findings are/will be as widely disseminated as possible and used as the basis for policy recommendations at both national and European level. We can consider that all MS implement at least one entrepreneurship solution.

Indicator 2: Number of Member States implementing entrepreneurship solutions targeting potential, young, new and female entrepreneurs, as well as other specific target groups

Baseline 2013 ⁶	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
12 Member States in the European Network of Mentors for Women Entrepreneurs 6 Member States and 2 regions have a specific strategy for Entrepreneurship Education 10 Member States have incorporated national objectives related to entrepreneurship education in broader lifelong learning strategies and in 8 Member States entrepreneurship strategies are currently under discussion		New data on entrepreneurship education anticipated in 2015		12 MS implementing new initiatives in this area (potential, young, new and female entrepreneurs)			Marked increase in number of Member States
	Actual results						
		5 MS and 1 region have a specific strategy for Entrepreneurship Education 14 MS and 2 regions have national objectives related to entrepreneurship education in a broader strategy 2 MS have a specific strategy in development All MS implement specific actions for women entrepreneurs. Croatia has a national strategy for women entrepreneurship. The Women Entrepreneurship network (WES) is a policy network from national government or agencies working on women entrepreneurship and includes the 28 EU MS plus 3 COSME countries. All MS will join the European e-platform that the Commission is currently preparing by providing links to national/ regional one stop shops to assist women to start-up and grow their enterprises as well as to mentor and network. 18 MS took part at the European Network of Female Entrepreneurship Ambassadors plus 4 COSME associated European countries 12 MS took part at the European Network of Mentors for Women Entrepreneurs plus 5 COSME associated European countries					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Studies, campaigns, events	02 02 01	11	2
Number of exchanges	02 02 01	2 000	10
Total			12

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.Studies,campaigns, events	F	6	10	11	11	12	12	12
	P	17						
2.Number of exchanges	F	663	800	1 241	1 398	1 635	1 806	1 993
	P							

6 The main focus of EU action in entrepreneurship is on support to entrepreneurship education, as this is one of the areas showing the best return on investment and on Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs (EYE). This programme gives new entrepreneurs know-how on starting and running a business through exchanges with experienced entrepreneurs in another Member State. It offers a unique opportunity for cross-border mobility with the goal of strengthening the business skills and knowledge of both new and experienced entrepreneurs. EYE has been evaluated positively in 2014 and is now being ramped up.

Specific Objective 3: to improve access to finance for SMEs in the form of equity and debt

Indicator 1: Number of firms benefiting from debt financing

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
As of 31 December 2013, EUR16.1 billion in financing mobilised, reaching 312,000 SMEs (CIP SMEG) ⁷				Value of financing mobilised ranging from EUR7 billion to EUR10.5 billion; number of firms receiving financing which benefit from guarantees from the programme ranging from 108,000 to 161,000 (COSME Loan Guarantee Facility)			Value of financing mobilised ranging from EUR14 billion to EUR21 billion; number of firms receiving financing which benefit from guarantees from the programme ranging from 220,000 to 330,000 (COSME Loan Guarantee Facility ⁸ targets)
	Actual results						
	COSME LGF (Loan Guarantee Facility) ⁹	COSME LGF: EUR 0.7 billion of financing mobilised & 30,885 SMEs having received financing ¹¹					
	CIP SMEG: EUR 19.3 billion in financing mobilised & 368,000 SMEs having received financing ¹⁰	CIP SMEG: EUR 20.3 billion in financing mobilised & 377,000 SMEs having received financing ¹²					

Indicator 2: Number of venture capital investments from the COSME programme and overall volume invested

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
As of 31 December 2013, EUR2.8 billion in VC funding mobilised to 334				Overall value of VC investments ranging from EUR0.7 billion to EUR1.1 billion; number of firms receiving VC investments from the Programme ranging from 100 to 150 ¹³			Overall value of VC investments ranging from EUR2.6 billion to EUR3.9 billion; number of firms receiving VC investments from the Programme ranging from 360 to 540 (COSME Equity Facility for Growth ¹⁴ targets)
	Actual results						
	COSME EFG (Equity Facility for Growth) ¹⁵	COSME EFG: First fund agreements signed end of 2015					
	CIP GIF: EUR 3 billion in VC funding mobilised to 446 SMEs ¹⁶	CIP GIF: EUR 3.1 billion in VC funding mobilised to 490 SMEs ¹⁷					

7 EIF quarterly report as of 31 December 2013 for the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG) under the 2007-2013 Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

8 The programme will run from 2014 until 2020.

9 COSME Delegation Agreement signed on 22/07/2014. Call for expression of interest published on 04/08/2014.

10 EIF quarterly report as of 31 December 2014 for the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG) under the 2007-2013 Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

11 EIF quarterly operational report as of 30 September 2015 for the COSME Loan Guarantee Facility

12 EIF quarterly report as of 30 September 2015 for the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG) under the 2007-2013 Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

13 These numbers take into account that investing by VC Funds is spread over 4-5 years after commitment.

14 The programme will run from 2014 until 2020.

15 COSME Delegation Agreement signed on 22/07/2014. Call for expression of interest published on 04/08/2014.

16 EIF quarterly report as of 31 December 2014 for the High Growth and Innovative SME Facility (GIF) under the 2007-2013 Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

17 EIF quarterly report as of 30 September 2015 for the High Growth and Innovative SME Facility (GIF) under the 2007-2013 Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP).

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
No. of SME beneficiaries (loan guarantees)	02 02 02	35,000 to 53,000 ¹⁸	117
Loan volume (EUR million)		2,300 to 3,500 ¹⁹	
No. of SME beneficiaries (VC)	02 02 02	27 to 41 ²⁰	50
EUR million leveraged (VC)		200 to 300 ²¹	
Total			167

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I.No. of SME beneficiaries (loan guarantees)	F	25385	33231	41077	48462	57231	64615	74308
	P							
Loan volume (EUR million)	F	1650	2160	2670	3150	3720	4200	4830
	P							
No. of SME beneficiaries (VC)	F	41	55	67	81	93	107	122
	P							
EUR million leveraged (VC)	F	343,8	452,37	555,85	670,0	772,0	891,3	1008,82
	P							

(*) The 2014 financial year focused on a smooth transition between the financial instruments under the former Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP) and the new COSME programme. Financial instruments under the former CIP demonstrated their European added value over 2007-2013. The financial instruments under COSME were successfully launched in 2014 and there has been a strong demand from financial intermediaries especially for the Loan Guarantee Facility (LGF). Under the LGF, financial intermediaries have started with providing financing to SMEs which otherwise would not obtain the financing they need. First fund agreements have been signed in December 2015 under the Equity Facility for Growth (EFG) and will start delivering as of 2016. Overall, the programme is well on track to achieve the targets set for financial instruments for the programming period. In November 2014, the Commission presented the new Investment Plan, which foresees that approximately 25% of the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI) will be used to support risk finance for SMEs and mid-caps, leading to additional investments of approximately EUR 75 billion.

Specific Objective 4: to improve access to markets, particularly inside the Union but also at global level

Indicator 2: Enterprise Europe Network - Number of partnership agreements signed

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2 475 (2012)				7 500 (3Y)			2 500/ year
2 295 (2013)	Actual results						
	2 636						

Indicator 3: Enterprise Europe Network – Recognition of the Network amongst SME population

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
To be measured in 2015-2016		Milestone to be determined once baseline has been set in 2015-2016					Increase in the recognition of the Network amongst SME population compared to baseline
	Actual results						
		8% of SME have heard about EEN services (*)					

Indicator 5: Enterprise Europe Network – Number of SMEs receiving support services

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
435 000	435 700 (2013)			1 400 000 (3Y)			500 000/ year	
	490 000 (2012)	Actual results						
	522 725							

18 Number of SMEs expected to receive financing, values computed on an average loan size of EUR 65,000 and referring to the new SME loan portfolios built during the whole availability periods of guarantee agreements signed with financial intermediaries using the 2017 budget.

19 Loan volume mobilised thanks to the new SME loan portfolios built during the whole availability periods of guarantee agreements signed with financial intermediaries using the 2017 budget.

20 Overall number of SMEs expected to receive investments during the life-time of risk capital funds in which COSME EFG investments were made from the 2017 budget.

21 Overall value of investments made during the life-time of risk capital funds in which COSME EFG investments were made from the 2017 budget.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Enterprise Europe Network – Partnership proposals	02 02 01	6000	33
Enterprise Europe Network – SMEs receiving support services (per 1000 SMEs)	02 02 01	450.000	30
SME business support in markets outside the EU - Studies	02 02 01	5	2
SME business support in markets outside the EU - SME centres; SME helpdesks	02 02 01	8	6
SME business support in markets outside the EU - Platforms, events, promotion activities	02 02 01	5	2
International Industrial Cooperation –Workshops, meetings	02 02 01	5	1
Total			74

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014(*)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.Enterprise Europe Network – Partnership proposals	F	5 697	5 793	5 901	6 041	6 122	6 337	6 576
	P	9169						
2.Enterprise Europe Network – SMEs receiving support services (per 1000 SMEs)	F	403	418	438	458	488	508	539
	P	522						
3.SME business support in markets outside the EU - Studies	F	10	12	15	14	15	18	20
	P	11						
4.SME business support in markets outside the EU - SME centres; SME helpdesks	F	5	6	7	9	10	12	14
	P	5						
6.International Industrial Cooperation – Workshops, meetings	F	5	8	8	9	10	11	12
	P	6						

The actual numbers for 2015 for the EEN will become available with the final reporting which is due in February 2017.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

COSME is the direct successor of the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme (CIP). With a budget of EUR 1.2 billion, the CIP financial instruments raised more than EUR 20 billion in loans and EUR 3 billion in venture capital for around 378 000 SMEs in Europe (with the loan guarantee providing a leverage effect of 1:32). In other words, each EUR 1 of EU budget generated EUR 32 in loans and EUR 5.5 in venture capital for SMEs.²²

The guarantee schemes, risk-sharing facilities and equity and quasi-equity support were designed to facilitate access to loans and equity finance for small businesses and to act as catalysts for public and private investors, thus helping small businesses to grow and create jobs.

Under the High Growth and Innovative SME Facility (GIF), 47 GIF transactions with venture capital funds targeting investments in 26 participating countries were approved, 10 of them in 2013, committing EU investment of EUR 587 million (including eligible costs for the relevant financial intermediaries). Fourteen of these venture capital funds are investing fully in eco-innovation across Europe, while two are investing at least 30 % in eco-innovation, supported by EU commitments of about EUR 239 million. Since the start of the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG 07), 103 transactions with 46 financial intermediaries from 21 countries had been approved, with 28 transactions in 2013, including extensions of existing contracts. EU commitments stand at EUR 637.8 million (including eligible costs for the relevant financial intermediaries).

The Enterprise Europe Network brings together business support organisations from more than 50 countries. They are connected through powerful databases and know Europe in-depth. In addition to it, they have been working together for years, some even for decades. More than half of the SMEs which used the network's services confirmed that they had accessed new markets or developed new products. For example, in partnership services the average impact on turnover was about EUR 200 000 per company. The total impact on sales growth is estimated at EUR 625 million. Between 2008 and 2012, firms in partnerships created 4 429 jobs. The rising trend in the number of partnerships each year was expected to continue.

For the third and last operational period, 2013-2014, there were 79 framework partnership agreements in place for the EU and 13 for non-EU participant countries with specific grant agreements. One more consortium was added in 2013 for Brazil, bringing the total to 23 cooperation agreements signed with non-EU countries. Cooperation with the US started, to implement the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Department of Commerce.

The network covered the 28 EU countries, EEA countries and major economic areas such as the US, Brazil, Russia, South Korea, Canada, India, Japan and China.

²² Annex to the Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on financial instruments supported by the general budget according to Article 140(8) of the Financial Regulation as at 31 December 2014, COM(2015)565final, complemented by the latest figures (30 September 2015) on implementation of the SME Guarantee Facility (SMEG) and the High Growth and Innovative SME Facility (GIF) under the CIP, provided by the EIF in their quarterly reports.

Contribution to policy achievements

The programme has also supported innovation policy and made industry conditions and business support more innovation-friendly. From 2006 to 2012, Europe INNOVA served as a pan-European platform for innovation professionals, enabling them to discuss, develop, test and exchange 'better practices' in support of innovative SMEs and to contribute to a better understanding of patterns of innovation in different sectors. In its second phase, 2009-2012, Europe INNOVA focused on three European innovation platforms addressing issues related to knowledge-intensive services, cluster cooperation and eco-innovation. Under each platform, public-private partnerships developed and tested new innovation support services for SMEs.

The innovation platforms helped boost the competitiveness of the construction industry, which is vital to the economy, generating around 10 % of EU GDP and providing 20 million direct jobs, mostly in micro- and small enterprises. The programme supported various competitiveness analyses for the industry. These provided key input into the communication Strategy for the sustainable competitiveness of the construction sector and its enterprises (COM(2012)433). The new regulatory environment will seek greater convergence in the way EU law is applied at national level, facilitating cross-border services, reducing the administrative burden, and providing more opportunities for innovative solutions.

The programme boosted entrepreneurship and a culture of innovation with joint initiatives in entrepreneurship education and women's entrepreneurial activity, developed by the Commission and participant countries. The Commission currently supports 16 Europe-wide projects in entrepreneurship education. They will serve as models for introducing novel methods of entrepreneurship education in the Member States. The first nine projects are estimated to involve around 70 000 students and young people and some 900 teachers. However, the added value lies not only in the number of direct beneficiaries, but in the creation of new models that can be widely replicated.

The programme also played a part in economic and administrative reforms, e.g. by helping to reduce regulatory and administrative burdens. A 2007 action programme aimed to reduce administrative burdens on business stemming from EU legislation by 25 % by 2012. By the end of 2012, the Commission had proposed measures that could lead to savings of 33 % (more than EUR 40 billion).

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The programme's added value was its targeting of transnational problems and market failures through instruments designed to foster pan-European cooperation and developments. The 'access to finance' instruments had excellent results at a time when the availability of banking loans in the EU was its lowest since the creation of the euro area. The European Enterprise Network contributed in many ways to helping SMEs innovate, internationalise and find partnerships with enterprises established in other Member States. The programme financed the first year of the Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs, as a pilot project growing year by year into an established activity.

The programme also paved the way for the COSME, the first EU programme specifically targeted to support SMEs.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**The Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sport (Erasmus+)**

Lead DG: EAC

Associated DGs: EMPL

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

With a total budget of EUR 14,8 billion under Heading 1 and EUR 1,68 billion under Heading 4 to support its strong international dimension, the implementation of Erasmus+ started successfully in 2014. The programme is implemented under indirect management (76%: through National Agencies) and direct management (20% through the Executive Agency for Education, Audiovisual and Culture and 4% through DG EAC) modes. The allocated budget was nearly 100% committed in 2014 and 2015. Heading 4 funds were only available at the end of 2014 delaying the launch of some international actions such as capacity building in higher education and international credit mobility.

The late adoption of the Erasmus+ legal base in December 2013, a new set of harmonised rules, documents and forms as well as the new, integrated IT Tools complicated the smooth implementation of the programme, particularly in the first months of 2014.

In response, the Commission extended the deadlines for the calls and the management schedule, invested more resources in programme implementation and worked in close cooperation with the National Agencies, through the establishment of working groups to continuously improve the programme and facilitate its implementation. Those efforts were pursued in 2015 and the implementation of the programme is now running according to schedule.

Key achievements

Most of the Erasmus+ projects launched in 2014 are not yet finalised as they have an average duration of 18-months to 2 years. It is therefore too early to make today a qualitative assessment of the impact of the new programme but the outputs are already tangible: more than 18 000 projects selected with more than 1,15 million participants and 70 000 organisations involved.

Mobility actions are a high priority and represent the largest share of funded actions (i.e. 66% of the Erasmus+ allocated budget). In line with the overall flat budget, in 2014, the number of applications remained stable compared to the previous programmes. In 2014, around 500 000 young people from the EU and non-EU programme countries (EFTA, FYROM, Turkey) and other partner countries were given the chance to study, to receive trainings as well as volunteering and participating in youth-exchanges abroad. 150 000 staff members of educational institutions and youth organisations were also granted the opportunity to improve their competencies by teaching and training abroad.

Additionally, in 2014, 170 Erasmus Mundus Masters Degrees/ Joint Doctorates¹, which had initially been funded under the Lifelong Learning Programme were also financed under Key action 1, as well as 11 new Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters Degrees.

The On-line Linguistic Support (OLS) was also introduced to promote language learning and linguistic diversity. It allowed 126000 participants from all EU and non-EU programme countries to assess their knowledge of the language they are required to use for professional or educational purposes. 45% followed and OLS language course afterwards.

Under Key Action 2, Strategic Partnerships continued and further encouraged the cross sectorial activities of the previous Lifelong Learning Programme. The overall success rate for this action is 17,9 % (due to the high number of applications and the available resources). Over 2 700 projects in 2014 and 2015, involving around 10 000 organisations and 160 000 participants² in learning, teaching and training (LTT) activities and 13 000 more in transnational cooperation activities received support for enhancing the labour market relevance of education and training systems and for tackling the skills gaps Europe is facing.

In addition to the Strategic Partnerships, 118 Capacity Building cooperation projects with youth organisations in partner countries were financed in 2014 and 2015, aiming at helping the modernisation and internationalisation of their youth systems.

In 2014 and 2015, the interest for Knowledge Alliances, which bring together businesses and higher education institutions to co-develop new ways of creating, producing and sharing knowledge and stimulate innovation, was extremely high leading to very strong competition for funding (4%-5% success rate) bringing businesses and higher education institutions together to develop new ways of creating, producing and sharing knowledge. Moreover, the new action Sector Skills Alliances was launched in 2014. 29 projects were awarded in 2014 and 2015.

The success rate for the different initiatives of Key action 3 is as follows: Policy experimentation in the field of education, training and youth 36%, civil society cooperation in the fields of education, training and youth 79%, structured dialogue youth 32%, National authorities for apprenticeships 48%.

212 Jean Monnet projects aiming at promoting excellence in teaching and research in the field of European Union studies worldwide were financed in 2014 65% of the applications concerned the core of the actions, which is teaching and research with a vast majority of Chairs and Modules, while 25% were Projects aiming at creating and applying new methodologies or spreading knowledge on the European integration process among a wider target audience.

Additionally, 7 institutions pursuing an aim of European interest received an operating grant to support their functioning. The overall success rate of Jean Monnet activities amounted to 44%.

1 http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/erasmus_mundus/results_compendia/selected_projects_action_2_en.php As the majority of Erasmus Mundus is funded by Heading 1, all countries in the world are eligible to apply as partners and associated partners. Country participation depends on which projects are selected as a result of a call.

2 From EU and non-EU programme countries.

Sport was introduced in 2014 as a new field of the Erasmus+ Programme. Within Erasmus+, Sport actions aims at promoting the European dimension in sport by supporting activities such as not-for-profit European sport events, collaborative partnerships strengthening of evidence-based policy-making in sport and dialogue with relevant European stakeholders.

In 2014 and 2015, 12 not-for-profit sport events, 56 collaborative partnerships and 5 studies were funded. A conference also took place in June 2014 to launch the communication campaign for the first European Week for Sport in September 2015, as well as the EU Sport forum in Milan in December. The overall success rate of Sport actions was 9%.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The Regional Impact Analysis of the Erasmus programme, building on the EU-level Erasmus Impact Study published in 2014, found that the unemployment level of mobile students is lower than that of the non-mobile (in Southern Europe 56% less Erasmus alumni experienced unemployment), that work placements have a direct positive impact on finding a job (one in three Erasmus students are offered a position by their host company, while in Southern Europe goes up to nearly 50%) and that mobility also fosters an entrepreneurial spirit (especially in Eastern Europe 38% of alumni are planning to create a start-up while in Southern Europe one in ten graduates has already done so).

The Education and Training Monitor is an annual series that captures the evolution of Europe's education and training systems by bringing together a wide array of evidence in one digestible report. The Education and Training Monitor 2015 puts the spotlight on education priorities most in need of investment and identifies policies that help improve the inclusiveness, quality and relevance of Europe's education and training systems. Concerning Erasmus+, this monitor exercise demonstrates how the evidence accumulating in recent years confirms that learning mobility positively affects personal development, as well as employment prospects. It is also claimed that as the evidence on the benefits of learning mobility is improving, so are the quantitative data on the actual share of students and graduates participating in an international learning mobility scheme. On average, 7.5% of the EU student population is mobile (amounting to more than 1,4 million students), up from 6,4% in 2005. Likewise, the number of Erasmus students has gone up from around 1,0% in 2005 (more than 150,000 students) to 1,3% in 2013 (more than 250,000 students). According to its overall key findings, improvements can be achieved through embedding work-based learning across higher education while learning mobility can offer students the invaluable opportunity of improving employment prospects. Obstacles to learning mobility do remain, however, particularly when it comes to the recognition of learning credits and the portability of grants and loans.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As in previous years, in 2016 and 2017 the Programme will directly address, through different actions, specific policy priorities. Compared to previous years, the Commission proposes to maintain a high-level of continuity, although some priorities have been revised and complemented in order to take into account recent policy developments (e.g. actions related to the Paris Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education).

In 2016, the budget Erasmus+ (Heading 1) was increased with 6,1 % compared to 2015.

In 2017, the increase of the budget (Heading 1) will be up to 14% compared to 2016. The most significant increases will be for mobility projects (15% compared to 2016), Strategic Partnerships (23% compared to 2016), Knowledge Alliances (27% compared to 2016) and Sector Skills Alliances (39% compared to 2016). The budget of Jean Monnet actions will remain stable compared to 2016. Sport budget will grow with 17% with significant increase of Small collaborative partnerships (49% compared to 2016).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1288/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing 'Erasmus+': the Union programme for education, training, youth and sport and repealing Decisions No 1719/2006/EC, No 1720/2006/EC and No 1298/2008/EC	2014 - 2020	14 774,5

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	10,4	11,0	10,4	11,7	11,9	12,1	12,4	80,0
Operational appropriations	1 525,0	1 574,1	1 697,4	1 976,9	2 273,5	2 584,4	2 908,5	14 539,8
Executive Agency	23,4	23,0	26,1	25,6	27,2	27,4	27,3	180,0
Total	1 558,8	1 608,1	1 733,9	2 014,2	2 312,6	2 623,9	2 948,1	14 799,7
<i>Erasmus+ - Contribution from external instruments - operational appropriations (Heading 4)*</i>	231,9	223,5	247,2	260,0	216,4	228,0	233,7	1 640,7
<i>Erasmus+ - Contribution from external instruments to Executive Agency (Heading 4)*</i>	6,0	5,5	5,7	5,9	5,5	5,4	5,2	39,1
Total contribution from external instruments (Heading 4)*	237,8	229,0	252,9	265,9	221,9	233,4	238,9	1 679,8

*Contribution from Partnership Instrument, Development Cooperation Instrument, European Neighbourhood Instrument and Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 889,567	114,94 %	1 845,584	116,62 %	1 836,752	62,56 %	1 930,208	8,99 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 680,696	102,78 %	1 579,398	103,32 %	1 775,191	59,87 %	1 807,481	4,66 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Programme shall support only those actions and activities which present a potential European added value and which contribute to the achievement of the general objective. The European added value of the actions and activities of the Programme shall be ensured in particular through their:

1. transnational character, particularly with regard to mobility and cooperation aimed at achieving a sustainable systemic impact;
2. complementarity and synergy with other programmes and policies at national, Union and international level;
3. contribution to the effective use of Union transparency and recognition tools.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
--

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	1 202,2	1 363,7
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	670,9	803,1
Total	1 873,1	2 166,8

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements). Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 3 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 5 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 7 (Indicators 1, 2), Specific Objective 9 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 11 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 12 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 13 (Indicators 1, 2)

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Programme shall contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy, including the headline education target; the objectives of the strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training ("ET 2020"), including the corresponding benchmarks; the sustainable development of partner countries in the field of higher education; the overall objectives of the renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018); the objective of developing the European dimension in sport, in particular grassroots sport, in line with the Union work plan for sport; and the promotion of European values in accordance with Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union.

Indicator 1: % of 18-24 year-olds with only lower-secondary education who are not enrolled in education or training

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Latest known situation 12 %	11,7 %	11,4 %	11 %	10,8 %	10,5 %	10,2 %	10 %
	Actual results						
	11,2 %	11,4 %					

Indicator 2: % 30-34 year-olds with completed tertiary or equivalent education

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Latest know situation 36,9 %			38 %				At least 40 %
	Actual results						
	37,9 %	38,5 %					

Indicator 3: % of higher education graduates who have had a period of higher education-related study or training (including work placements) abroad

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2,9 % of EU graduates qualified in a country other than the country in which they achieved their upper secondary diploma (degree mobility only) ³				17 %			20 %
	Actual results						
		8 %					

Indicator 4: % of 18-34 year-olds with an initial vocational education and training qualification who have had an initial vocational education and training-related study or training period (including work placements) abroad

Baseline 2011 ⁴	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2-3 %				4 %			6 %
	Actual results						
	3,1 % ⁵						

Indicator 5: number of staff supported by the Programme, by country and by sector

Baseline 2013 ⁶	Milestones foreseen ⁷						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
- higher education (HE): 40 Number in 1 000	49		50				70
	Actual results						
	42	45					
- vocational education and training (VET): 8 Number in 1 000	23		11				15
	Actual results						
	20	16					
- Schools: 11 Number in 1 000	21		15				20
	Actual results						
	18	18					
- Adult: 2 Number in 1 000	6		3				5
	Actual results						
	5	4					
- youth: 22 Number in 1 000	21	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Actual results						
	33	32					

Indicator 6: number of participants with special needs or fewer opportunities

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen ⁸						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Special needs (LLP) 8 Number in 1 000	9			15			40
	Actual results						
	9	12					
Fewer opportunities (Youth) 18,7 Number in 1 000	47			21,6			37
	Actual results						
	39	44					

3 The data collection is based on Commission Regulation 912/2013. The first full data transmission on learning mobility of tertiary graduates (degree and credit mobility) is scheduled under this Regulation for November 2017 (to be published spring 2018), referring to the academic year 2015/16. The partial estimate which is provided for 2013 will therefore be more complete for the academic year 2015/16. Graduates which are credit mobile during their studies include graduates who participated in the Erasmus+ EU programme. It is not possible to provide an estimation for 2014 at this stage and the 2017 mile stone depends on better availability of data world-wide as well.

4 Estimate on available data for annual participation in VET mobility under the Leonardo Da Vinci programme and from certain countries (SWD SEC (2011) 670 on the development of benchmarks on education and training for employability and on learning mobility).

5 Weighted average for 16 EU MSs where data are available through a Eurostat pilot collection (BE, BG, EE, ES, IT, LV, LT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE). The final results can only be provided when all the projects have been finalised.

6 Reporting on the performance of the programme in a specific year (n) including detailed reports (breakdown) on the indicators annexed to the basic act will be produced by Q2 of the following year (n+1) and published on the Erasmus+ website. Figures updated to EU 28.

7 Planned number of participants in EU33 - Provisional data at awarded level. Definitive data will be provided based on all National Agency Yearly reports in the second quarter of the year of writing. The actual results are based on EU28.

8 The milestones foreseen are quoted in EU 33. The actual results are reported in EU 28.

Indicator 7: number and type of organisations and projects, by country and by action							
Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014 ⁹	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Actions managed by National Agencies (in 1000) Projects: 11 / organisations: 32	11-32						
Actions managed by EACEA (in 1000) Projects: 0,8 / organisations: 4	11-32						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to improve the level of key competences and skills, with particular regard to their relevance for the labour market and their contribution to a cohesive society, in particular through increased opportunities for learning mobility and through strengthened cooperation between the world of education and training and the world of work;

Indicator 2: The number of pupils, students and trainees participating in the Programme, by country, sector, action and gender							
Baseline ¹¹ 2013	Milestones foreseen ¹²						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
higher education (HE) : 224 (in 1000)	269	239	248	270	319	356	412
	Actual results						
	233	239					121
Vocational education and training (VET): 35 (in 1000)	104	70	78	80	87	99	
	Actual results						
	89	95					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Individual Mobility of Staff (HE – VET - Schools – Adult)	15 02 01 01	90 191	112,9
Students Mobility HE	15 02 01 01	239 142	559,3
Students Mobility VET	15 02 01 01	87 227	267,9
Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters	15 02 01 01	4 000	122,4
Masters (Student loan guarantee facility)	15 02 01 01	27 620	54,1
Operating grants for National Agencies	15 02 01 01	55	69,4
Total			1 186,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015 ¹³	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Individual Mobility of Staff (HE, VET, Schools, Adult)	F	71 541	72 474	76 326	90 191	97 876	113 654	127 947
	P	85 342	83 268					
Students Mobility HE	F	223 857	224 286	236 207	239 142	280 781	309 060	356 074
	P	231 888	233 880					
Students Mobility VET	F	77 554	77 650	81 777	87 227	99 328	121 200	130 391
	P	89 652	95 447					
Erasmus Mundus Joint Masters	F	1 608	2 800	3 400	4 000	4 600	5 300	5 700
	P	2 217	2 471					
Masters (Student loan guarantee facility) ¹⁴	F	10 964	12 764	20 890	27 620	34 660	43 004	50 334

⁹ Planned number of participants in EU33 - Provisional data at awarded level. Definitive data will be provided based on all National Agency Yearly reports in the second quarter of the year of writing. The actual results for 2014 are based in EU28. The results for the year 2015 are not yet available as data will be provided on the year N+1.

¹⁰ The 2014 actual results for the national agencies are based in EU28. The results for the year 2015 are not yet available as data will be provided on the year N+1. The results for the actions managed by the EACEA will only be known in N+2.

¹¹ Figures updated to EU 28.

¹² The milestones foreseen are quoted in EU 33. The actual results are reported in EU 28.

¹³ Selected number of participants - Provisional data at awarded level. Definitive data will be provided based on the analysis of all National Agency Yearly reports in the fourth quarter of N+1.

¹⁴ Output measured in terms of volume of loans made available in any year of the scheme. As an innovative financial instrument, the Erasmus+ Master Loan scheme provides a partial guarantee of the loan portfolios of Financial Intermediaries, leveraging 6 times the value of the EU contribution as an investment in future mobility. Unlike other mobility parts of the Programme, the Erasmus+ Master Loan scheme does not directly finance mobilities in the year the budget is committed. The EU financing makes a certain number of loans available through financial intermediaries, however, both loans and mobilities may occur with some time-lag. This delay also operates in favour of the scheme, since financial intermediaries can sign up to the guarantee scheme until 2020, with the option to grant loans until 3 years thereafter

	P	0*	3 440					
Operating grants for National Agencies	F	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
	P	55	55					

* The Facility has been established as from 2015

Specific Objective 2: to foster quality improvements, innovation excellence and internationalisation at the level of education and training institutions, in particular through enhanced transnational cooperation between education and training providers and other stakeholders;

Indicator 1: The number of users of Euroguidance

Baseline 2013 ¹⁵	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015 ¹⁶	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2 921 925 hits on Euroguidance websites				5 million web visits			10 000 000
	Actual results						
	3 561 668 visitors consulted the Euroguidance Centre's website						
11 411 participants in Euroguidance seminars/workshops	7 643 participants in events			10 000 participants in events			100 000
	Actual results						
	31 832 participants in events						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Strategic partnerships (School, HE, VET, Adult)	15 02 01 01	3 026	374,3
Knowledge alliances/Sector Skills Alliances	15 02 01 01	48	39,8
Web platforms	15 02 01 01	4	27,9
Total			442,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Strategic partnerships (School, HE, VET, Adult) ¹⁷	F	1 739	1 780	1 863	3 026	3 545	3 916	4 515
	P	1 298	1 461					
Knowledge alliances/Sector Skills Alliances	F	13	20	42	48	48	42	28
	P	14	15 ¹⁸					
Web platforms	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	P	4	4					

Specific Objective 3: to promote the emergence and raise awareness of a European lifelong learning area designed to complement policy reforms at national level and to support the modernisation of education and training systems, in particular through enhanced policy cooperation, better use of Union transparency and recognition tools and the dissemination of good practices;

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Support for policy reform	15 02 01 01	N/A	73,9
Total			73,9

The overall responsibility for the programme lies with EAC. The Erasmus+ Programme as integrated programme, its efficient implementation requires a close cooperation between EAC and EMPL. This will aim to ensure that the programme delivers on all its objectives as foreseen by the regulation while reflecting the evolution of the policy context.

¹⁵ Based on 2013 final reports.

¹⁶ The results for 2015 will be available mid-2016.

¹⁷ The number of strategic partnerships is lower than foreseen because the average grant size is higher than foreseen. Measures are being taken to reduce the average grant size in coming years.

¹⁸ The number of Knowledge Alliances/Sector Skills Alliances is lower than foreseen in 2015 because the average grant size is higher than estimated.

DG EMPL is responsible for the definition of priorities for the areas under its remit (vocational education and training, adult learning, skills and qualifications). EMPL will be in the lead as regards the design of those centralised actions which impact on these areas and will discuss with EAC proposed changes to the other actions.

Specific Objective 4: to enhance the international dimension of education and training, in particular through cooperation between Union and partner-country institutions in the field of VET and in higher education, by increasing the attractiveness of European higher education institutions and supporting the Union's external action, including its development objectives, through the promotion of mobility and cooperation between the Union and partner-country higher education institutions and targeted capacity-building in partner countries;

Indicator 1: The number of partner country higher education institutions involved in mobility and cooperation actions

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1 000 ¹⁹	0 ²⁰ (international actions were only launched at the end of 2014)		1 100		1 200		1 300
	Actual results						
	EM = 1 HEIs = 0	EM = 7 HEIs = 517					

Indicator 2: The number of higher education students receiving support to study in a partner country, as well as the number of students from a partner country coming to study in a Programme country

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014 ²¹	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
HE students and staff going to a partner country (in 1 000)	0	3,8	4	4,3	3,6	3	3,9
	Actual results						
HE students and staff coming from a partner country (in 1 000)	0	15	16	17	14	15	15
	Actual results						
	0	22,8					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
International Student and Staff Mobility	Heading 4 ²²	19 039	113,9
Degree Mobility	Heading 4 ²³	279	25,0
International HE Capacity Building	Heading 4 ²⁴	168	121,2
Total			260,1

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
International Student and Staff Mobility (credit mobility)	F	14 363	15 718	17 906	19 039	14 972	15 854	16 368
	P	0	28 550					
Degree mobility	F	228	228	280	279	228	238	243
	P	0	518					
International HE Capacity Building	F	135	139	159	168	136	143	146
	P	0	131					

* Implementation of the actions delayed for the subsequent year due to the late adoption of the legal basis of the external instruments.

Specific Objective 5: to improve the teaching and learning of languages and to promote the Union's broad linguistic diversity and intercultural awareness;

Specific Objective 6: to promote excellence in teaching and research activities in European integration through the Jean Monnet

¹⁹ These figures come from the numbers of non EU HEIs having participated in Erasmus Mundus (EM) and Tempus from 2009 to 2013.

²⁰ International actions were only launched at the end of 2014.

²¹ International actions were only launched at the end of 2014.

²² Contribution to Erasmus+ coming from the external instruments under heading 4, budget lines 19 05 20; 21 02 20; 22 04 20; 22 02 04 02.

²³ Contribution to Erasmus+ coming from the external instruments under heading 4, budget lines 19 05 20; 21 02 20; 22 04 20.

²⁴ Contribution to Erasmus+ coming from the external instruments under heading 4, budget lines 19 05 20; 21 02 20; 22 04 20; 22 02 04 02.

activities worldwide

Indicator 1: Number of students receiving training through Jean Monnet activities

Baseline 2007	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
120 000	215 000	235 000	260 000	285 000	310 000	335 000	360 000
	Actual results						
	246 000	225 000					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Jean Monnet activities	15 02 02	285	37,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Jean Monnet activities (in 1000)	F	215	235	260	285	310	335	360
	P	246	225					

Specific Objective 7: to improve the level of key competences and skills of young people, including those with fewer opportunities, as well as to promote participation in democratic life in Europe and the labour market, active citizenship, intercultural dialogue, social inclusion and solidarity, in particular through increased learning mobility opportunities for young people, those active in youth work or youth organisations and youth leaders, and through strengthened links between the youth field and the labour market;

Indicator 3: The number of young people engaged in mobility actions supported by the Programme, by country, action and gender

Baseline 2012 ^{25 26}	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Youth: 59 (in 1000)	77	70	70	77	92	107	124
	Actual results						
	82	83					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Participants in Youth Exchanges	15 02 01 02	67 900	44,8
Participants in European Voluntary Service projects	15 02 01 02	9 500	67,2
Youth workers participating	15 02 01 02	22 700	16,8
Total		100 100	128,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Participants in Youth Exchanges	F	62 400	62 700	62 800	67 900	80 900	94 300	108 700
	P	75 500	75 000					
Participants in European Voluntary Service projects	F	7 100	7 200	7 200	9 500	11 300	13 200	15 200
	P	6 700	7 600					
Youth workers participating	F	21 000	21 300	21 600	22 700	23 800	25 000	26 300
	P	32 800	30 400					

Specific Objective 8: to foster quality improvements in youth work, in particular through enhanced cooperation between organisations in the youth field and/or other stakeholders;

Indicator 1: The number of users of the Eurodesk network

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015 ²⁷	2016	2017	2018	2019	

25 Total of outputs for two actions: Youth exchanges and European Voluntary Service.

26 Reporting on the performance of the programme in a specific year (n) including detailed reports (breakdown) on the indicators annexed to the basic act will be produced by Q2 of the following year (n+1) and published on the Erasmus+ website.

140 000 information enquiries answered through the Eurodesk network	140 000	140 000	140 000	140 000	140 000	140 000	140 000
	Actual results						
	196 408						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Strategic partnerships	15 02 01 02	2 040	43,1
Web Platforms	15 02 01 02	1	0,6
Total			43,7

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Strategic partnerships	F	1 160	1 420	1 800	2 040	2 280	2 530	2 760
	P	1 500	1 350					
Web Platforms	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 9: to complement policy reforms at local, regional and national level and to support the development of knowledge and evidence-based youth policy as well as the recognition of non-formal and informal learning, in particular through enhanced policy cooperation, better use of Union transparency and recognition tools and the dissemination of good practices;

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Structured Dialogue projects	15 02 01 02	160	5,7
Operating grants to European Youth NGOs	15 02 01 02	71	3,0
Support to Eurodesk	15 02 01 02	35	1,8
European Youth Forum	15 02 01 02	1	2,0
Others	15 02 01 02	20	6,4
Total			18,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Structured Dialogue projects	F	150	153	157	160	163	166	169
	P	160	205					
Operating grants to European Youth NGOs	F	66	68	69	71	72	73	75
	P	60	70					
Support to Eurodesk	F	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
	P	35	35					
European Youth Forum	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Others	F	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	P	20	20					

Specific Objective 10: to enhance the international dimension of youth activities and the role of youth workers and organisations as support structures for young people in complementarity with the Union's external action, in particular through the promotion of mobility and cooperation between the Union and partner-country stakeholders and international organisations and through targeted capacity-building in partner countries.

Indicator 1: The number of youth organisations from both Programme countries and partner countries involved in international mobility and cooperation actions

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
5 300	5 500		5 600		5 800		6 000
	Actual results						
	6 900	5 900					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Capacity building projects	15 02 01 02	65	10,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Capacity building projects	F	82	95	103	65	70	75	80
	P	60	58					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The number of capacity building projects has been modified as the average grant size is higher than initially foreseen.

Specific Objective 11: to tackle cross-border threats to the integrity of sport, such as doping, match-fixing and violence, as well as all kinds of intolerance and discrimination;

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Sport activities - cross-border projects to combat threats to sport	15 02 03	13	5,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sport activities - cross-border projects to combat threats to sport	F	8	8	12	13	18	20	24
	P	6	6					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The indicators for Sport aim at measuring the improvement that the Erasmus+ programme brings in reaching relevant organisations, compared to the Preparatory Actions in the field of Sport (2009-2013). The baselines are therefore being computed from the Preparatory Actions in the field of sport. The thematic areas in the Preparatory Actions were different each year, but correspond for the whole period 2009-2013 to the specific objectives for Sport in Erasmus+.

Specific Objective 12: to promote and support good governance in sport and dual careers of athletes;

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Sport activities - cross-border projects to improve good governance and dual careers	15 02 03	27	11,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sport activities - cross-border projects to improve good governance and dual careers	F	14	16	23	27	35	42	50
	P	4	12					

Specific Objective 13: to promote voluntary activities in sport, together with social inclusion, equal opportunities and awareness of the importance of health-enhancing physical activity through increased participation in, and equal access to, sport for all.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Sport activities - cross-border projects to enhance social inclusion	15 02 03	39	18,4

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sport activities - cross-border projects to enhance social inclusion	F	21	24	35	39	54	61	75
	P	26	30					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

During the 2007-2013 period, DG Education and Culture has managed the mobility of about 3 million beneficiaries, through the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP) for learners and teachers, the Youth in Action Programme (YiA) for young people and youth workers, the Marie Curie actions (MCA) for researchers, and external higher education programmes such as Erasmus Mundus and granted almost EUR 870 million to cultural and audiovisual sectors. In 2015, the projects previously committed under the 2007-2013 programmes have continued to be implemented in parallel to the projects funded under the 2014-2020. Mid-term evaluations of the 2007-2013 programmes managed in the remit of the DG, mainly through agencies, have indicated that they achieved the expected impact and European added-value. Reinforced valorisation of the programmes was recommended notably to ensure optimal use of the projects result. Measures have been implemented to respond to this need under the 2014-2020 generation notably by recourse to the EAC web platform for dissemination and exploitation of project results²⁸.

Contribution to policy achievements

The long-term results and impact of the predecessor Programmes will be assessed in the Erasmus+ Mid Term evaluation which will take place by 2017.

The opportunity for 3 millions of people to learn, be trained or volunteer abroad has increased the skills and competences of participants bringing in turn substantial benefits not only to the participants but also to employers and companies, universities and schools. Going beyond increased linguistic skills, employability and job prospects, these programmes have widened young people's horizons and foster a sense of EU citizenship.

In addition, mid-term programme evaluations of these programmes already showed a broader impact beyond direct beneficiaries on society, for instance in terms of result dissemination (e.g. new curricula), financial leverage or spill-over effect through non-EU funded similar activities (e.g. general learning mobility, youth volunteering, etc).

The Programmes contributed to the implementation of the Commission's growth and jobs agenda – Europe 2020 – by providing significant input to the overall European economic coordination, in particular through Country Specific Recommendations and the implementation of the Youth Guarantee initiative. The very first international Survey on Adult Skills as conducted by OECD confirmed that 20% of the European adults (age range 16-65) have a low literacy and numeracy skills, a major challenge across varied country situations. Likewise, latest PISA results showed EU improvement in reading and science at school but lack of progress for mathematics.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

During the 2007-2013 programming period, the Programmes have managed the mobility of about 3 million beneficiaries, through the Lifelong Learning Programme for learners and teachers, the Youth in Action Programme for young people and youth workers, and external higher education programmes such as Erasmus Mundus. In 2013, the 25th anniversary of the first EU youth programme has showcased that the EU has helped around 2.5 million young people and youth workers to participate in cross-border non-formal learning activities.

Over 2007-2013, through these programmes, citizens were offered a unique range of mobility and cooperation opportunities which were most often not available at national level. The organisation of these programmes at EU level ensures that a broad and common range of opportunities are offered to citizens of all Member States. Through EU level implementation, it provides for much better recognition of these activities, in particular learning mobility experience. In the area of learning mobility and cooperation, EU spending ensures synergies and better use of public funds

From 2013 onwards, demand has continued to grow in most sectors and these programmes were fully implemented. These programmes also generate strong interest from the part of countries benefitting from pre-accession strategy such as Bosnia Herzegovina, Albania and Montenegro who participate to certain programme actions. This in turns contributes to regional integration and provides even further opportunities to EU citizens and organisations.

28 http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/projects?pk_campaign=Web-ErasmusplusEN&pk_kwd=valor-projects-results

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)**

Lead DG: EMPL

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The activities planned for 2014 and 2015 are presented in the EaSI Work Programme 2014¹ and in the EaSI Work Programme 2015². It is important to note that 2014 was the first year of the programme implementation. The majority of activities foreseen in the years of 2014 and 2015 were or are being implemented. The activities under the MF/SE axis did not start in 2014 although the predecessor programme European Progress Microfinance Facility (Progress Microfinance) was still ongoing in 2014 and 2015 and continued its activities. After the signature of the Delegation Agreement with the EIF in 2015, the activities, in particular the Guarantee part of the scheme, have started successfully and will continue in 2016.

Regarding the budgetary execution of EaSI Programme, the commitments at the end of 2015 amounted to EUR 129,7 million out of EUR 131,4 million and the payments to EUR 83,7 million. For the year 2014, the figures are the following: EUR 117,9 million in commitments out of EUR 122,9 million and EUR 79,7 in million in payments.

Key achievements

The first EaSI Performance Monitoring Report on 2014 was issued in August 2015 (link to Executive Summary and to full report). A preliminary review of all 44 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the EaSI programme was carried out in the end of 2015. A very first general conclusion is that, by and large, the same list of indicators should be used in the upcoming period, as most of the indicators are fit for purpose and are suitable for providing relevant and reliable monitoring information. Keeping the same list of indicators will also help to ensure comparability of the monitoring information collected during different monitoring periods. Interviewed stakeholders judged rather to very positively the analytical outputs of the programme in 2014 although the rates of satisfaction vary from 93% to 47% depending on the policy area concerned. In the same year, the programme included 5957 participants in the information sharing and mutual learning activities. The following are the key concerns to be addressed during the upcoming monitoring period:

- Indicators proposed to monitor the achievement of the Immediate Outcome 3: Better conditions for social policy innovation should be given particular attention. While the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) 9 "Assessing stakeholder awareness of the social policy innovations funded by EaSI" could be retained, experience with the first monitoring period suggests that the KPI 8 on "Conditions for social policy innovation" could be revised. There will be a discussion on whether it would be useful to develop indicators to capture the usefulness of the EaSI-funded social policy innovations.
- In 2014, all indicators in the area of Microfinance and Social Entrepreneurship were estimated for the predecessor programme Progress Microfinance Facility, since EaSI activities in the area had not started yet by the time when the performance monitoring report for 2014 was prepared. From 2016 onwards there will be a challenge to test whether the same indicators will work well for monitoring activities under EaSI.

Example of programme success story:

After the signature of the Delegation agreement with the EIF in 2015 (22/06/2015), EaSI financial instruments, in particular the Guarantee part of the scheme has started successfully and will continue in 2016. More specifically, the latest figures regarding transactions notified by EIF and confirmed by DG EMPL as of 28/01/2016 suggest an envisaged leverage effect of EU contribution within the range of 5.8-29 with an estimated average value of 11. This leverage effect is twice the Minimum Leverage Effect set in the Delegation Agreement (5.5) and suggests important gains in terms of effectiveness (improved results compared to initially foreseen) and in terms of efficiency gains (higher leverage effect and more efficient use of EU contribution).

Evaluations/studies conducted

The EaSI mid-term evaluation is foreseen by the mid-2017. In the first part of 2016, public consultation will be launched in the frame of the mid-term review of the programme.

The mid-term evaluation of Progress Microfinance Facility (2010-2016)³ was targeted at assessing the implementation, effectiveness, impact, complementarity, efficiency and sustainability of the results achieved until June 2013. The evaluation shows clear evidence of increasing access of Progress Microfinance to finance micro-enterprises. Regarding the impact of Progress Microfinance on intermediaries, they were able to develop a new product or start working with groups of borrowers they would have considered too risky without the backing of the facility. Concerning the impact on micro-borrowers, there is evidence to suggest that the facility helps unemployed people start their own business. Moreover, half of the businesses younger than six months were run by borrowers who were unemployed when receiving the microloan, which is a clear indication of the employment-creation impact of the facility.

As for the sustainability of impacts on micro-borrowers, half of the survey participants reported increased turnover and 40 % have an increased income after having received a microloan.

The evaluation also showed that there was good complementarity between Progress Microfinance and JASMINE (Joint Action to Support Microfinance Institutions) of the Commission. Finally, regarding the efficiency of Progress Microfinance, the target set is an estimated total loan

1 C(2014)1429 of 12 March 2014

2 C(2015)2809 of 30 April 2015

3 <http://ec.europa.eu/social/keyDocuments.jsp?advSearchKey=Progress+Microfinance+Facility&mode=advancedSubmit&langId=en&policyArea=&type=0&country=0&year=0>

volume amount of EUR 500 million distributed through some 46 000 microloans by the time the facility closes in 2020. The intended target in terms of leverage effect was that the funds committed from the EU budget should generate at least EUR 500 million in microcredits, i.e. a leverage effect of 5. The latest data at the time of the interim evaluation estimated leverage effect of the funded instruments of 4,41 against the EU budget contribution to the committed funds.

Moreover, the ECA's Special Report No 8 entitled "Is EU financial support adequately addressing the needs of micro-entrepreneurs?" (<http://www.eca.europa.eu/en/Pages/DocItem.aspx?did=32224>) identified that EPMF is considered to have generally satisfactory set – up arrangements regarding risk management systems, more complete performance reporting systems compared to those of the European Social Fund. Furthermore, it acknowledges that EPMF has provided financial support to micro entrepreneurs.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Regarding the forthcoming implementation, the EaSI Work programme 2016 covers all axes and thematic sections.

For example, Progress Employment supports the strengthening of the inclusiveness of the labour market in particular for young and long term unemployed (e.g. actions with the PES). Progress Social Protection contributes to the development of a pillar of social rights (e.g. assessing the level of coverage of activating and enabling benefits in the EU, mutual learning for the preparation of social policy reforms in MS). Progress Working conditions contributes to a deeper and fairer Internal market by e.g. enhancing the implementation, application and enforcement of the Directive "Posting of workers". EURES: all thematic sections contribute to the launch and follow-up of the Labour Mobility Package (i.e. EURES cross-border partnerships, EURES network support activities). The Targeted mobility schemes aim to directly create employment opportunities at EU level. Micro-finance and Social Entrepreneurship: After the signature of the Delegation agreements with the EIF in 2015, the activities started successfully and will continue in 2016.

Concerning the outputs, the main categories include: study reports, data & statistics, common methodologies, seminars, meetings, workshops, conferences, capacity building activities, guides, expert groups. Quantitatively, the planned activities include 70 calls for tender, 20 calls for proposals, 9 other actions and 2 Financial Instruments.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on a European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation ("EaSI") and amending Decision No 283/2010/EU establishing a European Progress Microfinance Facility for employment and social inclusion	2014 - 2020	919,5

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		4,3	4,7	4,0	5,3	5,4	5,3	
Operational appropriations		124,3	122,4	126,0	128,9	134,2	138,5	
Total	123,0	128,6	127,1	130,0	134,2	139,6	143,9	926,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	132,435	101,08 %	62,408	94,52 %	130,797	10,52 %	73,574	52,51 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	129,078	98,82 %	60,718	90,32 %	127,326	10,10 %	71,300	49,63 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU Programme for employment and social innovation (EaSI) provides EU funds to coordinate the implementation of the employment and social objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

EaSI creates added value to national policies by developing, coordinating and implementing modern, effective and innovative EU employment and social policies.

It focuses on key actions with high European added value such as:

- supporting the EU policy-making process and stronger EU policy-coordination/economic governance such as in the context of the European Semester;
- focusing on the transnational dimension of employment, social, working conditions and health and safety at work policy;
- ensuring development and proper application of EU laws in the field of employment, working conditions, health and safety at work and social protection;
- promoting EU governance, mutual learning to consolidate cooperation between Member States and achieve EU goals;

- making the knowledge and expertise accessible at EU level through policy experimentation and transferring the best practices across Member States;
- promoting workers' EU geographical mobility by developing services for the recruitment and placing of workers (in particular young people and professionals) in employment through the clearance at European level of vacancies and job applications;
- increasing the availability and accessibility of microfinance, as additional funding is more likely to be attracted from third-party investors such as the European Investment Bank.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	20,3	18,8
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	81,8	88,7
Total	102,1	107,5

Gender mainstreaming

The EaSI programme aims to promote equality between women and men as part of the horizontal principles of the programme. In designing, implementing and reporting on the activities, beneficiaries/contractors must address this issue and provide detail in the final activity report on the steps and achievements made towards this goal. The first projects under EaSI started in 2014 and run for a period of 3 years on average. The achievements will be part of the monitoring reports for 2015 and 2016 as this dimension is specifically monitored through KPI 32 "Extent to which EaSI outputs take into account horizontal issues." Opinion of stakeholders through surveys and % of women benefitting from microfinance are indicators which will be used to assess this dimension. This is however a transversal objective of the programme and it is therefore not relevant to produce estimate of budget contributions.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and/or 2015 the indicator 2 of Specific Objective 3 is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Union's instruments, policies (promoting a high level of quality and sustainable employment, guaranteeing adequate and decent social protection, combating social exclusion and poverty and improving working conditions*) and relevant law and promote evidence-based policy-making, social innovation and social progress, in partnership with the social partners, civil society organisations and public and private bodies (PROGRESS Axis)

Indicator 1: Declared gain of better understanding of EU policies and legislation

Latest-known result	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
92% of the respondents to the 2013 Annual Survey on PROGRESS ⁴ Source to be used: EaSI survey – every 2 years				> 85%			Maintain results over 85%
	Actual results						
	91%						

*The policy field « Working conditions » does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work »

Indicator 2: Active collaboration and partnership between government institutions of the EU and Member States

Latest-known result	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
91% of respondents to the 2013 annual survey on PROGRESS ⁵ Source to be used: EaSI survey – every 2 years				> 85%			Maintain results over 85%
	Actual results						
	86%						

4 Question: Would you agree or disagree (scale 1 to 5 or NA) that the event you participated in helped you gain a better understanding of EU policies and objectives in the field that the event specifically addressed.

5 Question: Would you agree (scale 1 to 5 or NA) that there is a sense of collaboration and partnership between your organisation and the EU institutions?

Indicator 3: Declared use of social policy innovation in the implementation of social CSRs and the results of social policy experimentation for policy making

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
62% of respondents (2014 survey)				64%			> 66%
Source to be used: EaSI survey – every 2 years	62%						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 1: Develop and disseminate high-quality comparative analytical knowledge in order to ensure that Union employment and social policy and working conditions⁶ legislation are based on sound evidence and are relevant to needs, challenges and conditions in the individual Member States and other participating countries			
Analytical activities (eg. knowledge data base, EUROMOD, policy & legal experts' network, studies, skills panorama joint analysis with international organisations, preparatory studies for impact assessment, monitoring of policies and laws)	04 03 02 01	29	13.674
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 2: Facilitate effective and inclusive information-sharing, mutual learning and dialogue on Union employment and social policy and working conditions⁷ legislation at Union, national and international level in order to assist the Member States and the other participating countries in developing their policies and in implementing Union law			
Mutual learning, awareness and dissemination activities (eg. PES to PES dialogue, peer review, mutual learning seminars, joint projects with OECD, ILO, World Bank, international conferences, European level events, Presidency Conferences, Observatory on Personal and Household services)	04 03 02 01	34	15.487
Support for main actors (eg. exchange of Inspectors SLIC, visits, reports, European Employment Observatory, Heads of Public Employment Services Network, meetings)	04 03 02 01	5	3003
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 3: Provide policy-makers with financial support to test social and labour market policy reforms, build up the main actors' capacity to design and implement social experimentation, and make the relevant knowledge and expertise accessible			
Analytical activities (eg. Financial support for social experimentation projects)	04 03 02 01	4	7672
Support for main actors (eg. Research, methodological development analysis, training activities including through experts networks, community of practice, digital platforms)	04 03 02 01	5	2551
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 4: Provide Union and national organisations with financial support to step up their capacity to develop, promote and support⁸ the implementation of Union employment and social policy and working conditions legislation			
Support for main actors (eg. running costs of EU NGO's networks, transnational cooperation between public authorities, civil society organisations and other relevant actors, technical assistance to microcredit providers)	04 03 02 01	10	17.612
Total			60.000

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P) ⁹							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
*Note: output numbers for the DB year and beyond reflect the legal basis programmed over 7 years. Output numbers for 2014-2016 were adjusted on the basis of annual programmes.								
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 1: Develop and disseminate high-quality comparative analytical knowledge in order to ensure that Union employment and social policy and working conditions¹⁰ legislation are based on sound evidence and are relevant to needs, challenges and conditions in the individual Member States and other participating countries								
Analytical activities	F	29	30	22	29	30	29	30

6 The policy field “Working conditions » does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work ».

7 The policy field “Working conditions » does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work ».

8 The policy field “Working conditions » does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work ».

9 Unless stated otherwise, differences between planned and produced outputs result from shifts in priorities or other informed decisions (e.g. integration of several actions) and present no impact for the overall achievement of the supported specific objectives.

10 The policy field “Working conditions » does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work ».

	P	26	30					
Mutual learning, awareness and dissemination activities	F			3				
	P							
Support for main actors	F		6	2				
	P		3					
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 2: Facilitate effective and inclusive information-sharing, mutual learning and dialogue on Union employment and social policy and working conditions ¹¹ legislation at Union, national and international level in order to assist the Member States and the other participating countries in developing their policies and in implementing Union law								
Analytical activities	F		3	7				
	P		3					
Mutual learning, awareness and dissemination activities	F	31	19	22	34	35	35	36
	P	26	11					
Support for main actors	F	5	9	9	5	5	5	5
	P	4	8					
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 3: Provide policy-makers with financial support to test social and labour market policy reforms, build up the main actors' capacity to design and implement social experimentation, and make the relevant knowledge and expertise accessible								
Analytical activities	F	4	1		4	4	4	4
	P	4	1					
Mutual learning, awareness and dissemination activities	F	2						
	P	2						
Support for main actors	F	3	1	1	5	5	4	4
	P	3	1					
PROGRESS Sub-objective no 4: Provide Union and national organisations with financial support to step up their capacity to develop, promote and support the implementation of Union employment and social policy and working conditions ¹² legislation								
Analytical activities	F		1	1				
	P		1					
Mutual learning, awareness and dissemination activities	F			3				
	P							
Support for main actors	F	10	8	7	10	10	10	10
	P	10	6					

Specific Objective 2: Promote workers' voluntary geographical mobility on a fair basis and boost employment opportunities by developing high-quality and inclusive Union labour markets that are open and accessible to all, while respecting workers' rights throughout the Union, including freedom of movement (EURES Axis)

Indicator 1: Number of visits of the EURES platform (monthly average in million)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0,85 million			1,5 million				2 million
Indicator measured by Google Analytics	Actual results						
	0,7	1,4					

Indicator 2: *Number of youth job placements achieved or supported under the Preparatory Action Your First EURES Job (YfEJ) as well as under Targeted Mobility Schemes (cumulative figures)

Indicator 2: *Number of youth job placements achieved or supported under the Preparatory Action Your First EURES Job (YfEJ) as well as under Targeted Mobility Schemes (cumulative figures)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2013: 1 950 ¹³		5 000	7 000				15 000
	Actual results						
	3 200	4 950					

11 The policy field "Working conditions" does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work »

12 The policy field "Working conditions" does cover both areas of « labour law » and « safety and health at work »

13 Aggregated figure for previous years.

Indicator 3: Number of individual personal contacts of EURES advisers with jobseekers, job changers and employers							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1 055 936			1 200 000				1 400 000
	Actual results						
	947 489	1 058 874					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
EURES Sub-objective no 1: Ensure that job vacancies and applications, and any related information are transparent for the potential applicants and the employers			
(maintenance and development of the EURES Portal, communication activities, training activities for EURES, European Job Days)	04 03 02 02	7	7.439
EURES Sub-objective no 2: Develop services for the recruitment and placing of workers in employment through the clearance of job vacancies and applications at European level			
Actions to promote mobility of individuals in the Union (EURES cross-border partnership, support to EEA countries and to social partners and Targeted Mobility Schemes) ¹⁴	04 03 02 02	10	15.139
Total			22.578

Outputs <i>*Note: output numbers for the DB year and beyond reflect the legal basis programmed over 7 years. Output numbers for 2014-2016 were adjusted on the basis of annual programmes.</i>	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P) ¹⁵							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EURES Sub-objective no 1: Ensure that job vacancies and applications, and any related information are transparent for the potential applicants and the employers								
Actions to promote mobility of individuals in the Union (maintenance and development of the EURES Portal, communication activities, training activities for EURES, European Job Days)	F	6	5	7	7	7	7	7
	P	6	3					
EURES Sub-objective no 2: Develop services for the recruitment and placing of workers in employment through the clearance of job vacancies and applications at European level								
Actions to promote mobility of individuals in the Union (maintenance and development of the EURES Portal, communication activities, training activities for EURES, European Job Days)	F	8	6	10	10	10	10	10
	P	8	5					
Specific Objective 3: Promote employment and social inclusion by increasing the availability and accessibility of microfinance for vulnerable people who wish to start up a micro-enterprise as well as for existing micro-enterprises, and by increasing access to finance for social enterprises (Microfinance Axis)								

Indicator 1: Number of businesses created or consolidated that have benefitted from EU support							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
6089 (Progress Microfinance) ¹⁶				21 000 businesses			41 000 businesses
	Actual results						
	0	0 (see note 1)					
Social enterprises: 0 (see note 2)				500 social enterprises (see note 4)			1 350 social enterprises (see note 4)
	Actual results						
	0	0 (see note 3)					

Note 1: The Delegation agreement with the EIF for EaSI financial instruments was signed on 22/06/2015 and the vast majority of the availability periods provided to Financial Intermediaries under EaSI had starting dates after October 2015. For this reason, there was not available data on disbursed microloans by the end of 2015. Moreover, the signed operation between EIF and Financial Intermediaries require some time before they

14 We adjusted this to the number of supporting activities only. Results (in terms of job placements) are reflected by the new indicator on YfEJ.

15 Unless stated otherwise, differences between planned and produced outputs result from shifts in priorities or other informed decisions (e.g. integration of several actions) and present no impact for the overall achievement of the supported specific objectives.

16 For Progress Microfinance, the target is in microloans, not final recipients.

materialize in microloan transactions. As of 31/12/2015, EIF had already signed 12 operations (11 for Microfinance and 1 for Social Entrepreneurship) with Financial Intermediaries. The number of already signed operations by 31/12/2015 reflects the strong initial uptake and the anticipated market demand for the programme. Milestone and target are both subject to change as the final budget, the required leverage and the potential co-investments are unknown at this stage. The target has been based on the past experience with the Progress Microfinance (see baseline).

Note 2: There was no such support offered by the European Commission to social enterprises in the past.

Note 3: As of 31/12/2015, there was only one social entrepreneurship operation signed between the EIF and a Financial Intermediary. Since this operation was signed in December 2015, there are no investments into social enterprises which have been disbursed in 2015. It is estimated that the milestone and the target may still be reached as planned. Both milestones and targets are subject to change, as the final budget, the required leverage and the potential co-investments are unknown at this stage.

Note 4: This calculation is based on the total volume of the guarantees and funded instruments funds, multiplied by the expected leverage and divided by an average investment size of 200 000 EUR per social enterprise. For the funded instruments, an expected co-investment of EUR 20 million was taken into account. In addition, this target is set taking into account a slower take-off of the instruments and a more accelerated disbursement after the first three years.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Microfinance Sub-objective no 1: Increase access to, and the availability of, microfinance			
Support to microfinance and social enterprises in particular through the financial instruments (microloans)	04 03 02 03	8 200	20 680
Microfinance Sub-objective no 2: Build up the institutional capacity of microcredit providers			
Support to microfinance in particular through funding for building up capacities (no. microcredit providers supported)	04 03 02 03	6	3 853
Microfinance Sub-objective no 2: Support the development of social enterprises			
Support to social enterprises in particular through funding and grants (no. social enterprises that obtained loans/equity)	04 03 02 03	270	18 929
Total			43 462

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Microfinance Sub-objective no 1: Increase access to, and the availability of, microfinance								
Support to microfinance and social enterprises in particular through the financial instruments (microloans)	F	410	2 870	6 150	8 200	9 020	8 200	6 150
	P	0	0 ¹⁷					
Microfinance Sub-objective no 2: Build up the institutional capacity of microcredit providers								
Support to microfinance in particular through funding for building up capacities (no microcredit providers supported)	F	4	4	5	6	7	7	8
	P	0	0 ¹⁸					
Microfinance Sub-objective no 2: Support the development of social enterprises								
Support to social enterprises in particular through funding (no social enterprises that obtained loans/equity)	F	13	95	203	270	297	270	202
	P	0	0 ¹⁹					

*Please note that the yearly division and the total amount are only indicative as relevant variables such as co-investment, leverage rate and management mode are still subject to change. This is also the reason for the discrepancy with outputs indicated in the Commission's proposal on the EaSI Regulation COM(2011) 609.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The PROGRESS programme (2007-2013) had a budget of EUR 683,3 million and it covered five policy areas: employment; social inclusion; working conditions; gender equality; and, anti-discrimination. In 2010, Council and EP adopted an amending decision reducing by EUR 60 million the overall budget of the programme in order to create the Microfinance facility. This impacted on the programming of some activities. The programme funded analytical activities, action grants, awareness raising and dissemination, sharing and learning actions as well as EU

17 The Delegation agreement with the EIF for EaSI financial instruments was signed on 22/06/2015 and the vast majority of the availability periods provided to Financial Intermediaries under EaSI had starting dates after October 2015. For this reason, there was not available data on disbursed microloans by the end of 2015. Moreover, the signed operation between EIF and Financial Intermediaries require some time before they materialize in microloan transactions. Milestone and target are both subject to change as the final budget, the required leverage and the potential co-investments are unknown at this stage. The target has been based on the past experience with the Progress Microfinance.

18 See above.

19 See above.

umbrella networks to respond to the EU priorities in the five areas above. The programme does not fund national interventions (these are funded through ESF or other funds). It informed the EU and national policies through the dissemination of the findings of the different actions funded. While the programme presented a coherent framework for interaction between the different social and employment policies, the split between policy areas between DG EMPL and JUST undermined this coherence in operational terms. The programme relied on annual programming. This allowed it to adapt to changing policy priorities but limited its capacity to achieve tangible policy goals as it did not have a strategic policy framework. As programme stakeholders were mainly concerned with their own activity, the transferability capacity of the programme was not used to its full potential.

Contribution to policy achievements

The PROGRESS programme has been a flexible and adaptable financial instrument. It funded and enabled the use of different processes (analytical activities, action grants, sharing and learning work, networking, awareness raising campaigns, etc.). The actions and outputs funded through PROGRESS are relevant to the EU as well as to the national policy agendas in the five policy areas²⁰. The outcomes of PROGRESS funded actions vary greatly depending on the nature of its activity and purpose. The outcomes identified include softer ones, such as 'new evidence/ new knowledge' or 'greater awareness' to more tangible results such as transfer of good policy practices in specific sectors that can be characterised as a change in policy or practice. The ex-post evaluation identified some examples of relatively strong effects at national and EU level such as the impact of PROGRESS analytical activities in changing the understanding of the EU policy issues amongst users (academics, NGOs, policymakers and social partners) and of PROGRESS financed action grants on policy practice. The programme has benefitted from centralised management, close internal coordination and some economies of scale. Given the programme's scope and complexity, the direct management of the programme by the Commission is appropriate. The five policy areas of PROGRESS utilise the OMC or legislative processes to a greater or lesser extent. Results and impacts on policy and legislation at MS level are the ultimate outcomes of PROGRESS. Each of the tools of OMC has been enhanced by PROGRESS and there are many examples where the processes have worked very well and achieved the expected outcomes.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The key sources of added value include the programme's capacity to reach out to a varied group of stakeholders, persons and organisations; its contribution to shaping the opinions of key persons and organisations in the EU and at national level; its close internal coordination and economies of scale achieved through the direct management of the programme. Although the programme operated in a challenging socio-economic context marked by the economic crisis, it managed to promote the EU employment and social agenda and to bring it closer to different audiences. The assembly of the variety of Progress activities, covering five policy areas and including several transversal issues within a single programme with associated governance and management structures has helped ensure that the possibilities of added value through the combination of activities accrue.

²⁰ These include: employment, social protection and inclusion, working conditions, diversity and combatting discrimination and equality between women and men.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Action programme for customs in the European Union (Customs 2020)**

Lead DG: TAXUD

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Customs 2020 is a multiannual programme of 7 years. It aims to improve the proper functioning and modernisation of the customs union. It focuses on supporting customs authorities in protecting the financial and economic interests of the union and of the Member States, including the fight against fraud and the protection of intellectual property rights, to increase safety and security, to protect citizens and the environment, to improve the administrative capacity of the customs authorities and to strengthen the competitiveness of European businesses. The data collected in the performance measurement of the programme in 2014 (first year of implementation) and so far for 2015 shows that the Customs 2020 programme progressed towards obtaining its objectives and towards achieving the expected results of the projects planned in the Annual work programmes of 2014 and 2015. The results measured within the programme's performance measurement framework for 2014 and 2015 indicate that the overall implementation of the programmes is on track, without delays: in 2014, a score of 3,23 was achieved on the extent to which programme activities achieved their expected results, on a scale from 0 to 4 (fully).

The core outcomes of Customs 2020 programme are the European IT systems. These systems mainly create the conditions for setting-up and functioning of a paper-less customs environment. In December 2012, in its Communication on the State of the customs union, the Commission set out a course of action to modernise, strengthen and rationalise the customs union in the years ahead. The first priority concerned the modernisation of the customs union which resulted end-2013 amongst others in the adoption of the Union Customs Code (UCC), the legal framework to shift customs towards a paperless and fully electronic environment. Throughout 2014 and 2015, work on the implementation of the UCC progressed under the programme, notably to ensure that all UCC electronic systems are deployed by 31 December 2020. Ensuring the business and IT systems' continuity is a major responsibility under the programme since disruptions in the operation of the European IT systems would affect customs national administrations, citizens and businesses across the entire EU and hamper the functioning of the internal market. All the major centralised IT systems, as well as the underlying infrastructure (CCN/CSI) – developed, managed and maintained by the Commission – were available in 2014 as scheduled, with more than 99% of the time during working hours, meeting the expected targets. In 2015, same very high availability is maintained.

The collaboration between customs officials is a key sustainable success factor for implementing customs policy in Europe. This collaboration improves the understanding and the implementation of the customs law. It ensures the exchange of best practices and knowledge and creates the framework for joining efforts when IT solutions are developed. It also enhances the administrative capacity of participating countries. Indeed, the feed-back from participants in joint actions collected under the performance measurement framework shows that the collaboration robustness between programme stakeholders (Customs administrations and their officials) is progressing in the desired direction. In 2014, more than 95% of the responding participants declared that the programme provided a good opportunity for them to expand their network of (and contacts with) officials abroad; similar outcome is maintained in 2015. 71,5% of the respondents declared in 2014 that they have been in contact for work purposes with the officials they met during programme activities after the activities ended; in 2015, a slight increase of approximately 1,5% was registered, according to the monitoring data available in February 2016.

Finally, in 2014, a Customs Competency Framework was developed. In 2015, its roll-out in the national training programmes was started. Its objective is to improve customs performance standards by providing tools to adapt and enhance the agreed EU Customs competencies, in national administrations and at the business level. Moreover, in 2015, an EU training supporting Member States to establish enhanced and consistent strategic management and leadership competence in the field of customs has been rolled-out. Furthermore, the development of a modular e-learning course for the Union Customs Code was launched with a view to improve the understanding of new EU customs legislation applicable as of 1/05/2016; the overarching module was achieved. In 2014, 4 776 officials were trained by using common training material. In 2015, according to the monitoring data available in February 2016 3092 officials were trained by using common training material but the number increases (the data collection is not yet finalized).

Key achievements

Strengthening security and protection of citizens while facilitating legitimate international trade, pursuing customs modernisation and developing and managing an effective and efficient EU customs union have been part of the Union's priorities. Those priorities are implemented to a large extent through Customs 2020 programme.

The achievement of these priorities is enabled under the programme, mainly through setting-up of a paper-less customs environment. This environment improves both the trade facilitation and the effective enforcement of rules for protection of EU financial, safety and security interests. Mainly, the European Information Systems supported by Customs 2020 play a vital role in interconnecting customs authorities. The functioning of these IT systems is enabled by a closed and secure Common Communication Network/Common Systems Interface (CCN/CSI). In 2014 and 2015, the CCN/CSI had the required high availability and reliability. 2,7 billion messages have been exchanged via the network in 2014 and 3,2 billion messages in 2015. The Import Control (ICS) and the Export Control (ECS) systems are two of the main systems which contribute to increased interconnectivity among Member States and with economic operators. In 2014, more than 41 million movements were recorded in ICS and more than 13 million movements in ECS. The high volume of information channelled via CCN/CSI, ICS and ECS shows that the programme is a solid and robust enabler for the paper-less environment and information exchange amongst customs and tax authorities. Furthermore, the data that economic operators provide in ICS is fed into risk management processes.

The 2015 evaluation of the electronic customs¹ implementation in the EU confirms that e-customs systems introduced in recent years have delivered administrative costs reductions and more harmonised exchange of information among both authorities and economic operators. The development of an e-customs environment helped Member States' customs administrations to perform their key tasks more effectively and efficiently. Processes were carried out faster and with less scope for human error. Economic operators interviewed for the evaluation found that

1 http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/customs/policy_issues/electronic_customs/ecust_evaluation_final_en.pdf

recent changes in the e-customs environment delivered cost savings to their businesses through more streamlined customs processes and fewer errors in filling customs declarations and the relative ease of transmitting information.

The correct calculation of tariffs and the fight against fraud are crucial to the protection of EU's financial interests. The IT systems like NCTS allowed to monitor the movement of goods within the EU territory and identify cases of fraud or non-payment of customs duties. It has created traceable records for each transit transaction reducing the deviation from standard procedures. In 2014 only, more than 10 million movements were recorded via the system.

In 2015, further IT developments and adaptations of the IT environment to the Union Customs Code and implementing acts' provisions have been carried out. These were essential for a well-functioning and modern customs union.

In 2014 and 2015, customs officials exchanged views and best practices in the joint actions organised under the programme. Working practices, administrative procedures and guidelines were developed and shared among the national administrations following the joint actions. These outcomes assist countries to increase the performance, effectiveness and efficiency of the customs administration. Guidelines and recommendations were also produced to support the implementation of Union law in the national administrations. They identify and address outstanding technical issues and constitute background information for Union law preparation and review. Across the programme, approximately 841 guidelines and recommendations were issued in the national administrations following participation in programme activities. In 2014, more than 98% of the responding participants in these joint actions declared that from a professional point of view, the activities were very useful or useful. Same value was registered for 2015 according to the monitoring data available in February 2016. In the coming years, it is intended to maintain a similar high level of relevance perception.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In the medium-term, the implementation of the following programme's main outcomes will be pursued to achieve the customs policy objectives:

- Ensuring business continuity of existing European IT systems and development of new ones. New forms of IT collaboration will be put in place, increasing the number of shared IT activities and reusable components among Member States. This approach should reduce the costs for deploying EU wide customs IT systems, both at EU and national level while responding more agile to European customs union policy needs.
- Enhancing the traditional collaboration between customs officials to ensure high standards of administrative capacity. Under the programme, activities will be put in place to strengthen the operational cooperation through the use of expert teams, which will be pooling expertise to perform tasks in specific domains, in particular for the European Information systems.
- Reinforcing the capacity of customs administrations and development of new skills of their officials by steering the implementation of the human competency framework for customs administrations.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1294/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme for customs in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Customs 2020) and repealing Decision No 624/2007/EC	2014 - 2020	522,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Operational appropriations		68,8	71,7	81,9	80,1	78,3	75,2	
Total	66,4	68,9	71,8	82,0	80,2	78,4	75,3	522,9

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	72,319	101,50 %	48,659	103,05 %	74,234	32,05 %	58,061	26,64 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	71,454	101,50 %	47,792	102,96 %	73,369	31,81 %	57,196	26,34 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The customs union is an exclusive competence of the Union. By transferring their powers to the Union, Member States ipso facto agreed that actions in the customs area will be better implemented at Union level. However, the Union legal framework in itself does not ensure sufficiently the proper functioning of the customs union. It should be complemented by supporting measures as provided by the Customs programme in order to ensure that EU customs legislation is applied in a convergent and harmonised way.

Many of the activities in the customs area are of a cross-border nature, involving and affecting all 28 Member States, and therefore they cannot be effectively and efficiently delivered by individual Member States. The Customs 2020 programme, implemented by the Commission, offers Member States a Union framework to develop activities through cooperation amongst national customs officials, on the one hand, and IT

cooperation, on the other hand. This set-up is more cost efficient than if each Member State would set up its individual cooperation framework on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

From an economic point of view, action at EU level is much more efficient. The backbone of the customs cooperation is a highly secured dedicated communication network. It interconnects national customs administrations in approximately 5 000 connection points. This common IT network ensures that every national administration only needs to connect once to this common infrastructure to be able to exchange any kind of information. If such an infrastructure were not available, Member States would have to link 27 times to the national systems of each of the other Member States.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to support the functioning and modernisation of the customs union in order to strengthen the internal market by means of cooperation between participating countries, their customs authorities and their officials

Indicator 1: International Logistics Performance Index (LPI)							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
15 MSs within the top 30	15 MSs within the top 30						All Member States within the top 50
9 MSs between the ranks 31-60;	12 MSs between the ranks 31-60;		No Member State below the rank 60		No Member State below the rank 60		
(7 MSs between the ranks 31-50;	1 MSs below the rank 60						
3 MSs between the ranks 51-60)	Actual results						
3 MSs below the rank 60 (dimension of LPI focused on customs and border management clearance) Including Croatia, which is as EU MS since 2013 – to ensure comparison with later periods	15 MSs within the top 30	No data available (the LPI is measured once every 2 years)					
	9 MSs between the ranks 31-50;						
	3 MSs between the ranks 51-60;						
	1 MSs below the rank 60						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to support customs authorities in protecting the financial and economic interests of the Union and of the Member States, including the fight against fraud and the protection of intellectual property rights, to increase safety and security, to protect citizens and the environment, to improve the administrative capacity of the customs authorities and to strengthen the competitiveness of European businesses

Indicator 1: the feedback from participants in actions under the Programme and users of the Programme index (Collaboration robustness)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Network opportunity (Baseline at the start of the programme is zero)	96 %	80 %			80%		80 %
	70 %	90 %			90%		
Lasting networking effect (at least one contact after the end of the programme activity)	Actual results						90 %
	96,58 %	95,54 %					
	71,53 %	73,20%					
Number of face to face meetings: 380	380	380			Grow or stable		380
	increase the annual levels	increase the annual levels			Grow		
Number of on-line collaboration groups: 40	Actual results						increase the annual levels
	265	547					
	117	124					

	(80 for customs and 37 joint groups between customs and taxation)	(103 for customs and 21 joint groups between customs and taxation)					
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*Figures slightly changed and updated in comparison with AAR2014.

Indicator 2: number of guidelines and recommendations issued by MS in their national administrations following activities under the Programme relating to modern and harmonised approaches to customs procedures

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline at the start of the programme is zero	94	Improve the level of 2014			Grow or stable		Improve the level of 2014
	Actual results						
	108	151					

*Figures slightly changed and updated in comparison with AAR2014.

Indicator 3: the Common Communication Network for the European Information Systems

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
99,94 % of the time available	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%	99,9%
	Actual results						
	99,89%	99,95%					

Indicator 4: the Union Law and Policy Application and Implementation Index

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Number of actions under the Programme organised in this area 2. Number of recommendations issued following those actions: baseline at the start of the programme is zero	67	Improve the level of 2014			1. Grow or stable		Increase in the average score by the end of the Customs 2020 programme (2020).
		Improve the level of 2014			2. Grow or stable		
	Actual results						
	67	65					
	312	290					

*Figures slightly changed and updated in comparison with AAR2014.

Indicator 5: the European Information System Availability

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Centralised IT customs applications (including tariff systems):	99 %	97 %	97 %	97 %	97 %	97 %	97 %
	95 %	95 %	95 %	95 %	95 %	95 %	
Actual results						95 %	
99,11 % of time (business hours);	99%	99%					
95 % (otherwise);	99%	99%					

Indicator 6: Best Practices and Guideline Index

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Number of actions under the Programme organised in this area 2. Percentage of participants that made use of a working practice/administrative procedure/guideline developed/shared with the	84	Improve the level of 2014			1. Grow or stable		Increase compared to 2014
	88 %	Improve the level of 2014			2. Grow		
	Actual results						
	85	127					

support of the Programme							
Baseline at the start of the programme is zero	50,42%	81,01%					

*Figures slightly changed and updated in comparison with AAR2014.

Indicator 7: Learning Index							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Number of officials trained by using common training material of the Union	4 112	Improve the level of 2014			1. Grow		Increase compared to 2014
2. Number of times Programme eLearning modules were downloaded	3 219	Improve the level of 2014			2. Grow		
Actual results							
Baseline at the start of the programme is zero	3 219	3 092					

Indicator 8: Cooperation with third parties Indicator							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of actions under the Programme aiming at authorities other than Member States' customs authorities	23 actions	Improve the level of 2014			Grow or stable		Increase or stability over the programme lifetime
Actual results							
Baseline at the start of the programme is zero	22	26					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of IT Contracts	14 02 01	60	69,5
Number of events organised	14 02 01	500	5,7
Number of training projects	14 02 01	2	2,3
Number of expert teams projects	14 02 01	1	1,2
Other	14 02 01		3,2
Total			81,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of IT Contracts	F	30	30	60	60	60	60	60
	P	59	62					
Number of events organised	F	380	380	500	500	500	500	500
	P	265	547					
Number of training contracts	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	1	2					
Number of expert teams organised	F	0	0	3	1	1	1	1
	P	0	0					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In 2014 and 2015, DG TAXUD has further fine-tuned the management procedures and follow-up for certain types of activities under the programme, namely the methodology of counting for output 'event organized'. One particular type of activity, expert teams, will be rolled-out from 2016, onwards. The figures have been aligned and updated to reflect the current situation.

Distribution for the Customs 2020 programme budget (frontloading for IT activities):

The UCC (Union Customs Code) and its related legal acts are the essential legal base for the multi-annual UCC-related IT planning. As the UCC related legal acts were only adopted in 2014-2015, they were not available in 2012-2013 during the preparation of the current Customs 2020 regulation and associated MFF budget. At the time, it was however anticipated that the operational implementation of the required IT systems

would follow a linear path with a peak of activity in 2020, leading to a linear structure for the current MFF budget provisions for Customs 2020 programme.

Today, the legally binding UCC work programme imposes on the Commission the delivery of several systems in 2017-2018, earlier than planned. This change of timeline is requested to provide sufficient time to Member States to adapt their dependent national IT systems and to be ready by the legally binding application date of 2020. As a consequence, today's IT implementation plan can no longer follow a linear implementation path as anticipated in 2012-2013, but has to reflect the reality of IT operational implementation. The budget frontloading supports this peak in DG TAXUD's operational UCC-related IT activities in 2017-2018.

The budget frontloading is budgetary neutral on the current Customs 2020 financial envelope over the period 2014-2020.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Customs 2013 programme was a multiannual programme running from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2013. The financial envelope for the implementation of the programme was EUR 323 800 000. The programme's activities were communication and information exchange systems, joint actions (benchmarking, seminars and workshops, project groups and steering groups, working visits) and training activities. Approximately 80% of the budget was allocated to communication and information exchange systems – hardware, software and network connection development and maintenance – and approximately 20% to joint actions and common training activities. The expenditure for joint actions corresponds to a total of 7500 events over the Customs 2013 programme period and 40 000 participants. 28 Member States participated in the Customs 2013 programme and 5 candidate or potential candidate countries: Turkey, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Albania. The Customs 2013 programme was implemented through Annual Work Programmes which were adopted timely by the Commission after the positive opinion expressed by the Customs 2013 Committee. The programme was implemented financially on the basis of grant agreements with multi-beneficiaries with the participating countries (for joint actions), and procurements (mostly for communication and information systems and training activities). The overall programme management and efficiency of the programme have been positively appreciated during the final evaluation of the programme. Some recommendations have been formulated by the evaluators to improve the programme's operations and potential from programme management and budgetary point of view:

Develop specific and measurable goals that can be achieved during the life of the programme. They should include the provisions of the Union Customs Code (to be implemented during the life of the Customs 2020 programme) in addition to the programme's existing specific objectives.

Develop a comprehensive monitoring framework to track performance and to identify issues of concern in a timely manner.

Streamline the platforms used for sharing documents and facilitating communication between the Commission and Member States.

Ensure joint actions are flexible and adaptable as well as more goal-oriented and accountable.

Develop a more systematic mechanism to review longstanding joint actions periodically.

Communicate more with national administrations on the outcomes of joint actions.

To address these recommendations, a follow-up plan has been set-up. All recommendations are addressed under Customs 2020 programme. The main focus is to increase the programme awareness, the number of programme activities, further implement the performance measurement framework and develop the Programme Information and Collaboration Space (PICS) into a knowledge sharing and management system.

Contribution to policy achievements

The final evaluation of Customs 2013² brought evidence on the contribution of the programme to three main policy objectives, as follows:

Strengthening safety and security:

The progress made under the programme towards this objective was the most important. The programme activities brought progress for the harmonization of risk management as described by the Union Customs Code. The Import Control System (ICS) was fully rolled-out in 2011. The ICS requires economic operators to provide supplemental security information before goods arrive in the European Union and facilitate the sharing of this information between Member States administrations and the European Commission. The Customs Risk Management system also became fully operational during the lifetime of the programme. This system set a minimum standard for risk analysis by institutionalising the sharing of risk information forms between Member States and the taking into account by all Member States of common priority control areas and common risk profiles in their national risk management processes. Furthermore, the Economic Operator Systems were mainstreamed which increased the ability of customs authorities to pool information about individual economic operators and increased the amount of information about traders available for risk analysis.

Protection of EU's financial interests:

The correct calculation of tariffs and the fight against fraud are crucial to the protection of the EU's financial interests. The Information system on the integrated tariff of the Community (TARIC) and the Tariff quotas and ceilings database (QUOTA) are the only official sources to provide tariff-related information to national authorities. Other IT systems, operated under the programme, such as NCTS helped to prevent and discover fraud. The enhanced effectiveness of risk management systems contributed to the effective identification of collection of customs duties.

Facilitation of trade:

The paper-less environment created with the operation of the IT systems under the programme allowed customs officials to handle customs declarations electronically. The increase in the up-taking of the Authorised Economic Operator system in the period up to 2013, allowed customs union to become more secure while customs officials carried fewer manual controls which were detrimental to the flow of trade. Also, the NCTS supported the electronic handling of transit declarations which speeded up the transit process and reduced the time in which guarantees had to be withheld from economic operators. Finally, the Mutual Recognition Agreements with third countries – with meetings being funded under the programme – facilitated the expansion of the Authorised Economic Operator system and contributed to the facilitation of trade.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

2 http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/common/publications/studies/customs_2013_final_evaluation_report.pdf

The final evaluation of Customs 2013 programme has identified a strong case for the EU added value of the programme, particularly regarding its role in supporting the implementation of EU legislation at national level and reducing administrative costs. The CCN/CSI network allows rapid, secure information exchange between Member State tax administrations. It interconnects national customs and tax administrations in approximately 5 000 connection points. This common IT network ensures that every national administration only needs to connect once to this common infrastructure to be able to exchange information with any of the Member States. If such an infrastructure were not available a Member States would have to link 27 times to the national systems of each of the other 27 Member States.

Evidence from the final evaluation shows that the IT systems funded through the programme are highly complementary to national initiatives. In the absence of the Import Control System (ICS) each Member State would need to bear the costs of developing specifications for a system capable of processing Entry Summary Declarations. The New Computerised Transit System (NCTS) allowed administrations to automate transit processes, reducing the need to file labour-intensive paper documents. The Common Risk Management System (CRMS) and ICS both provided the platforms for national administrations to make available risk-related information electronically. In addition to making such information more systematically and effectively available, those systems reduced the amount of time needed by officials to file official requests with their counterparts in other Member States. While hard to quantify, all of the systems associated with risk management, namely the ICS, CRMS, Surveillance (SURV) and Authorised Economic Operators/Economic Operators' Registration and Identification (AEO / EORI) systems, helped administrations target controls more effectively. The financial data for the IT systems make clear that the running costs are substantial. Data showed that corrective maintenance and support operations accounted for about 35% of the EUR 225 million dedicated to the IT systems during the life of the programme. Moreover, yearly costs for maintenance were also substantial. These expenses were engaged in addition to the development and maintenance costs already funded at national level. Without the programme support, Member States will only be able to maintain the IT systems in the medium-term and soon they would become obsolete.

Furthermore, the networking fostered through the joint actions of the programme was considered crucial. The absence of EU funding for joint customs activities and of the substantial management function currently played by the Commission would imply that Member States would need to take over these activities by themselves. The evidence in the final evaluation study shows that if the programme would not exist, the networks fostered through continuous participation in the joint actions would begin to disappear. In this scenario, the progress towards achieving customs policy objectives would be unlikely. The survey carried out in the final evaluation showed a very high level of agreement of the respondents that the various programme activities provided officials with a 'good opportunity to expand their network of (and contacts with) customs officials in other countries' (94%). 50% of the respondents indicated that, as a result of their participation in these activities, they contacted their counterparts in other Member States several times per year (51%), while 11% of respondents in this group were in such contact several times per month. Contrary to this, 60% of the respondents who did not participated in programme activities contacted their counterparts in other Member States never or almost never. Thus, while the progress already achieved will be maintained in the medium term, its reliance on the programme support is essential. Without a forum for collaboration, customs legislation requiring further harmonisation would have been more difficulty adopted. Implementing such legislation without a programme would require substantially higher costs due to the duplication of efforts. Survey findings in the final evaluation showed that around 90% of respondents agreed that, by fostering cooperation between countries, the joint actions led to results that could not have been achieved otherwise.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Action programme for taxation in the European Union (Fiscalis 2020)**

Lead DG: TAXUD

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Fiscalis 2020 is a multiannual programme of 7 years. It aims to improve the proper functioning of the taxation systems. The programme focuses on supporting the fight against fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning and enhancing the understanding and implementation of Union law by supporting the exchange of information, administrative cooperation activities and enhancing the administrative capacity of participating countries to reduce the administrative burden and the tax compliance costs for tax payers. The data collected in the performance measurement of the programme in 2014 and so far for 2015 shows that the Fiscalis 2020 programme progressed towards obtaining its objectives and towards achieving the expected results of the projects planned in the Annual work programmes of 2014 and 2015. Results measured within the programme's performance measurement framework for 2014 and 2015 indicate that the overall implementation of the programmes is on track, without delays. In 2014, a score of 3,13 was achieved on the extent to which programme activities achieved their expected results across the programme, on a scale from 0 to 4 (fully).

The core outcomes of Fiscalis 2020 programme are the European IT systems which allow the electronic exchange of tax-related information between Member States. Ensuring the business and IT systems' continuity is a major responsibility under the programme since disruptions in the operation of the European Tax IT systems would affect national administrations, citizens and businesses across the entire EU and hamper the functioning of the internal market. All the centralised IT systems, as well as the underlying infrastructure (CCN/CSI) – developed, managed and maintained by the Commission – were available in 2014 as scheduled, with more than 99% of the time meeting the expected targets. In 2015, the same very high availability is maintained.

Collaboration between tax officials is a key sustainable success factor for implementing tax policy in Europe. This collaboration improves the understanding and the implementation of tax law in the area of fight against tax fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning and administrative cooperation. It ensures the exchange of best practices and knowledge and creates the framework for joining efforts when IT solutions are developed. It also enhances the administrative capacity of participating countries. Indeed, the feed-back from participants in joint actions collected under the performance measurement framework shows that the collaboration robustness between programme stakeholders is progressing in the desired direction. In 2014 and 2015, more than 95% of the responding participants declared that the programme provided them with a good opportunity to expand their network of (and contacts with) officials abroad. Additionally, in 2014, 68% of the respondents declared that they have been in contact for work purposes with the officials they met during programme activities after the activities ended. An increase of approximately 5% on this indicator is registered in 2015 according to the monitoring data available in February 2016.

Key achievements

Fight against fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning and administrative cooperation.

At EU level, the fight against tax fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning is materialised by setting-up IT systems and other mechanisms of cooperation. The IT systems allow tax administrations to exchange information by electronic means. The information exchange is enabled by a closed and secure Common Communication Network/Common Systems Interface (CCN/CSI) – one of the main outcomes of the programme. In 2014 and 2015, CCN/CSI had the required high availability and reliability: 2,7 billion messages have been exchanged via the network in 2014 and 3,2 billion messages in 2015. The European Information Systems supported by Fiscalis 2020 interconnect tax authorities and thus facilitate the coexistence of 28 taxation systems in the Union. In 2014 and 2015, they allowed information to be exchanged rapidly and in a common format that can be recognized by all Member States. The VAT Information Exchange System (VIES) enabled an exchange of around 1 billion messages (including VIES-on-the-Web). The forecasting predicts an increase for the next years. In relation with the administrative cooperation activities, in particular in the area of direct taxation, in 2014 first automatic exchanges of information took place on non-financial items (e.g income for employment) - under the Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation (DAC1). The second revision of the Directive (DAC2) provides for the automatic exchange of tax information on financial items as of 2016. The programme financed in 2014 and 2015 the definition of the tool. Taking into account the international context around this initiative (namely, the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act - FATCA and OECD global standard), the developments registered under the programme in this area had a strong international resonance. The third revision of the directive (DAC3) provides for the automatic exchange of information on tax rulings. The implementation of DAC3 and the technical developments will be supported under the programme in 2016. In the area of excise, more than 6,8 million messages were exchanged via EMCS in 2014. This ensures the real time monitoring of movements of duty suspended goods. The high volume of information channelled via CCN/CSI and the other tax related IT systems (e.g. VIES, EMCS) shows that the programme is a solid and robust enabler for the information exchange amongst customs and tax authorities.

The tax officials exchange views and best practices to fight against tax fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning in the joint actions organised under the programme. Accelerated exchange of information between VAT anti-fraud units was supported via Eurofisc. Approximately 3,26 billion EUR of tax amount due was identified through multilateral controls under Fiscalis 2013. This amount is very significant compared with the programme investment (2,41 million actually spent on MLCs under Fiscalis 2013). 75 multilateral controls actions (MLC) have been registered in 2014 (including the ones continued from 2013) and 43 in 2015. Activities under the programme were also organised to secure an effective methodological, financial and organisational set-up for the presences in the administrative offices and participation in administrative enquiries. In 2015, 49 such activities were registered. In the coming years, the Commission will take measures to increase the awareness of national officials of the tools for administrative cooperation with a view to increment these numbers.

Enhanced the uniform and effective application of EU tax law:

Through participating in the joint actions organised under the programme, tax officials exchanged views and practices which allowed for them to acquire a better understanding of EU law and also built a durable informal network. In 2014 and 2015, 100% of the responding participants

assessed these activities, in terms of their relevance, as being useful or very useful. In the coming years, it is intended to maintain a similar high level of relevance perception.

Enhanced administrative capacity:

The use of IT systems, such as the CCN/CSI platform, EMCS, VAT Refund, SEED-on-Europa, VIES-on-the-web and e-forms builds towards the development of an e-administration. They limit the resource-extensive paper-based procedures. For example, tax administrations, during the 2013 final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013, considered that these systems made the detection of irregularities faster, more effective and efficient and deterred the incentives to fraud. In 2014, approximately 740 million consultations took place on VIES-on-the-web and almost 18 million on SEED-on-Europa. For example, due to VIES-on-the-web, economic operators no longer have to use the intermediary national administration, to validate the VAT numbers of their trading partners, directly reducing the lead-time and the administrative burden for the traders and the national administrations. In 2015, 872 million validations took place with the tool, taking generally less than a second each. The final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013 assumed that each of them had to be dealt with by a 5 minutes phone call. Extrapolating this estimate, VIES-on-the-web reduced compliance costs by an estimated EUR 888 million on the side of national administrations and a similar amount for economic operators. Furthermore, the Mini One Stop Shop system has been deployed in 2014 according to legal provisions. This system contributes to reducing the administrative burden on tax administrations and compliance costs for tax payers: for those tax payers active in the telecommunications, broadcasting and electronic services and established within the Union as it allows fulfilling their VAT obligations in a single place of compliance instead of in each country of the economic activity.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In the medium-term, the implementation of the following programme's main outcomes will be pursued to achieve the EU tax policy objectives:
Ensuring business continuity of existing European IT systems and development of new ones. New forms of IT collaboration will be put in place, increasing the number of shared IT activities and reusable components among Member States. This approach should reduce the costs for deploying EU wide tax IT systems, both at EU and national level while responding more agile to European Union tax policy needs.
Enhancing the traditional collaboration between tax officials to ensure high standards of administrative capacity. Under the programme, activities will be put in place to strengthen the operational cooperation through the use of expert teams, which will be pooling expertise to perform tasks in specific domains, in particular for the European Information systems.
 Reinforcing the capacity of tax administrations and development of new skills of their officials by steering the roll-out of a competency framework for tax administrations.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1286/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing an action programme to improve the operation of taxation systems in the European Union for the period 2014-2020 (Fiscalis 2020) and repealing Decision No 1482/2007/EC	2014 - 2020	223,4

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	
Operational appropriations		31,0	31,4	31,8	32,0	32,6	33,0	
Total	30,9	31,1	31,5	31,9	32,1	32,7	33,1	223,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	32,779	102,04 %	24,672	102,87 %	32,585	38,95 %	28,025	25,25 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	32,421	101,96 %	24,314	102,58 %	32,251	37,97 %	27,691	24,40 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Without intense cooperation and coordination between Member States, unfair tax competition and tax shopping would increase, while fraudsters would exploit the lack of cooperation between national authorities. The added value of the Fiscalis programme, including to the protection of the financial interests of Member States of the Union and of taxpayers, has been recognised by the tax administrations of the participating countries. The challenges identified for the next decade cannot be tackled if Member States do not look beyond the borders of their administrative territories or cooperate intensively with their counterparts. The Fiscalis programme, implemented by the Commission in cooperation with the participating countries, offers Member States a Union framework to develop activities through cooperation amongst national tax officials, on the one hand, and

IT cooperation, on the other hand. This set-up is more cost-effective than if each Member State were to set up individual cooperation frameworks on a bilateral or multilateral basis.

The Fiscalis 2020 programme supports the highly secured dedicated communication network allowing the exchange of information in the framework of fight against fraud, both for direct and indirect taxation. The programme as such interconnects national tax administrations in approximately 5 000¹ connection points. This common IT network ensures that every national administration only needs to connect once to this common infrastructure to be able to exchange any kind of information. If such an infrastructure were not available Member States would have to link 27 times to the national systems of each of the other Member States.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to improve the proper functioning of the taxation systems in the internal market by enhancing cooperation between participating countries, their tax authorities and their officials

Indicator 1: ease of paying taxes							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10 MS within the top 50 10 MS between the ranks 51-100 2 MS between the ranks 101-120 5 MS below the rank of 120	13 MS 13 MS 1 MS 1 MS	Improve the ranking of individual Member States	No Member State below the rank of 120				All Member States within the top 100, those Member States which are already in the top 100 in 2010 move to the top 50
	Actual results						
	11 MS within top 50; 12 between 51-100; 2 between the ranks 101-120; 2 below 120	14 MS within top 50; 12 between 51-100; 2 below 120					

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to support the fight against tax fraud, tax evasion and aggressive tax planning and the implementation of Union law in the field of taxation by ensuring exchange of information, by supporting administrative cooperation and, where necessary and appropriate, by enhancing the administrative capacity of participating countries with a view to assisting in reducing the administrative burden on tax authorities and the compliance costs for taxpayers

Indicator 1: the Common Communication Network for the European Information Systems							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
99,94 %	99,9 %	99,9 %	99,9 %	99,9 %	99,9 %	99,9 %	99,9 %
	Actual results						
	99,89%	99,95%					

Indicator 2: the feedback from participating countries on the results of actions under the programme (collaboration robustness)							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Network opportunity (Baseline at the start of the programme is zero)	95 %	80 %			Grow or stable compared with the baseline		80 %
	Actual results						
	95,15%	96,66%					
Lasting networking effect (at least one contact after the end of the programme activity)	68 %	90 %			Grow or stable compared with the baseline		90 %
	Actual results						
	68 %	72,61 %					
Cooperation: Number of face to face	295	295	500	500	500	500	500
	Actual results						

1 Customs and taxation connection points taken together.

meetings: 295	247	632					
Number of on-line groups: 30	increase the annual levels	increase the annual levels			Grow or stable compared with the baseline		increase the annual levels
	Actual results						
	109 (72 for taxation; 37 joint groups between customs and taxation)	126 (105 for taxation; 21 joint groups between customs and taxation)					

*Figures slightly changed and updated in comparison with AAR2014.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of IT Contracts	14 03 01	40	22,3
Number of events organised	14 03 01	500	4,5
Number of training contracts	14 03 01	2	1,3
Number of expert teams projects	14 03 01	1	1,2
Other	14 03 01		2,5
Total			31,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of IT Contracts	F	20	20	40	40	40	40	40
	P	42	41					
Number of events organised	F	295	295	500	500	500	500	500
	P	247	632					
Number of training projects	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	1	2					
Number of expert teams projects	F	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
	P	0	0					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In 2014 and 2015, DG TAXUD has further fine-tuned the management procedures and follow-up for certain types of activities under the programme, namely the methodology of counting for output 'event organized'. One particular type of activity, expert teams, will be rolled-out from 2016 onwards. The figures have been aligned and updated to reflect the current situation.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Fiscalis 2013 programme was a multiannual programme running from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2013. The financial envelope for the implementation of the programme was EUR 156 900 000. The programme's activities were communication and information exchange systems, joint actions (multilateral controls, seminars and project groups, working visits) and training activities. Approximately 75% of the budget was allocated to communication and information exchange systems – hardware, software and network connection development and maintenance - and approximately 25% to joint actions and common training activities. The expenditure for joint actions corresponds to a total of 1 657 events over the Fiscalis 2013 programme period and 23 423 participants. 28 Member States participated in the Fiscalis 2013 programme and 3 candidate or potential candidate countries: Turkey, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Fiscalis 2013 programme was implemented through Annual Work Programmes which were adopted timely by the Commission after the positive opinion expressed by the Fiscalis 2013 Committee. The programme was implemented financially on the basis of grant agreements with the participating countries (for joint actions), and procurements (mostly for communication and information systems and training activities). The overall programme management and efficiency of the programme have been positively appreciated during the final evaluation of the programme. Some recommendations have been formulated by the evaluators to improve the programme's operations and potential from programme management and budgetary point of view:

- Work should be undertaken to raise awareness of (future) Fiscalis programmes, the objectives and the outputs. In particular the link between European IT systems and the funding provided by Fiscalis could be promoted.
- The programme should provide a description of the National Coordinator's role and responsibilities, and participating countries should ensure that National Coordinators have sufficient support and resources to fulfil their role.
- The programme should continue to disseminate information on how the Programme Information and Collaboration Space (PICS) is intended to be used and what functionalities it has.

To address these recommendations, a follow-up plan has been set-up. All recommendations are addressed under the Fiscalis 2020 programme. The main focus is to increase the programme awareness, the number of programme activities and to develop PICS into a knowledge sharing and management system.

Contribution to policy achievements

According to the final evaluation study of the Fiscalis 2013² and Commission Report to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the regions³, in the 2010 Monti Report, the need for exchange of tax information and cooperation between tax administrations was recognised as one of the measures in the taxation area to improve functioning of the internal market. The Commission 2012 Action Plan to strengthen the fight against tax fraud and tax evasion stressed furthermore the need to ensure that the framework for administrative cooperation in the fields of VAT, direct taxation and excise was fully implemented and applied. This fight has since remained a key European priority. The Fiscalis 2013 programme fitted well within this framework by providing the tax administrations with means to effectively exchange information (e.g. through the VIES system, EMCS, standardized tax e-forms, etc.) or pool expertise to cooperate on specific tasks (e.g. through multilateral controls, EUROFISC platform, workshops, seminars and other joint actions). Two key IT systems, VIES and EMCS contributed in particular to this European priority. VIES enabled information on intra-EU supplies to be exchanged between tax administrations with the purpose of VAT control. The reduced timeframe for submitting and transmitting recapitulative statements has accelerated the information exchange. In the excise area, the means to control irregularities in cross border transactions were provided by EMCS system. This system was used by excise administrations to monitor the movements of excisable products. In addition, the standard e-forms exchanged among Member States in the area of VAT and direct taxation assisted tax officials to calculate the correct tax liability. Furthermore, by financing the EUROFISC platform, the programme provided tax administration with an important channel to facilitate cooperation among Member States to combat specific types of fraud and allowed targeted action. The multilateral controls, carried out under the programme, allowed the identification of tax amount due and created a compliance effect amongst taxpayers by realisation that information on their operations and tax obligations is shared among Member States.

The cooperation through the European Information systems also helped Member States to better respect the regulatory deadlines for exchange of information ensuring a significant advantage over the paper/phone based cooperation systems. Indeed, the IT systems developed and operated under the programme contributed to a more uniform and effective implementation of EU tax legislation and also to reduced burden on administrations and tax payers: with regard to EMCS, statistical analysis showed that the average time for discharge of an excise movement was 6, 8 days which is considered by tax administrations very short; an estimated EUR 160 million has been saved at the side of tax administrations and similar for tax payers in compliance costs by using VIES-on-the-web. Finally, the joint actions organised under the programme, allowed Member States to exchange views on interpretation, implementation and enforcement challenges of EU tax law.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The core outputs of Fiscalis 2013 programme were the European Information systems which allowed the electronic exchange of tax-related information between Member States. The information exchange was supported by the Common Communication Network/Common Systems Interface (CCN/CSI). The CCN/CSI network allowed rapid, secure information exchange between Member State tax administrations. It interconnected national customs and tax administrations in approximately 5 000 connection points. This common IT network ensured that every national administration only needs to connect once to the common infrastructure to be able to exchange information with any of the Member States. If such an infrastructure were not available a Member State would have to link 27 times to the national systems of each of the other Member States.

Evidence from the case studies in the final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013 showed that auditors considered the information from VIES as an important tool to combat VAT fraud and could not see any alternative outside of the Fiscalis Programmes to provide a similar service. Towards the end of Fiscalis 2013, tax administrations used VIES to exchange more than 500 million messages per year related to cross border transactions made by traders within the EU.

The combined evidence of the final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013, records of 2014 and 2015 as well as the forecasts for the next years in terms of usage of European Information Systems, show that consequences of ceasing to fund European Information systems would likely include an overall reduction in Member States ability to combat fraud and tax evasion and a reduced effectiveness within national administrations – in particular in relation to collaboration with other Member States to implement EU tax legislation. This would probably lead to loss of tax revenues, distorting competition and ultimately would have a detrimental effect on the functioning of the internal market.

The value of the human networks between tax officials created by Fiscalis 2013 was repeatedly highlighted in the final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013 as one of the most important effects of the programme. Although there was little evidence to suggest the development of a “common administrative culture”, the final evaluation of Fiscalis 2013 found that contacts during the joint actions increased the willingness to cooperate across Member States and contributed towards a “common approach” related to tax fraud. The case studies in the final evaluation indicated that there was no alternative to Fiscalis 2013 when it came to providing joint actions which allowed Member States to share opinions and experiences. 93% of the national coordinators' assessed in a survey that if Fiscalis had not existed, the overall level of interaction and cooperation with other Member States' tax/customs administrations would be either lower or significantly lower.

² http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/common/publications/studies/fiscalis2013_final_evaluation.pdf

³ COM(2014)745, Brussels, 18.12.2014

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs

Programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III)

Lead DG: OLAF

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The Hercule III Programme is implemented on the basis of annual work programmes (Article 11 of Regulation 250/2014). The entry into force of the Programme in March 2014 led to the adoption of the work programme¹ in May 2014. For 2015, the annual work programme² was adopted on 8 April 2015. The implementation of the annual work programmes did not generate major issues. However, the shortage of sufficient payment appropriations in 2014 and 2015 led to the postponement of the signature of several grant agreements, which didn't had impact on the achievement of the objectives of the Programme. This issue is addressed under the 2016 budget as sufficient payment appropriations have been made available for outstanding and new commitments. In 2014, the Commission received 128 applications under three Calls for Proposals for activities in support of the protection of the Union's financial interests. The calls cover two of the three sectors of activities of the programme (Technical assistance and training activities). The Commission awarded 41 grants to national and regional authorities as well as research institutes and NGO's for the purchase of technical equipment or for the organisation of training events, conferences and seminars. In 2015, the Commission introduced minimum thresholds for the budget of an application. The Commission received 141 applications under three Calls for Proposals and awarded 38 grants.

Key achievements

Few actions funded under the new Programme have come to an end: it is therefore not yet possible to report on a large amount of tangible results. However, the mandatory surveys that the beneficiaries of the Programme are due to administer to the participants in order to assess the relevance of the conference, seminar or training and to measure their satisfaction levels reveal that a very large majority of users (more than 90%) express a satisfactory or very satisfactory opinion on the event. The results of the surveys are transmitted in the final report of the event and show that the networking opportunities are in particular highly valued and that the participants perceive that the training event increased their skills. The beneficiaries of grants for the purchase of technical equipment have to report, only one year after the closing date of the grant, on the contribution made through the equipment to the protection of the Union's financial interests. First results are expected at the end of 2016.

Evaluations/studies conducted

An independent mid-term evaluation shall be carried in support of a report to be transmitted by the Commission to the European Parliament and to the Council by 31 December 2017. Preparatory activities for this evaluation have already started in 2016.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The Programme is implemented on the basis of annual work programmes (Article 11 of Regulation 250/2014). The annual work programme³ for 2016 was adopted on 17 February 2016 and provides for the organisation of three Calls for Proposals for technical support to national and regional authorities tasked with the protection of the Union's financial interests as well as the support or the organisation of training and conferences.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 establishing a programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III programme) and repealing Decision No 804/2004/EC	2014 - 2020	104,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		14,1	14,5	15,0	15,3	15,9	16,4	
Total	13,7	14,1	14,5	15,0	15,3	15,9	16,4	104,9

1 Financing Decision 2014, C(2014)3391 final of 26 May 2014.

2 Financing Decision 2015, C(2015)2234 final of 8 April 2015.

3 Financing Decision 2016, C(2016)868 final of 17 February 2016.

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	14,067	100,00 %	9,376	92,25 %	14,542	0,99 %	20,112	19,31 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	14,067	100,00 %	9,376	92,25 %	14,542	0,99 %	20,112	19,31 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The Programme shall contribute to:

- developing the activities at Union level and the Member States' level to counter fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union, including the fight against cigarette smuggling and counterfeiting;
- an increased transnational cooperation and coordination at Union level, between Member States' authorities, the Commission and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), and in particular to the effectiveness and efficiency of the cross-border operations;
- an effective prevention of fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union, by offering joint specialised training for staff of national and regional administrations, and to other stakeholders.

The programme creates in particular savings deriving from the collective procurement of specialised equipment and databases to be used by the stakeholders and those derived from the specialised training.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator 1⁴ of Specific Objective 1 is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements)

General objectives

General Objective 1: To protect the financial interest of the Union thus enhancing the competitiveness of the Union's economy and ensuring the protection of the taxpayers' money

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To prevent and combat fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the Union's financial interest

Indicator 2: The number and type of trainings activities funded under the Hercule III programme, including the amount of specialised training, and the satisfaction rate as expressed by the participants

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 1 specialised training)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)	25 (including 2 specialised trainings)
60% Satisfaction rate	65% satisfaction rate	67% satisfaction rate	69% satisfaction rate	70% satisfaction rate	72% satisfaction rate	74% satisfaction rate	75% satisfaction rate
	Actual results						
	>90%	>90%					

This indicator has been elaborated for OLAF's Annual Management Plan 2014 in the light of the operational objectives in the Hercule III Regulation.

4 The information for this indicator will only become available once the grant beneficiaries will start submitting their final implementation report, one year after the closing date of the action for which the grant was awarded. As the first grants awarded under the Hercule III programme have only ended by the beginning of 2016, this information will only start becoming available by the beginning of 2017.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Technical Assistance (incl. IT support, at least 70% of the budget)	24 02 01	20	11,0
2. Training and Conferences (incl. studies, maximum 25 of the budget)	24 02 01	19	4,0
3. Other actions (maximum 5% of the budget) ⁵	24 02 01	0	0
Total		39	15,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Technical Assistance (incl. IT support)	F	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	P	21	18					
2. Training and Conferences (incl. studies)	F	15	15	30 ⁶	30	30	30	30
	P	29	30 ⁷					
3. Other actions ⁸	F		0					
	P		1					

The Hercule III Regulation provides for three types of action: Technical Assistance (at least 70 % of the budget), Training (max: 25 % of the budget) and Other Actions (max: 5 % of the budget).

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The previous Hercule II Programme (2007-2013) had a budget of almost EUR 100 million and enabled support to more than 500 different actions in three sectors of activities (technical assistance, training & conferences and IT-support) during this period. The support was provided to the beneficiaries identified in the Hercule II Decision⁹: national and regional authorities tasked with the protection of the Union's financial interests as well as NGO's or Universities. It provided grants to beneficiaries in the Member States for the purchase of technical equipment, such as x-rays scanners, Automated Number Plate Recognition Systems (ANPRS) or investigation support hardware and software. Moreover, financial support was given for conferences and seminars aimed at exchanging information on best practices in relation to the protection of the Union's financial interests and the fight against fraud. In addition, the Commission concluded 10 contracts for an amount of EUR 4 million for the organisation of digital forensic training sessions in order to strengthen the operational and investigative capacity of law enforcement staff in the Member States and in third countries to retrieve evidence in a secured and lawful manner from computers or smartphones. More than 1 100 persons participated in these training sessions. The feed-back obtained from the participants in the surveys confirmed that the acquired skills and competences were useful and necessary for carrying out operations in support of investigations in relation to the protection of the Union's financial interests.

Contribution to policy achievements

The evaluation¹⁰ of the Hercule II Programme showed that it achieved its objectives and that the Programme had the intended impact at national level: the Programme's support led to better transnational and multidisciplinary cooperation between authorities in their activities to protect the Union's financial interests. The Programme also contributed to strengthening the operational and investigative capacity of its main beneficiaries, such as police forces and customs. The evaluation concluded that these actions could not have been fully achieved without the financial support of the EU. Moreover, the activities funded by the Programme enabled the creation of networks that allow the exchange of best practices between experts, such as prosecutors, academics or technical experts.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The Programme's support enabled the purchase of equipment by its beneficiaries, such as x-rays scanners which enabled customs to detect smuggled and counterfeited goods, in particular cigarettes and tobacco. The seizures represented substantial amounts of evaded custom duties, excises and VAT and eventually led to considerable savings to the Union's and to national budgets. Financial support was also provided for the purchase and training of sniffer dogs or equipment to monitor communications and movements of persons suspected of involvement in activities detrimental to the Union's financial interests. This support not only led to more and better evidence collected within the framework of investigations, but also contributed to the prevention of irregularities and frauds perpetrated against the Union's financial interests. A quantification of the amounts of detected and prevented losses is however difficult to provide, as its systematic reporting would represent a substantial additional burden for the beneficiaries.

5 Regulation 250/2014 on the Hercule III Programme identifies the three types of actions listed above. The third type of actions ("other") contains activities that are not foreseen under the previous ones, but that might nevertheless be considered necessary to achieve the Programme's objectives. In 2015, this category was used to cover the costs of a survey amongst EU citizens on their attitudes towards illicit cigarettes.

6 The number of foreseen outputs has been increased from 15 to 30 and now includes all contracts and grants concluded for conferences, training and studies.

7 See footnote 7, supra.

8 See footnote 6, supra.

9 Decision 804/2004/EC, as amended by Decision 878/2007/EC establishing a Community action plan to promote activities in the field of the protection of the Community's financial interests (Hercule II programme), OJ L 193 of 25 July 2007.

10 COM(2015)221 final of 27 May 2015.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting (Pericles 2020)**

Lead DG: ECFIN

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The annual budget for the implementation of the 'Pericles 2020' programme for the year 2014, Financing Decision C(2014) 3427 final of 28 May 2014, was set at EUR 924 200 and a total of EUR 873 313.93 was committed in 2014. As such, 94,5% of the budget was committed. In 2014, the programme funded 10 projects; of these, 6 originated from competent authorities and 4 were Commission initiatives. Among the funded applications 3 were for conferences, 3 for trainings, 2 staff exchanges and 2 studies. An estimated number of 662 experts participated in Pericles actions for which commitments were made in 2014. The implementation of the programme in 2014 resulted in the full realisation of its objectives. The annual budget for the implementation of the 'Pericles 2020' Programme 2015 - Call for Proposals reference 2015 ECFIN 007/R6 was set at EUR 1.024.800. Under the call for proposals 2015, two deadlines for applications were set. 94.4%, a total of EUR 967 739.33 of the overall budget was committed in 2015. In 2015, the programme funded 12 projects; 9 originated from the competent authorities of euro area Member States, while 3 were initiatives of the Commission. Of the applications approved, eight are for seminar/conferences and four are staff exchanges. 2 actions were implemented in 2015, while 7 actions will be implemented in 2016. A total of 480 participants are foreseen to participate.

It may be noted that a majority of the approved actions for Pericles 2015 will be implemented in 2016. This is largely due to the late adoption of the Financing Decision and Annual Work Programme (17 April 2015), which limited the timeframe for the MS to apply under the first deadline for applications of 1 June. Therefore, most competent authorities opted to apply for the second deadline of 14 September. The late adoption of the Work Programme may be attributed to the transfer of the Protection of the Euro unit from OLAF to ECFIN in January 2015. Furthermore the late adoption of the extension of the Pericles Decision to non-participating countries affected the ability of certain Member States applying for funds in 2016. Nonetheless, these complications had no impact on the implementation of the programme or the objectives as defined in the 2015 work programme, which were fully realised.

Key achievements

The latest data for the defined programme indicators is as follows: 899.000 counterfeit euro banknotes and 146.889 counterfeit euro coins detected (2015), 37 illegal workshops (mints and printshops) dismantled (2014), and 7946 individuals arrested (2014). Further details are provided in the programme indicators Annex. However, these indicators, while linked to the protection of the euro are not directly linked to the programme implementation.

An estimated number of 662 experts participated in Pericles actions in 2014. In terms of origin, participants came from 57 countries. Participants were members of the police force, judiciary, national central banks as well as national mints and national ministries of finance. The majority of trainees (56%) were European participants: 33% come from the European Union Member States, while non-EU countries in Europe represents the second largest group at 23%; 18% of trainees were from Latin America (mainly Colombia and Chile), and 12% come from the Middle East and North Africa.

The number of participants taking part in the actions committed and/or carried out throughout the year 2015 within the Pericles 2020 Programme amounted to a total of 690. The types of events organised under the umbrella of Pericles include trainings, workshops, staff exchanges and seminar/conferences. The background of the participants was quite diverse including members of the police force, judiciary, national central banks as well as national mints and national ministries of finance. In terms of nationality Pericles 2020 managed to cover a great spectrum of countries including all 28 Member States and more than 35 non EU nationalities.

Exemplifying international cooperation, the Commission action "The International Euro-Conference" in Frankfurt organised co-jointly by the ECB, Europol and the European Commission in 2015, assembled more than 170 experts, mainly representatives from law enforcement, central banks, mints and judicial from over 40 nationalities, laid the basis for increased multidisciplinary cooperation amidst European Institutions, Member States and third countries.

Cooperation with China to protect the euro against dangerous counterfeits produced by Chinese criminality clearly demonstrates the EU added value of the Pericles programme and points to synergies created between the Commission and MS initiatives. French police authorities organised a focused event involving specialised officials from China, France, Italy and Spain in January 2016 to discuss the protection of the euro and the need to put in place law enforcement techniques and judicial protection in order to enhance cooperation with European partners. To reinforce ties and to follow-up on the gains made, ECFIN foresees a workshop "Pericles EU-China Workshop on the protection of currencies". This action has the specific goal to establish a platform of cooperation on the protection of the euro between relevant European Institutions, European MS particularly affected by counterfeiting and Chinese authorities.

The Pericles programme highlights regional cooperation, one of the success stories is illustrated by the train the trainer programme conducted by Spanish national authorities on a yearly basis since 2003. The most recent event was attended by 90 participants, in Lima, Peru on 24 - 27 November 2015. Its aim was to consolidate the technical and operational methods in place in the Latin American countries, to encourage the establishment of national central offices and of dedicated police forces to the combat of currency fraud, to increase the ability of professionals in the identification of genuine notes and the identification of security features, and to maintain an efficient network of experts in Latin America. This "Train the Trainer" event has been a major key to awareness raising about the protection of the euro in Latin America. Police activities show that Peruvian and Colombian criminality continues to be a major threat for the euro and the US dollar. Staff trained in Pericles events took part in successful investigations including high seizure of counterfeit euros and dismantling illegal printshops in Colombia and Peru. Finally, the intervention of the Pericles programme ensures that the awareness about euro security features and operations complement the efforts of the US Secret Service for US dollar counterfeiting.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The Report to the EP and the Council concerning the implementation and the results of the Pericles programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting in 2014 (COM (2015) 507 final) included the following assessment: The Programme shows a high degree of consistency and complementarity with other relevant programmes and actions at Union level because it is dedicated exclusively to and focuses on preventing and fighting a specific form of organised crime, namely euro counterfeiting. It is therefore complementary and consistent with OLAF's Hercule III Programme¹ which protects the financial interests of the Union, and it shows a high degree of complementarity with, inter alia, DG HOME's International Security Fund², which covers the prevention of crime in general. Its implementation in 2014 demonstrates a positive trend towards an increasing differentiation of the professional backgrounds of participants and the Programme has succeeded in maintaining its strong regional cooperation in 2014. Since its inception, Pericles consolidated its regional approach by implementing actions involving particularly sensitive regions of the world. Specific focus areas in 2014 were Latin America, the South East of Europe and the Mediterranean region. Furthermore, the 2014 Pericles commitments reflect a full diversification of the type of actions, distributed between studies, seminars, staff exchanges and technical trainings. Thus the "Pericles 2020" programme continues to be an important and effective tool in the fight against counterfeiting.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

2016 will feature the implementation of 7 projects originating from the competent authorities of euro area Member States and 3 Commission actions, all financed under the 2015 budget (967 739.33 euro in total commitments). The programme highlights the Member State endeavours to reach and educate officials not only in the EU but also in Latin America, China, North Africa, the Balkan Area, Turkey and Eastern Europe. From the projects awarded funding in the "Pericles 2020" Call for Proposals 2015, it is expected that approximately 600 persons will participate in 2016 Pericles actions. Establishing and maintaining contact to discuss issues of euro protection with law enforcement, bank representatives and judiciary officials will contribute to the overall stability of the currency, to further closures of workshops, illegal print shops and mints and to additional arrests of criminals as well as to important seizures of counterfeit euros before entering into circulation.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 331/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting (the 'Pericles 2020' programme) and repealing Council Decisions 2001/923/EC, 2001/924/EC, 2006/75/EC, 2006/76/EC, 2006/849/EC and 2006/850/EC	2014 - 2020	7,3

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	
Total	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	7,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1,025	94,43 %	0,781	94,88 %	1,038	0,00 %	0,992	0,00 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1,025	94,43 %	0,781	94,88 %	1,038	0,00 %	0,992	0,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Programme shall actively encourage and entail an increase in transnational cooperation for the protection of the euro inside and outside the Union and with the Union's trading partners, and with attention also being paid to those Member States or third countries that have the highest rates of euro counterfeiting, as shown by the relevant reports issued by the competent authorities; this cooperation shall contribute to the greater effectiveness of these operations through the sharing of best practice, common standards and joint specialised training.

1 Regulation (EU) No 250/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 establishing a programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III programme) and repealing Decision No 804/2004/EC. OJ L 84, 20.3.2014
 2 Regulation (EU) No 513/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, as part of the Internal Security Fund, the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management and repealing Council Decision 2007/125/JHA. OJ L 150, 20.5.2014

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

Its objective is to prevent and combat counterfeiting and related fraud thus enhancing the competitiveness of the Union's economy and securing the sustainability of public finances.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: To prevent and combat counterfeiting and related fraud thus enhancing the competitiveness of the Union's economy and securing the sustainability of public finances

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To protect the euro banknotes and coins against counterfeiting and related fraud, by supporting and supplementing the measures undertaken by the Member States and assisting the competent national and Union authorities in their efforts to develop between themselves and with the European Commission a close and regular cooperation and an exchange of best practices, also where appropriate, including third countries and international organisations

Indicator 1: Number of counterfeits detected

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
606 000 notes 157 000 coins				+/- 5% compared to 2011			Keep counterfeits under control in an average +/- 5% compared to 2011
	Actual results						
	838 000 banknotes 192 195 coins	899.000 banknotes 146.889 counterfeit coins detected					

Indicator 2: Number of illegal workshops dismantled

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
45				3% increase compared to 2011			5% Increase compared to 2011
	Actual results						
	37						

Indicator 3: Number of individuals arrested

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
6 858 arrests/charged				3% increase compared to 2011			5% increase compared to 2011
	Actual results						
	7946 arrests/charges (based on available date 2014)						

Indicator 4: Number of penalties imposed

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Data unavailable due to lack of reporting mechanisms in MS				3% increase compared to 2011			5% increase compared to 2011
	Actual results						
	Data unavailable due to lack of reporting mechanisms in MS	Data unavailable due to lack of reporting mechanisms in MS					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Pericles grant programme: Seminars	01 02 04	5	0,500 000
2. Pericles grant programme: Staff Exchanges	01 02 04	3	0,175 000
3. Pericles grant programme: Studies	01 02 04		
4. Pericles grant programme: Purchase of equipment	01 02 04	1	0,025 000
5. Procurement: Seminars	01 02 04	3	0,347 500
6. Procurement: Staff Exchanges	01 02 04		
7. Procurement: Studies	01 02 04		
Total			1,047500

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Pericles grant programme: Seminars	F	3	4	5	5	6	6	6
	P	2	6					
2. Pericles grant programme: Staff Exchanges	F	3	5	2	3	6	6	5
	P	2	3					
3. Pericles grant programme: Studies	F	1		1				1
	P	2						
4. Pericles grant programme: Purchase of equipment	F	0	1	1	1	1		
	P	0						
5. Procurement: Seminars	F	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
	P	4	2					
6. Procurement: Staff Exchanges	F							
	P		1					
7. Procurement: Studies	F						1	1
	P							

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

The implementation of the Pericles programme 2006-2013 has been summarised and presented to the European Parliament and Council in the Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning the implementation and the results of the Pericles Programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting 2006-2013 COM(2014) 550 final of 5.9.2014.

Based on the reference amount of EUR 6.9 million for the period 2007-2013, the annual appropriations authorised under the Pericles programme were EUR 1 million per year with the exception of 2010 (EUR 0.9 million), a total of EUR 6 616 756 was committed, 95.8% of the budget. Attesting to the demand for funding from Member States, for three consecutive years (2009-2010-2011) OLAF had to recommit budget that was de-committed during the same year.

The main challenge to implementation was the co-financing rate of 70% which prevented applications from some partners. In the follow-up programme, Pericles 2020, a higher co-financing rate of 75% (up to 90% in certain cases) was adopted.

Contribution to policy achievements

An evaluation of the Pericles Programme was carried out by the Internal Audit Capability and Evaluation function of OLAF in 2013, it was presented in the Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the evaluation of the Programme for exchange, assistance and training for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting ('Pericles' Programme), COM(2013) 588 final of 14.8.2013.

1. Achievement of the programme's general objectives:

The overall objective of the programme was to protect the euro against counterfeiting, with particular attention to transnational and multidisciplinary aspects and promoting convergence among EU MS. In the period 2007-2013 Pericles funded 111 projects; of these projects 63 originated from the competent authorities of Member States, while 38 were initiatives of the Commission. An overall number of 3 727 experts participated in Pericles events from 83 countries. In the period 2007-2013 the number of counterfeit euro banknotes detected in circulation amounted to 4 645 000 while 1 283 951 counterfeit euro coins were detected. Law enforcement data during this period is unavailable.

As noted in the Executive Summary of the Evaluation of the Pericles programme of June 2013³, the programme is the only specific programme at European level which finances activities on euro protection. The combination of a European/international dimension of the programme, together with a multidisciplinary dimension, represented a clear added value of the programme compared to other activities carried out at MS and European level. Briefly this is accomplished through:

³ Staff Working Document SWD (2013) 304 final, p. 4-6, accompanying the Communication to the EP and Council on the evaluation of the Pericles programme COM(2013) 588 final.

- Providing technical and operational training, networking, dissemination and exchange activities to the staff of relevant competent authorities in MS and third countries;⁴
- Focusing on the relevant target groups (police, banks, judiciary);
- Addressing threats posed by criminal groups involved in the production and/or distribution of counterfeit euro by reinforcing cooperation among MS and with Europol, highlighting exchange of best practices, technical-tactical trainings and successful operational modalities;
- Facilitating cooperation, improving capacity and promoting convergence among the competent authorities in EU and third countries, through the creation of regional cooperation strategies incorporating specialised tactical trainings and staff exchanges.
- Implementing activities by a competent authority in one MS has spill over affects to competent authorities in the same or other MS. The annual "Euro Southeast conference " organised by Germany created a dynamic that was felt throughout the Southeast Europe giving way to improved cooperation and reinforced structures in Romania, Croatia, and other Balkan countries.

Data available from law enforcement activity in 2014 reveal the results of anti-counterfeiting activities in previous years: 7946 individuals were arrested and charged with the crime of counterfeiting and 37 illegal workshops were dismantled.

2: Achievements of the programme's specific objectives:

The specific objectives of the Pericles programme (2007-2013) were: providing high level training, encouraging cooperation, and promoting exchanges of information, experiences and good practices of staff concerned in the EU and third countries. The target groups for the programme were police forces, intelligence personnel, representatives of national central banks and other financial intermediaries, mints, judicial officers, commercial banks and other relevant private sector organisations.

Summarised in the evaluation, the programme was highly effective in contributing to the achievement of its specific objectives. National competent authorities attest to the results achieved including: satisfactory cooperation among competent authorities in the EU and with third countries and improved capacity of competent authorities in the EU and third countries. The establishment of regional cooperation during the period 2007-2013 in Latin America, the Mediterranean area and Southeast Europe attest to the development and reinforcement of collaboration, networking and information sharing among the authorities. Whereas national structures in general existed in the regions, their structures, working methods, sharing of information and analytical capacities have been improved through various Pericles activities including technical trainings and staff exchanges. Larger seminars and conferences underpin the networking of the specialised professionals from police, central banks and judiciary. Furthermore, the programme has contributed to successful cross-border operations most notably in Colombia where law enforcement officials trained by Pericles participated in operations supported by the Spanish police and Europol in counterfeit euro seizures. Initiatives in Turkey by the Commission in 2009 in Ankara, "Protection of the euro: European and national perspectives" and by Italy in Istanbul in 2011 "A Community Strategy for the protection of the euro in the Mediterranean area" aimed to underpin the development of relevant legal instruments on euro protection. The regional cooperation begun in Southeast Europe enabled Croatia to now assist in the promotion of national structures in Serbia, Montenegro, FYROM and Albania. Equally, reinforcement of the national structures and communication methods were supported by Pericles at the time of the admission of Estonia and Latvia into the euro area through specialised staff exchanges. The evaluation further noted that the intangible effects deriving from networking, motivation of officials and facilitating mutual trust among officials of competent authorities are important contributions of the programme.

Moreover the report notes that the activities financed by the programme have had a clear transnational and multidisciplinary dimension. The programme has also contributed to the promotion of convergence among the MS on euro protection, mainly through high level training and seminars. In 2009 the French authorities brought together leaders in the protection of the euro from: France, Germany, Italy and Spain, those MSs most affected by counterfeiting, as well as representatives from the Mediterranean region, with a view to stemming the production and distribution euro counterfeiting in the area. It was the first event dedicated to the region and led to a series of seminar/workshops taken up by Italian authorities. As the regional cooperation has developed, the intervention has changed to include staff exchanges, has expanded the diversity of participants to the banking and judicial sectors and to now include theme dedicated workshops during the seminar events. The programme has also contributed by facilitating the exchange of information and best practices improving the understanding of the various situations in the MS, and the consequences of different levels of protection resulting from different criminal law systems. Overall, the complementarity and coherence of the programme activities with other existing measures in MS, and at European level, are satisfactory.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Throughout the implementation of the Pericles programme (2007-2013), the strategy aimed to build upon the events of the previous years. The flexibility of the programme allowed the Commission to implement actions complementary to MS initiatives enabling the intervention to be targeted effectively and efficiently. For example, as a result of the Euro Southeast regional cooperation, the development of collaboration with Croatian authorities illustrates the year-on-year strategy. In 2008, the Commission financed a seminar as its first effort to network in the country. Successive efforts show the efficiency of the programme, in 2010 a technical tactical training was financed in Croatia and in 2012 Croatia was the site of the Euro Southeast conference, organised by German authority BLKA. By 2013, the Croatian National Bank hosted the first Balkan network seminar which has since been replicated. Efforts by the Commission and Member States show a progression of efforts addressing security features, investigative methods and cooperation with neighbouring countries. In the region, Romania, Bulgaria, FyROM, Montenegro and Serbia were also the focus of Pericles events stemming from the Euro Southeast initiative.

During the period 2007-2013 the Member States implementing the programme expanded to include Hungary, Romania, Poland Estonia and Latvia. The expanded diversity of the programme in terms of Member State implementation demonstrates the further reach and effectiveness of the programme.

According to the Evaluation of the Pericles programme of 2013⁵:

According to reports from the EC and Europol and interviews with competent authorities in the MS, Europol and Eurojust, criminal groups involved in euro counterfeiting often operate at a European and international level: the Western Balkans, Mediterranean countries and Eastern Europe, as well as the Latin America region. This situation entails a risk for the euro, not only because of the export of counterfeit euro into the EU, but also because the distribution of counterfeit euros in third countries undermines the confidence in the euro as an international currency.

4 Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council concerning the implementation and the results of the Pericles Programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting 2006-2013 COM(2014) 550 final of 5.9.2014 Annex II – Breakdown of type of activity financed 2006-2013: Conferences – 10; Seminar (CTW) – 22; Training/Workshops – 41; Staff exchanges – 30; Studies/Teaching resources – 7; Other – 3.

5 Staff Working Document SWD (2013) 304 final, accompanying the Communication to the EP and Council on the evaluation of the Pericles programme COM(2013) 588 final.

Countering threats from criminal groups from third countries on the production and/or distribution of counterfeit euro requires the cooperation between the MS and the third countries affected by euro counterfeiting. Similarly, it requires that the relevant authorities in the third countries involved have access to technical and operational training on the detection of counterfeit euro as well as on investigative techniques, supporting awareness raising among the relevant authorities in third countries (namely police, judicial authorities and central banks).

EU Added Value:

Overall, the programme has been highly effective in contributing to the achievement of its specific objectives. According to the Evaluation of the Pericles programme of 2013⁶: "Overall, the programme's activities and outputs are delivered at a reasonable cost and correspond to the priorities and needs identified, although there is some potential to improve efficiency."

The Pericles programme is the only programme at European level specifically addressing euro protection. Technical and operational training, networking and awareness raising activities are the main activities financed by the programme in third countries. The benefits of this support in terms of increased protection of the euro clearly provide a European added value which goes beyond the interest of individual MS.

The European added value, relevance and effectiveness, of the programme have been confirmed by the replies to the questionnaire sent to the competent authorities in the EU MS, the ECB and Europol. For the evaluation exercise, 74% (23 respondents) of the MS national competent authorities which expressed their opinion (31 respondents) considered as high or very high the European added value of the programme and 23% (7 respondents) as positive/fair. 1 competent authority considered the European added value as insufficient and 3 authorities did not express an opinion.

The added value of the programme as compared to activities undertaken by the MS stems therefore mainly from its transnational dimension and its ability to facilitate synergies: (a) cooperation between the MS, and (b) cooperation between the MS and third countries.

The multidisciplinary dimension and focus on activities at European level not financed by other existing sources attest to its effectiveness. Several national competent authorities interviewed have stressed that the program activities provide a clear added value in terms of creating synergies by enhancing cross-border cooperation (as compared to other existing tools) by facilitating direct bilateral contacts and promoting a climate of mutual trust between the staff of the competent authorities in the MS and between the staff in the MS and third countries.

The complementarity/synergies between the activities supported by the Commission and those supported by MS is shown to be an important strength of the programme. For the period 2007-2013, approximately 70-75% the budget was implemented by the Member State initiatives and 25-30% by Commission/OLAF. The implementation of activities by MS allows competent national authorities to identify and address new threats and emerging needs, while ensuring the management of the programme at the European level. This also allows the programme to benefit from the strengths of the different MS in their relations with third countries. At the same time, the implementation by the Commission provides flexibility to rapidly define and implement activities and to complement the activities implemented by MS. This has been the intervention logic used in developing the regional cooperation strategies for Latin America, the Mediterranean area and South Eastern/Balkan region. Outreach has generally followed the pattern of a seminar conference allowing for awareness raising and networking, followed by participation in staff exchanges and technical-tactical trainings. These are then followed up, as is viewed necessary by MS or the Commission, by regional conferences to maintain the dynamic of investigation and creation of a preventive law enforcement framework.

6 Staff Working Document SWD (2013) 304 final, p. 5, accompanying the Communication to the EP and Council on the evaluation of the Pericles programme COM(2013) 0588 final.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS)**

Lead DG: OLAF

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The work programmes for the implementation of Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS) for 2014 and 2015 have been mostly executed as foreseen but some delays have been encountered:

- The development of an interface between DG TAXUD's COPIS (anti-Counterfeit and Piracy System) and AFIS, which was foreseen for 2014, has been delayed due to the late go-live of COPIS and the need for a following stabilisation phase for this system.
- The late adoption of the amendments to Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97, which was expected for the beginning of 2015, led to a delay in the implementation of the changes arising from these modifications, notably the changes to the Customs Information System (CIS, an AFIS application), the extension of the A-TIS (Anti-Fraud Transit Information System, an AFIS application) and the development of an import, export and transit directory as well as a Container Status Message (CSM) directory.

These delays encountered in the implementation of the work programmes affect specific objective 1 of the programme, to support Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters through the provision of secure information exchange tools for Joint Customs Operations (JCOs) and specific Customs anti-fraud information exchange modules and databases such as the CIS, namely the efficiency of the CIS and the availability of new databases.

Key achievements

The performance indicators of the programme for 2015 have been achieved or even overachieved:

- For indicator 1, the number of active customs fraud cases for which information is available in the Mutual Assistance databases, the milestone of 12 000 cases has been achieved.
- As seven JCOs have been supported in 2015, the milestone for performance indicator 2 has been overachieved.
- Regulation (EU) 2015/1525 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 entered into force on 8 October 2015. Hence, the milestone of performance indicator 3 has been met.

However the aforementioned delays encountered in the implementation of the work programmes for 2014 and 2015 affect the future milestones of performance indicator 1 and 3 and the target for performance indicator 1:

- The delays in the development of an interface to COPIS, caused by to the late go-live of COPIS and the need for a following stabilisation phase, and in the implementation of the changes to the CIS, caused by the late adoption of the amendments to the Regulation, will lead to a delay in achieving the milestones and targets for performance indicator 1, the number of active customs fraud cases for which information is available in the Mutual Assistance database. The milestone planned for 2017 of 20 000 cases will be only achieved with more than one year delay in 2019 and the milestone for 2017 has to be reduced to 17 000 cases. The target for 2020 has to be reduced to 24 000 cases.
- The delay in the extension of A-TIS, caused by the late adoption of the amendments to the Regulation, will lead to a delay in achieving the milestone planned for 2016 for performance indicator 3, the coverage of A-TIS. The milestone of 100% of the transit declarations covered by A-TIS will be only achieved with one year delay in 2017.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

OLAF is in the process of defining the requirements and architecture for an interface between DG TAXUD's COPIS (anti-Counterfeit and Piracy System) and AFIS. The development of this interface will start in the second half of 2016 and it is expected that it will go live in the second half of 2017.

The Implementing Acts for the CIS and the CSM directory have been adopted in March 2016. The implementation of the changes to the CIS, arising from the modifications to Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97, will be starting in 2016 and continuing in 2016. The development of the new CSM directory commenced in 2015.

The first release, implementing the basic functionality defined in the amendments to Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97, will go live in September 2016. The development of a second release of the CSM directory, providing additional features, is planned for end of 2016 and 2017 and expected to go live in 2017.

The extension of the A-TIS and the development of an import, export and transit directory have been started. The import, export and transit data in scope of this directory will be replicated from sources operated by DG TAXUD. The extension of the A-TIS and a first version of the import, export and transit directory are planned to go-live in September 2016. The development of a second release, covering additional data, is planned for end of 2016 and 2017 and expected to go live in 2017.

The new version of the Irregularities Management System (IMS), IMS5, which will replace IMS4, will go live in April 2016.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (EC) No 515/97 amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 766/2008, Regulation on mutual assistance between the administrative authorities of the Member States and cooperation between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs and agricultural matters Council Decision 2009/917/JHA, Decision on the use of information technology for customs purposes	2014 - 2020	51,3

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		6,9	6,6	7,2	7,7	7,2	7,5	
Total	6,4	6,9	6,6	7,2	7,7	7,2	7,5	49,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	6,923	98,28 %	5,575	96,62 %	6,629	30,13 %	6,688	22,00 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	6,923	98,28 %	5,575	96,62 %	6,629	30,13 %	6,688	22,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The need for EU involvement in the context of mutual administrative assistance and customs co-operation was already recognised by the European legislator with the adoption of Regulation 515/97. By the very nature of customs fraud, occurring by definition among at least two countries there is a continuing necessity for centralised action at the EU level. Effective sharing of information and wide-scale fight against breach of customs legislation cannot be conducted only by national customs authorities at a reasonable cost. Systemic collection of the data required to analyse customs risks which pose a threat to the EU and its Member States would constitute a disproportionate effort for 28 individual Member States and can be achieved more effectively and efficiently by action at the EU level.

The need for enhancement of the functioning of customs risk management, particularly in relation to safety and security risks, is recognised in Commission Communication on Customs Risk Management and Supply Chain Security (COM(2012)793).

Therefore, action at EU level would enable a significant improvement in risk management and the fight against customs-related fraud, by increasing the available evidence, improving the possibilities for risk mitigation and detection and repression of fraud and rendering the action more efficient and effective.

On the other hand, for the protection of its financial interests, EU legislation lays down reporting requirements for Member States as regards financial support in the area of shared management. Member States shall send regular reports to the Commission on detected fraudulent irregularities and other irregularities, the amount concerned and the progress of related administrative and legal proceedings so as to ensure that all EU taxpayers' money reaches projects that can stimulate the creation of jobs and growth. The information reported by the MS is included in the Commission report under Article 325 TFEU.

The Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS) is an umbrella term for a set of anti-fraud applications operated by OLAF under a common technical infrastructure aiming at the timely and secure exchange of fraud-related information between the competent national and EU administrations, as well as storage and analysis of relevant data. The AFIS Project encompasses two major areas, Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters and Irregularities Management.

AFIS supports Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters with collaboration tools such as V-OCU (Virtual Operations Coordination Unit) used for Joint Customs Operations; secure web mail (MAB-Mail), specific information exchange modules and databases like MAB (Mutual Assistance Broker), CIS (Customs Information System) and FIDE (Customs Investigation Files Identification Database), analysis tools like A-TIS (Anti-Fraud Transit Information System) and electronic workflow applications like ToSMA (Tobacco Seizures Management Application).

AFIS also provides the IMS (Irregularities Management System), a secure electronic tool which facilitates the Member States' obligation to report irregularities detected in agricultural, structural, cohesion and fisheries funds, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF), the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management (ISF) and the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) as well as pre-accession aid, and which supports the management and analysis of irregularities.

The AFIS Portal is a single and common infrastructure for the delivery of the above-mentioned services to more than 8 000 registered end-users in more than 1 700 competent services from Member States, partner third countries, international organizations, Commission services and other EU bodies. AFIS is increasingly being used by partner third countries, including China.

The AFIS Portal enables substantial economies of scale and synergies in the development, maintenance and operations of such a wide and diverse set of IT services and tools.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: To protect the financial interest of the Union thus enhancing the competitiveness of the European economy and ensuring the protection of the taxpayers' money

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To support Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters through the provision of secure information exchange tools for Joint Operations and specific Customs anti-fraud information exchange modules and databases such as the Customs Information System

Indicator 1: Number of active customs fraud cases for which information is available in the Mutual Assistance databases

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
8 000		12 000		17 000 ¹		21 500 ²	24 000 ³
	Actual results						
	10 000	12 000					

Indicator 2: Number of Joint Customs Operations (JCOs) (including EU wide and regional operations) supported/year

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3 JCOs	4 JCOs			5 JCOs			5 JCOs
	Actual results						
	6 JCO's	7 JCO's					

Indicator 3: Coverage of A-TIS (Anti-fraud transit information system)

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
At the end of 2013, A-TIS holds 16.5 million transit declarations (600 000/month) covering 70% of the transit regime.	*	Entry into force of the reform of Regulation 515/97	A-TIS to cover 100% of transit declarations. New repository of export declarations developed	New repository of import declarations developed	New repository of Container Status Messages (CSMs) developed	Statistical analysis tools for operational covering all repositories	A-TIS to cover 100% of transit declarations
	Actual results						
		Regulation 2015/1525 amending Council Regulation 515/97 entered into force on 8 October 2015					

*At the end of 2014, A-TIS holds 23.1 million transit declarations.

Specific Objective 2: To facilitate secure electronic communication tools for the Member States to fulfil their obligation to report irregularities detected in agricultural, structural, cohesion and fisheries funds as well as pre-accession aid.

Indicator 1: Availability of new irregularities reporting modules for the new programming period 2014-2020

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Development of new single harmonised module on-going.	**	Operational launch of new IMS version ready for reporting regulations for the MFF 2014-	Online reporting and analysis system extended				IMS system fully operational in all Member States and candidate countries with reporting and analysis tools.

1 Milestone reduced from 20 000 to 17 000 (for details please refer to the programme performance update section).

2 New milestone.

3 Target reduced to 24 000 (cfr. the programme performance update section).

		2020.					
	Actual results						
		IMS 5 is scheduled to go in production on 1 April 2016 ⁴					

** The new single harmonised module was put in production on 1 October 2014, introducing a single format for all existing modules (7) to be used by all countries (Member States and (potential) candidate countries), covering all programming periods and all regulations. IMS4 is an intermediate system and will be replaced by IMS5 which will be based on new software. IMS4 is still based on software that dates back to 2005

Indicator 2: Number of Member States complying with obligations for reporting of fraudulent irregularities							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Some Member States / Candidate Countries do not yet fully comply with their reporting obligations	IMS refreshment training provided to MS		MS have been trained and set up to use IMS ⁵	MS and candidate countries use actively IMS reporting and analysis tools ⁶	MS and candidate countries perform proactive quality control on the data provided ⁷		The Commission can guarantee that the Member States have at their disposal all means and tools to comply with the reporting obligations ⁸ .
	Actual results						
		IMS5 training was provided to all Member States ⁹ .					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. AFIS Registered Users	24 04 01		
2. JCOs organised	24 04 01		
3. MA Cases	24 04 01		
4. IMS Communication	24 04 01		
Total			7,2

The aforementioned outputs, especially AFIS Registered Users, MA Cases and IMS Communications, cannot directly be related to expenditures. The AFIS financing decision¹⁰ allocates the budget according to the following categories:

- IT studies, development and maintenance
- Production services
- Technical assistance, training coordination and quality control services
- Use and maintenance of the Common Communication Network (CCN)
- Acquisition, maintenance and updating of various types of software, hardware and related IT services

In line with the requirements¹¹, the IT expenditures within these budget sub lines can be allocated to the following (IT) cost categories: Development (43500), IS Maintenance (43800), IS Support (43850), Training (12500), ICT Infrastructure (43400), IS Licenses (43900) and non-IT expenditure (NO/IT).

4 IMS5 will replace IMS4, the current operational system. IMS4 can be used to fulfil the reporting obligations of MFF2014-2020. The alpha-release of IMS5 was made accessible to all IMS-users in February 2016.

5 From IMS4 onwards, there is only one module (single format). Candidate countries have been added to milestone.

6 Candidate countries added to milestone.

7 Candidate countries added to milestone.

8 Target revised.

9 179 IMS-users of 28 countries attended the training. IMS5-training for the candidate countries is foreseen for 2016.

10 E.g. the Commission Decision on the adoption of the work programme for 2015 and the financing for the implementation of the Anti-Fraud Information System, C(2015)684 of 13 February 2015.

11 Note on tracking IT expenditures of DG BUDG, Ares(2015)5555824.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. AFIS Registered Users	F	12 100	13 300	8 100	8 200	8 300	8 350	8 400
	P	8 100	8 050					
2. JCO's organised	F	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
	P	4	3					
3. MA Cases	F	10 000	13 000	14 500	17 000	19 000	21 500	24 000
	P	10 000	12 000					
4. IMS Communication	F	21 000	22 500	24 000	25 500	27 000	28 500	30 000
	P	23 700	23 400					

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)****Lead DG: MOVE**

Associated DGs: CNECT, ENER

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)****CEF TRANSPORT**

The Connecting Europe Facility (Transport) has delivered results in the following areas:

- a) Grant support to the implementation of the Core Network Corridors and to the comprehensive network, including on the horizontal priorities such as SESAR, ERTMS, innovation etc.
- b) Support directly to the Member States and to relevant stakeholders via the Programme Support Actions in preparing and implementing the TEN-T priorities
- c) Development of the pilot schemes for transport by means of the Financial Instruments implemented by the European Investment Bank and the European Commission
- d) Ensuring pan European coordination on the TEN-T network through the European Corridor Coordinators

CEF ENERGY

The multi-annual work programmes for grants under CEF energy of 2014/2015 [C(2014) 2080 final of 31.3.2014 and C(2015) 1363 final of 3.3.2015] have been executed with a total of EUR 1.014 billion allocated to 69 actions.

The (multi-sectorial) work programmes for financial instruments in 2014/2015 [C(2014) 9588 final of 18.12.2014 and C(2015) 8847 final of 10.12.2015] have been published and the EIB as the entrusted entity is preparing the operations to execute them. The delayed execution is due to the belated signature of the Delegation Agreement in July 2015.

CEF TELECOM

In 2014 the Commission has adopted the first Work Programme and launched the first calls. The second Work Programme, adopted in December 2014 and amended in October 2015, covers the calls that have been launched in 2015.

In 2014 the deployment and operation of the core service platforms supporting the entire digital service ecosystem, with a focus on the building blocks, started. Activities covered Europeana, Safer Internet for Children, eID/eSignature, eDelivery, eInvoicing, Open Data, Automated Translation and Cyber Security. The generic services associated with Safer Internet and eID were also called for.

In addition, 16.4 million EUR was allocated to broadband (CEF debt instrument).

In 2015 the deployment and operation of the digital infrastructure for the eHealth, Online Dispute Resolution, and eProcurement has been financed, on top of further support to the core service platforms and generic services kick-started in 2014. To this aim, two calls for proposals for generic services have been launched, with a total budget of EUR 55.6 million, and EUR 26,7 million have been allocated for the procurement of Core Service Platforms.

In a separate cross-sectorial CEF work programme for financial instruments, further 10 million EUR was allocated to broadband (CEF equity instrument).

Key achievements**CEF TRANSPORT***Grant Support:*

The CEF Programme (Transport) in the first calls for proposals 2014 has supported to date 263 projects with an overall amount of EUR 12.8 BN investments across Europe, out of which 4.6 BN for the Cohesion Envelope. The grant funding to the TEN-T projects has helped to kick off major infrastructure investments in Europe on the Core and comprehensive networks and thus contributing to achieve the overall CEF goals such as bridging the missing links.

The second call for proposals published on 5 November 2015 and closing 16 February 2016 has an envelope of 7.7 BN EUR, out of which 6.5 BN for the Cohesion Envelope and an additional amount of 181 M EUR which has not been used from the first call for proposals.

Support directly to the Member States and to relevant stakeholders via the Programme Support Actions in preparing and implementing the TEN-T priorities

Through the Programme Support Actions defined in Article 5(2) (a) of the CEF Regulation, the Commission has supported directly the administrations of the Member States or bodies under their responsibility such as the Railway Infrastructure Managers in charge of preparing the projects pipelines and enhancing their administrative capacity in terms of human and technical capital to prepare, manage and implement CEF projects. The Commission has also established dedicated knowledge exchange fora for each of 9 Corridors supporting the work of the European Coordinators and feeding into the establishment and review of the Corridor Work Plans defined in TEN-T Regulation.

Development of the pilot schemes for transport by means of the Financial Instruments implemented by the European Investment Bank and the European Commission

The Commission has secured financing from the CEF financial instruments budget line to support the development and implementation of key pilot initiatives such as set-up and financing of the greening of shipping fleet in Europe, deployment of the SESAR technologies for the Single European Sky and European Rail Traffic Management Schemes by means of risk sharing arrangements between the Commission and the European Investment Bank under the CEF Debt Delegation Agreement. Such initiatives are challenging from the point of view of their establishment and sustainability as the pilot projects need to be technically, financially and economically viable and generate revenue streams. These schemes have not been financed in the past by public- private financing and require long lead times for their establishment due to complex engineering and appraisal procedures.

Some projects on the road sector are expected to finance in 2016 by financial instruments facilities.

Ensuring pan European coordination on the TEN-T network through the European Corridor Coordinators

The first Corridor Work Plans have been presented by the European Coordinators and adopted by the Member States in 2015, listing the projects lists and the key priorities on each of the Corridors. A new generation of the Corridor Work Plans will take place in 2016/2017 focusing on the comparability of the Key Performance Indicators, including new areas related to the Corridors implementation such as impacts on the climate change and review of projects lists.

CEF ENERGY

The following actions financed by CEF have been successfully completed addressing one of the key priorities of the first two years of CEF, i.e. the ending of energy isolation:

Litpol link construction: This interconnector helps to end the isolation of the Baltic electricity grid from the Continental grid. Project inaugurated on 14 December 2015. CEF funding: EUR 27.3 million

Construction of the Klaipeda-Kursenai Gas Transmission Pipeline: Since December 2015 Lithuania fulfils the N-1 standard in supply with natural gas thanks to the commissioning of this strategic pipeline providing access to an additional source of natural gas (LNG). CEF funding: EUR 27.6 million

CEF TELECOM

The Connecting Europe Facility is designed, among others, to deploy Digital Service Infrastructures (DSIs) across the EU. These are based on mature technical and organisational solutions to support exchanges and collaboration between citizens, businesses and public authorities. The vision is to create a European ecosystem of digital services that will allow all citizens, businesses and administrations across the EU to fully benefit from living in a Digital Single Market. For example, when travelling abroad a citizen will be able to enjoy the continuity of care by using cross border services to access his or her clinical information or receive ePrescriptions. Another example is the Online Dispute Resolution service, which allows both consumers and traders to be more confident in trading online and across borders, as they know that their disputes – if any- can be solved out of court in a simple, fast and low-cost way.

2015 has been marked by a steady progression towards this vision by complementing the development of the DSI core service platforms launched in 2014 with the respective generic services. Moreover, new services have been added to the digital services portfolio, such as eHealth, Online Dispute Resolution and eProcurement. Specifically, two calls for proposals for generic services have been launched, with a total budget of EUR 55.6 million, and EUR 26.7 million have been allocated for the procurement of Core Service Platforms.

Public open data:

11 countries out of 28 still score slightly less than 325 points in the Public Sector Information scoreboard. The average at the 28 Member State level however significantly raised. Ongoing activities supporting the transposition of the revised Public Sector Information directive, including the deployment of an Open Data infrastructure under the Connecting Europe Facility programme, are put in place to improve the overall scoring. The interface of the Open Data infrastructure is a portal, that has been launched in 2015. It is a gateway offering access to data published by administrations in countries across Europe, from the EU and beyond. Currently, the Portal includes over 240.000 datasets from 34 European countries. Information about the data available is structured into thirteen different categories ranging from agriculture to transport, including science, justice, health etc. The portal is found here: <http://www.europeandataportal.eu/>

Safer Internet Platform:

The overall objective of the Safer Internet DSI is to deploy services that help make the internet a trusted environment for children by providing a platform to share resources, services and practices between Safer Internet Centres and to provide services to their users. In 2015 Safer Internet Centres were present in 27 Member States and in some associated countries. Moreover in 2015, 110 countries organised events on Safer Internet Day reaching over 60 million people worldwide, and across all continents. Safer Internet Day 2016 will be celebrated on Tuesday 9 February, with a theme of 'Play your part for a better internet!'. CEF continues to support the centres and allow a fully interoperable network between them.

Evaluations/studies conducted

CEF TRANSPORT

ERTMS study has been completed study 2015 on ERTMS on board and track financing and ongoing work is going on between the Commission and the EIB on the establishment of the deployment schemes at the national levels including a possible establishment of a financing fund. The pilot phase of the project Bonds Initiative (2013-2015) has been evaluated and will be presented to the Council and Parliament in Q1 2016.

CEF TELECOM

The "CEF DSI Maturity Study" assessed the maturity of the digital service infrastructures supported by the Connecting Europe Facility programme. The study gives an overview on the technical maturity of specific infrastructures to be deployed as of 2015. It concluded that many of the digital service infrastructures considered for deployment have an intermediate or advanced level of technical maturity.

More under: <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/news/study-maturity-digital-service-infrastructures-supported-connecting-europe-facility>

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

CEF TRANSPORT

Following activities will take place in the following 2 years:

(A) with regard to grants:

The second call for proposals launched in 2015 on the Multi Annual Work Programme relating to both to the General and Cohesion envelopes amounting at 7.7. BN EUR will be evaluated in 2016 leading to selecting projects in July 2016.

4 additional calls for proposals are planned to be run in autumn 2016 based on the Annual Work Programmes:

** Cohesion envelope for an amount of 50 M EUR

** Annual call for proposals for transport and energy synergy for 20 M EUR

** Annual call for proposals relating to the priorities of transport freight services and rail freight noise for 20 M EUR each

** In case of the Cohesion envelope, in case funding is available after these calls for proposals, the Commission will run an additional call for proposals in autumn 2016 in view of fully utilising the National Allocations Envelope for the Cohesion Countries.

(B) With regard to the Programme Support Actions in support of implementing the CEF priorities:

The Multi Annual Work Programme includes a number of the Programme Support Action to be implemented in 2016-2020 relating to directly support the Member States in participating, exchanging knowledge, best practices in preparing projects and implementing the Core Network Corridors, including specifically on the cross boarder projects. The PSAs also concern the support to the Commission in implementing the horizontal priorities such as SESAR/single European Sky and the Intelligent Transport Systems.

CEF ENERGY

The multi-annual work programme 2016-2020 for grants under CEF energy is scheduled for adoption by mid-March 2016. It foresees two calls for proposals with a total value of EUR800 million. Also the annual work programme 2016 for financial instruments is scheduled for adoption in

March 2016. The volume foreseen for energy is EUR73.9 million. An annual work programme for synergy between the transport and energy sectors of CEF is set to be adopted in March 2016. This being a first of its kind the volume foreseen for energy is EUR20 million.

In 2017 similar work programmes will be adopted following the back-loading logic of CEF energy.

CEF TELECOM

The Work Programme 2016 should be adopted by the Commission by the end of February. In 2016 the deployment/operation of other DSI services will be kick-started. These are: the Electronic Exchange of Social Sector information (EESSI); the Business Registers Interconnection System (BRIS), and the eJustice Portal.

In 2017 deployment and operation activities will continue, and the support of new Digital Services will be assessed in accordance with the Regulation (EU) 283/2014 on the guidelines for trans-European networks in the area of telecommunications infrastructures.

It is also expected that by the end of 2016 the Broadband Investment Fund established under CEF Equity Instrument as the main deliverable in the area of broadband (target of 100 m EUR out of 150 m EUR budget) will become operational.

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1316/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility, amending Regulation (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulations (EC) No 680/2007 and (EC) No 67/2010 Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2015 on the European Fund for Strategic Investments, the European Investment Advisory Hub and the European Investment Project Portal and amending Regulations (EU) No 1291/2013 and (EU) No 1316/2013 — the European Fund for Strategic Investments (OJ L 169, 1.7.2015, p. 1).	2014 - 2020	30 442,3

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	5,8	5,3	5,0	4,5	4,6	5,2	5,3	35,8
Operational appropriations	1 958,8	1 416,4	2 191,6	2 518,0	2 768,0	3 907,9	4 252,2	19 012,9
Executive Agency	11,6	13,4	15,0	14,3	14,4	14,5	14,9	98,0
Total	1 976,2	1 435,0	2 211,6	2 536,7	2 787,1	3 927,7	4 272,5	19 146,8
<i>Contribution from Cohesion Fund</i>	<i>983,0</i>	<i>1 217,0</i>	<i>2 376,5</i>	<i>1 593,3</i>	<i>1 655,1</i>	<i>1 700,4</i>	<i>1 780,6</i>	<i>11 306,0</i>
Total with contribution from Cohesion Fund	2 959,2	2 652,0	4 588,1	4 130,0	4 442,2	5 628,1	6 053,1	30 452,7

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 520,491	105,84 %	919,965	102,08 %	2 215,836	83,30 %	1 024,649	11,95 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 517,765	105,65 %	917,621	101,49 %	2 211,963	83,31 %	1 022,028	11,73 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

In accordance with the principle of subsidiarity and proportionality set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union, the objective of the programme cannot be sufficiently achieved by the members States and can therefore be achieved by the EU. By reasons of the disparities in Member States' capacity to act and in order to ensure a coherent approach to EU project financing across the three sectors, action at EU level can better achieve the objectives pursued, by reasons of its scale and effects. More specifically, the EU level will provide for economies of scale in the use of innovative financial instruments by catalysing private investments in the TEN and acceleration of the implementation of strategic projects and networks with high European added value by removing critical bottlenecks.

An integrated EU infrastructure funding framework will allow exploiting cross-sector synergies at project development and implementation level, enabling cost savings and/or more efficient exploitation and higher returns.

Specifically for the ICT, allowing exchanges and collaboration between citizens, businesses and public authorities within and across European borders, there is a clear case for EU added value through coordinating and connecting Member State activities, thereby ensuring interoperability and EU-wide usability. Indeed, due to non-territoriality of digital service infrastructures, and often their inherently cross-border character such as for example in case of seamless cross-border eGovernment services, relevant objectives of Europe 2020 and the Digital Single Market can only be achieved by a pan-European coordinated infrastructural approach. The vision is to create a European ecosystem of digital services that will allow all citizens, businesses and administrations across the EU to fully and seamlessly benefit from living in a Digital Single Market.

An integrated approach is also necessary to provide efficient investment vehicles for the deployment of state-of-the-art broadband networks. The intervention at EU level will attract new categories of broadband investors and project promoters, and encourage the replicability of innovative broadband projects and business models.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	140,4	124,0
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	4 423,5	3 982,1
Total	4 563,9	4 104,2

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 ¹ (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Contributing to sustainable development and protection of the environment, notably by fostering the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission network and developing carbon dioxide networks	Transport 1 521 Energy 248	Transport 1 298 Energy 296
Total	1769,0	1594,0

The total amount corresponds to around 40% of CEF allocation to transport and energy sectors including the contribution from the Cohesion Fund and to the financial instrument lines.

Finally, the telecommunication sector will not contribute to the mainstreaming of climate action.

As in the past Programming Statements, an estimate of 40% is based on the methodology between MOVE and REGIO

Methodology proposed by DG MOVE in cooperation with DG REGIO on contribution of modes of transport to climate action objectives	
Railway projects:	40%
Inland Waterway projects:	40%
Multimodal platform:	40%
Motorways of the sea/sea ports	40%
Horizontal projects (Traffic Management Systems):	40%
Road projects	0%
Reduce rail freight noise by retrofitting of existing rolling stock	0%
Freight transport services	40%
Secure parkings on road core network	0%
New technologies and innovation for all modes of transport	100%

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement: General Objective 1 (Indicators 1, 2), Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 5), Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 2, 6, 7), Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1, 2, 4, 5), Specific Objective 5 (Indicators 1, 2, 4, 5, 6), Specific Objective 6 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4). They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements)

General objectives

General Objective 1: Developing modern and high-performing trans-European networks and creating an environment more conducive to private, public or public-private investment

Indicator 1: Volume of private, public or public-private partnership investment in projects of common interest

Situation 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2022
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				Transport: EUR 280 billion, of which EUR 140 billion on the core			Transport: EUR 500 billion of investments realised on the entire TEN-T network, of which EUR 250 billion on the core network

¹ The total amount corresponds to around 40% of CEF allocation to transport sector including the contribution from the Cohesion Fund. In the field of energy, contribution of 40% is foreseen for 2016 (similar to 2015). Finally, the telecommunication sector will not contribute to the mainstreaming of climate action.

				network Energy ²			Energy: EUR 200 billion
Actual results							
	28.3 BN EUR mostly on the Core Network*						

*Results from the grant agreements resulting from the first Multi Annual Work Programme and Annual Work Programme C(2014) 1919 and C(2014) 1921 (calls 2014) concluded in 2015

INEA calculations based on the real submission of proposals including State and local budgets and EIB and other loans. Source for this target is the Commission's Impact assessment for the Connecting Europe Facility SEC(2011)1262 of 19.10.2014, related to the Regulation (EU)1316/2013 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility, extensively discussed through the ordinary legislative procedure.

Indicator 2: Volume of private investments in projects of common interest achieved through the financial instruments under the CEF Regulation

Situation 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2022
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				Transport: EUR 8 billion of private investment in projects of common interest Energy ³⁴			Transport: EUR 23 billion of private investment in projects of common interest Energy: EUR 30-60 billion
Actual results							
	0	0					

The take up of the Financial Instruments under CEF is slower than expected due to implementation of the European Fund for Strategic Investments and some PPP projects being financed from appropriations under the 2007-2013 period.

General Objective 2: To enable the Union to achieve its sustainable development targets of a minimum 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions compared to 1990 levels, a 20% increase in energy efficiency and raising the share of renewable energy to 20% by 2020

Indicator 1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions

Former situation	Milestones foreseen						Long term target
846 Mt CO2 eq. (1990) 1101 Mt CO2 eq. (2008) (EU28) Energy: 19 % (2013)	Transport: 881 Mt of CO2 eq (level in 2030) (20% reduction by 2030 compared to 2008) Energy: Greenhouse gas emissions in 2012 decreased by 18% relative to emissions in 1990 and are expected to reduce further by 24% and 32% in 2020 and 2030 respectively on the basis of current policies						Transport: 338 Mt of CO2 eq (level in 2050) (60% reduction by 2050 compared to 1990) Energy: 20% (Europe 2020 target) (*)
Actual results							
	PM						

PM- the latest available data measurements for transport are -2008-2013: - 8.1%
Data Excluding maritime international bunkers but including international aviation.
CEF will be contributing to this target but CEF will not be the key driver.
Source: European Environmental Agency

Indicator 2: Increase in energy efficiency

Former situation	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
Transport: (*) Energy: Saving of energy of around 15.5 % (2013) compared to baseline (2007)	Transport: (*) Energy: the "Communication on energy efficiency and its contribution to energy security and the 2030 Framework for climate and energy policy (COM(2014) 520 final) was published in July 2014. Commission's Report on Member States' progress towards their indicative targets for 2020 (COM(2015) 574 final) published in November 2015.						Transport: (*) Energy: Saving of energy by 20% (Europe 2020 target)
Actual results							
	1 507 Mtoe*						

The CEF will be contributing to this target but CEF will not be the key driver.

2 In Energy, fixing milestones and adding figures to them would be arbitrary.
3 Idem above.
4 Idem above.

(*)This indicator is defined according to the Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU, applicable to the EU overall economy. Transport contributes without a specific sectoral target, as mentioned in the Connecting Europe Facility Regulation (EU) No 1316/2013. Baseline is PRIMES 2007 in 2020, which includes policies to be implemented up to 2006 with an oil price of \$61 per barrel and reference year 2005. Calculated as Gross Inland Consumption minus Final Non-Energy Use Consumption.
Source: Eurostat, Commission studies.

Indicator 3: Share of renewable energy							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
Transport: 4.8 % (2010, EU27) Energy: Share of RES in final energy consumption at 15% (2013)	Transport: (*) Energy: RES in final energy consumption Trajectory with interim targets contained in Annex 1b of Dir. 2009/28/EC: 2011/2012: 10.8%; 2013/2014: 12%; 2015/2016: 13.7%; 2017/2018: 16% March 2015: Commission's Renewable energy progress report						Transport: 10%** Energy: Share of RES in final energy consumption at 20% (Europe 2020 target) (*)
	Actual results						
	Transport 5.9% preliminary data						

(*)The CEF will be contributing to this target but CEF will not be the key driver.
(**) the share of renewables in energy use in transport is derived according to the definition set in the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC
Source: Eurostat

Specific objectives

CEF-TRANSPORT

Specific Objective 1: Removing bottlenecks, enhancing rail interoperability, bridging missing links, and improving cross-border sections

Indicator 1: The number of new or improved cross-border connections							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				6			14 (rising to 36 by 2030)
	Actual results						
	0	0 (PM)					

PM: 27 grant agreements were signed by the INEA Agency from 2014 calls for proposals under the Multi Annual C(2014)1921 and Annual work programmes C(2014) 1919 having an impact on this indicator
Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016.

Indicator 2: Km of lines in service equipped with the European Railway Traffic Management System (ERTMS), linked to TEN-T							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
in service: 4509 km in service + under construction: 9697 km Source: http://www.era.europa.eu/Document-Register/Documents/Interoperability_progress_exec_summary_2013_EN.pdf p.9			Awarding additional grants for the projects	12000 km			25.000 km by 2020 (Commission Decision 2012/88/EU, requires that some lines called "ERTMS corridors" are equipped by 2015 and by 2020)**
	Actual results						
	5 000 km	*					

* 2015: concrete data not yet available. Figures will be available once the Interoperability Progress Report of ERA is finalised in April 2016
*The grant agreements signed by the INEA Agency based on 2014 calls for proposals under the Multi Annual C(2014)1921 and Annual work programmes C(2014) 1919 relating to ERTMS equipment amount at 3.000 km
** This EC Decision is under revision currently, the milestone target may change.

Indicator 3: The number of removed bottlenecks and sections of increased capacity for all modes on core network corridors which have received funding from the CEF

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				5			13
	Actual results						
	0	0 PM					

PM: 87 grant agreements were signed by the INEA Agency based on the 2014 calls for proposals under the Multi Annual C(2014)1921 and Annual work programmes C(2014) 1919 contributing to this target

Indicator 4: The length of the inland waterway network by class in the Union

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2030
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Not available			Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016.				Whole TEN-T inland waterways reaching class IV standards or higher by 2030, except where allowed by Regulation
	Actual results						
	95.2% of inland waterways reaching already class IV standards						

Indicator 6: Setting up of the core network corridors structures with designation of Coordinators, creation of Corridor Forums and approval of work plans

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
No corridor existing	9 core network corridors by end of 2014		Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016. (Compliance & Mapping)	3rd Work Plans (Compliance & Mapping and decarbonisation and climate change adaptations)			9 core network corridors
	Actual results						
		1st Work Plans agreed (May 2015)					

Specific Objective 2: Ensuring sustainable and efficient transport systems in the long run, with a view to preparing for expected future transport flows, as well as enabling the decarbonisation of all modes of transport through transition to innovative low-carbon and energy-efficient transport technologies, while optimising safety

Indicator 1: The number of supply points for alternative fuels for vehicles using the TEN-T core network for road transport in the EU-28

Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020 - 2025
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline (2012) data Electric public recharging points: 29.800 CNG refuelling stations: 2.800 LNG road refuelling stations: 23 Hydrogen refuelling stations: 90			Member States shall notify their national policy frameworks to the Commission by 18 November 2016 (Directive 2014/94/EU)				CNG: 3136 EU-wide LNG road transport: 221 Hydrogen: 178
	Actual results						
		Electric public recharging points: 100.000	Member States shall notify their national policy frameworks to				

		CNG refuelling stations: 2.794	the Commission by 18 November 2016 (Directive 2014/94/EU)				
		LNG road refuelling stations: 55					
		Hydrogen refuelling stations: 78					

Indicator 2: The number of inland and maritime ports of the TEN-T core network equipped with supply points for alternative fuels in the EU-28

Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020 - 2025
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline (2012) Maritime LNG supply points: 1 Inland Waterway LNG supply points: 1			Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016.				All 85 maritime ports in core network and the 54 inland ports in core network to be equipped by LNG refuelling points by 2020 (maritime ports) and 2025 (inland ports)
Actual results							
		LNG waterborne supply points: 16 (including maritime and inland waterway)					

Source: reporting to the European Commission by Member States

Indicator 3: Number of fatalities in road transport accidents

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
31 500 (EU 28)				Ca. 19.000			Max 15 750 (EU 28)
	Actual results						
	25 900	25 500* (* preliminary report)					

Source: CARE
CEF is not directly contributing to this target.

Specific Objective 3: Optimising the integration and interconnection of transport modes and enhancing interoperability of transport services, while ensuring the accessibility of transport infrastructures

Indicator 1: The number of multimodal logistic platforms, including inland and maritime ports and airports, connected to the railway network

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020 - 2050
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
27 maritime ports connected and 12 airports connected				41 (improved) connections of maritime ports 18 (improved) connections of airports			54 (improved) connections of maritime ports by 2020 24 (improved) connections of airports by 2020
Actual results							All core maritime ports connected by 2030 38 core airports connected by 2050
		(PM)					

PM: The grant agreements signed by the INEA Agency from 2014 calls for proposals under the Multi Annual C(2014)1921 and Annual work programmes C(2014) 1919 concern 6 projects contributing to this objective: one concerning the connection to the airport and 5 concerning the connections to ports (INEA data).

Indicator 3: Number of improved or new connections between ports through motorways of the sea

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Not available			Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016.				
	Actual results						
	0	0 (PM)		Revised Corridor Work Plans are expected to be published in June 2016.			

PM: The data results from the grant agreements signed by the INEA Agency from 2014 calls for proposals under the Multi Annual C(2014)1921 and Annual work programmes C(2014) 1919 concerning 27 projects contributing to this objective.

*Available data: 47 Motorways of the Sea projects contributing to this objective implemented in the period 2007-2013

Indicator 4: The number of kilometres of inland waterways fitted with RIS

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
8900 km of class Va+ waterways equipped with ENC's (Electronic navigation charts); 4300 km of class Va+ waterways equipped with shore based inland AIS infrastructure; 11500 vessels equipped with AIS Transponders; Electronic Reporting operational on the Rhine; in other regions still in the starting phase							Full coverage with ENC for Class Va+ waterways (10500km) 2020: full coverage of class Va+ waterways equipped with shore based inland AIS infrastructure (10500km); All commercial vessels equipped with inland AIS (app. 12000vessels) Electronic reporting fully operational for BtA and AtA communication
	Actual results						
		2015 full coverage with IENC for most Class Va+ and some Class IV waterways (10000km) 2015: nearly all commercial vessels equipped with inland AIS (app. 11.750 vessels) Electronic reporting fully operational in 2015 for BtA communication, AtA in some regions only (e.g. Rhine basin)		More than 1.200 km to be equipped with RIS.			

Source: Reporting to the European Commission from a PLATINA 7RFP research project

Indicator 5: Synchronisation of the deployment process of SESAR related technology							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2025
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
The SESAR development phase is delivering essential ATM solutions that require a synchronised deployment in the European ATM network. A SESAR deployment framework was established in 2013 (Reg. (EU)409/2013) to ensure the timely and synchronised deployment of SESAR Solutions. The framework and its instruments shall be set up and activated throughout the 2014-2020 timeframe	- Adoption of the first common project - appointment of the SESAR Deployment Manager by the Commission - First CEF call for proposals for SESAR implementation projects	- Awarding of grants to first batch SESAR implementation projects - CEF call for proposals (General& cohesion envelops) for SESAR implementation projects - Specific grant agreement with the Deployment Manager	- Awarding of grants to second batch of SESAR implementation projects - Approval of revised Deploym. programme - Specific grant agreement with the Deployment Manager	- Approval of revised Deploym. programme - Awarding of grants to SESAR implementation projects	- Approval of revised Deployment programme - Awarding of grants to of SESAR implementation projects	- Approval of revised Deployment programme - Awarding of grants to SESAR implementation projects	Deployment of SESAR ATM solutions included in the Pilot Common Project
	Actual results						
	- Pilot common project adopted (Reg. (EU)716/2014) - Deployment Manager appointed on 5/12/2014 - CEF Call launched 9/2014	- Deployment Manager coordinates proposals under 2014 CEF call - EUR 318 million awarded from CEF to SESAR implementation projects - SGA signed with the Deployment Manager - CEF Call for proposals launched on 11/9/2015	- Deployment Manager coordinates proposals under 2015 CEF call				

Indicator number 5 as foreseen by article 4.2 (c) (iv) of the CEF Regulation has been divided in three table to facilitate reading by sector.

Expenditure related outputs

In order to align the reporting on the expenditure related outputs between Transport, Energy and ICT Programme it is agreed that the outputs are "grants awarded", or "expected to be awarded" per budget line. Reporting for the forward-looking year on a specific priority/ project is arbitrary, as the grant agreements are allocated based on the competitive selection and award procedure.

The final number of grants as well as the execution of the call budget are dependent on the ratio between proposals for studies and for works having passed the evaluation and the final award procedure.

However, where the amounts are already allocated on the multi-annual basis to the specific projects, they are reported in this table as "grants awarded".

The number related to the annual work programme (AWP) for financial instruments corresponds to the foreseen number of operations the appropriations available under the AWP could support.

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number (foreseen)	EUR
Allocation to the grants from the 1st call for proposals (2014 under MAWP Transport)	06 02 01 01	Grants awarded:98	1,128,047,154
Allocation to the grants from the 1st call for proposals (2014 under MAWP Transport)	06 02 01 02	Grants awarded28	40,791,099
Allocation to the grants from the 1st call for proposals (2014 under MAWP Transport)	06 02 01 03	Grants awarded 62	170,587,555
Allocation to the grants from the 1st call for proposals (2014 under MAWP Transport)	06 02 01 04	Grants awarded 43	774,567,498
Allocation to the grants from the 2nd call for proposals (2015) under MAWP Transport	06 02 01 01	(submitted proposals): 42	20,000,000

Allocation to the grants from the 2nd call for proposals (2015) under MAWP Transport	06 02 01 02	(submitted proposals): 73	15,985,766
Allocation to the grants from the 2nd call for proposals (2015) under MAWP Transport	06 02 01 03	(submitted proposals): 172	166,711,938
Allocation to the grants from the 2nd call for proposals (2015) under MAWP Transport	06 02 01 04	(submitted proposals): 140	813,626,583
Allocation to the Financial Instruments projects	06 02 01 05	Projects pipeline to be updated	62 109 000
Programme Support Actions 2017 (all lines) Art 5(2)(a) in the Multi annual Work Programme			53,350,000
Total			3,245,776,593

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
First call for proposals (2014) under Multi Annual and Annual Work Programmes for Transport C(2014) 1919 and C(2014) 1921: number of grant agreements signed and projects funded	F							
	P		263 GRANTS AGREEMENTS SIGNED FOR MULTI ANNUAL FINANCING					
Second call for proposals (2015) under the Multi Annual Work Programme C(2014) 1921 as amended: based on the number of submitted request for grants	F		427 SUBMITTED PROPOSALS					
	P							
Annual call 2016: transport- energy synergy call (transport part)	F			10				
	P							
Annual Cohesion call 2016	F			50				
	P							
Annual Call 2016 Transport Freight Services	F			25				
	P							
Annual Call 2016 Rail Noise	F			20				
	P							
Annual instalment to the Financial Instruments Work Programme 2014	F							
	P	0						
Annual instalment to the Financial Instruments Work Programme 2015	F							
	P		0					
Annual instalment to the Financial Instruments Work Programme 2016	F			4				
	P							

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

- The Multi Annual Work Programme C(2014) 1921 as last amended by the CEF Transport Committee vote of 29 February 2016 explains the transfers between funding objectives in order to finance the grants selected in the first call for proposals as well as funding priorities of the second call for proposals;
- An amount of 400 M EUR from 2017 until 2019 in accordance with the Multi Annual Work Programme is transferred in Transport to the grant lines
- Uptake of the Financial Instruments is slower than expected due to the availability of financing under the European Fund for Strategic Investments

CEF – ENERGY

Specific Objective 4: Increasing competitiveness by promoting the further integration of the internal energy market and the interoperability of electricity and gas networks across borders

Indicator 3: The percentage of electricity cross-border transmission power in relation to installed electricity generation capacity in the relevant Member States

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
16	16			21			26 (only Spain and Cyprus remain below target)
	Actual results						
	17						

(*) Wording of the indicator title adapted because we measure number of Member States rather than a percentage. In 2017 the following Member States are still below 10% interconnectivity target: ES, PL, CY, UK, PT, RO, IT (late PCIs commissioning or postponing)

Specific Objective 5: Enhancing Union security of energy supply

Indicator 3: System resilience, taking into account the number of supply disruptions and their duration

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Gas: 9 MS do not meet the N-1 formula (as defined in Regulation (EU) No 994/2010)				Gas: N-1 is met by EU-22			Gas: N-1 is met by 23 MS (all except CY, MT as long as they do not have gas system)
	Actual results						
		21					

Specific Objective 6: Contributing to sustainable development and protection of the environment, by the integration of energy from renewable sources into the transmission network and by the development of smart energy networks and carbon dioxide networks

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number (foreseen)	EUR
Call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2017-2020	32.02.01.01	20	217 403 954
Call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2017-2020	32.02.01.02	20	217 403 954
Call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2017-2020	32.02.01.03	20	217 404 002
Annual work programme for financial instruments 2017	32.02.01.04	4	85 227 000
Total		64	737 438 910

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2014-2020	F	50						
	P	34						
First call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2015-2020	F		15					
	P		20					
Second call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2015-2020	F		30					
	P		15					
First call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2016-2020	F			20				
	P			pm				
Second call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2016-2020	F			40				
	P			pm				
Call for proposals under MAWP CEF-Energy 2017-2020	F				60			
	P				pm			
Annual work programmes for financial instruments 2014, 2015, 2016	F			5				
	P			pm				
Call for proposals under the AWP 2016 for synergy in energy and transport	F			5				
	P			0				
Annual work programme for financial instruments 2017	F				4			
	P				pm			

CEF - ICT

Specific Objective 7: To contribute to the interoperability, connectivity, sustainable deployment, operation and upgrading of trans-European digital service infrastructures and coordination at European level

Indicator 1: Citizens and businesses using public services on-line							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
41,2% of citizens using public services on-line				50% of citizens			60% of citizens using public services on-line
	Actual results						
75,7% of businesses using public services on-line	46,7% of citizens			85% of businesses			100% of businesses using public services on-line

Source: Digital agenda scoreboard

This indicator and the milestones are contained in the eGovernment action Plan, agreed with the Member States which has ended in 2015. Concerning the reached milestone of 2017, future actions in the domain will take into account the reported changes in the data and possibility of revising the indicator in line with the forthcoming action plan.

Indicator 2: Availability of cross-border public services							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
n/a				80%			100% of the cross-border public services as laid out in the Regulation (EU) 283/2014 on the guidelines for trans-European networks in the area of telecommunications infrastructure
	Actual results						
	46,6%	73%					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR
Digital service infrastructures developed and deployed across Europe	09 03 03	14	104 596 108
Total		14	104 596 108

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1 Digital service infrastructures developed and deployed across Europe with the support of CEF	F		11	14	14			
	P	8	11					

The outputs refer to the cumulative number of Digital Service Infrastructures that are being supported. Support can take the form of procurement, when it concerns the core service platforms, or of grants when it concerns generic services.

Specific Objective 8: To contribute to the efficient flow of private and public investments to stimulate the deployment and modernisation of broadband networks

Indicator 1: Level of fast broadband coverage (e30 Mbs)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
62% of households	66%	70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	100%
	Actual results						
	62%	71%					

Source: DESI Connectivity index

Indicator 2: Level of subscription to broadband connections above 100 Mbs							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3%	7%	11%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%
Actual results- Source: DESI Connectivity index							
	7%	11%					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR
Broadband roll-out projects launched via the use of Financial Instruments	09 03 02	20	19 422 150
Total			19 422 150

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CEF Work programme 2014 C(2014)9588	F	2					
	P	0					
Annual work programme for Financial Instruments 2016	F			5	45		
	P			pm	pm		

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

ENERGY

Under TEN-E, the predecessor programme of CEF energy, a total number of 127 actions were financed between 2007 and 2013 (EUR143 million). The programme also contributed with EUR2 million to the Europe 2020 Project Bond Initiative. Given the relatively moderate budget of the programme (around EUR20 million per year overall) it co-financed mostly feasibility studies. On 1 January 2016, 108 actions were completed representing a grants value of EUR121.5 million.

The main reported obstacles to projects implementation cover a range of issues. The reported difficulties and obstacles vary from project to project, but some of them prove to be common to more actions and seem to be of systematic nature. Thus, they are occurring time and again in many of the TEN-E projects irrespective of their location and type and cause delays in the planned time schedule. The main common obstacles reported are related to:

- The legal and regulatory framework;
- Problems related to the initially chosen route;
- Financial and technical constraints.

The lessons learned under the TEN-E programme were taken into consideration in the provisions of the Guidelines on trans-European energy infrastructure in force since April 2013.

Contribution to policy achievements

ENERGY

Whereas the size of the programme was too small to have a direct impact on the needed development of trans-European energy infrastructure the grants under TEN-E have helped to perform the first steps necessary to implement vital pieces of infrastructure, i.e. feasibility studies, environment impact assessments and engineering studies. There is also continuity between projects funded under TEN-E and projects of common interest eligible for funding under the CEF. In fact most of the projects which have made it to the new Union list of PCIs are those that had been given the status of Projects of European Interest and thus have a significant cross-border impact.

For the current MFF the legislator has taken into account the insufficient size of the 2007-13 programme and increased it by a factor of close to 40.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

TRANSPORT

Globally, the funding to date from the TEN-T has supported 263 projects (first calls) securing 12.8 BN EUR funding.

The EU value added consists of:

- better EU-wide transport connectivity on the Core and comprehensive networks
- high environmental impact by decarbonisation and climate impact: bulk of the funding (about 57% of 12.8 BN allocated to projects from the first call for proposals) have been allocated to the Funding Objective 1: focusing mostly on the Railway implementation projects or Cross Boarder Projects
- reinforced pan European coordination of about 2700 national projects through the Corridor Work Plans accepted by the Member States, including the key cross border project links and horizontal priorities across the Union

ENERGY

EU added value has been generated by co-funding the preparation of infrastructure having a clear cross-border impact and addressing missing links and bottlenecks thereby contributing to the completion of the internal energy market in which infrastructure is a vital component. Especially in countries where limited funds for infrastructure are available funding under TEN-E has had a leverage effect at the critical first stages of a project.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Interoperability Solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2)**

Lead DG: DIGIT

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Not applicable. ISA2 entered into force in January 2016 and will be implemented after the first rolling programme has been adopted by the Commission implementing decision (planned for mid-April 2016).

Evaluations/studies conducted

The results of the interim evaluation of the programme will be available by 30 September 2019 as per article 13 of the legal basis.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The European Interoperability Framework will be revised as foreseen by the Digital Single Market roadmap and a new strategy on interoperability will be put in place by the end of 2016. Programme's actions will be developed as per work programme. Special emphasis will be given to making available a Cartography of interoperability solutions within the Commission as well as to the wide public, built upon an interoperability architecture. Work on data management and the assessment of impact of the EU legislation will continue. The programme's actions have clear links not only with the DSM but also with internal initiatives such as the Synergies and Efficiencies.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Decision (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council No 2015/2240 of 25 November 2015 establishing a programme on interoperability solutions and common frameworks for European public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA ² programme) as a means for modernising the public sector	2016 - 2020	130,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)					
	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	
Operational appropriations	24,4	25,1	25,8	26,5	27,1	
Total	24,8	25,5	26,2	26,9	27,5	130,9

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	0,560	130,48 %	1,024	123,01 %	26,955	8,26 %	5,389	0,53 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	0,400	99,92 %	0,696	7,02 %	26,918	8,26 %	5,241	0,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies**EU added value (ex-ante)**

The ISA successor programme, ISA2 (spelled "ISA square"), is aimed at further facilitating efficient and effective electronic interactions, cross-border or cross-sector, between European public administrations and between them and citizens and businesses, in order to enable the delivery of electronic public services and support the implementation of EU policies and activities. The Programme shall develop interoperability solutions autonomously or complement and support other Union initiatives.

ISA2 continues and capitalises on the results of the current ISA programme, broadening its scope to the interactions between public administrations, citizens and businesses.

Important contributions of the ISA2 programme are to:

- the Public Sector Modernisation: Interoperability is a necessary condition for the modernisation of public administrations, in particular for “one-stop-shop”, “once only principle” or “end-to-end services”.
- the Digital Single Market (DSM):

There is a high risk that new electronic barriers may emerge from the transformation of national public administrations due to the implementation of disparate and incompatible national solutions leading to lack of (cross-border) interoperability at European level and becoming an obstacle to the implementation of the Digital Single Market. Actions identified as fundamental to the DSM initiative, such as the revised European Interoperability Framework and the European Catalogue, will be supported by the future ISA2 programme.

Other EU policies: Almost all EU policies depend for their implementation on the availability of ICT systems that support the interconnection between Member States administrations. This means that interoperability between national systems themselves and with EU systems must exist. The ISA2 programme will support the implementation of such interoperable systems either by funding or by providing tools to help the interconnection and implementation of these systems.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	17,7	18,2

4. Performance information

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to facilitate efficient and effective electronic cross-border or cross-sector interaction between European public administrations and between them and citizens and businesses, in order to enable the delivery of electronic public services supporting the implementation of Union policies and activities

Indicator 1: the number of key interoperability enablers

Baseline	Milestones foreseen				Target 2020
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
3*	9	9	9	10	10
	Actual results				

Indicator 2: the number of supporting instruments for public administrations delivered to and used by European public administrations

Baseline	Milestones foreseen				Target 2020
	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4*	9	9	11	13	13
	Actual results				

* The number mentioned in the baseline for both indicators corresponds to the major actions that will be carried over to the new programme ISA 2 and should not be confused with the amount of outputs created by the ISA programme.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Key interoperability enablers	26 03 01	9	7,5
Support the effective implementation of EU legislation	26 03 01	13	9,5
Supporting instruments for European public administrations	26 03 01	9	4,3
Accompanying measures	26 03 01	4	2,3
Monitoring activities	26 03 01	4	1,5
Total			25,1

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Key interoperability enablers	F	9	9	9	10	10
	P					
Support the effective implementation of EU legislation	F	13	13	13	13	13
	P					
Supporting instruments for European public administrations	F	9	9	11	13	13
	P					

Accompanying measures	F	4	4	4	4	4
	P					
Monitoring activities	F	4	4	4	4	4
	P					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The data regarding "Indicator 1" (the number of key interoperability enablers), expenditure related outputs and "Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities" has changed compared to the last year estimates for DB 2016 due to the fact that these estimates were done on the basis of assumptions regarding the new programme (ISA2) that was not in force yet and our experience with the previous programme (ISA). While the methodology for calculating the above has not changed, the data we have provided in this year's PS is based on the draft rolling Work Programme 2016 compiled at the end of 2015 on the basis of proposals submitted by the Member States and Commission services (it is to be adopted in April 2016). Therefore, better estimates could be included in the PS for DB 2017.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation

The final evaluation of the ISA programme underlines its efficient implementation, it delivered on time, within its original scope, and with an efficient budget execution.

Contribution to policy achievements

Interoperability solutions facilitate successful implementation of policies and offer great potential to avoid cross-border electronic barriers. The ISA programme actively contributed to the successful implementation of a number of EU policies such as the Internal Market, Environment, Maritime domain, and Competition Law. In all these areas, interoperability was a key success factor for implementation. The relevance of the ISA programme goes beyond the aforementioned policies into all areas that rely on interoperability and this is a goal to be pursued by the follow-on ISA² programme. Furthermore, the ISA programme has already started to contribute to the Digital Single Market (DSM) strategy, in particular, through the revision of the European Interoperability Strategy (EIS) and the European Interoperability Framework (EIF). DSM chapter on interoperability and standards emphasises the importance of interoperability for boosting competitiveness and growth in the Union. Today, there is already a common understanding among Member States on the basic requirements to achieve interoperability, based on EIF put forward by the Commission in 2010. The application of the EIF across Europe has been supported and monitored by ISA. The DSM strategy, recognising the aggregator role of this instrument, calls for the update and extension of EIF. The Commission, through the ISA2 programme, shall maintain, support and monitor the implementation of the EIF. The ISA2 programme contributes to other DSM actions where interoperability is key, notably, the implementation of the "once only" principle, to the "Digital Single Gateway" objective and to the European Catalogue of Standards.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The ISA programme has delivered operational solutions, i.e. common frameworks, reusable generic tools and common services, contributing to the achievement of the programme's objective to facilitate effective collaboration between European public administrations. More than 20 solutions created by ISA are made freely available on its website for reuse by Member States administrations, other EU bodies and the Commission services. The method developed by the programme for the assessment of ICT implications of new EU legislation has been included in the EC's Impact Assessment process, under the Better Regulation guidelines, assuring the sustainability of the exercise. In addition, the ISA programme has supported DGs and services undertaking these assessments and the ISA2 programme will continue to assure this support service. Member States' representatives and EC officials considered the top four benefits delivered by the ISA programme to Member States to be:

- (1) the use of ISA solutions;
- (2) the existence of the programme itself, in order to raise awareness about the importance of interoperability and to keep it on the political agenda;
- (3) the provision of references, such as the EIF, supported by National Interoperability Framework Observatory (NIFO); and
- (4) the services provided, such as the sTESTA network with more than 73 national and European services delivered over it on a daily basis and the CIRCABC platform which is the standard platform for document exchange and collaboration between MSs administrations and the EU institutions.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**European statistical programme (ESP)**

Lead DG: ESTAT

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The European Statistical Programme (ESP), started in 2013, is in its fourth year of implementation.

The intermediate evaluation showed that 17 of the 23 detailed objectives of the ESP were well on track for completion; limited difficulties were experienced in relation to the other six, related to economic governance, people's Europe, geospatial, environmental, agricultural and other sectoral statistics, priority setting and simplification, and the enhancement of the European Statistical System (ESS) governance framework. However, in the meantime corrective actions have already been taken¹. The problems encountered are being addressed in the work plans for the last two years of implementation of the ESP. Moreover, an execution of nearly 100% in commitment appropriation was registered in the final budget of the ESP both in 2014 and 2015. In this last year in particular, the operational line of the ESP succeeded in executing around 2.5% more in payment appropriation than what was foreseen in the Voted Budget 2015.

Key achievements

European statistics have a clear transnational character. Member States can only ensure the actual collection of the statistical information at national level, but a coordinated approach to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics as a whole is needed to guarantee the required coherence and comparability of the statistics relevant for the activities of the Union. High quality statistics are essential to enable policy makers to make informed decisions and to monitor progress towards set objectives. The EU's strategic objectives like Europe 2020 rely on the European statistical data in order to provide evidence basis for EU policy definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The multi-annual character of the ESP guarantees the necessary financing to ensure consistency of statistical data. The development, production and dissemination of European statistics under the ESP cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and it is therefore better achieved at EU level. The Commission/Eurostat coordinates the necessary harmonisation of statistical information at European level in all statistical domains covered by the ESP. The added value of EU action has been and continues to be that it allows for the concentration of the statistical activities on EU policies and issues of relevance for the European Statistical System as a whole. In addition, it contributes to an effective use of resources and to supporting national authorities to do what they need to do but do not always have the capacity to do, for instance in terms of priority-setting, harmonisation and methodological development. The productivity and thus efficiency has risen in a period of diminishing human resources. This is reflected by (1) the substantial increase in the data published (the total quantity of published values increased from 2012 to 2014 by more than 26%) and (2) the improvement of the overall quality of European statistics (the percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the overall quality of European statistics has increased from 2012 to 2014 from 63% to 64%), while the total number of Eurostat's staff slightly decreased. The EU added- value of the European Statistical Programme and success stories:

Government finance statistics

Eurostat ensures that the government deficit and debt figures and, in general, government finance statistics, are of the highest possible quality and comparability. This also goes for the statistics under the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP). Government Finance Statistics (GFS) play a key role in the monitoring of EU economic policies. Eurostat has the sole competence for the methodology underlying these statistics. Eurostat is the guardian of the consistent implementation of the European System of Accounts (ESA) as regards the general government sector by the Member States. When necessary, Eurostat furthermore provides interpretations of the ESA (ESA 2010 since September 2014), and the MGDD (Eurostat's Manual of Government Deficit and Debt) based on advice from the EU statistical community. In conducting this task, Eurostat therefore guarantees the equal treatment of Member States in this matter and the respect of principles outlined in the Code of Practice for European Statistics.

Social indicators for EU policies

Under "People's Europe", the ESS provides social indicators that are a direct input to Union policies, to set quantified policy targets and to measure the progress against them. Examples:

- of the ten Europe 2020 headline indicators, four are produced from social statistics: (1) employment rate, (2) early leavers from education and training, (3) tertiary educational attainment, and (4) people at risk of poverty and social exclusion;
- unemployment is one of the eleven main indicators of the Macroeconomic Imbalance Procedure (MIP);
- there are nine indicators on employment, poverty and social exclusions among the twenty-six MIP auxiliary indicators;
- the European surveys on ICT usage in households and by individuals provide statistics on citizen's use of new technologies and new lifestyle choices. They are directly linked to the information requirements of the Digital Agenda.

In all these cases, there is European added value in that these indicators, produced in a consistent way across the EU, are accepted as a basis for policy negotiations and for the monitoring of progress; in this sense, they are more effective than indicators produced at national level.

EuroGroups Register (EGR)

Eurostat and the statistical authorities of the Member States and EFTA countries are operating and developing the EuroGroups Register (EGR). The EGR is a central statistical register, covering multi-national enterprise groups active in Europe. The EGR ensures that the national statistics compilers have a harmonised picture on the enterprise groups' structures and characteristics when compiling national statistics related to globalisation as well as related to other national enterprise statistics, involving a consistent delineation of cross-border phenomena. At the same time the EGR reduces the burden on Member States as they only deliver the national parts of the multinational groups to the central register instead of mapping complete group structures.

European Statistical System Vision Implementation Project VALIDATION (ESS VIP VALIDATION)

¹ For example, the amended Reg.223/2009 (Regulation (EU) 2015/759 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics (OJ L 123, 19.5.2015, p. 90) and improvement actions resulting from the Peer Reviews 2015 address issues of governance of the ESS.

In 2015, the ESS VIP VALIDATION project has produced an ESS methodological handbook for validation, an initial version of common ESS validation language and prototypes for possible ESS validation services, thus providing pre-requisites for moving towards a common validation approach and shared solutions in the statistical production. In 2016 work in validation will continue in particular with regard to finalising the ESS validation language, including through the cooperation with international organisations.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation² of the ESP covered the implementation of the programme in the years 2013 and 2014 plus relevant progress accomplished in 2015.

As already stated, the mid-term evaluation concludes that 17 out of the 23 detailed objectives are well on track for completion. Such quantitative evaluation is accompanied in the same document by a qualitative evaluation which indicates that all projects classified as critical on the basis of their strategic importance, the number of staff involved or the financial resources invested, were successfully concluded or are on track. Good progress has also been made on projects related to modernisation of the production system. The mid-term evaluation also indicates that the projects involving collaboration between the members of the ESS showed good results, with the European Statistical System collaboration networks and the European Statistical System 2020 Vision implementation projects making particularly good progress.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The main lines of actions for AAP 2016 and 2017 being considered are:

- to facilitate the compilation of European statistical aggregates, representing the EU or the euro area as a whole, of particular importance for Union policies;
- to maximise the availability of statistical aggregates at European level and improve the timeliness of European statistics while reducing the burden on the national statistical authorities;
- to exploit the potential of big data for statistical purposes will offer new opportunities to improve the timeliness and relevance of European statistics as well as to lower response burden;
- through the financial and technical support provided to statistical authorities across Europe and beyond, Eurostat will stimulate the production of new statistics and the implementation of new methodologies that are necessary to accompany policy developments in Europe and worldwide. In particular, Eurostat will continue to support specific surveys (e.g. European social surveys), projects aiming at reengineering statistical production, the production of new publications and the use of innovative dissemination tools;
- to work on validation and quality assessment (including verification of data used for administrative purposes) will be intensified, notably by exploring together with the Member States a possible certification scheme for European statistics. Eurostat will continue to ensure the required co-ordination of statistical activities across the Commission and represent the Union in statistical co-operation between international agencies and organisations;
- in the area of the partnership within the European Statistical System (ESS), Eurostat will closely follow the ESS Vision 2020, which is a comprehensive strategy that offers a common response to the challenges that European statistics and the ESS partnership are facing.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
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 - 2017	234,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)				
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,9	3,0	3,1	
Operational appropriations		54,9	56,4	58,0	
Total	56,3	57,8	59,4	61,1	234,6

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	65,507	106,08 %	45,441	107,64 %	64,529	7,32 %	53,674	37,38 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	57,895	99,60 %	33,361	98,83 %	59,440	5,36 %	43,365	32,35 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0309&rid=1>

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Political decision-makers and actors in the market constantly need statistics in order to make their decisions and monitor and evaluate their implementation. Statistics provide an essential infrastructure for democracies and modern economies to function soundly and efficiently. The European Union needs a high-quality statistical information service in order to fulfil its mission. European statistics must be reliable, timely and independent of political influence and provided in a convenient form for users.

Together with the national statistical authorities 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). This partnership also includes the EEA countries. Member States collect data and compile statistics for national and EU purposes.

The ESS facilitates the sharing of knowledge and 'best practices' across Member States and the development of new technologies, common tools and collaborative networks with a view to taking advantage of possible synergies and avoiding duplication of effort, thus paving the way for a modern production system equipped to meet future challenges.

Efforts to harmonise, streamline and regulate can best be initiated at the European Union level, where such projects can be carried out with optimal efficiency.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

The EU's strategic objectives like Europe 2020 rely on the European statistical data in order to provide evidence basis for EU policy definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. European statistical programme (ESP) is designed to provide quality statistical information in a timely manner while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields and serve 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.

4. Performance information

General objectives

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

Indicator 1: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the overall quality of the data and services provided by Eurostat

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
70,6%	71,5%	72,4%	73,2%	74,1%	75%
	Actual results				
	69,7%	70,3%	72,4%		

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: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the overall quality of European statistics

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
62,9%	64,3%	65,7%	67,2%	68,6%	70%
	Actual results				
	62,6%	64,4%	61,2%		

*Milestones: it is assumed that there will be an approximately linear progression between the value of 2012 and the target for 2017.

The figures are only indicative because the indicator is based on an internet opinion survey and the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the other.

Source: Eurostat annual User Satisfaction Survey. The full reports are available on demand.

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 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
7,87	7,88	8,1	8,3	8,5	8,7
	Actual results				
	7,98	7,79	8,30		

Milestones: it is assumed that that there will be an approximately linear progression between the value of 2012 and the target for 2017. Target 2017 = value of 2012 +10%.

Source: Monitoring reports on Eurostat electronic dissemination.

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

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
N/A* *indicator created in 2013	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual results				
	87,1%	92,3%	93,8%		

Twice a year, DG ESTAT's units give a mark to each of the outputs under their responsibility. The marks are the following: "Completed", "On target", "Emerging difficulties", "Serious difficulties".

Sources: ESTAT.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs*	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities-total	29 02 01		
Of which:			
Europe 2020		1	0,2
Economic governance		8	1,8
Economic globalisation		1	0,9
Economic and social performance		25	5,4
Environmental sustainability		4	1,3
Business statistics		18	3,8
People's Europe		24	3,8
Geospatial, environmental, agriculture and other sectoral statistics		36	8,4
Training, innovation and research		3	0,9
Dissemination and communication		11	5,3
Total		131	31,8

*in this context "outputs" are understood as Implementing Measures originating from Financing Decision

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	131	131	NA	NA	NA
	P	110	121					

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

Indicator 1: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the timeliness of European statistics for their purposes

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
56,3%	56,5%	57,8%	58,5%	59,3%	60%
	Actual results				
	55,1%	58,4%	56,2%		

*Milestones: it is assumed that there will be an approximately linear progression between the value of 2012 and the target for 2017.

The figures are only indicative because the indicator is based on an internet opinion survey and the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the other.

Source: Eurostat annual User Satisfaction Survey. The full reports are available on demand.

Indicator 2: Timeliness of statistics: average number of days in advance (positive) or delay (negative), in comparison to the legal target: 1) Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs): Euro Area – monthly series 2) Principle European Economic Indicators (PEEIs): Euro Area – quarterly series 3) Foreign trade with countries outside the EU: Comext-Extra: data sent by MS to Eurostat

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
1) -0.10 2) -10.2 3) +3	≥ 0	≥ 0	≥ 0	≥ 0	≥ 0
	Actual results				
	1) -0.6 2) -10.1 3) +2	1) -1.2 2) -10.5 3) +2	1) -1.8 2) -10.3 3) +3		

Source for 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 3: Degree of achievement of the Specific Objective measured as percentage of the achievement of the Outputs related to it

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
N/A* *Indicator created in 2013	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual results				
	86,1%	86,4%	88,7%		

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 "ideal" target is 100% every year. Sources: ESTAT

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs *	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities	29 02 01		
Of which:			
European Statistical System (ESS) quality management		4	0,5
Multipurpose statistics and efficiency gains in production		47	24,0
Total		51	24,5

* in this context "outputs" are understood as Implementing Measures originating from Financing Decision.

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	51	51	NA	NA	NA
	P	34	38					

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: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the comparability of European statistics among regions and countries

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
56,2%	56,4%	57,8%	58,5%	59,3%	60%
	Actual results				
	58,0%	58,6%	58%		

*Milestones: it is assumed that there will be an approximately linear progression between the value of 2012 and the target for 2017.

The figures are only indicative because the indicator is based on an internet opinion survey and the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the other.

Source: Eurostat annual User Satisfaction Survey. The full reports are available on demand.

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

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
NA –indicator created in 2013	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Actual results				
	92,8%	93%	94,3%		

Twice a year, Eurostat units give a mark to each of the MP outputs under their responsibility. The marks are the following: "Achieved", "Not achieved", "Output revised" (which are counted as "Not achieved"). The "ideal" target is 100% every year.

Source: ESTAT.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs *	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Statistical activities	29 02 01		
Of which:			
Partnership with the European Statistical System (ESS) and beyond		14	1,7

* in this context 'outputs' are understood as Implementing Measures originating from Financing Decision.

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	14	14	NA	NA	NA
	P	16	14					

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: Length of the time series of a sample of statistics: Euro Indicators (active series)

Baseline 2012	Milestones*				Target 2017
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
≥15 years: 41,7%	>40%	48,8%	52,5%	56,3%	n.a.*
	Actual results				
	40,7%	44,5%	Not available **		
≥10 years: 94,4%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%	≥ 90%	n.a.**
	Actual results				
	94,8%	95%	Not available **		

* The indicator refers to the duration (in years) of a sample of statistics. Accordingly, there two different indicators (1a and 1b) measured. Source: analysis of the series of the datasets included in EuroInd domain available on Eurostat website http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database

** Indicator 1 of the Specific Objective 4 is abandoned due to serious technical problems in the calculation method. DG ESTAT is working on the relevant replacement of the indicator.

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.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

A final evaluation report³ on the implementation of the Community Statistical Programme (CSP)⁴ 2008-2012 was adopted in 2013. The CSP contained over 130 objectives, the majority of which achieved a high degree of implementation. Institutional objectives and those aiming to improve the legislative framework had the highest degree of achievement, while some 10 % of the production-related objectives were not adequately achieved. Account must be taken of the fact that some objectives suffered from the constraints in terms of production processes and resources available in the Member States. Resources also had to be redeployed.

The financial implementation demonstrated increased efficiency. The budgetary execution of the available credits was consistently above 90%. The grant policy was oriented towards projects with a European dimension, in particular multi-beneficiary grant agreements.

Some of the objectives were hard to measure, lacking well defined performance indicators, and explicit links between the CSP objectives and the actions of the annual work programmes. Recommendations of the CSP evaluation were or are being implemented in the current ESP.

Contribution to policy achievements

The CSP was the basic instrument for the production of high quality statistical information necessary to support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of the EU.

When the Europe 2020 strategy replaced the Lisbon strategy in 2010, Eurostat was ready to provide the necessary statistical support to the new strategy, as it had been in the past for the previous strategy, by publishing new indicators. This did not increase the burden for the Member States, because the new indicators could be calculated from existing primary data. The list of sustainable development indicators (SDIs) was updated, following the renewed EU sustainable development strategy from 2006, to cover the list of about 130 indicators, which has been constantly streamlined over time. The GDP and beyond initiative led to improvements and the production of new indicators such as those on quality of life. Dissemination was improved with the creation of Statistics explained pages on SDIs and of a Europe 2020 indicators web page. Support was provided for the enlargement and to the European Neighbourhood countries.

In fact, the specific objectives of the programme were achieved at more than 90%, supporting the EU policies by sound statistical evidence.

³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52013DC0883&qid=1454495350242&from=EN>

⁴ Community Statistical Programme, the predecessor to ESP programme.

All the results were obtained efficiently, under the budgetary ceiling allocated to the programme, and with an increase in productivity and a generally high degree of user satisfaction about the quality of statistics, as showed in the final evaluation of the programme.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The added value of EU of the CSP consisted in concentrating statistical activities on EU policies and to an effective use of resources. Only the Commission could coordinate the necessary standardisation of statistical information at European level in all the statistical areas covered by the CSP, while the data collection could be carried out by the Member States. The programme therefore delivered a clear EU added value, in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and synergy.

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing**

Lead DG: FISMA

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The programme involves co-financing of activities of three organisations operating in the field of financial reporting and auditing, namely the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation (IFRS Foundation), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) and the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB). The IFRS Foundation develops international accounting standards via its International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), while EFRAG ensures that the EU is speaking with one voice and the interests of the Union are adequately taken into consideration in that process. In addition, EFRAG provides the European Commission with endorsement advice on new or modified standards. The PIOB is responsible for monitoring the due process of the international standard setting process in the areas of audit and assurance, education, and ethics. So far (in 2014 and 2015) the programme has been implemented satisfactorily as the beneficiaries carried out activities that were planned for this period.

Key achievements

The key achievements of the programme include: implementation of the governance reform of EFRAG, publishing by IASB two new major standards that are of fundamental importance for users of financial statements, namely IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers as well as endorsements advice on these new standards submitted by EFRAG to the Commission.

More concretely, the reform of EFRAG involved establishing a new Board, its new decision-making body, with balanced representation of public and private interests. As a result, EFRAG is now well equipped to strengthen the legitimacy of its positions and significantly contribute to the objective of Europe speaking with one voice. The new IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 are expected to considerably enhance the quality of financial reporting and will result in increased understandability and comparability of financial statements. Consequently, the users of financial statements, including investors, will be in a position to take more informed decisions.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The relevant findings of the evaluation of the programme, which include the achievements mentioned above, were submitted to the European Parliament and the Council, as required by Regulation (EU) No 258/2014, in the Report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the reform of EFRAG following the recommendation provided in the Maystadt report¹ and the Report on the activities of the IFRS Foundation, EFRAG and PIOB in 2014².

The report on the progress achieved in the implementation of the reform of EFRAG concluded that overall EFRAG has made promising progress in implementing the reforms following the key recommendations of the Maystadt report. In order to carry out the key changes, the statutes and the internal rules of EFRAG have been modified to reflect the necessary amendments to its structure and operations.

As regards the report on the activities of the IFRS Foundation, EFRAG and PIOB in 2014, on top of the key achievements of the programme mentioned above, the findings included:

As regards the IFRS Foundation:

In respect of whether IFRS:

- take due account of different business models: IFRS 9 explicitly recognises the importance of business models in determining measurement of financial instruments. EFRAG's final endorsement advice will assess whether the standard achieves this successfully. IFRS 15 is considered flexible enough to meet different business models. The Conceptual Framework (see below) gives business models more emphasis.
- reflect the actual consequences of economic transactions: EFRAG is currently in the process of assessing this aspect for IFRS 9, with a particular focus on the timely recognition of impairment losses on loans; IFRS 15 achieves this and, as noted below, the Conceptual Framework will introduce the concept of substance over form which is important for portraying economic transactions appropriately.
- are not overly complex: IFRS 9 is a complex standard, however it has introduced simplifications in the accounting for financial instruments and IFRS 15 is more complex than the standard it replaces but this is justifiable as the previous standard was no longer appropriate to reflect the complexity of modern day business transactions. Moreover, the standard replaces both a standard and interpretations so the new requirements are organised in one place.
- avoid artificial short-term and volatility biases: the endorsement process for IFRS 9 will address this question. However, IFRS 15 is effective in avoiding such volatility as it contains specific provisions that apply where there is uncertainty in recognising future revenue.

As far as the Conceptual Framework is concerned, the Commission reiterates its support to the re-introduction of the concept of prudence and will follow closely the developments following the publication of the Exposure Draft in 2015. As mentioned in the recent Commission evaluation report on the IAS Regulation³ it has also invited the IASB to consider the specific needs of investors with different investment time horizons and to provide specific solutions, in particular to long-term investors, when developing their standards. Finally, the Commission urges the IASB to strengthen their analysis of impact and to better coordinate with EFRAG.

As regards EFRAG:

1 <http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2014/EN/1-2014-396-EN-F1-1.Pdf>

2 <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/1/2015/EN/1-2015-461-EN-F1-1.PDF>

3 http://ec.europa.eu/finance/accounting/docs/ias-evaluation/20150618-report_en.pdf

EFRAG took account in its endorsement assessments of whether IFRS were meeting all technical criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002⁴. Following its governance reform, EFRAG has strengthened its scope of assessment of whether new or proposed financial reporting requirements are conducive to the public good. In that context the Commission welcomes EFRAG's willingness to further develop its capacities with respect to the analysis of the effects of standards including macro-economic effects such as any detrimental effects on financial stability or economic development in the EU.

Thanks to its extensive due process EFRAG was in a position to provide adequate assessment of whether draft, new or amended international accounting standards responded to the Union's needs while taking into account the diversity of accounting and economic models and views in the EU. This activity proved particularly important in the development phase of new standards by the IASB where EFRAG has played a key role in ensuring Union's needs and interests are taken into account.

As regards PIOB:

The diversification of funding sources of PIOB has progressed significantly. The total funding percentage provided by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) is 58% which is not far away from the ideal benchmark of less than 50% and is also well below the two-thirds threshold stipulated in the Regulation (EU) No 258/2014. For the coming years, the Commission will continue monitoring the funding developments and will cooperate with other interested stakeholders, in particular with other Monitoring Group members, to ensure that the PIOB benefits from a clear, stable, diversified and adequate funding system so that it can accomplish its public interest mission in an independent and efficient manner.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The major projects envisaged in the forthcoming implementation of the programme include finalising and the endorsement of another two major standards, namely IFRS 16 Leases and IFRS 4 Phase II Insurance Contracts.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing a Union programme to support specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing for the period of 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 716/2009/EC	2014 - 2020	43,2

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		8,0	8,1	8,3	8,4	8,6	8,8	
Total	6,8	8,0	8,1	8,3	8,4	8,6	8,8	57,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	7,959	100,00 %	7,394	100,00 %	8,118	0,00 %	8,600	0,00 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	7,959	100,00 %	7,394	100,00 %	8,118	0,00 %	8,600	0,00 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

In a global economy, there is a need for a global accounting language. International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) are adopted and used in many jurisdictions around the world. Such international accounting standards need to be developed under a transparent and democratically accountable process. To ensure that global standards are of high quality and compatible with Union law, it is essential that the interests of the Union are adequately taken into account in that international standard-setting process. Regarding auditing it is important to make sure that the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) standard setting activities are properly responsive to the public interest. The Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) is responsible for monitoring the due process of the standard setting process.

⁴ Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).

4. Performance information

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to improve the conditions for the efficient functioning of the internal market by supporting the transparent and independent development of international financial reporting and auditing standards

Indicator 1: number of countries using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2013 approximately 128 countries use IFRS.	130		130				Maintain positive trend
	Actual results						
	130	130					

Indicator 2: percentage of standards endorsed in the EU compared to the number of standards issued by the IASB							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
On 29 October 2012, 89 % of IFRSs was endorsed in the EU (124 standards out of 139).	96 %		96 %				100 %
	Actual results						
	96%	95%					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Support to IFRS Foundation	12 02 03		4,6
Support to the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG)	12 02 03		3,4
Support to the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB)	12 02 03		0,3
Total			8,3

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

No particular implementation issues were reported.

Contribution to policy achievements

Even though the programme did not contribute directly to the Europe 2020 Strategy, the EU funding provided to the IFRS Foundation, the EFRAG and the PIOB has enabled these organisations to carry out their public mission tasks in the fields of financial reporting and auditing. In this respect, the EU financing under the programme has contributed to improving conditions for the functioning of the internal market. This has been achieved in particular through the contribution to the development of high quality international financial reporting resulting in increased understandability and comparability of financial statements.

The EU financing under the programme has significantly enhanced the independence of these organisations by reducing their reliance on voluntary funding from private parties with a direct interest in accounting/auditing standards. This resulted in increased independence and legitimacy of these organisations and equipped them with sufficient resources to carry out their activities. The programme also contributed to promoting the development and application of sound, high-quality, international financial reporting and auditing standards, whereby the EU's interests could be represented and taken into account.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The Commission fully recognizes the significance of the adoption and use of international financial reporting standards in the EU. To ensure that global standards are of high quality and compatible with Union law, it is essential that the interests of the Union are adequately taken into account in the international standard-setting process. This is the key objective of EFRAG, which in order to achieve that needs to ensure that the EU is speaking with one voice in the standard-setting process. Consequently, EU intervention is more efficient as resources and expertise can be pooled together exerting a higher level of influence on the development of IFRS as compared with the impact of individual interventions by Member States. The international standards on auditing are already used by practically all EU Member States and a well-functioning PIOB will continue to ensure that new or amended standards are developed in the public interest i.e. fully responsive to stakeholder needs, accountable and transparent as well as aligning the priorities of the audit profession with those of all stakeholders (including investors and other users of financial statements).

HEADING 1A: Competitiveness for growth and jobs**Statement on Financial Intervention of the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), the European Investment Advisory Hub (EIAH) and the European Investment Project Portal (EIPP)**

Lead DG: ECFIN

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The legal basis: Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2015 on the European Fund for Strategic Investments, the European Investment Advisory Hub and the European Investment Project Portal – The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EU L 169, 1.7.2015, p. 1) was adopted on 25 June 2015. The Commission and the EIB signed the EFSI and EIAH Agreements with the EIB on 22 July 2015. Moreover, the Commission Implementing Decision for EIPP was adopted on the same date.

The ESFI governing bodies (Steering Board and Investment Committee) are in place.

The European Commission issued a report on the state of play of the Investment Plan for Europe in January 2016 (report available at: http://ec.europa.eu/priorities/publications/investment-plan-state-play-january-2016_en).

Key achievements

A significant number of EFSI projects have already been approved in 2015 by the EIB Group for a total investment value of about EUR 50 billion: EUR 25 billion for Infrastructure and Innovation investments and EUR 25 billion in favour of SMEs.

The EIAH went live on 1 September 2015. The EIAH team received a total of 70 requests in 2015 of which 57 were project-related and 13 were requests for cooperation or general information about EFSI or/and EIAH.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As regards EFSI, the EIB will pursue its activities including through intensified cooperation with NPBs, investment platforms and new products. The Commission and EIB agreed in February 2016 on the rules applicable to operations with Investment Platforms and NPBs (http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/financial_operations/documents/efsi_rules_applicable_to_operations_en.pdf). Moreover, the Commission published a brochure in February 2016 on the complementarities between EFSI and European Structural and Investment Funds (http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/thesfunds/fin_inst/pdf/efsi_esif_compl_en.pdf).

For EIAH implementation, annual specific grants agreements (SGAs) need to be agreed and signed between the Commission and the EIB. The Commission is now finalising the work programme underlying the 2016 SGA.

EIPP is in active development and is expected to go live in spring 2016. This is contingent however on the Commission's ability to attract a 'critical mass' of quality projects across different sectors and Member States.

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis
Regulation (EU) 2015/1017 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2015 on the European Fund for Strategic Investments, the European Investment Advisory Hub and the European Investment Project Portal and amending Regulations (EU) No 1291/2013 and (EU) No 1316/2013 — the European Fund for Strategic Investments

	Financial Programming (EUR million)						Total Programme
	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operational appropriations (EFSI)	1 360,5	2 055,0	2 661,0	1 999,0	20,0	20,0	
Total	1 360,5	2 055,0	2 661,0	1 999,0	20,0	20,0	8 115,5

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 360,500	100,00 %	3,643	100,00 %	2 055,000	98,78 %	525,000	95,31 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 360,500	100,00 %	3,643	100,00 %	2 055,000	98,78 %	525,000	95,31 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Since the global economic and financial crisis, the EU has been suffering from low levels of investment. Collective and coordinated efforts at European level are needed to reverse this downward trend and put Europe on the path of economic recovery. The Investment Plan for Europe, the flagship initiative of the Juncker Commission focuses on removing obstacles to investment, providing visibility and technical assistance to investment projects and making smarter use of new and existing financial resources. The European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI), the driver of the Investment Plan aims to overcome current market failures by addressing market gaps and mobilising private investment. The investments supported under the EFSI should contribute to achieving existing Union programmes and policies and the targets and objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, quality job creation and economic, social and territorial cohesion.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets and priorities

The additional investments mobilised under EFSI should help support job creation/employment and demand and therefore boosting economic growth and would lead to an increase in the EU long-term growth potential.

Moreover, as stated in Regulation (EU) 2015/1017, the EFSI should support projects in accordance with the Union's energy, climate and efficiency targets laid down in the Europe 2020 strategy and in the 2030 Framework for climate and energy policies and which aim to meet the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The legal basis does not foresee any specific budget or targets for reaching the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy. There are no sectoral or country specific quotas or pre-allocations in the Regulation.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

EFSI supports investment project in accordance with the Union's Climate and Energy Efficiency policies. However, no sectoral specific quotas are foreseen in the Regulation.

4. Performance information

European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)

The EFSI is established within the EIB in order to benefit from its experience and proven track record and in order for its operations to start to have a positive impact as quickly as possible. The work of EFSI on providing finance to small and medium enterprises and small mid-cap companies is mainly channelled through the European Investment Fund ('EIF') to benefit from its experience in these activities.

General objectives

General Objective: Supporting growth-enhancing investments in line with Union priorities, especially in the areas of:

- (a) research, development and innovation;
- (b) development of the energy sector in accordance with the Energy Union priorities;
- (c) development of transport infrastructures, and equipment and innovative technologies for transport;
- (d) financial support through the EIF and the EIB to entities having up to 3 000 employees, with a particular focus on SMEs and small mid-cap companies;
- (e) development and deployment of information and communication technologies;
- (f) environment and resource efficiency; and (g) human capital, culture and health.

Indicator 1: The cumulative volume of funding raised (EUR billion)						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Estimated volume of funding raised (EUR billion)		125	240	EUR 315 billion ¹		
	Actual results					
	38,6					

The target is to mobilise by July 2018 at least EUR 315 billion of additional investment. As specified in the EFSI Agreement signed with the EIB on 22 July 2015, "EFSI is intended to generate within 3 years after the entry into force of the EFSI Regulation at least EUR 315 billion in additional investment in the real economy, out of which initially EUR 240 billion is expected to be generated through the Infrastructure and Innovation Window (IIW) and EUR 75 billion through the SME Window (SMEW)".

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Increasing the volume of European Investment Bank (EIB) financing and investment operations in priority areas

Indicator 1: The cumulative number of countries having received EIB financing (signed operations) under EFSI		
	Milestones foreseen	Target

¹ The target is to mobilise by end-2017 at least EUR 315 billion for committed investment (EUR 240 billion under IIW and EUR 75 billion under SMEW).

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of countries covered		15	20	23	26	28*
	Actual results					
	8					

*As per the EFSI Strategic Orientation, the EFSI should aim to cover all 28 EU Member States at the end of the investment period.

Indicator 2: The cumulative volume of investment mobilised by the EIB						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Volume of cumulative investment (EUR billion)		80	175	240		
	Actual results					
	13,6					

Specific Objective 2: Increasing the volume of European Investment Fund (EIF) financing for small and medium enterprises

Indicator 1: The cumulative number of countries having received EIF financing (signed operations) under EFSI						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of countries covered		20	23	25	27	28*
	Actual results					
	17					

*As per EFSI Strategic Orientation

Indicator 2: The cumulative volume of funding raised for supported projects						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Volume of cumulative investment (EUR billion)		45	65	75		
	Actual results					
	25					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 EUR million
EFSI Guarantee Fund	01 04 05	2,641

European Investment Advisory Hub (EIAH)

The European Investment Advisory Hub (EIAH) is a dedicated structure established within the EIB - building upon existing EIB and Commission advisory services - aiming at providing advisory support for the identification, preparation and development of investment projects and to act as a single technical advisory hub for project financing within the Union.

Objective: To provide advisory support for investment project identification, preparation and development to public and private counterparts, not necessarily linked to EFSI operations through the European Investment Advisory Hub (EIAH)

Indicator 1: The number of projects for which the support have been requested						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of projects (annual)		200	200	200	200	200
	Actual results					
	70					

Indicator 2: The number of projects that have received the support*						
Baseline	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of projects (annual)		50	100	100	100	100
	Actual results					
	9					

(*)This figure includes all the projects that received Phase 3 (initial strategic project guidance) and Phase 4 (full engagement of EIB technical and financial advisors and/or consultants) EIAH advisory support.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 EUR million
Co-financing of the EIAH	01 04 06*	20

(*) Budget line 01 04 06 covers both EIAH and EIPP.

The European Investment Project Portal (EIPP)

The European Investment Project Portal (EIPP) will be a publicly available web portal where EU based project promoters will be given the opportunity to boost the visibility of their projects to potential international investors. EIPP is independent from EFSI, EIAH or other EU/EIB financial and technical support initiatives and instruments. EIPP is the only strand among the three initiatives (EFSI, EIAH and EIPP) which is developed by the Commission without the involvement of the EIB.

Objective: To create a publicly available web portal where EU based project promoters will be given the opportunity to boost the visibility of their projects to potential international investors

Indicator 1: The number of projects published on the EIPP*						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of projects (cumulative)		500	1000	1500	1500	1500
	Actual results					
	0					

(*) The number of projects expected to be added each year is around 500. However, each project is expected to be implemented within three years after the publication on the portal. Once implemented, the project will be removed from the portal.

Indicator 2: Number of countries covered (cumulative)						
	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of countries covered (cumulative)		20	25	28	28	28
	Actual results					
	0					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 EUR million
Co-financing of the EIPP*	01 04 06*	See EIAH above

(*) Budget line 01 04 06 covers both EIAH and EIPP.



▶ **HEADING 1B**

**Economic, social
and territorial cohesion**

HEADING 1B: Economic, social and territorial cohesion**European Social Fund (ESF)**

Lead DG: EMPL

Associated DGs: SG

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

All 2014-2020 operational programmes have been adopted in 2015 and implementation has started, albeit with some delays in several Member States. The Article 16 Communication on the contribution of the European Structural and Investment Funds to the Commission's priorities¹ such as Europe 2020 and the Investment Plan was adopted in December 2015. The document also includes: (1) the outcomes of the negotiations with all the Member States on Partnership Agreements and programmes and the key challenges per country and (2) the expected achievements of ESIF by 2023 in terms of outputs and results.

Main difficulties in kicking off the implementation of 2014-2020 are to be found with regards to the fulfilment of outstanding ex-ante conditionalities by some Member States and in the designation of programme authorities.

For the designation process, just above 20% of programmes have sent their designation package in 2015. As regards the YEI, the late designation of authorities might have consequences on the pre-financing as, according to the ESF Regulation, Member States have to return the additional YEI pre-financing paid out to them in 2015 if they fail to submit payment requests worth at least 50% of the amounts received before 23 May 2016. In order to fully support Member States to finalise the designation process, the Commission organised a seminar with representatives from both Managing and Audit Authorities end January 2016 and issued a Q&A about the most frequently raised difficulties of the designation.

Out of all ex-ante conditionalities action plans covering Cohesion Policy which were planned to be completed in 2015, 30% were completed, 45% were delayed and 25% were significantly delayed, meaning that they were delayed by more than 6 months. The Commission is closely monitoring progress and will continue to do so in 2016.

Concerning the YEI, despite the political expectation at EU level for a swift delivery (hence the front-loading of the YEI commitments to 2014 and 2015) implementation has faced delays. These delays were caused by two main reasons: (1) the overall slow process of the MS setting up the management and control systems for the 2014-20 ESIF OPs, notably the designation of authorities; and (2) the lack of sufficient liquidity to start YEI activities, as reported by the MS. The latter was tackled by the Commission's proposal to increase the YEI initial pre-financing in 2015 by exceptionally increasing the pre-financing to 30% of the special YEI budget line. Financial implementation of the YEI across almost all Member States is nevertheless well under way. According to the financial data submitted by Member States (in accordance with Art.112 CPR) by the end of December 2015 the total eligible cost of YEI operations selected for support was EUR 3,3 billion (EUR 1.9 billion of EU & national public cost out of a total YEI budget of 6.4 billion EUR) and EUR 380 million had been declared by beneficiaries. Over 34,200 operations have been selected for support. According to additional information collected by the Commission, at least half of the YEI eligible Member States consider that the additional pre-financing has been instrumental to ensure liquidity for projects on the ground in 2015.

Key achievements

The first set of structured data submitted in April/May 2015 reports on some 138 000 participants, most of whom had not left the programme by end 2014 which was the cut-off date for reporting.

In order to assess the first results of YEI implementation, EMPL has been collecting information from two main sources: a questionnaire survey and interviews with the Managing Authorities, carried out by an external contractor, and an update of this information in light of the first YEI evaluations by the Member States which were due by end-2015 which is still to be finalised.

The preliminary results of the study to be completed in May 2016 show that most Member States have engaged beneficiaries in YEI funded measures with a strong focus on traineeships and apprenticeships, as well as first job experience. More information will be made available after the completion of the analysis of YEI evaluations. Notwithstanding this fact, larger Member States and main recipients of the YEI have managed to engage some thousands of young people each - IT (around 375,000 contacted or already in measures), PT (100,000), EL (32,000 persons), FR (32,000), HU (16,000).

Financial implementation progress varies strongly, with 10 MS having already committed 75% or more of YEI funding (CY, EL, HU, IT, LV, LT, PT, SE, SK).

The Commission is actively seeking to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of programmes. Firstly, the Council and the European Parliament swiftly adopted the Commission's proposal to amend the ESF Regulation and increase the initial pre-financing from the YEI specific allocation (May 2015).

Secondly, the Commission adopted the Delegated Regulation 2015/2195 on 9 July 2015, covering unit costs applying to certain operations in OPs for France and Sweden, which will increase the result-orientation of ESF activities, will simplify the life of beneficiaries and will give greater certainty to expenditure leading to fewer financial corrections. These unit costs can be applied to operations under the YEI in France and to training activities in various operations in the Swedish OP. Other Member States could follow this path (already foreseen for Belgium and Czech Republic).

Evaluations/studies conducted

The above-mentioned study on YEI results and programming is still ongoing and currently being updated with the evidence from the national YEI evaluations (Art. 19(6) ESF) which were due by end-2015.

With the aim to improve the quality of evaluations from Member States, the Commission provided systemic advice to Management Authorities on more than 80 evaluation plans throughout 2015. With a view to foster the use of ESF counterfactual impact evaluation in Member States during this programming period, the Commission co-funded eight pilot projects in Estonia, Italy (two projects), Portugal (two projects), Lithuania, Spain

¹ Communication from the Commission 'Investing in jobs and growth - maximising the contribution of European Structural and Investment Funds', COM(2015) 639 final, 14.12.2015 - http://ec.europa.eu/contracts_grants/pdf/esif/invest-progr-investing-job-growth-report_en.pdf

and Slovakia. These Member States have conducted pilot counterfactual impact evaluations of ESF funded vocational training schemes and active labour market policies. The projects received technical support from the Centre for Research on Impact Evaluation (CRIE), established in the Commission's Joint Research Centre with the support of DG EMPL. In November 2015, the Commission organised a conference on the results of these pilot projects in order to disseminate the results and lessons learnt, also in view of the 2018 Youth Employment Initiative evaluation. Periodic evaluation partnership meetings also contribute to this effort.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

EMPL will focus its work in 2016 and onwards on the assessment of programme amendment requests submitted by Member States to ensure the policy and result-orientation of the ESF and YEI programmes.

2016 will also mark the submission by Member States of the first annual implementation reports (AIR). These reports will provide important data on implementation on the ground and results achieved in the first two years of the programming period. EMPL will work on the consolidation of these data and evaluation evidence with Member States. This work will then be done each year following the submission of the AIR and progress reports.

EMPL will also continue to provide technical and policy guidance on the programmes through the monitoring committees and annual review meetings to ensure that programmes are on track to deliver the results expected. EMPL will also continue to be actively involved in the 9 transnational thematic networks² set up in 2015.

In order to ensure a closer link between the EU and its citizens and a more transparent European Union, communication of these results should not be neglected. This is why EMPL, together with the other ESIF DGs, will commit efforts in drafting a summary report to the attention of the European Parliament, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions as well as a report on progress on YEI and Youth Guarantee implementation. EMPL, together with the other ESIF DGs, will also work on making relevant data available to all on an ESIF Open Data Platform.

Finally, in 2016 EMPL will also start preparatory work on the proposal for the ESF Regulation 2021-2027. In order to assess the options for the post-2020 programming period and ensure that new proposals are evidence-based, EMPL will launch its own study on the future of ESF to complement information obtained through the 2007-2013 ex post evaluations, on-going REGIO studies and the analysis of the first implementation data.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006	2014 - 2020	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	11 390,7	15 023,9	12 015,0	12 883,7	13 004,4	13 333,9	13 684,9	91 336,5
<i>Of which Youth Employment initiative to up allocation</i>	1 804,1	1 504,6						3 308,7

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	15 530,452	114,58 %	1 586,966	99,85 %	12 048,417	99,78 %	6 554,481	42,86 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	15 530,452	114,58 %	1 586,946	99,45 %	12 048,417	99,80 %	6 554,481	42,85 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The ESF is the EU's main financial instrument to support structural reforms in the fields of employment, education and training, with a direct link to the priorities and headline targets of the Europe 2020 strategy in terms of employment, education and poverty. It contributes to the promotion of economic and social cohesion and social inclusion within the EU and serves as an instrument for financial solidarity and economic integration.

The ESF brings significant and lasting effects in terms of:

- Volume by increasing the resources available for employment and social inclusion policies. On average the ESF corresponds to approximately 14.7%³ of the Member States spending on active labour market measures. In all EU-12 Member States, ESF spending on

² The 9 thematic networks are the following: Partnership, Learning and Skills, Simplification, Inclusion, Employment, Youth, Social economy, Governance and Migration.

³ This is the result of the following calculation: "ESF commitments 2007-2010 / (Member States Active Labour Market Policy expenditures + ESF commitments 2007-2010)".

active labour market policies (ALMP) represents more than half of the total ALMP funding (54.1% 2007-2010⁴). In the 2014-2020 period the fight against youth unemployment was reinforced. The Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) was created and embedded in the ESF Regulation. Its budget consists of a financial allocation of €3.2 billion coming from a dedicated budget line as well as an ESF matching allocation at least equal to the YEI-specific allocation. This provides a channel to intervene directly on the young person's not in employment, education or training (NEET) target group, in the EU regions with the highest youth unemployment rates. This highlights the role of the ESF as main EU level financial instrument to invest in human capital and to help avoiding the emergence of a "lost generation" in Europe. Given the urgency, the YEI was frontloaded in 2014 and 2015.

- Scope by "broadening" existing action and support groups or policy areas that would not otherwise receive support. This can be due to economic externalities or because support for these groups or policies is difficult to gain at the national level. With regard to young people, in particular NEET, ESF support to the YEI will increase the visibility and added value of employment measures for youth.
- Role by fostering innovative projects and approaches as well as mutual learning between Member States and stakeholders. The ESF has been instrumental in shifting from curative to preventive labour market policies, or taking up support for integrating new target groups into work (ex-offenders, migrants, etc.).
- Process by influencing Member States and actors within them and increasing the visibility or prominence of shared EU policy objectives. The ESF has impact in terms of governance, the definition and implementation of policies, the culture of monitoring, evaluation, innovation and mutual learning.
- Recognising the particularly difficult situation of young people in certain regions and in line with the European Council conclusions of February 2013, the Commission has proposed to create a 'Youth Employment Initiative' (YEI) to add to and reinforce the very considerable support already provided through the EU structural funds. This initiative is open to all regions (NUTS⁵ level 2) with levels of youth unemployment above 25 %. Half of the support for the initiative is financed by a specific budget line, while at least a corresponding amount should be financed from targeted investment from the ESF envelope.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	2 643,3	2 834,4
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	9 371,7	10 049,3
Total	12 015,0	12 883,7

Smart growth: 22% (lines 04 02 60; 04 02 61; 04 02 62; 04 02 64)

Inclusive growth: 78% (lines 04 02 60; 04 02 61; 04 02 62; 04 02 64)

Gender mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a horizontal principle of the ESI Funds. The Member States and the Commission must promote it throughout the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the operational programmes. The Annual Implementation Reports to be submitted in 2017 will have to assess the implementation of the actions to take into account this principle. Moreover, under ESF, Member States have the obligation to programme targeted specific actions with the aim of increasing the sustainable participation and progress of women in employment. In the ESF Operational Programmes, Member States have included an indicative amount of EUR 4.7 billion for these targeted specific actions for the 2014-2020 programming period.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements. Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1and 2); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1to 3); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1and 2); Specific Objective 4 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 5 (Indicator 1)

Specific objectives

Introduction

By end 2015, all Operational Programmes (OPs) have been adopted. Out of 187 OPs, 128 OPs were adopted in 2014, 22 OPs were adopted under the carry over procedure and 37 after the MFF amendment in 2015.

For the 2014-2020 programming period, the Commission and the Member States agreed on a common set of output and immediate results indicators on which MS will report annually (Annual Implementation Reports) as from 2016. The reporting will be done at programme's level covering the thematic objectives on employment, education, social inclusion and institutional capacity.

⁴ Source: Eurostat LMP data base.

⁵ Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS).

In terms of setting targets, Managing Authorities were free to use programme-specific indicators or common indicators in the OPs (except for YEI result indicators). As all MS will report on all common indicators as from 2016, the Commission should have a more complete picture to update the targets and milestones currently set.

In the regions eligible for the Youth Employment Initiative, 4.2 million NEETs are eligible for support. The Commission received for the first time official information from the Member States in 2015, the so-called structured data. Initial targets and milestones were calculated on partial information as not all OPs were adopted at the time. They have been adjusted to reflect information on common indicators gathered from all YEI OPs.

Unless stated otherwise, the ESF target for 2023 expressed in percentages in the following tables derive from the information on common indicators encoded by the Member States, following a first plausibility check. On the basis of the first reporting by all MS on common indicators (2016), the related figures on targets and milestones will be updated in so far as possible.

The information on latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 1: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of ESF participants (in million)	04 02 60	2.2*	4 432
	04 02 61		
	04 02 62		

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Number of ESF participants (in million)	F*	0.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6
	P	**	**								

* The estimate of the number of participants to ESF projects is based on elements from the performance of the 2007-2013 programming period and will be revised next year. Indeed, whilst it is not required to set targets for all common indicators in the 2014-2020 operational programmes, Member States have the obligation to report on all common indicators. The first analysis of the targets would indicate a significant decrease of the number of participants compared to 2007-2013. This is partly due to the limited number of targets on common indicators as well as to the uniform and stricter definition of the participant and the participation. Implementation data is therefore essential to determine whether the targets set by Member States in their operational programmes are realistic. This is why EMPL is intending to review those targets in 2017 (on the basis of the first reporting in 2016).

** The information on latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 2: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination⁶

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of ESF participants (in million)	04 02 60	1.9*	3024
	04 02 61		
	04 02 62		

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Number of ESF participants (in million)	F*	0.2	1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3
	P	**	**								

* The estimate of the number of participants to ESF projects is based on elements from the performance of the 2007-2013 programming period and will be revised next year. Indeed, whilst it is not required to set targets for all common indicators in the 2014-2020 operational programmes, Member States have the obligation to report on all common indicators. The first analysis of the targets would indicate a significant decrease of the number of participants compared to 2007-2013. This is partly due to the limited number of targets on common indicators as well as to the uniform and stricter definition of the participant and the participation. Implementation data is therefore essential to determine whether the targets set by

6 It should be noted that the Specific Objective 2 indicators cover all actions under all thematic objectives.

Note 1: Only a very limited number of OPs have targets set specifically for these categories of disadvantaged groups, although the actual number of supported disadvantaged people is likely to be larger given the range of ESF interventions. Considering the ratio of all disadvantaged groups over total participants (9.2%), the ratio of participants to the thematic objective (TO9) that addresses issues of social exclusion, poverty and discrimination (24.2%) and based on previous results from the 2007-2013 programming period, EMPL keeps 20% as the target for 2023. The related figures on targets and milestones will be updated on the basis of the first reporting by all MS on common indicators (2016).

Note 2: Data related to the disadvantaged situation of participants is considered sensitive data in the sense of Article 8 of the Directive on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of data (OJ No L 46, 20.11.1995). Hence recording these data is subject to very stringent data protection standards. Therefore, the data sets submitted for these indicators are likely to be underreported.

Member States in their operational programmes are realistic. This is why EMPL is intending to review those targets in 2017 (on the basis of the first reporting in 2016).

** The information on latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 3: Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and life-long learning

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of ESF participants (in million)	04 02 60	2.4*	3 871
	04 02 61		
	04 02 62		

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)										
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Number of ESF participants (in million)	F*	0.2	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
	P	**	**								

* As explained above, the estimate of the number of participants to ESF projects is based on elements from the performance of the 2007-2013 programming period and will be revised next year. Indeed, whilst it is not required to set targets for all common indicators in the 2014-2020 operational programmes, Member States have the obligation to report on all common indicators. The first analysis of the targets would indicate a significant decrease of the number of participants compared to 2007-2013. This is partly due to the limited number of targets on common indicators as well as to the uniform and stricter definition of the participant and the participation. Implementation data is therefore essential to determine whether the targets set by Member States in their operational programmes are realistic. This is why EMPL is intending to review those targets in 2017 (on the basis of the first reporting in 2016).

** The information on latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 4: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of projects	04 02 60	225*	521
	04 02 61		
	04 02 62		

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of projects	F*	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
	P	**	**							

* As explained above, the target number of projects will be revised next year.

** The information on latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first Annual Implementation Reports due 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 5: Promoting specific support to young NEETs (15-24)

Indicator 2: Unemployed participants who complete the YEI supported intervention

Baseline	Milestone 2016				Target 2018
No baseline	750 000*				1,8 million*
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	8,725**	Next reporting mid-2016			

Indicator 3: Unemployed participants in education/training, gaining a qualification or in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving the YEI supported intervention*

Baseline	Milestone 2016				Target 2018
No baseline	347 000*				816 000*
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	4,063**	Next reporting mid-2016			

This indicator is not a direct subset of indicator 2 as it may also include participants who did not complete the intervention.

Indicator 4: Inactive participants not in education or training who complete the YEI supported intervention

Baseline	Milestone 2016				Target 2018
No baseline	220 000*				519 000*
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	2,605**	Next reporting mid-2016			

Indicator 5: Inactive participants not in education or training in education/training, gaining a qualification or in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving the YEI supported intervention*

Baseline	Milestone 2016				Target 2018
No baseline	107 000*				251 000*
	2014	2015	2016	2017	
	1,407**	Next reporting mid-2016			

This indicator is not a direct subset of indicator 4 as it may also include participants who did not complete the intervention.

* Initial targets and milestones were calculated on partial information as not all OPs were adopted at the time. They have been adjusted on the basis of all OPs

** The first set of structured data, submitted in April/May 2015, reports on some 138 000 participants, most of whom had not left the programme by the end of 2014 which was the cut-off date for reporting. This number should therefore increase in the next Annual Implementation Report.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of participants	04 02 60	725	0
	04 02 61		
	04 02 62		

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)				
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of participants	F	290 000	580 000	725 000	725 000	580 000
	P	138 000*	Next reporting mid-2016			

*Implementation on the ground has faced some delays. A major problem identified was the lack of public funding to advance YEI activities. This was tackled by the increase of the YEI initial pre-financing in 2015. In order to assess the first results of YEI implementation, EMPL has been collecting information through a survey and interviews with the Managing Authorities and the first YEI evaluations by the Member States (were due by end-2015). The preliminary results of the study (to be completed in May 2016) show that as of November 2015, ten Member States reported that they had already committed for funding 75% or more of their YEI budget for concrete actions (i.e. approved by the OP Monitoring Committee for funding).

Although more information will be made available after the completion of the analysis of YEI evaluations, it already appears that larger Member States and main recipients of the YEI have managed to engage some thousands of young people each - IT (around 375,000 contacted or already in measures), PT (100,000), EL (32,000 persons), FR (32,000), HU (16,000).

Programmes' implementation 2014-2020

Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1)%	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1)%
1.Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility*	30.967,6					
2.Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination	21.129,2					
3. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and life-long learning	27.043,6					
4. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration	3.641,1					
5. Promoting specific support to young NEETs (15-24) **	3.211,2					
Technical Assistance***	3.635,0					
TOTAL ****	89.627,7					

* Corresponding to Thematic Objective 8 in the Common Strategic Framework (CSF) although excluding the YEI specific allocation which is shown on a separate line (5.)

** These appropriations do relate to the YEI specific allocation only. This objective was created to plan and report on the YEI results in the Management Plans and Annual Activity Reports although it does not exist in the CSF (part of Thematic Objective 8 in the CSF).

*** Technical assistance of the Member States as foreseen by Article 119 of the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR - Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013)

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

As regards the budgetary implementation, 2007-2013 was marked by a slow start. This was mainly linked to the extension of the eligibility of 2000-2006 programmes due to the economic crisis. The rhythm of delivery has accelerated since 2009 and, the overall implementation rate for all Member States reached 80.5% towards the end of 2015. The absorption rates for the least performing countries exceed 65%, except Croatia (52.3%) and Romania (51.1%). The good results in relation to financial execution are partly due to the efforts EMPL deploys in supporting Member States' authorities through technical meetings, targeted advice dialogue with national authorities and closer follow up on the implementation of EU Funds.

As regards programme management, some weaknesses were addressed with regards to the monitoring and evaluation systems in the 2007-2013 period: data quality was uneven and data collection methods varied greatly among Member States. This resulted in difficulty with aggregating results at EU level or in assessing longer term effects of ESF interventions on individual participants and on Member States' economies and systems at large. Against this background, the main focus of the 2014-2020 monitoring and evaluation system has been on setting minimum quality standards and introducing a set a compulsory common indicator. These common indicators should ensure that monitoring produces robust and reliable data and that evaluation focuses on assessing the effectiveness and impact of ESF support.

The preliminary results of the ongoing ex-post evaluation, which is planned for completion in June 2016, show that across the less successfully implemented ESF activities, recurrent factors were (1) the lack of clear and efficient delivery and governance structures (managing/intermediary bodies, universities and education institutions) and (2) the insufficient management capacity of delivery partners (e.g. training agencies, schools). The new programming period should result in better delivery as the accessibility, use and quality of information and communication technologies is encouraged.

Contribution to policy achievements

1. Contribution to EU's main objectives

Preliminary results of the ex-post evaluation carried out by the Commission showed that ESF OPs were aligned with EU policies and supported the implementation of national reforms. These reforms responded to EU priorities first under the Lisbon and then under Europe 2020 strategy, as well as to the Social inclusion recommendation and Education and Training 2020 strategy.

Overall a good fit was found between country specific recommendations and ESF activities, signalling that ESF was used by Member States to address Country Specific Recommendations.

While it is very difficult to quantify the ESF contribution to the evolution of Europe 2020 macroeconomic headline targets, the ESF implementation clearly provides concrete contributions to the objectives of smart and inclusive growth enshrined in the Europe 2020 strategy, in particular increasing employment, poverty reduction and improving educational attainment. Furthermore, the ex-post evaluations showed that during the 2007-2013 period the ESF played an important role in mitigating negative effects of the financial crisis for the most vulnerable groups of society. For example, in the early years of the crisis, ESF funding was used to support short-term working arrangements, temporary wage subsidies, reduction in non-wage costs, public sector employment, upgrading skills, promoting mobility and training measures to allow for the upgrading of human capital during a period when demand for labour declined.

2. Achievement of programme specific objectives

Preliminary results of the ex-post evaluation show that the ESF support in Access to Employment was contributing to the labour market participation of underemployed groups (young people, older workers, migrants, low skilled) as well as work life balance policies, and promoting cooperation between social partners.

In the area of Human capital, generally all Member States addressed both the strategic objectives of improving the quality of education and training systems and increasing the participation in education and training. The most frequently targeted levels of education were lifelong learning, higher education and general education.

In the area of Social Inclusion, ESF interventions targeted the disadvantaged with a view to their sustainable integration in employment and combating all forms of discrimination in the labour market, notably through employability measures, access to vocational education and training.

Overall, up to the end of 2013, 80.6 million participations were recorded under the 3 themes in the 27 Member States. In terms of outputs, the programme has achieved its objective to reach at least as many participants compared to the previous programming period, which were 75.6 million for 2000-2006. In terms of results, due to the limitation in the monitoring and reporting systems in the 2007-2013 period explained above, result indicators can only provide a partial picture. The preliminary results of the ex-post evaluations show that thanks to the ESF support until the end of 2013 for 27 Member States at least 8.8 million persons gained employment, 5.2 gained qualifications and 11.8 million participants achieved other positive results (such as training completions, new skills and competences acquired).

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Preliminary results of the ex-post evaluation show that ESF funding contributed with 12% of national Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP) funding across the EU-27. In some Convergence regions (EU-12 and southern Member States such as Greece), a significant share (up to 70%) of the ALMP participants is funded through the ESF. The ESF further supported the implementation of innovative activities and allowed new target groups to be reached. Some ESF activities were replicated in other regions or taken up in mainstream policy. For example, development of a pre-activation pathway, training and employment endowment or development of local youth centres. Process effects were particularly apparent in the adoption of systemic reforms in the Public Employment Services (PES) in a number of Member States. Good fit between activities implemented under ESF and Country specific recommendations made under European Semester and EU 2020 strategy was found. ESF supported reforms in

more inclusive labour markets (expanding services to disadvantaged groups such as Roma), increasing competitiveness of companies, supporting administrative capacity as well as areas of Human capital.

In the area of Human capital, the ESF investment involved substantial additional resource leading to a significant increase in the number of participants. This volume effect proved particularly important in the context of the economic crisis. Interventions also allowed to effectively reaching new groups of learners and contributed significantly to promoting new measures, approaches and innovative teaching methodologies. It includes better quality measures to improve teacher training development, the introduction of new management and evaluation methods in initial education and the establishment of successful partnerships.

In the area of Social Inclusion, volume aspects were the most clearly identifiable among social inclusion in-depth interventions. They indeed allowed Member States to add to existing social inclusion actions and support a greater number of participants than would have been possible otherwise, especially in the context of the economic crisis. Scope effects revolved around the ability to offer more tailored services to specific target groups which would otherwise have access only to mainstream services not tailored to their specific – and often more intensive - needs. Interventions also allowed to effectively reach new groups of disadvantaged. Role effects were visible in projects which developed support or activities which acted as a model for other local provision or were subsequently mainstreamed. ESF was also used as core or supplementary funding for reforms linked to the improvement of delivery systems and methods and the testing of new approaches. Process effects mainly revolved around the establishment of successful partnerships at local level to assist disadvantaged groups.

HEADING 1B: Economic, social and territorial cohesion**European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)****Lead DG: REGIO**

Associated DGs: NEAR, SG

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

All 2014-2020 operational programmes have been adopted in 2015 and implementation has started, albeit with some delays in several Member States. In particular, some delays are noted in the fulfilment of outstanding ex-ante conditionalities by some Member States and in the designation of programme authorities.

In order to ensure that the 2014-2020 programmes start delivering quickly the intended objectives on the ground, DG REGIO's focus for 2016 is on accompanying and supporting programme authorities so as to speed up the fulfilment of outstanding conditionality provisions and to ensure that the necessary structures and procedures for 2014-2020 are put in place at national level to quickly start delivering projects on the ground. The delivery of this operational objective will be closely monitored.

Key achievements

Programme implementation has just started for the MFF 2014-2020 - no achievements can be reported to date. The first information on the achievements of 2014-2020 operational programmes will become available to the Commission after the submission of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Evaluations/studies conducted

No evaluation findings are yet available for the MFF 2014-2020.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As the main EU investment instrument for supporting the delivery of Commission priorities, Cohesion Policy has become a key part of Europe's economic governance and an increasingly important means of tackling the effects of the economic crisis in the short term and of enhancing the regions' endogenous potential for development in the medium term. ERDF interventions will focus in the forthcoming years on strengthening the basis for economic competitiveness and job creation, particularly in SMEs, thanks to their capacity to adjust to and to address specific national, regional and local contexts, with all levels of governance joining forces to contribute to our shared European objectives. In doing so, they will contribute to the Investment Plan for Europe and complement the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI). This will be done in several ways: by leveraging public and private investment, supporting structural reforms, and improving access to funding. ERDF investments will ultimately target boosting jobs, growth and investment across Europe, with a focus on the least developed areas. They also contribute to addressing together shared challenges and exploiting common potential via territorial cooperation and the macro-regional strategies.

To this end, funding will be strategically invested in research and innovation, support to small businesses and digital technologies, thereby contributing to the EU's smart growth objectives. Funding will also be essential for EU's sustainable growth. Thanks to the highest EU budget ever allocated to investments in energy, environment, climate and sustainable transport, a significant contribution to steering Europe on the path to a low-carbon economy will be made.

In addition to investments in key infrastructures like broadband, transport or water supply, to name a few, and in addition to investments in education and social inclusion, the ERDF will directly support more than 1 million enterprises throughout Europe to increase their competitiveness and help them develop innovative products and create new jobs.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1301/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Regional Development Fund and on specific provisions concerning the Investment for growth and jobs goal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006	2014 - 2020	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	17 090,4	33 267,4	26 952,1	29 278,7	30 334,0	31 242,9	32 111,8	200 277,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	38 994,836	116,69 %	4 374,820	99,98 %	27 089,438	99,29 %	14 693,523	40,89 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	38 994,836	116,69 %	4 374,451	99,85 %	27 089,438	99,30 %	14 693,522	40,87 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

To be able to deliver greater European added value, the structural programmes need to both: a) concentrate their support on EU priorities and b) coordinate with other EU policies and financial instruments. The Europe 2020 Strategy provides a clear set of common objectives, including headline targets and flagship initiatives, as a clear framework for identification of funding priorities. There is broad consensus among stakeholders on the role of the different policies (cohesion policy, rural development policy and maritime and fisheries policy) in contributing to the achievement of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Concentrating funding on a smaller number of priorities better linked to the Europe 2020 Strategy, focusing on results, monitoring progress towards agreed objectives, supported by a more coordinated approach between the European Structural Investment funds, increased use of conditionalities and simplified delivery are among the major hallmarks of the new cohesion policy. This is why, the Regulation as in the Commission proposal determines the scope of intervention of the ERDF, defines investment priorities for each of the thematic objectives and also defines a negative list of investments which will not be eligible for support.

In addition to ensuring the alignment of spending to EU priorities, other reasons justify an EU-level intervention to fulfil the long-term cohesion policy objectives. The main advantages of Cohesion Policy as compared to resources being spent solely by Member States are the following:

- Promotion of transparency and good governance, through systematic checks on public procurement, strict monitoring and audit standards, publication of beneficiaries on websites.
- Building of managerial capacity, thanks to the multi-annual dimension of programming which creates a learning cycle and influences institutional reforms and administrative practices in many MS.
- Increasing intensity of interregional links and of exchange of experience across cohesion policy, where programmers are encouraged to "think outside their region" (or nation).
- Involving civil society – for its own sake and for better and more efficient programming, thanks to the mobilisation of local knowledge.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	7 677,0	8 308,4
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	16 133,0	17 459,7
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	3 051,5	3 302,4
Total	26 861,5	29 070,5

Smart growth: 28,58% (lines 13 03 60; 13 03 61; 13 03 62; 13 03 63; 13 03 64 01)

Sustainable growth: 60,06% (lines 13 03 60; 13 03 61; 13 03 62; 13 03 63; 13 03 64 01)

Inclusive growth: 11,36% (lines 13 03 60; 13 03 61; 13 03 62; 13 03 63; 13 03 64 01)

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	3 326,8	3 542,8
Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	665,3	708,6
Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	396,0	421,7
Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	282,9	301,2
Enhancing the competitiveness of SMEs, of the agricultural sector (for the EAFRD) and of the fishery and aquaculture sector (for the EMFF)	142,8	152,1
All other thematic objectives	145,4	154,9
Total	4 959,2	5 281,3

The methodology used for estimating ERDF contribution to mainstreaming of climate action in 2016 (update) and 2017 remains stable and coherent with last year's programme statement. As explained in previous programme statement, an accurate estimation of the contribution of

ERDF to the mainstreaming of climate action can be done globally, through the Member States' funding priorities as reflected by the categories of intervention, and expressed as a percentage of the budget to be made available in 2016 (18,37%). This tracking methodology covers climate and biodiversity objectives, in line with regulatory requirements. The same percentage is applied uniformly to all relevant ERDF budget lines (13 03 60 - Less developed regions; 13 03 61 – Transition regions; 13 03 62 - More developed regions; 13 03 63 - Additional allocation for outermost and sparsely populated regions; 13 03 64 01 - European territorial cooperation).

Since the applicable regulatory requirements do not allow a precise calculation of the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action per thematic (specific) objective, the split per specific objective provided above is only indicative. It results from a review of correspondence between categories of intervention and thematic objectives.

As for the updated estimations related to 2014 and 2015 commitments, the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action has been revised as follows: 2014: EUR 3 144,63 million and 2015: EUR 6 121,24 million.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	592,7	631,2
Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	184,2	196,1
Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility	17,3	18,5
Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	8,6	9,2
Other thematic objectives: SMEs, sustainable transport, social inclusion and institutional capacity	5,8	6,1
Total	808,6	861,1

The methodology used for estimating ERDF contribution to financing biodiversity in 2016 (update) and 2017 remains stable and coherent with last year's programme statement. As explained in previous programme statement, an accurate estimation of the contribution of ERDF to financing biodiversity can be done globally, through the Member States' funding priorities as reflected by the categories of intervention, and expressed as a percentage of the budget to be made available in 2016 (2,7%). This tracking methodology covers climate and biodiversity objectives, in line with regulatory requirements. The same percentage is applied uniformly to all relevant ERDF budget lines (13 03 60 - Less developed regions; 13 03 61 – Transition regions; 13 03 62 - More developed regions; 13 03 63 - Additional allocation for outermost and sparsely populated regions; 13 03 64 01 - European territorial cooperation).

Since the applicable regulatory requirements do not allow a precise calculation of the contribution to financing biodiversity per thematic (specific) objective, the split per specific objective provided above is only indicative. It results from a review of correspondence between categories of intervention and thematic objectives.

As for the updated estimations related to 2014 and 2015 commitments, the contribution to financing biodiversity has been revised as follows: 2014: EUR 512,71 million and 2015: EUR 998,03 million.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements): General objectives 1 to 3 and 5 to 7; Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 6); Specific Objective 2 (Indicator 2); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1 to 9); Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1 to 5); Specific Objective 5 (Indicators 1 and 2); Specific Objective 6 (Indicators 1 to 5); Specific Objective 7 (Indicators 1 to 6); Specific Objective 8 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 9 (Indicators 1 to 4); Specific Objective 10 and 11 (both indicators 1).

General objectives

General Objective 1: To reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions, in particular for rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps and to contribute to achieving the targets set out in the Europe 2020 strategy of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, and in particular towards the achievement of quantitative headline targets identified in that strategy

Indicator 4: Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption

Former situation*	Evolution	Target 2020
14,1 % (2012)	16 % (2014)	Increase in the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20 % by 2020

* Source: Eurostat

Specific objectives

Introduction

The performance information presented below is related to the 2014-2020 programming period. It results from the indicators associated with ERDF specific objectives and is presented below according to the following methodology:

- The performance information presented (notably target values) results from all the adopted operational programmes (100% of the total). The changes in target values which can be noted compared to last year's PS (notably for SO 7 indicators) result from operational programmes adopted in 2015.
- The milestones for the indicators under each specific objective are estimates; this estimation is based on the values of the milestones of the corresponding indicators used in the performance frameworks. Note that the performance frameworks use only a subset of the indicators used in the operational programmes. Information concerning milestones has only been provided

when considered sufficiently representative of the expected level of target achievements (how many entries in PF; PF targets as % of total targets).

- The first information on latest known results concerning the indicators as well as the expenditure related outputs associated with the specific objectives will be available after the first full year of implementation (i.e. at end 2016) and will then be updated every year.

Specific Objective 1: Strengthening research, technological development and innovation

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		5 970,50

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 2: Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		1 955,38

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 3: Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		4 818,43

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 4: Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		4 737,07

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 5: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017
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		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		626,55
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 6: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		2 733,89
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 7: Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		3 873,37
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 8: Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		499,75
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 9: Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		1 672,77
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 10: Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		744,54
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Specific Objective 11: Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and an efficient public administration

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 03 60		
Number of projects selected	13 03 61		
Spending	13 03 62		184,40
	13 03 63		
	13 03 64 01		

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes.

Programmes' implementation 2014-2020 (Common Strategic Framework)*

Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1) %	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1) %
1.Strengthening research, technological development and innovation Outputs:	40 964,5					
2.Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies Outputs:	13 036,8					
3.Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises Outputs:	34 179,8					
4.Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors Outputs:	31 458,0					
5.Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management Outputs:	4 141,8					
6.Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency Outputs:	18 026,8					
7.Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures Outputs:	26 192,0					
8.Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility Outputs:	3 293,7					

Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1) %	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1) %
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Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1) %	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1) %
9.Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination Outputs:	11 794,3					
10.Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning Outputs:	6 350,8					
11.Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and an efficient public administration Outputs:	2 070,9					
Other amounts not linked to the 11 thematic objectives above	5 719,6					
TOTAL	197 229,0					

*The data presented cover all adopted MS' Partnership Agreements, as well as all operational programmes. Data concerning payments to be provided only after the first year of significant interim payments (at end 2016).

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The analysis of available monitoring information in relation to financial execution and to projects selection, as well as information contained in the annual implementation reports submitted by programme authorities in June 2015, show that the 2007-2013 ERDF operational programmes are globally being implemented as expected.

The rhythm of implementation has reached a satisfactory level by end 2015, with only Romania and Croatia still experiencing some delays. These good results are notably due to the efforts deployed by REGIO through its task force on better implementation which is supporting programmes experiencing implementation difficulties.

However, some delays and implementation bottlenecks are noted in the following areas:

- A high number of requests for the phasing of major projects and for OP modifications have been submitted by Member States in the second semester of 2015 and some 127 requests for major projects modifications were still in the pipeline at end 2015.
- The implementation of financial engineering instruments (FEI) for the 2007-2013 period remains slower than initially planned. Figures available from the annual summary of data on FEI for 2014 indicate that the delivery of funds to final recipients at the end of 2014 was lower than expected (59% of FEI funds delivered to final recipients as of 31/12/2014, compared to a target of 75%). It remains to be seen whether this trend is going to be reversed in the next reporting by Member States.

Contribution to policy achievements

While limited results from the ex-post evaluation are available so far, monitoring information reported by programme authorities shows that ERDF programmes are delivering the foreseen outputs across many policy areas and Member States. This mainly derives from the analysis of the performance information contained in the annual implementation reports submitted by the Member States in June 2015 (reflecting achievements at end 2014), showing a steady progression of achievements reported by Member States, as well as from the assessment of programme performance carried out by the responsible geographical desks. Positive long-term trends are reported in relation to most indicators linked to ERDF specific objectives, although there are large variations among Member States and sectors.

i) Smart Growth:

A substantial share of Cohesion Policy funding is oriented toward smart growth. Results in the smart growth area are delivered both by mobilising financial resources and by contributing to the improvement of investment conditions. Programmes boost jobs, growth and investment across Europe, while focusing on the least developed areas and sectors with growth potential. The results of these interventions foster the attainment of the Commission key priorities of "Jobs, Growth and Investment" and the "Digital Single Market". With many projects of the 2007-2013 programming period reaching their final stages in 2014, significant progress towards targets set in the programmes is reported by Member States for that year.

Research, technological development and innovation (specific objective 1)

More than 35,000 projects were co-financed across the EU to support cooperation between businesses and research centres up to 2014. These were mainly in Competitiveness regions in the EU-15, reflecting the significant share of funding allocated to this objective in the concerned programmes. For example, in the United Kingdom, ERDF support to cooperation between enterprises and research institutions has been

particularly successful, with initial targets being largely exceeded, thereby allowing increasing technology transfer from universities, institutes and businesses to improve products and processes, and boost commercialisation of innovations. Collaboration between the public sector and the private sector remains below the targets set in several Member States (such as Poland, Belgium or Austria) but sustained efforts are being made in order to foster this important cooperation.

Close to 95 000 research and development projects have been carried out by enterprises which received support from ERDF funding, most of them in Competitiveness regions. For example, around 5000 research and development projects have been completed in Spain in 2014, showing that ERDF funding enables to continue funding research and development projects, despite the credit crunch and budgetary restrictions.

Through these projects more than 40,000 research jobs have been created (in FTE terms) up to 2014. Steady progress is notably reported in Poland, where close to 5000 research jobs have been created up to 2014.

Funding of RTD infrastructures and centres of competence has continued over 2014, with improved research facilities reported across Member States.

Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies (specific objective 2)

Information and communication technologies continues to be a key area of investment for Cohesion Policy funding, with close to 50 000 projects having been co-financed between 2007 and 2014.

Thanks greatly to ERDF investment, particularly in less developed regions, the extent of broadband coverage has increased significantly in the EU in recent years, thereby contributing to increasing the competitiveness and economic growth of concerned regions. More than 8 million additional citizens have obtained access to broadband as a result of ERDF support up to 2014. Significant achievements are notably reported in Greece - with an extended coverage of broadband internet to 800 000 additional citizens completed by 2014 – and in Slovenia, with more than 70.000 additional population covered by broadband access thanks to investments made up to 2014. However, more efforts are still needed to close the digital divide and some Member States face particular challenges. In France, for instance, access to very high speed broadband is still among the poorest in Europe and the share of population with access to broad band remains below initial targets. Despite an additional 2.300.000 citizens with broadband access reported up to 2014 in Italy thanks to ERDF financing, Italy is still facing a digital divide. This issue will be further tackled through additional investments in the 2014-2020 period.

Enterprise support (specific objective 3)

A substantial share of Cohesion Policy funding has been devoted to improving the business environment and supporting entrepreneurship. Enterprises are supported to increase their competitiveness, develop products, find new markets and create new jobs, with particular emphasis on innovation and high growth firms and programmes aimed at supporting the innovative capacity of SMEs. The wide range of support on offer to SMEs is also crucial to achieving a deeper and fairer internal market with a solid industrial base. As the main source of job creation among all interventions co-financed by the ERDF, these interventions have been key in contrasting the effect of the economic crisis in recent years. More than 250,000 projects to support investment in SMEs were undertaken across the EU in the period 2007-2014 some of which through financial instruments (JEREMIE - ERDF).

More than 800,000 jobs have been created up to 2014. While achievements reported across the European Union are satisfactory, some programmes still fall short of their targets due mainly to the economic context and to challenges faced in some region's job markets during the 2007-2013 programming period. However, with numerous projects coming to an end in 2014, progress reported at the end of the year is steady, including in many regions which have been severely hit by the crisis. Achievements are expected to further increase until closure as projects co-financed in the last part of the programming period will be completed.

In addition, more than 120,000 new firms across the EU were helped to start up by the financial assistance received from the ERDF, as well as by the advice and guidance provided by business support centres also funded by the ERDF. Among the interventions aiming at supporting enterprises, increasing importance is being devoted to financial instruments (loans, guarantees and equity) which increase the impact of the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds. This focus will be further sharpened in the coming years, with an objective of at least doubling the use of such instruments in the 2014-2020 programming period across all Thematic Objectives and Member States.

In 2015, the SME initiative has also taken up with 4 more countries signing up to this instrument. The SME Initiative is a mechanism to stimulate additional lending by the banking sector to SMEs, through the combination of EU funding available to Member States and regions under the ERDF or EAFRD. The SME Initiative offers two fundamental products: uncapped guarantees providing capital relief for portfolios of new loans to SMEs and the securitisation of existing or new portfolios of debt finance linked to the building up of portfolios of new loans to SMEs. Both of these products can be extremely effective in stimulating banks to provide additional lending to SMEs, including riskier ones

Evidence resulting from ex-post evaluations

DG Regional and Urban Policy is currently carrying out the ex post evaluation of the programming period 2007-2013. An already finished part of the evaluation looked into the support to small and medium-sized enterprises and to larger enterprises.

The evaluation found that the ERDF supported at least 246,000 SME (without counting the indirect support); especially micro enterprises have received grants. The support represents about EUR 47.5 billion or 16% of total ERDF allocations. There are three main benefits: improvement in economic performance – in spite of the crisis; enhancement in innovation thanks to investment in R&D, and behavioural changes.

A substantially smaller part of the support (approx. EUR 6 billion) went to around 3,700 larger enterprises, many of them just above the SME threshold. Most of the supported projects achieved their goals such as increased private investment, enhanced firms' productivity or more jobs. However, the evaluations argue that regions and Member States should concentrate their support on reaping indirect benefits such as linking larger enterprises with a local supply chain. Such support is promising as it can facilitate the sustainability of investments and jobs in a region.

ii) Sustainable Growth:

Cohesion Policy is investing a large share of its envelope in both the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 programming periods to encourage a shift towards a more sustainable mode of development in EU regions. To this end, it provides support for the production of renewable energy and for improving energy efficiency, for mitigating the risks of natural hazards such as fires, droughts and floods, for installation of main water supply to improve drinking water quality and urban waste water treatment plants, for solid waste management and recycling schemes and contributing to the modernisation and resources efficiency of transport. The results of these interventions foster the attainment of the Commission key priorities "Jobs, Growth and Investment" (circular economy, transport) and "A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy" (notably in relation to renewables and energy efficiency).

Based on the last figures reported by member States, ERDF achievements in relation to sustainable growth have continued to progress. Assistance to Member States is being delivered through two networks gathering national thematic and managing authorities in the areas of energy and

environment. This has helped remove obstacles to a smooth implementation, leading to a more efficient financial execution and increased outputs being delivered. The main outcomes reported by Member states up to end 2014 are set out below.

Renewable energy (specific objective 4)

A large number of projects continue to be carried out with ERDF support to increase electricity-generating capacity from renewables, a significant part of which is in less developed regions. In particular, the additional capacity of renewable energy production reported by MS directly resulting from supported interventions at end 2014 is close to reaching 4,000 MW.

In addition to that, a significant number of projects continue to be implemented to increase the energy efficiency of apartment blocks and public buildings, notably in the EU-12 countries where both types of building are heavy energy consumers. Benefits of these interventions directly accrue both to energy consumers and producers and, as a result, regions will be able to increase income, improve trade balance and contribute to industrial development and job creation. The reported reduction of greenhouse emissions resulting from interventions under the Cohesion Policy was 475,592 kt of CO₂ and equivalents at end 2014.

Environment protection (specific objective 5)

Interventions aiming at preventing and managing environmental risks are essential to ensure that development and economic growth are sustainable. To this end, Cohesion Policy has invested in projects aiming at increasing the number of population benefiting from flood and forest fire protection measures. Thanks to these interventions, better protection from natural risks was achieved at end 2014 for around 20 million (flood) and 30 million (forest fire) people respectively.

Environment infrastructure (specific objective 6)

While the overall level of achievement is still lagging behind in several regions, significant improvements were recently reported by MS. Issues resulting from the incorrect transposition of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directives in CZ and SK - also affecting the transport sector - could be solved (the national legislations have been brought into line with the Directive) and several pending major projects were adopted in 2015 in particular with the assistance of JASPERS. Difficulties still persist in several countries, however, due to complex structures and procedures in some Member States (e.g. CZ, HU), low capacity of implementing bodies and beneficiaries, solvency problems for constructors (e.g. GR, CY). Frequent changes in the national legal environment have in some cases also added to the difficulties. Some serious difficulties as regards solid waste management have notably been noted in Greece, where political decisions are urgently needed at national level to increase ownership and coordination in some regions (e.g. Attica and Peloponnese). An operational plan has been requested to local authorities to tackle effectively the implementation blockages.

Despite that, the reported achievements show positive progress at end 2014, with significant increase in additional population served by water (more than 1.7 million) and waste water projects (more than 1.2 million) compared to 2013.

Transport (specific objective 7)

Steady progress was also reported by Member States in 2014 compared to 2013. Special efforts have notably been directed toward interventions that experienced more difficulties during previous years, such as construction of new roads (including TEN) and reconstructing of railways.

In some Members States, problems related to compliance with EIA Directive, public procurement and planning procedures, as well as delays in submitting and implementing Major Projects had hindered progress in recent years. These difficulties have been addressed with the help of REGIO Task Force on Better Implementation and of JASPERS, through the definition and implementation of targeted action plans in close cooperation by with national authorities, thus improving the overall progress towards the set targets. In SK, for instance, issues related to high unit costs which had led to irregularities were mitigated through the introduction of more systematic feasibility studies, use of better benchmarks and estimation methodologies.

The most significant progress was registered in relation to reconstructed roads, for which achievements exceeding 30,000 km were reported.

Through investment in transport infrastructure, a direct impact is sought on the economic activity of the regions through employment in transport construction, travel time and cost savings that accrue to businesses and travellers. In the medium and long term, reduction of bottlenecks in transport infrastructure contributes to sustainable economic growth by increasing levels of accessibility and cohesion between places, thus facilitating trade activity and creation of new business, residences and other development activities.

Evidence resulting from ex-post evaluations : The support for environment for the programming period 2007-2013 represented about EUR 46.5 billion and the decided amounts account for over 17% of all Cohesion Policy resources.

The ex post evaluation of support to environment found that in many EU13 and southern EU15 Member States, Cohesion Policy is one of the main sources of public financing and therefore provided a major contribution to achieving EU water and waste targets. Many of these countries have made broad progress: in the area of waste, the recycling rate increased in almost all EU13 Member States; in the area of water, projects financed by the ERDF and Cohesion Fund improved drinking water supply for at least 4 million EU citizens and contributed to better wastewater treatment for over 7 million EU citizens. Furthermore, the evaluation found that the financial analysis undertaken as part of the preparation of the examined major projects on water and waste management was of reasonable good quality and provided a sound basis for financial sustainability of those environmental projects.

The support for transport in the programming period 2007-2013 represented about EUR 80 billion or over 30% of total cohesion policy allocations. The ex post evaluation of support to transport found that, by the end of 2013, the ERDF and Cohesion Fund contributed to the building of over 3,700 km of new roads and reconstruction of over 22,000 km of existing roads. Cohesion policy also supported construction of more than 250 km of new railways and upgrade of over 3,000 km of existing railways and to develop multiple urban and public transport projects, such as new metro and tram lines or upgrade of urban/suburban railways.

By addressing the needs of regions, where the transport infrastructure was underdeveloped (the support concentrated in Convergence regions), Cohesion Policy support fostered better connectivity both within and across Member States. It also stimulated improvement in the way transport interventions are planned (development of transport strategies) and prepared (improvement in quality of major projects applications), while encouraging Member States to pay more attention to sustainable transport in line with the EU strategic documents.

iii) Inclusive Growth:

Projects currently co-financed by 2007-2013 programmes in this area cover a range of different interventions, including investment in education facilities, construction and renovation of healthcare and social facilities such as hospitals, clinics and community centres, renovation of buildings and local areas, support to cultural activities. While they are often small, they can have a significant effect in improving the quality of life in local communities. Because of their nature, however, the outcome of the investment carried out is in many cases difficult to capture through physical indicators - such as an increase in the attractiveness of a town or a district of a city or an improvement in local facilities. Among the main reported outcomes up to the end of 2014, the following is worth mentioning:

Close to 4,700 projects were co-financed across the EU to expand or to improve healthcare facilities, most of them in Convergence regions and many (around 60%) in the EU15;

Over 30,000 projects involved investment in education facilities, to build new schools or colleges or to modernise and re-equip existing ones. These were almost entirely in Convergence regions, mainly in Italy;

Some 3,539 projects co-financed across the EU aimed at offering services to promote equal opportunities and social inclusion for minorities and young people.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

While it is very difficult to identify the elements of the macroeconomic trends captured by the EU2020 targets which can be directly attributed to Cohesion Policy, concrete contributions to the objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth across many policy areas and Member States do result from the implementation of Cohesion Policy interventions. As the largest source of EU funds to regions, localities and enterprises, ERDF and CF have continued to play a pivotal role in helping Member States to conciliate their fiscal consolidation constraints with the support to long-term investments strategies which are necessary to recover from the economic crisis and return to a job-creating growth. Overall, the role of Cohesion Policy in supporting growth friendly expenditure has become even more important than before, with cohesion funding representing more than 60% of the public investment budget in a number of countries. This situation should remain unchanged in the near future. The contribution of Cohesion Policy to these objectives mainly resulted from the implementation of the 2007-2013 programmes, which are investing heavily in areas directly supporting the Europe 2020 priorities such as R&D and innovation, ICT networks, SME support, renewable energy, energy efficiency, environment protection and key infrastructure. This produces a short term impact on GDP, as a result of the induced economic activity, as well as a long term impact (materialising only in the long run) thanks to the structural improvements in the economies of the EU.

The ex-post evaluation for the 2007-2013 programming is currently underway, with thematic work packages examining achievements in the areas of SMEs, Financial instruments, Large Enterprises, Transport, Environment, Energy Efficiency, Culture & Tourism, Urban & Social infrastructures, ETC, as well as delivery mechanisms. The work includes several in-depth case studies and several seminars with the Managing Authorities and stakeholders have already been organised to discuss emerging findings. This exercise is expected to be completed by mid-2016. Evidence resulting from the only work package finalised, covering energy efficiency (i.e. interventions financed under specific objective 4), shows a significant increase in total allocation during the 2007-13 period compared to the initial allocation (+45%). This can be partly attributed to a change in eligibility criteria in 2009 allowing for (more) investments in the energy efficiency (EE) of residential buildings, in particular in EU-15. Available evidence also points to an overall improvement in the policy context during the programming period (e.g. EE plans, Energy Performance Directive), as Member States have developed their EE national policies and have refined their approach to EE in buildings. As regards supported interventions, a strong preference was noted for non-repayable grants (90%), and a preference for public buildings rather than residential ones. There are great variations across countries with regard to: type of financing instrument chosen, type of buildings supported and the impact of the 2009 crisis. The evaluation found several examples of good practice concerning the use of financial instruments.

Expenditure related outputs

Main expenditure related outputs	Target value for the 2007-13 period	Latest known value (End 2014)
R&T-D		
Number of RTD projects	97 414	94 130
Number of direct investment aid projects to SME	212 518	268 745
Number of health projects	4 696	2 357
Information society		
Number of information society projects	47 402	49 704*
Transport		
Number of transport projects	5 536	9 048*
Environment		
Number of waste projects	2 028	3 465*
Number of projects on improvement of air quality	990	1 156*
Number of risk prevention projects	3 024	4 168*
Energy		
Number of renewable energy projects	73 241	39 523*

These are aggregated figures as reported by Member States in the priorities of the programmes and verified by Work Package 0 of the 2007-2013 ex post evaluation exercise. They cover both ERDF as well as CF allocation, because the same programme may be funded both from ERDF and

CF and the figures received by Member States relate to both ERDF and CF, as the core indicators cannot be split by priority. The figures marked with an asterisk have not been undergone the same quality review in the framework of the 2007-2013 ex post evaluation exercise.

Remarks:

1. Progress was reported by Member States in 2014 compared to 2013, confirming positive long-term trends in relation to most output indicators for ERDF, although there are considerable variations across Member States and sectors. This is globally in line with the observed acceleration of payments in 2015.
2. There are changes in the reported values of targets and achievements, as a consequence of more rigorous plausibility checks carried out by the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy in 2012 and 2013 and a verification/correction exercise by work package 0 of the 2007-2013 ex-post evaluation.
3. Outputs remain below target notably in relation to environmental infrastructure projects, especially for the EU12. In the environmental sector underachievement is evident in several MS, reflecting weaknesses in the environmental sector where projects are often managed at the municipal level. These problems related to public procurement, planning procedures and a limited capacity to manage projects.

Programmes' implementation 2007-2013 (Common Strategic Guidelines)

The table below explains the programmes' implementation through the volume of EU support allocated to projects on the ground (after the selection process at national/regional level). The table is presented according to the headings of the Common Strategic Guidelines adopted for the 2007-2013 programming period and relates to both ERDF and CF. CF is included only in the first guideline: Attractive places to invest and work and the fifth: Technical Assistance.

	Guidelines	Planned EU investment (1)	Allocated to selected projects at Member state level End 2013	Allocated to selected projects at Member state level End 2014 (2)	(2)/(1) %
1	Guideline: Attractive places to invest and work	165 522,1	166 024,4	182 879,3	110,5%
	Rail	23 429,8	19 778,4	23 940,4	102,2%
	Road	42 783,4	48 171,4	50 694,9	118,5%
	Other transport	16 104,6	15 845,6	17 124,9	106,3%
	Energy	11 951,8	10 831,5	11 691,9	97,8%
	Broadband	2 542,6	1 885,3	2 638,2	103,8%
	Environment	43 959,9	44 668,5	48 830,6	111,1%
	Culture & social	24 750,0	24 843,7	27 958,4	113,0%
2	Guideline: Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	80 122,9	78 262,2	87 033,6	108,6%
	Innovation& RTD	47 311,9	45 688,7	50 726,2	107,2%
	Entrepreneurship	5 810,6	5 479,0	6 363,3	109,5%
	ICT for citizens & business	11 682,8	10 909,0	11 997,0	102,7%
	Other investments in enterprise	15 317,6	16 185,5	17 947,1	117,2%
3	Guideline: More and better jobs	2 662,6	2 275,3	2 242,3	84,2%
	Human capital	720,6	411,8	367,9	51,1%
	Labour market	681,1	358,8	350,8	51,5%
	Social Inclusion	202,5	115,8	116,4	57,5%
	Capacity Building	1 058,4	1 388,9	1 407,2	133,0%
4	Guideline: Territorial Dimension	14 487,6	15 867,9	17 595,7	121,5%
	Territorial Dimension	14 487,6	15 867,9	17 595,7	121,4%
5	Guideline: Technical Assistance	7 516,3	6 511,3	7 107,6	94,6%
	Technical assistance	7 516,3	6 511,3	7 107,6	94,6%
	TOTAL	270 311,5	268 941,1	296 858,5	109,8%

According to data from Member States, by end 2014, 110% of the total planned investment for the 2007-2013 period, corresponding to close to EUR 300 billion, was allocated to projects (ERDF and CF). While these figures show progress compared to previous years (87.6% by end of 2012 and 99.5% by end of 2013), variable trends can be observed across themes.

HEADING 1B: Economic, social and territorial cohesion

Cohesion Fund (CF)

Lead DG: REGIO

Associated DGs: SG

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

All 2014-2020 operational programmes have been adopted by the end of 2015 and implementation has started, albeit with some delays in several Member States.

In particular, delays are noted in the fulfilment of outstanding ex-ante conditionalities by some Member States and in the designation of programme authorities.

In order to ensure that the 2014-2020 CF assistance starts delivering quickly the intended objectives on the ground, DG REGIO's focus for 2016 is on accompanying and supporting programme authorities so as to speed up the fulfilment of outstanding conditionality provisions and to ensure that the necessary structures and procedures for 2014-2020 are put in place at national level to quickly start delivering projects on the ground. The delivery of this operational objective will be closely monitored at DG and unit level.

Key achievements

Implementation has just started for the MFF 2014-2020 - no achievements can be reported to date. The first information on the achievements of 2014-2020 operational programmes will become available to the Commission after the submission of the first Annual Implementation Reports due by 31 May 2016.

Evaluations/studies conducted

No evaluation findings are yet available for the MFF 2014-2020.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As the main EU investment instrument for supporting the delivery of Commission priorities, Cohesion Policy has become a key part of Europe's economic governance and an increasingly important means of tackling the effects of the economic crisis in the short term and of enhancing the regions' endogenous potential for development in the medium term. CF interventions will focus in the forthcoming years on reducing the economic and social shortfall of Member States with a GNI per inhabitant of less than 90% of the EU average, as well as on stabilising their economy. It will do so by financing investments in environment (climate change adaptation and risk prevention, water and waste sectors, biodiversity including through green infrastructures, urban environment and low carbon economy) and transport (Trans-European Transport Networks, low-carbon transport systems and urban transport).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1300/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the Cohesion Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006	2014 - 2020	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	7 939,3	10 173,3	8 738,5	9 055,8	9 393,8	9 753,6	10 064,6	65 119,0
<i>Of which contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)</i>	<i>983,0</i>	<i>1 215,8</i>	<i>2 372,4</i>	<i>1 588,2</i>	<i>1 649,4</i>	<i>1 694,4</i>	<i>1 774,4</i>	<i>11 305,9</i>

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	10 962,748	107,43 %	1 232,826	99,98 %	8 768,684	99,72 %	4 106,965	54,01 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	10 962,748	107,44 %	1 232,707	99,82 %	8 768,684	99,72 %	4 106,965	53,99 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

To be able to deliver greater European added value, the structural programmes need to both: a) concentrate their support on EU priorities and b) coordinate with other EU policies and financial instruments. The Europe 2020 Strategy provides a clear set of common objectives, including headline targets and flagship initiatives, as a clear framework for identification of funding priorities. There is broad consensus among stakeholders on the role of the different policies (Cohesion Policy, Rural Development Policy and Maritime and Fisheries Policy) in contributing to the achievement of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

Concentrating funding on a smaller number of priorities better linked to the Europe 2020 Strategy, focusing on results, monitoring progress towards agreed objectives, increasing the use of conditionalities and simplifying the delivery are among the major hallmarks of the new Cohesion Policy.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	8 738,5	9 055,8

100% line 13 04 60

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures	1 032,6	1 073,2
Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors	862,0	895,9
Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	330,7	343,6
Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	190,0	197,5
Total	2 415,3	2 510,2

The methodology used for estimating CF contribution to mainstreaming of climate action in 2016 (update) and 2017 remains stable and coherent with last year programme statement. As explained in previous programme statement, an accurate estimation of the contribution of CF to the mainstreaming of climate action can be done globally, through the Member States' funding priorities as reflected by the categories of intervention, and expressed as a percentage of the budget made available in 2016 (27,6%). This tracking methodology covers climate and biodiversity objectives, in line with regulatory requirements. This percentage is applied to the relevant CF budget line (13 04 60).

Since the applicable regulatory requirements do not allow a precise calculation of the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action per thematic (specific) objective, the split per specific objective provided above is only indicative. It results from a review of correspondence between categories of intervention and thematic objectives.

As for the updated estimations related to 2014 and 2015 commitments, the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action has been revised as follows: 2014: EUR 2 194,42 million, 2015 EUR: 2 811,90 million.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency	486,6	505,8
Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management	170,1	176,8
Others: low-carbon economy and promoting sustainable transport	3,5	3,6
Total	660,2	686,2

The methodology used for estimating CF contribution to financing biodiversity in 2016 (update) and 2017 remains stable and coherent with last year programme statement. As explained in previous programme statement, an accurate estimation of the contribution of CF to financing biodiversity can be done globally, through the Member States' funding priorities as reflected by the categories of intervention, and expressed as a percentage of the budget to be made available in 2016 (7,6%). This tracking methodology covers climate and biodiversity objectives, in line with regulatory requirements. This percentage is applied to the relevant CF budget line (13 04 60).

Since the applicable regulatory requirements do not allow a precise calculation of the contribution to financing biodiversity per thematic (specific) objective, the split per specific objective provided above is only indicative. It results from a review of correspondence between categories of intervention and thematic objectives.

As for the updated estimations related to 2014 and 2015 commitments, the contribution to financing biodiversity has been revised as follows: 2014: EUR 599,83 million and 2015: EUR 768,61 million.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements). General Objectives (Indicators 1 and 3); Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 5); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1 and 2); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1 to 5); Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1 to 6)

General objectives

General Objective 1: To reduce disparities between the levels of development of the various regions, in particular for rural areas, areas affected by industrial transition, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps and to contribute to achieving the targets set out in the Europe 2020 strategy

Indicator 2: Share of renewables in gross final energy consumption

Former situation*	Evolution	Target 2020
14,1% (2012)	16 % (2014)	Increase in the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20% by 2020

Specific objectives

Introduction

The performance information presented below is related to the 2014-2020 programming period. It results from the indicators associated with CF specific objectives and is presented below according to the following methodology:

- The performance information presented (notably target values) results from all the adopted operational programmes. (100% of the total). The changes in target values which can be noted compared to last year's programme statement result from operational programmes adopted in 2015.
- The milestones for the indicators under each specific objective are estimates. This estimation is based on the values of the milestones of the corresponding indicators used in the performance frameworks. Note that the performance frameworks use only a subset of the indicators used in the operational programmes. Information concerning milestones has only been provided when considered sufficiently representative of the expected level of target achievements (how many entries in PF; PF targets as % of total targets).
- The first information on latest known results (concerning the indicators as well as the expenditure related outputs associated with the specific objectives) will be available after the first full year of implementation (i.e. at end 2016) and will then be updated every year.

Specific Objective 1: Supporting the shift towards a low carbon economy in all sectors

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 04 60		
Number of projects selected			
Spending			1 154,7

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Project selection rate (%)	F	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
	P							
Number of projects selected	F	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
	P							
Spending	F	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
	P							

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes, as these only include expected final outputs (captured by the indicators associated with the specific objective above) to be delivered by 2023.

Specific Objective 2: Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 04 60		
Number of projects selected			
Spending			531,6

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes, as these only include expected final outputs (captured by the indicators associated with the specific objective above) to be delivered by 2023.

Specific Objective 3: Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 04 60		
Number of projects selected			
Spending			2 413,73

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes, as these only include expected final outputs (captured by the indicators associated with the specific objective above) to be delivered by 2023.

Specific Objective 4: Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Project selection rate (%)	13 04 60		
Number of projects selected			
Spending			4 702,03

* No values for yearly outputs are defined for the 2014-2020 programmes, as these only include expected final outputs (captured by the indicators associated with the specific objective above) to be delivered by 2023.

Programmes' implementation 2014-2020 (Common Strategic Framework)*

Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1) %	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1)%
1.Supporting the shift towards a low carbon economy in all sectors Outputs:	8.064,0					
2.Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management Outputs:	3.696,0					
3.Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency Outputs:	16.876,2					
4. Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures Outputs:	32.839,4					
5. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and an efficient public administration Outputs:	0,0					
Other amounts not linked to the 11 thematic objectives above	1 920,9					
TOTAL	63.396,5					

* The data presented cover all adopted MS' Partnership Agreements, as well as all operational programmes. Data concerning payments to be provided only after the first year of significant interim payments (at end 2016).

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The analysis of available monitoring information in relation to financial execution and to project implementation, as well as information contained in the annual implementation reports submitted by programme authorities in June 2015, show that 2007-2013 CF assistance is globally being delivered as expected, despite delays noted in some countries (e.g. Romania). These good results are notably due to the efforts deployed by DG REGIO through its task force on better implementation which is supporting programmes experiencing implementation difficulties.

Contribution to policy achievements

While limited results from the ex-post evaluation are available so far, monitoring information reported by programme authorities shows that CF projects are delivering the foreseen outputs across many policy areas and Member States. This mainly derives from the analysis of the performance information contained in the annual implementation reports submitted by the Member States in June 2015 (reflecting achievements at end 2014), showing a steady progression of achievements reported by Member States, as well as from the assessment of programme performance carried out by the responsible geographical desks. Positive long-term trends are reported in relation to most indicators linked to CF specific objectives, although there are large variations among Member States and sectors.

Overall, thanks to the interventions co-financed by the 2007-2013 programmes, the CF is contributing to the delivery of EU2020 objectives. This is done through investment in areas directly supporting sustainable growth such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, environment protection and key infrastructure. This produces a short term impact on GDP, as a result of the induced economic activity, as well as a long term impact thanks to the structural improvements in the economies of the EU.

Sustainable Growth

CF is investing a large share of its funds in both the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 programming periods to encourage a shift towards a more sustainable mode of development in EU regions. To this end, it provides support for the production of renewable energy and for improving energy efficiency, for mitigating the risks of natural hazards such as fires, droughts and floods, for installation of main water supply to improve drinking water quality and urban waste water treatment plants, for solid waste management and recycling schemes and contributing to the modernisation and resources efficiency of transport. The results of these interventions foster the attainment of the Commission key priorities "Jobs, Growth and Investment" (circular economy, transport) and "A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy" (notably in relation to renewables and energy efficiency).

Based on the last figures reported by member States, CF achievements in relation to sustainable growth have continued to progress. Assistance to Member States is being delivered through two networks gathering national thematic and managing authorities in the areas of energy and environment. This has helped remove obstacles to a smooth implementation, leading to a more efficient financial execution and increased outputs being delivered. The main outcomes reported by Member states up to end 2014 are set out below.

- Renewable energy (specific objective 1)

A large number of projects continue to be carried out with CF support to increase electricity-generating capacity from renewables.

In addition to that, a significant number of projects continue to be implemented to increase the energy efficiency of apartment blocks and public buildings, notably in the EU-12 countries where both types of building are heavy energy consumers. Benefits of these interventions directly accrue both to energy consumers and producers and, as a result, regions will be able to increase income, improve trade balance and contribute to industrial development and job creation. The reported reduction of greenhouse emissions resulting from interventions under the Cohesion Policy was 475,592 kt of CO₂ and equivalents at end 2014.

- Environment protection (specific objective 2)

Interventions aiming at preventing and managing environmental risks are essential to ensure that development and economic growth are sustainable. To this end, Cohesion Policy has invested in projects aiming at increasing the number of population benefiting from flood and forest fire protection measures. Thanks to these interventions, better protection from natural risks was achieved at end 2014 for around 20 million (flood) and 30 million (forest fire) people respectively.

- Environment infrastructure (specific objective 3)

While the overall level of achievement is still lagging behind in several regions, significant improvements were recently reported by MS. Issues resulting from the incorrect transposition of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directives in CZ and SK - also affecting the transport sector - could be solved (the national legislations have been brought into line with the Directive) and several pending major projects were adopted in 2015 in particular with the assistance of JASPERS. Difficulties still persist in several countries, however, due to complex structures and procedures in some Member States (e.g. CZ, HU), low capacity of implementing bodies and beneficiaries, solvency problems for constructors (e.g. GR, CY). Frequent changes in the national legal environment have in some cases also added to the difficulties. Some serious difficulties as regards solid waste management have notably been noted in Greece, where political decisions are urgently needed at national level to increase ownership and coordination in some regions (e.g. Attica and Peloponnese). An operational plan has been requested to local authorities to tackle effectively the implementation blockages.

Despite that, the reported achievements show positive progress at end 2014, with significant increase in additional population served by water (more than 1.7 million) and waste water projects (more than 1.2 million) compared to 2013.

- Transport (specific objective 4)

Steady progress was also reported by Member States in 2014 compared to 2013. Special efforts have notably been directed toward interventions that experienced more difficulties during previous years, such as construction of new roads (including TEN) and reconstructing of railways.

In some Member States, problems related to compliance with EIA Directive, public procurement and planning procedures, as well as delays in submitting and implementing Major Projects had hindered progress in recent years. These difficulties have been addressed with the help of REGIO Task Force on Better Implementation and of JASPERS, through the definition and implementation of targeted action plans in close cooperation with national authorities, thus improving the overall progress towards the set targets. In SK, for instance, issues related to high unit costs which had led to irregularities were mitigated through the introduction of more systematic feasibility studies, use of better benchmarks and estimation methodologies.

The most significant progress was registered in relation to reconstructed roads, for which significant achievements exceeding 30,000 km were reported.

Through investment in transport infrastructure, a direct impact is sought on the economic activity of the regions through employment in transport construction, travel time and cost savings that accrue to businesses and travellers. In the medium and long term, reduction of bottlenecks in transport infrastructure contributes to sustainable economic growth by increasing levels of accessibility and cohesion between places, thus facilitating trade activity and creation of new business, residences and other development activities.

Evidence resulting from ex-post evaluations

The support for environment for the programming period 2007-2013 represented about EUR 46.5 billion and the decided amounts account for over 17% of all Cohesion Policy resources.

The ex post evaluation of support to environment found that in many EU13 and southern EU15 Member States, Cohesion Policy is one of the main sources of public financing and therefore provided a major contribution to achieving EU water and waste targets. Many of these countries have made broad progress: in the area of waste, the recycling rate increased in almost all EU13 Member States; in the area of water, projects financed by the ERDF and Cohesion Fund improved drinking water supply for at least 4 million EU citizens and contributed to better wastewater treatment for over 7 million EU citizens. Furthermore, the evaluation found that the financial analysis undertaken as part of the preparation of the

examined major projects on water and waste management was of reasonable good quality and provided a sound basis for financial sustainability of those environmental projects.

The support for transport in the programming period 2007-2013 represented about EUR 80 billion or over 30% of total cohesion policy allocations. The ex post evaluation of support to transport found that, by the end of 2013, the ERDF and Cohesion Fund contributed to the building of over 3,700 km of new roads and reconstruction of over 22,000 km of existing roads. Cohesion policy also supported construction of more than 250 km of new railways and upgrade of over 3,000 km of existing railways and to develop multiple urban and public transport projects, such as new metro and tram lines or upgrade of urban/suburban railways.

By addressing the needs of regions, where the transport infrastructure was underdeveloped (the support concentrated in Convergence regions), Cohesion Policy support fostered better connectivity both within and across Member States. It also stimulated improvement in the way transport interventions are planned (development of transport strategies) and prepared (improvement in quality of major projects applications), while encouraging Member States to pay more attention to sustainable transport in line with the EU strategic documents.

Contribution to policy achievements

While it is very difficult to identify the elements of the macroeconomic trends captured by the EU2020 targets which can be directly attributed to Cohesion Policy, concrete contributions to the objective of sustainable growth across many policy areas and Member States do result from the implementation of Cohesion Policy interventions. As the largest source of EU funds to regions, localities and enterprises, ERDF and CF have continued to play a pivotal role in helping Member States to conciliate their fiscal consolidation constraints with the support to long-term investments strategies which are necessary to recover from the crisis and return to job-creating growth. Overall, the role of Cohesion Policy in supporting growth-friendly expenditure has become even more important than before, with cohesion funding representing more than 60% of the public investment budget in a number of countries, notably the beneficiaries of Cohesion Fund support. This situation should remain unchanged in the near future.

The ex-post evaluation for the 2007-2013 programming period is currently underway, with thematic work packages examining achievements in the areas of Transport, Environment, Energy Efficiency, as well as delivery mechanisms. The work includes several in-depth case studies and several seminars with the Managing Authorities and stakeholders which have already been organised to discuss emerging findings. This exercise is expected to be completed by mid-2016.

Evidence resulting from the only work package finalised, covering energy efficiency (i.e. interventions financed under specific objective 4), shows a significant increase in total allocation during the 2007-13 period compared to the initial allocation (+45%). This can be partly attributed to a change in eligibility criteria in 2009 allowing for (more) investments in the energy efficiency (EE) of residential buildings, in particular in EU15. Available evidence also points to an overall improvement in the policy context during the programming period (e.g. EE plans, Energy Performance Directive), as Member States have developed their EE national policies and have refined their approach to EE in buildings. As regards supported interventions, a strong preference was noted for non-repayable grants (90%), and a preference for public buildings rather than residential ones. There are great variations across countries with regard to: type of financing instrument chosen, type of buildings supported and the impact of the 2009 economic crisis. The evaluation found several examples of good practice concerning the use of financial instruments, which could be disseminated.

Expenditure related output not linked to a specific objective

Main expenditure related outputs	Target value for the 2007-13 period	Latest known value (End 2014)*
Transport		
Number of transport projects	7 266	6 069
Environment		
Number of waste projects	1 475	1 665
Number of projects on improvement of air quality	2 467	1 025
Number of risk prevention projects	2 883	2 225
Energy		
Number of renewable energy projects	81 070	25 562

* These are aggregated figures as reported by Member States in the priorities of the programmes and verified by Work Package 0 of the 2007-2013 ex post evaluation exercise. They cover both CF as well as ERDF allocation, because the same programme may be funded both from ERDF and CF and the figures received by Member States relate to both ERDF and CF, as the core indicators cannot be split by priority.

Remarks:

1. Progress was reported by Member States in 2014 compared to 2013, confirming positive long-term trends in relation to most output indicators for CF, although there are considerable variations across Member States and sectors. This is globally in line with the evolution of payments in 2015, although this needs to compensate for the initial slow start of the programmes. This is notably true for the Cohesion Fund, where infrastructure projects take longer to complete than ERDF projects in other sectors - in general Cohesion Fund results are slower than ERDF.
2. There are changes in the reported values of targets and achievements, as a consequence of more rigorous plausibility checks carried out by the Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy in 2012 and 2013.

Programmes' implementation 2007-2013 (Common Strategic Guidelines)

The table below explains the programmes' implementation through the volume of EU support allocated to projects on the ground (after the selection process at national/regional level). The table is presented according to the headings of the Common Strategic Guidelines adopted for the 2007-2013 programming period and relates to both ERDF and CF. CF is included only in the first guideline: Attractive places to invest and work and the fifth: Technical Assistance.

	Guidelines	Planned EU investment (1)	Allocated to selected projects at Member state level End 2013 (million)	Allocated to selected projects at Member state level End 2014 (million) (2)	(2)/(1)%
1	Guideline: Attractive places to invest and work	138 229,5	139 295,4	152 282,7	110,2%
	Rail	23 429,8	19 778,4	23 940,4	102,2%
	Road	42 783,4	48 171,4	50 694,9	118,4%
	Other transport	16 104,6	15 845,6	17 124,9	106,3%
	Energy	11 951,8	10 831,5	11 691,9	97,8%
	Broadband	-	-	-	-
	Environment	43 959,9	44 668,5	48 830,6	111,1%
	Culture & social	-	-	-	-
2	Guideline: Improving knowledge and innovation for growth				
	Innovation & RTD	-	-	-	-
	Entrepreneurship	-	-	-	-
	ICT for citizens & business	-	-	-	-
	Other investments in enterprise	-	-	-	-
3	Guideline: More and better jobs				
	Human capital	-	-	-	-
	Labour market	-	-	-	-
	Social Inclusion	-	-	-	-
	Capacity Building	-	-	-	-
4	Guideline: Territorial Dimension				
	Territorial Dimension	-	-	-	-
5	Guideline: Technical Assistance	7 516,3	6 511,3	7 107,6	94,6%
	Technical assistance	7 516,3	6 511,3	7 107,6	94,6%
	TOTAL	145 745,8	145 806,7	159 390,3	109,4%

HEADING 1B: Economic, social and territorial cohesion**Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived**

Lead DG: EMPL

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

All 2014-2020 operational programmes have been adopted by March 2015, with 24 Member States selecting to implement an OP I, while 4 opted for an OP II (DE, DK, NL, SE).

The Commission and the Member States also cooperated to advance with the FEAD secondary legislative framework, which resulted in the adoption of 8 out of the planned 10 FEAD-related implementing and delegated acts.

In 2015 Member States submitted their first annual implementation reports (AIR), with information about the implementation of programmes in 2014. It became clear that at the end of 2014 actual distribution of assistance had already started in eight Member States (BE, ES, FR, LT, PL, PT, RO and SI), despite the late adoption of the FEAD Regulation.

Following the adoption of the last remaining programmes in March 2015, the Commission has not identified any difficulties with implementation common to all Member States. As the FEAD is a new shared management fund with management and control requirements equivalent to those for the ESI Funds, it has taken several Member States a longer period of time to put in place the necessary arrangements to start with the financing of actions. That is why at the end of 2015 the Fund was not yet fully operational in all 28 Member States. At the same time Member States with experience with the former AGRI instrument were able to quickly initiate the distribution of assistance.

It became clear that Member States need time in particular to complete the procedure for designation of their authorities. At the end of 2015 six Member States had notified the Commission of their authorities. This procedure, however, has not prevented managing authorities (MAs) with implementation on the ground, as the two processes go in parallel. Moreover, all Member States received pre-financing amounting to 11% of the FEAD's contribution to their programmes, which has facilitated the implementation of operations on the ground.

During the negotiations of the FEAD programmes and following their adoption, the Commission has assisted Member States both bilaterally, as well as in meetings for all FEAD MAs. Guidance has been provided to Member States, covering all main aspects of the management of the Fund, including the designation of authorities. In the second semester of 2015 the Commission also developed specific guidance and discussed with FEAD MAs on two occasions how the FEAD may be used to provide assistance to asylum-seekers and refugees.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The 2014 AIR point towards the following programme achievements:

- It is estimated that 10.96 million persons received food support in 2014, out of which 5.61 million women;
- Overall food distributed through FEAD amounted to 228 707 tons.
- The Commission actively sought to maximise the effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of programmes by introducing relevant provisions in the FEAD Regulation. Below are three examples of measures implemented to boost the performance of this programme:
- Early eligibility date: Article 22(2) of the FEAD Regulation provides for expenditure to be eligible as from 01/12/2013 as a way to guarantee the constant flow of assistance to the most deprived persons. The early eligibility date allowed Member States to start their preparation for implementing the FEAD, incur expenditure and distribute assistance before the actual approval of the programmes.
- Pre-financing: as mentioned above, the pre-financing rate of 11% of FEAD's contribution to programmes was another way to facilitate the purchase and distribution of material assistance.
- Use of simplified cost options: Article 26(2) of the FEAD Regulation defines flat rates which may be used directly by programme authorities to reimburse certain operations. This reduces the administrative burden for beneficiaries and simplifies the management of food and/or basic material assistance operational programmes.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The Commission undertook preparatory work on the structured survey on end beneficiaries of the FEAD to be carried out in 2017 and 2022 by all MAs responsible for OP I. It will constitute one of the sources of information that may be used by Member States and the Commission for the evaluation of the FEAD.

Also, initial discussions took place on the Commission mid-term evaluation due at latest in 2018 and evaluations by Member States in the evaluation partnership meeting. The proposal of the Commission to use common evaluation questions was received favourably, also in the context of Better Regulation.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

2016/17 will see the full-fledged execution of FEAD programmes with results achieved on the ground in all Member States. This will include the finalization of the designation of authorities and the application of the accounts process, composed of preparation of the annual accounts and the corresponding assurance documents and their submission to the Commission.

In 2016 work will continue on the secondary legislation, as the 2 outstanding acts (implementing act with the template for the structured survey on end recipients and the delegated act on irrecoverable amounts) are planned for adoption in the first semester of 2016.

With regard to interaction with the stakeholders, 2016/17 will see the launch of the FEAD Network, including the organization of a series of meetings to facilitate the dialogue between different FEAD stakeholders, as well as a web platform for exchange of good practices and mutual learning.

1 Pursuant to Article 13.1 of the FEAD Regulation from 2015 to 2023, the Member States shall submit to the Commission, by 30 June of each year, an annual implementation report for the operational programme implemented in the previous financial year.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 223/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived	2014 - 2020	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	514,8	525,1	535,6	546,3	557,2	568,4	579,7	3 827,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	537,287	102,20 %	46,023	98,97 %	535,583	88,20 %	461,629	0,37 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	537,287	102,20 %	46,023	98,97 %	535,583	88,20 %	461,629	0,37 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth is based on a balanced vision of economic growth and social progress based on ambitious targets for employment, education and for poverty reduction. Poverty and social exclusion are major obstacles to the achievement of the Europe 2020 objectives.

The FEAD complements existing cohesion instruments, in particular the ESF, by providing assistance to those who are too excluded, too far from the labour market to benefit from the activation measures of the ESF.

By addressing basic needs, the instrument helps moderate the effects of poverty and social exclusion of people who find themselves in situations of severe deprivation. By enabling the most deprived members of the society to maintain their dignity and human capital it should contribute to strengthening of social capital and social cohesion within their communities.

EU-level action in this respect is necessary given the level and nature of poverty and social exclusion in the Union, further aggravated by the economic crisis, and uncertainty about the ability of all Member States to sustain social expenditure at levels sufficient to ensure that social cohesion does not deteriorate further and that the objectives and targets of the Europe 2020 strategy are achieved.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	533,7	544,4

100% line 04 06 01

Gender mainstreaming

Article 5(11) of the FEAD Regulation obliges Member States to ensure that equality between men and women and the integration of the gender perspective are taken into account during the various stages of programme implementation. Based on the information provided in the 2014 implementation reports, 51% of all persons who benefited from FEAD in 2014 are women. In some cases the type of support is selected while taking into account the gender perspective. This is however a general principle applied across the implementation of the programme and it is not relevant to produce estimate of budget contributions.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: To promote social cohesion, enhance social inclusion and therefore ultimately contribute to the objective of eradicating poverty in the Union in accordance with the Europe 2020 Strategy

Indicator 1: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion			
Baseline (in million)	Milestones foreseen		Target 2020
2013: 122,9	Actual results		At least 20 million people fewer than in 2008 (116,2)
	2014	2015	
	122,3	Eurostat data - not yet available	

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Alleviating the worst forms of poverty in the Union by providing non-financial assistance to the most deprived persons

Indicator 1: Number of persons receiving assistance from the Fund							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0*				8 million			14 million
	Actual results						
	10,9 million	**					

* The FEAD is a new Fund, hence with a baseline at 0. The figures used in the framework of the existing Food assistance programme are established through a methodology which does not yield figures that could be comparable to the one of the new FEAD, thus they cannot be used as a baseline.

** In 2014 the Commission and the Member States agreed on a common set of output and result indicators on which the Member States will report annually (in the annual implementation reports) from 2015 to 2024 for both types of OPs. The reporting will be done at programme level. As there is no requirement for Member States to set targets for those common indicators, the Commission currently maintains its target to reach 2 million persons a year although first evidence from the eight Member States that reported on implementation in 2014 points to a much higher number of end-recipients. This will be reviewed once the next set of data on 2015 achievements is delivered by MAs by 30 June 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of deprived persons receiving assistance from the Fund	04 06 01	2 million	546,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of deprived persons receiving assistance from the Fund	F	2 million	2 million	2 million	2 million	2 million	2 million	2 million
	P	10,9 million	Available mid-2016					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

A possible explanation for the discrepancy between the initial milestone/target for Indicator 1 and the results reported in the 2014 reports is that the initial Commission forecast in the impact assessment for the Proposal for FEAD Regulation was that the Fund may support annually between 1.96 to 2.13 million persons. This estimate is based on the definition used by the French food bank that a recipient is a person having benefitted from support at least once a month. In reality the Regulation does not impose any requirements on Member States about the quantity and frequency of provision of support. That is why if a person receives assistance 6 times during a year it is expected that they would be counted once. At the same time if the same quantity of assistance is distributed to 6 persons in a different Member State, the number of persons receiving support from FEAD there would be 6 times higher, even if the quantity of assistance per individual is much smaller.

It should also be taken into account that the indicators on number of persons receiving support from the FEAD are based on estimations of the partner organisations. That is why, as mentioned above, EMPL would like to review the next set of data submitted by Member States before modifying the 2020 target.



▶ **HEADING 2**

**Sustainable growth:
natural resources**

HEADING 2: Sustainable growth: natural resources

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) including European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Lead DG: AGRI

EU added value and general objectives

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a policy of strategic importance to food security, the environment and territorial balance. The aim is to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth for EU agriculture and rural areas in line with the Europe 2020 strategy - notably in terms of resource efficiency and employment opportunities - by maintaining sustainable agriculture throughout the EU, addressing important cross border issues such as climate change and biodiversity and reinforcing solidarity among Member States. The analysis carried out in the framework of the impact assessment for the legislative proposals on the reform of the CAP clearly shows the cost of no action in terms of negative economic, environmental and social consequences.

The CAP is a genuinely "European" policy. Although Member States enjoy significant powers concerning detailed implementation of the CAP – and although support for rural development under the second pillar of the CAP draws not only on EU level but also on national, regional and private funds – the policy is clearly "common", based on well-defined rules and mechanisms and funded primarily by the EU budget. Such a common policy allows a more effective response to transnational goals and cross-border challenges - such as food security, mitigating climate change, enhancing biodiversity and contributing to economic and social cohesion - as well as a level playing field in the single market and a better position in trade negotiations. This naturally means that the CAP accounts for a significant proportion of the EU budget. However, this approach ensures both the most effective response to the policy challenges as well as the most efficient use of budgetary resources, as the running of 28 different and competing national policies would be more costly and less effective. At the same time, this approach also allows sufficient flexibility in implementation to cater for local needs.

General objectives

General Objective 1: To promote a viable food production

Indicator 1: Agricultural factor income

Former situation				Evolution		Long term target
Definition: Real net value added at factor cost per annual work unit (AWU) (EU-28) ¹						To increase
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014		
13.487,6	14.999,0	14.617,0	15.375,6	15.087,6		
In 2015, Eurostat changed the base year for the economic accounts for agriculture from 2005 to 2010, which has retroactive effects on the values published previously.						

Indicator 2: Agricultural productivity

Former situation	Evolution	Long term target
104,4 (index 2005 = 100)	106,2 (2014)	To increase

Indicator 3: EU commodity price variability

Former situation			Evolution			Long term target
Coefficient of variation Commodity	World Jan 2012- Dec 2014	EU Jan 2012-Dec 2014	Coefficient of variation Commodity	World Jan 2013- Dec 2015	EU Jan 2013- Dec 2015	EU variability lower than the world market
Beef	13,6%	2,8%	Beef	13,5%	2,5%	
Poultry	7,0%	2,5%	Poultry	4,8%	2,7%	
Pig	13,8%	7,9%	Pig	21,1%	11,0%	
Soft wheat	13,2%	14,2%	Soft wheat	14,2%	13,6%	
Maize	21,9%	15,9%	Maize	23,3%	15,3%	
Barley	13,7%	15,0%	Barley	15,3%	13,9%	
Butter	15,3%	13,1%	Butter	16,6%	12,8%	
Cheese (Cheddar)	10,6%	7,4%	Cheese (Cheddar)	15,6%	10,6%	
Skimmed milk powder (SMP)	21,9%	16,7%	Skimmed milk powder (SMP)	34,1%	23,6%	
Whole milk powder (WMP)	24,3%	15,8%	Whole milk powder (WMP)	32,9%	19,9%	

¹ Change in baseline necessary in order to align the definition with the agreed method for the underlying CAP impact indicator.

General Objective 2: To promote a sustainable management of natural resources and climate action²

General Objective 3: To promote a balanced territorial development

Indicator 1: Rural employment rate

Former situation	Evolution	Long term target
62,4% (2013 – EU 28)	64,3% (2014 – EU 28)	To increase

CAP: European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

For the EAGF financing direct payments to farmers and market related expenditure and direct payments to farmers, the implementation during the initial years of the MFF 2014-2020 has been largely as expected. It needs to be underlined that market-related expenditure under the EAGF includes expenditure following specific life cycles as well as exceptional market-support measures with a limited duration, while the direct payments to farmers follow an annual approach.

Market related expenditure

Within the Common Market Organisation (CMO) sector-specific support programmes are operating at various points in their respective life cycles. For example, 2014–2018 is the second programming period since the reform in 2009 for the wine national support programmes. The apiculture programmes follow a three year programming period, with 2016 being the last year of implementation of the current programme, whereas support for producer organisations in the fruit and vegetable sector is implemented on the basis of annual plans as foreseen in the 2008 reform. In general, implementation is on track with a positive evolution of execution over the years and no significant implementation difficulties. Additional market support measures such as private storage aid and public intervention for certain dairy products or withdrawal schemes for fruit and vegetables were taken in view of the Russian import embargo on certain EU agricultural products in force since August 2014 and of the market developments in 2015, in particular related to the market disturbance in the dairy and meat sectors.

Direct payments

For direct payments, financial year 2014 still exclusively covered pre-reform schemes. In financial year 2015, the EAGF continued to finance pre-reform schemes but particular elements of the 2013 CAP reform were also introduced including the convergence of the aid levels between Member States.

Financial year 2016 is the first year in which the new structure of direct payments is financed. Beyond the compulsory elements of the new direct payments scheme, Member States have considerable flexibility in the implementation, following their main implementation choices made in 2014. These choices allow Member States to target support at their specific priorities.

On the administrative level, the Commission services have since 2014 assisted Member States in the challenge of preparing and implementing direct payments through e.g. guidance documents or discussions in expert group meetings. The on-going implementation of the reform of the direct payments affects the timing of payments by Member States to farmers in the financial year 2016 which in certain cases will be made later than usually.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

Market related expenditure

Various market measures such as exceptional withdrawal of fruit and vegetables and storage measures in the dairy and pigmeat sectors, implemented since the introduction of the Russian import embargo in 2014, have helped rebalance the sectors concerned. They provided much-needed support to affected producers in the Member States. European agriculture showed its resilience, finding alternative markets at home and abroad (in particular in Asia), as evidenced by the trade statistics: the overall value of EU agri-food exports in the 12 months after the ban of August 2014 rose by 6% despite the loss of the Russian market.

EU wine exports increased by EUR 660 million (10.3 %) year-on-year in the first nine months of 2015. This success was underpinned by the sector-specific programme's support for promotion in third countries, as well as for investments in vineyards and in processing and marketing facilities⁴.

Direct payments

For direct payments, as 2015 was the first year of implementation of the reformed system, it is too early to see the programme achievements. Various substantial changes made to the system are meant to make it more efficient than its predecessor and to ensure that it delivers better value for money. Distribution of payments will be more balanced thanks to a system of convergence between Member States and farmers. Payments will also be better targeted, thanks to new payment schemes (some mandatory for Member States, some only optional) addressing the particular needs of the young farmers, smaller farmers and specific sectors or regions with structural problems. Moreover, as agreed in the CAP reform, a

² Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators 1 and 2 of General Objective 2 are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

³ See http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/implementation-decisions-ms_en.pdf

⁴ Average yearly expenditure for the wine programmes from 2012 – 2014 was EUR 1 045 million out of which EUR 152.6 million for promotion, 577.3 million for restructuring and 179.7 million for investment.

compulsory scheme to enhance the environmental performance of the direct payments has been introduced ("greening"). The relevance of the new flexibility in the system is illustrated by the range of implementation decisions made by the Member States, e.g. the modalities for implementation of young farmers' scheme, the application of the small farmers' scheme, or the aid for the areas with natural constraints and the variety of measures under the voluntary coupled support.

Common monitoring and evaluation framework

As a part of the CAP reform, a common monitoring and evaluation framework has been improved and expanded to provide reliable information on the extent to which the CAP as a whole is achieving its objectives. This framework includes a set of common impact indicators for the overall CAP, as well as separate result and output indicators for the CAP's first pillar (direct payments and market related expenditure) and second pillar (support for rural development).

As required by Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 a first report on the CAP implementation and first results will be presented by the end of 2018. By the end of 2021 a further report will present a more comprehensive assessment of the impact of the CAP.

Simplification

In early 2015 the Commission services (Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development) screened the entire agricultural acquis to identify potential for simplification. At the same time – on invitation from the Commission – the Member States, other EU institutions and stakeholders have submitted more than 1 500 proposals for simplifying the CAP. This exercise was followed by a series of changes to regulations and guidance documents to help Member States' administrations and farmers. Before the end of 2015, legislative amendments had already entered into force concerning: extending the deadline for support applications; flexibility in relation to voluntary coupled support; eligibility for the young farmers' payment in the case of farms managed jointly; and five simplifications of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) - including the introduction of preventive preliminary cross-checks. Furthermore, six changes were made to guidance documents on direct payments in relation to the implementation of ecological focus area. At the end of 2015 a number of additional initiatives such as changes of the rules for administrative penalties under IACS were at a very advanced stage of preparation and will be finalised in 2016.

Evaluations/studies conducted

No evaluations on the post-reform schemes and measures have been carried out so far.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

For direct payments, Member States will in 2016 have the opportunity to review some of the choices which they have made in the implementation of direct payments (for example, concerning voluntary coupled support).

Moreover, the Commission will in 2016 carry out a review of the "greening" provisions of the direct payments system⁵. The review will assess the administrative burden of the scheme for Member States and producers, the level playing field for farmers, and the EU's production potential. According to the review's findings, amendments may be proposed to the relevant Delegated and Implementing Regulations.

Various developments will occur concerning sector-specific support programmes in the common market organisation, according to the stages reached in the respective life cycles of these programmes. For example, new Delegated and Implementing Regulations are expected to enter into force for the wine support programmes – bringing various clarifications and simplifications.

A new information and promotion policy is applicable since 1 December 2015. The annual work programme setting out the strategic priorities for promotion measures in 2016 will be implemented through the publication of calls for proposals. A significant share of the overall amount for information and promotion programmes to be awarded in 2016 is earmarked for promotion campaigns on dairy and pig meat.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application
Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008. Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 637/2008 and Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009. Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December establishing a common organisation of the markets in agricultural products and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 922/72, (EEC) No 234/79, (EC) No 1037/2001 and (EC) No 1234/2007. Council Regulation (EU) No 1370/2013 of 16 December 2013 determining measures on fixing certain aids and refunds related to the common organisation of the markets in agricultural products.	2014 - 2020

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	43 778,1	43 454,9	42 220,3	42 937,6	44 162,4	44 240,5	44 263,2	305 056,9

⁵ Set out in Articles 43-47 of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	46 295,981	103,44 %	46 303,833	103,44 %	44 763,764	49,81 %	44 769,295	49,76 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	46 295,981	103,44 %	46 302,808	103,40 %	44 763,764	49,81 %	44 769,187	49,75 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Within the EAGF, direct payments provide a basic protection of farm income against the particular shocks (e.g. price- and weather-related) to which agriculture is exposed. Market instruments supplement this protection, stabilising markets in times of serious disturbance. At the same time, the EAGF is closely tied to requirements and public benefits of importance to EU citizens. Cross-compliance links direct payments to standards concerning the environment, food safety, animal and plant health and animal welfare throughout the EU, while the "greening" layer of payments rewards farmers for additional environmental care (related to crop diversity, permanent grassland and ecologically beneficial zones or landscape features). Finally, the EAGF's common market organisation provides a framework of rules on issues such as market support measures, product standards and labelling. The overall effect is that the EAGF helps to limit losses of viable jobs and output (within the farm sector and the many sectors which depend on it), improve care for the environment and meet consumer expectations. It thus encourages smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, helping to achieve the CAP objectives of viable food production, sustainable management of natural resources and balanced territorial development.

The EAGF adds value by operating at EU level primarily in three ways. First, it responds more effectively and efficiently to cross-border challenges – such as underpinning food security, mitigating climate change, caring for natural resources such as soil and water, restoring biodiversity and strengthening economic and social cohesion. Secondly, it preserves a level playing field in the single market. Finally, it makes possible a stronger common position in trade negotiations.

Evaluations of the different elements of the CAP are conducted on a regular basis⁶ and their results are incorporated in impact assessments preparing new initiatives. The indicators set out in the context of the common monitoring and evaluation framework⁷ will serve as a basis for future evaluations. Based on these, results on the performance of the CAP will be presented in 2018 in a report to the European Parliament and Council⁸.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	3 155,7	3 241,2

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
To contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture through the "green direct payment" and cross compliance ⁹	7 937,7	8 013,5

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Contribute to the enhancement of the environmental performance of the CAP through the	6 030,1	6 063,8

⁶ In 2015 evaluations on the following subjects were finalised: EU beef labelling rules, Article 68 measures (Regulation (EC) No 73/2009) and Information policy (covers also rural development cofinancing).

⁷ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 834/2014 of 22 July 2014 laying down rules for the application of the common monitoring and evaluation framework of the common agricultural policy.

⁸ Article 110 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013

⁹ As of Draft budget 2016 the climate action contribution is calculated accordingly:

- the payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (budget item 05 03 01 11) is split into three equal tiers, in analogy to the three compulsory farming practices applicable. The tiers receive the following Rio marker: The Rio markers take into account the climate contribution of the three compulsory green direct payment obligations: 1st tier 0% (crop diversification), 2nd tier 40% (ecological focus area), 3rd tier 100% (permanent grassland);

- plus a Rio marker of 40% applied to 20% of the remaining direct payments taking into account cross-compliance (i.e. 8% of budget chapter 05 03 direct payments without payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment).

greening component of the direct payments. Contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture and to making the Common Agricultural Policy more compatible with the expectations of the society through cross-compliance. Contribute preventing soil erosion, maintaining soil organic matter and soil structure, ensuring a minimum level of maintenance and avoiding the deterioration of habitats, and protecting and managing water through the standards of good agricultural and environmental conditions ¹⁰		
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4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements) - Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 2); Specific Objective 8 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 10 (Indicators 1 and 2)

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To improve the competitiveness of the agricultural sector and enhance its value share in the food chain

Indicator 1: Share of EU agricultural exports in world market

Former results	Latest known result	Target
18,5% (2012)	16,9% (2014)	Share in world market maintained

Specific Objective 2: To foster market stability

Indicator 1: Export refunds Ratio of the volume of the products exported with export refunds and the total EU production per given period

Former results	Latest known result	Target
Beef: 0% (December 2014) Pig meat: 0% (December 2014) Poultry: 0% (December 2014) Cereals, rice and sugar: 0% (December 2014)	Beef: 0% (December 2015) Pigmeat: 0% (December 2015) Poultry: 0% (December 2015) Cereals, rice and sugar: 0% (December 2015)	0% - Used only in case of market crisis (seen against market developments)

Indicator 2: Public intervention, ratio of volume of the products bought in the intervention storage and the total EU production of those respective products

Former results	Latest known result	Target
0% (2014)	Skimmed milk powder (SMP): 2,7% (2015)	0 - Used only in case of market crisis (seen against market developments)

Indicator 3: Private storage, Ratio of volume of the products placed into the publicly aided private storage and the total EU production of those respective products

Former results	Latest known result	Target
Butter: 0,99% (2014) SMP: 1,33% (2014)	Butter: 6,1% (2015) SMP: 3,4 % (2015) Pigmeat: 0,2% (2015)	0 - Used only in case of market crisis (seen against market developments)

Specific Objective 3: To better reflect consumer expectations

Indicator 1: EU commodity prices compared to world prices

Former and Latest known results	Target
Data as of 31st of December 2015*	

¹⁰ As of Draft Budget 2016, with the new direct payments' schemes fully implemented, the contribution to biodiversity is calculated as follows:
 - for the payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (budget item 05 03 01 11) a Rio marker of 40% is applied;
 - plus a Rio marker of 40% is applied to 10% of the remaining direct payments taking into account cross-compliance (i.e. 4% of budget chapter 05 03 Direct payments without payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment).

	ratio EU/wld price										
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
BEEF	1.38	1.56	1.58	1.50	1.69	1.26	1.21	1.19	1.24	0.98	0.92
PIG MEAT	1.22	1.34	1.34	1.59	1.59	1.16	1.12	1.19	1.21	0.93	1.00
POULTRY	1.14	1.24	1.40	1.41	1.25	1.18	1.35	1.18	1.13	1.04	0.83
SOFT WHEAT	1.05	1.02	1.12	1.13	0.97	0.92	1.08	0.98	1.03	0.99	0.94
MAIZE	1.51	1.40	1.58	1.27	1.09	1.18	1.06	0.95	1.04	1.14	1.02
BARLEY	1.11	1.09	1.00	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.02	0.97	1.01	0.97	0.93
SUGAR			2.75	2.48	1.58	1.04	1.10	1.55	1.90	1.62	1.27
BUTTER	1.61	1.78	1.57	1.08	1.47	1.09	1.17	1.19	1.27	1.23	1.05
CHEDDAR	1.32	1.34	1.09	1.08	1.17	0.95	1.03	1.14	1.10	1.12	1.04
WMP	1.33	1.34	1.07	1.04	1.18	1.02	1.07	1.09	0.98	1.12	1.10
SMP	1.12	1.19	1.02	0.98	1.10	0.92	0.90	0.95	0.90	0.97	0.96
Weighted average	1.25	1.32	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.05	0.96

Prices brought closer to world prices

Note: World price references are mainly based on US prices for meat and crops and Oceania for dairy products, except for beef (Australia), Barley (Black Sea) and Sugar (London white sugar 05). Compared to Pacific prices (US and Australia), EU prices were very competitive in 2015 because of the exchange rate effect but also because US demand drove price increases. If the comparison would be made with Brazil for meat especially, the increase in EU competitiveness would be less pronounced

* The EUR-USD exchange rate as of 31/12/2014 and 31/12/2015 respectively applied to data in USD

Expenditure related outputs (for specific objectives 1 to 3)

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Fruit & vegetables: Proportion of the value of production marketed through producer organisations (POs) in value of the total production ¹¹	05 02 08 03	48,4%	491
Wine: National support programmes–Restructuring: Number of hectares	05 02 09 08	80 000	511
Wine: National support programmes – Investments and promotion: Number of projects and beneficiaries	05 02 09 08	6 500	436
Public intervention: Volume of intervention stocks	05 02 12	150 000 (average stock foreseen for SMP)	5,6
Private storage: Volume of private storage in tonnes (dairy)	05 02 12	Butter : 150 000 SMP : 80 000 Cheese: 52 000	25,6
Apiculture: National programmes for the apicultural sector: number of programmes (% of expenditure on available funds previous year)	05 02 15 06	28 (2016 execution not available yet)	34
Horizontal promotion programmes: Number of programmes accepted	05 02 10 01	74 (2015)	83
School fruit scheme: Number of beneficiaries	05 02 08 12	Around 9,8 million children (As for Budget 2016. No more recent data available at present.) ¹²	130
School milk scheme: Number of beneficiaries and quantity of milk and milk products on which aid has been paid	05 02 12 08	19,1 million children and 312 546 tonnes of milk and milk products on which aid has been paid (school year 2013-14). Same as for Budget 2016. No more recent data available at present.	75

Outputs							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fruit & vegetables: Proportion of the value of production marketed through producer organisations (POs) in value of the total production	44,9%	45,7%	45,4%	48,4%			
Wine: National support programmes–Restructuring: Number of hectares	50 000	55 000	81 000	80 000			
Wine: National support programmes – Investments and promotion: Number of projects and beneficiaries	5 000	3500	6 500	6 500			

¹¹ The budget figure relates to appropriations and is after deduction of the estimated assigned revenue to be available to this budget item at EUR 400 million for 2017.

¹² Based on the analysis of monitoring reports 2013/2014: 66 800 schools and around 9,8 million children; 25 Member States participating; School year 2012/2013: 61 400 schools, around 8,6 million children from 24 Member States.

Public intervention: Volume of intervention stocks	0	0	Butter : 0 SMP: 72 000	150 000 ¹³			
Private storage: Volume of private storage in tonnes (dairy)	Butter: 89 681 tonnes	Dairy 159 000 tonnes	Butter: 191 000 SMP: 162 500 Cheese: 100 000	Butter : 150 000 SMP : 80 000 Cheese: 52 000			
Apiculture: National programmes for the apicultural sector: number of programmes (% of expenditure on available funds previous year)	Not indicator	28	28 (93% in 2015)	28 (2016 execution not available yet)			
Horizontal promotion programmes: Number of programmes accepted	34	44	47 (2014)	74 (2015)			
School fruit scheme: million benefitting children (Approximately)	8,5	8,6	9,8 ¹⁴	9,8 ¹⁵			
School milk scheme: Number of beneficiaries and quantity of milk and milk products on which aid has been paid (tonnes)	20,4 million children	20,4 million children	19,1 million children and 312 546 (school year 2013-14)	19,1 million children and 312 546 (school year 2013-14)			

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

05 02 – Markets (excluding 05 02 12 09¹⁶)	(appropriations – EUR 381 million)
Needs in 2016 budget:	EUR 3 273 million
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 2 673 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2016 budget:	EUR 600 million
Needs in 2017 DB:	EUR 2 692 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 2 292 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2017 DB:	EUR 400 million

The budgetary needs for market expenditure in 2017 are significantly lower than in budget 2016, which was marked by substantial market intervention triggered by the prolongation of the Russian import embargo on EU agricultural products and supply pressure on certain markets. At present it is assumed that the aforementioned intervention measures have a very limited impact on the 2017 budget (insofar the storage period for milk products overlaps the two budget years), but Draft Budget 2017 also includes additional appropriations for promotion activities and a prolongation of the exceptional support measures for fruit and vegetables. Overall, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the outlook for most agricultural markets linked to the duration of the Russian embargo and sluggish global economic performance in general that could depress export demand for EU agro-food products. The fruit and vegetables, dairy and pigmeat markets remain particularly sensitive to a possible prolongation of the Russian embargo, with the latter two showing difficulties in adjusting supply to market demand.

The Commission has based its estimates on a favourable outlook with balanced markets as a reaction to on-going market measures and foresees to update its estimates in an Amending Letter to the Draft Budget 2017 in light of actual developments.

When taking into account an estimated amount of EUR 400 million foreseen to be covered by assigned revenue, the requested appropriations for this chapter become EUR 2 292 million, which is a decrease of EUR 381 million compared to 2016.

05 02 06 – Olive oil	(appropriations EUR 0 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 45,3 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 45,3 million

The requested appropriations for the Draft Budget 2017 remain stable and are primarily for the quality improvement measures. No aid for private storage is foreseen in the Draft Budget 2017.

05 02 07 – Textile plants	(appropriations EUR 0 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 6 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 6 million

The requested appropriations for the Draft Budget 2017 are unchanged compared to the level in the 2016 budget and relate primarily to the cotton restructuring programme for Spain, at the financial ceiling established by the Council and the European Parliament.

05 02 08 – Fruit and vegetables	(appropriations + EUR 32 million)
Needs in 2016 budget:	EUR 1 212 million
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 612 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2016 budget:	EUR 600 million
Needs in 2017 DB:	EUR 1 044 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 644 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2017 DB:	EUR 400 million

¹³ Average stock foreseen.

¹⁴ Based on the analysis of monitoring reports 2013/2014: 66 800 schools and around 9,8 million children; 25 Member States participating; School year 2012/2013: 61 400 schools, around 8,6 million children from 24 Member States.

¹⁵ Based on the analysis of monitoring reports 2013/2014: 66 800 schools and around 9,8 million children; 25 Member States participating; School year 2012/2013: 61 400 schools, around 8,6 million children from 24 Member States.

¹⁶ Dairy products distribution as urgent response to humanitarian crises.

The decrease in needs as compared to Budget 2016 is due to the following factors. Firstly, the 2016 needs cover the withdrawal measures taken in the wake of the Russian import embargo budgeted at EUR 191 million, while a smaller amount of EUR 100 million for the prolongation of such support measures is taken into account in the 2017 Draft Budget. Secondly, budgetary needs for the aid to producer groups for preliminary recognition are expected to significantly decrease compared to the 2016 budget, mainly due to a gradual phasing out of this measure in the EAGF. Needs for the school fruit scheme reflect the expected expenditure based on historical evolution in the uptake of the measure.

In total the needs for this sector are expected to decline by EUR 168 million. The appropriations requested in the 2017 Draft Budget increase by EUR 32 million as a lower amount of assigned revenue is estimated to be available for this article (EUR 600 million in Budget 2016 compared to EUR 400 million in Draft Budget 2017).

05 02 09 – Wine	(appropriations + EUR 6 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 1 076 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 1 082 million

The slight increase in appropriations for budget article 05 02 09 is based on expectations of a further improvement in the budget execution of the national support programmes in several Member States, taking into account also that 2017 will already be the fourth year of the current programmes. The expectations are derived from information provided by these Member States.

05 02 10 – Promotion	(appropriations + EUR 43 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 93 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 136 million

Appropriations requested for information and promotion measures (under shared management) for item 05 02 10 01 reflect the need for the financing of the Member States' programmes for which funding has been decided by the Commission before 1 December 2015 and for "simple" programmes¹⁷ granted after that date. This is based on the expenditure estimated in the financial statement accompanying the Commission proposal for the policy reform, adjusted with the implementation pattern of the recent years. Moreover, the requested appropriations take into account the 2015 Commission decision to provide additional funding to finance promotion programmes in the wake of the Russian import embargo and the impact of programmes granted in 2016 in relation with the specific market situation of the dairy and pigmeat sectors in 2015.

Under item 05 02 10 02, appropriations are requested to finance "multi" programmes¹⁸, granted after 1 December 2015 and information and promotion measures, all managed directly by the Union. These measures will include promotion activities entirely delegated to the executive agency CHAFAEA. The requested commitment and payment appropriations are in line with the estimates in the financial statement accompanying the Commission proposal.

05 02 11 04 – POSEI	(appropriations EUR 0 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 237 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 237 million

The appropriations requested for this item take into account the programme modifications made by Member States and a continued high level of execution of the overall ceilings. This evolution is also reflected in the budget lines 05 03 02 50 and 05 03 02 52.

05 02 12 – Milk and milk products(excluding 05 02 12 09¹⁹)	(appropriations - EUR 431 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 537 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 106 million

The budgetary needs for the dairy sector in 2017 decline significantly compared to the 2016 budget, as the targeted aid granted to the sector in 2015 is to be paid in full in budget 2016. On the other hand, there will be needs for private storage aid for cheeses and skimmed milk powder and butter, albeit at lower levels compared to budget 2016. In view of latest market developments and perspectives, the budget estimates will be reviewed in the context of the Amending Letter. For the school milk scheme, the budgetary needs remain stable.

05 02 15 – Pig meat, eggs, poultry meat and beekeeping	(appropriations - EUR 30 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	EUR 64 million
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 34 million

The requested appropriations for this article relate mainly to aid for beekeeping, at EUR 34 million (+ EUR 2 million compared to 2016) in view of past execution trend and taken into account the financing of the 2017-2019 programmes. This increase is more than counterbalanced by lower needs for pigmeat private storage (- EUR 32 million), as this measure applied in 2015 and 2016 is not foreseen to have implications on the 2017 budget.

05 02 18 – School schemes	(appropriations + EUR 0,2 million)
Appropriations requested in 2016 budget:	-
Appropriations requested in 2017 DB:	EUR 0,2 million

The requested appropriations for this article relate to the new School Schemes as the School Fruit Scheme and the School Milk Scheme will come under a single legal basis for the period starting 1 August 2017 onwards with a total envelope of EUR 250 million per school year. Appropriations requested for 2017 relate to minor initial expenditure for the first school year (2017-2018) under the new basic act.

¹⁷ Simple programmes are programmes submitted by 1 or more proposing organisations from 1 Member State.

¹⁸ Multi programmes are programmes submitted by at least 2 proposing organisations from at least 2 Member States or by 1 or more Union (trade or inter-trade) organisations.

¹⁹ Dairy products distribution as urgent response to humanitarian crises

Specific Objective 4: To sustain farmers' income stability by providing direct income support

Indicator 1: Share of direct support in agricultural entrepreneurial income (family farm income)

Former and Latest known results							Target
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
59 %	48 %	42 %	44 %	41 %	45 ²⁰ %	N/A	To maintain the ratio stable

Specific Objective 5: To promote a more market oriented agriculture, by ensuring a significant level of decoupled income support

Indicator 1: % of total direct payments which is decoupled

Former results	Latest known result	Target
Calendar year 2013/budget year 2014: 93,54% Calendar year 2012/budget year 2013: 93,24% Calendar year 2011/budget year 2012: 92,13% Calendar year 2010/budget year 2011: 91,67%	Calendar year 2014/budget year 2015: 92,69% ²¹	Calendar year 2016/budget year 2017: 88,6% ²² Calendar year 2015/budget year 2016: 88,5% ²³

Specific Objective 6: Contribute to the enhancement of the environmental performance of the CAP through the greening component of the direct payments. Contribute to the development of sustainable agriculture and to making the Common Agricultural Policy more compatible with the expectations of the society through the cross compliance system. Contribute to preventing soil erosion, maintaining soil organic matter and soil structure, ensuring a minimum level of maintenance and avoiding the deterioration of habitats, and protecting and managing water through the standards of good agricultural and environmental condition of land.

Indicator 1: % of CAP payments covered by cross compliance

Former results	Latest known result	Target
2014: 83,5% 2013: 82,4% 2012: 79,4% 2011: 80,2% 2010: 81,4%	2015: 82,7% ²⁴	Maintain the %-age

Indicator 2: Opinion expressed by the public on cross compliance

Former results	Latest known result	Target
83% support the reduction of direct payments to farmers not complying with environmental rules 84% support the reduction for non-compliance of animal welfare rules 86% support the reduction of direct payment to farmers not respecting food safety rules ²⁵	87% support the reduction of direct payments to farmers not complying with environmental rules 87% support the reduction for non-compliance of animal welfare rules 87% support the reduction of direct payment to farmers not respecting food safety rules ²⁶	Maintain the positive opinion

Indicator 3: Control rate for GAEC

Former results	Latest known result	Target
100 % - In 2013, all paying agencies fulfilled the mandatory control rate except Ireland regarding holdings receiving RD payments.	100 % - In 2014, all paying agencies fulfilled the mandatory control rate except Ireland regarding holdings receiving RD payments ²⁷ .	100% implementation of the minimum regulatory control rate

Indicator 4: The ratio of permanent pasture within a Member State in relation to the total agricultural area

Former results	Latest known result	Target
Ratio has not decreased beyond the limit of 10%	No MS communicated to have triggered a reconversion obligation ²⁸ .	Maintain the ratio within the limit of 5% in relation to a reference ratio ²⁹

²⁰ Calculations for 2014 are based on preliminary data for 2015 budget execution (referring to payment claims from 2014) and 2014 farm income data

²¹ Execution of the Budget 2015 provisional figures

²² Draft Budget 2017, based on estimated needs and excluding crisis reserve.

²³ Budget 2016, based on estimated needs and excluding crisis reserve

²⁴ Execution of the Budget 2015 provisional figures

²⁵ Results of the Special Eurobarometer "Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy" published in 2007

²⁶ Results of the latest Special Eurobarometer "Europeans, Agriculture and the Common Agricultural Policy" published in 2015

²⁷ GAEC stands for Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition. GAECs form part of the requirements under Cross Compliance and apply to anyone receiving direct payments (except under the small farmers scheme) and/or support under certain rural development schemes.

²⁸ Provisional information based on communications from 25 MS and three UK regions still under assessment/check against the ratio 2007-2014.

²⁹ The maintenance of the ratio of permanent pasture means that there should not be, at national or regional level, a decrease by more than 5% of the current ratio of permanent pasture in relation to the total agricultural area by comparison with a reference ratio reflecting this ratio at a reference period.

Indicator 5: Share of area under greening practices		
Former results	Latest known result	Target
Not applicable (2015 being the first year of implementation)	76% ³⁰	Maintain the share

Expenditure related outputs

outputs relate to specific objectives 4 to 6

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number ³¹	EUR million
Single area payment scheme (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	05 03 01 02	43 300	4 504
Basic payment scheme (number of hectares to be paid in thousands) ³²	05 03 01 10	119 000	16 391
Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	05 03 01 11	162 300	12 211
Voluntary coupled support (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	05 03 02 60	9 465	4 063
Voluntary coupled support (number of heads to be paid in thousands)	05 03 02 60	93 325	
Other			2 466
Total³³			39 635

Outputs							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Single area payment scheme (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	41 347	41 360 ³⁴	43 300	43 300			
Basic payment scheme (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	N/A	N/A	119 000	119 000			
Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	N/A	N/A	162 300	162 300			
Voluntary coupled support (number of hectares to be paid in thousands)	N/A	N/A	9 465	9 465			
Voluntary coupled support (number of heads to be paid in thousands)	N/A	N/A	93 325	93 325			

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The financial year 2017 (corresponding to calendar year 2016 for direct payments) is the second year after the reform of the direct payments introduced by Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. It covers the same direct payments schemes as in financial year 2016. Some schemes are obligatory whereas other are voluntary for the Member States. The allocation of the national envelopes to the different schemes depends to a large extent on Member States' decisions.

The schemes under the repealed Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 are only included in Draft Budget 2017 to cover the needs for residual amounts.

05 03 – Direct payments	(appropriations + EUR 1 069 million)
Needs in 2016 budget before financial discipline (incl. crisis reserve):	EUR 42 265 million
Needs in 2016 budget after financial discipline:	EUR 41 826 million
Appropriations in 2016 budget after financial discipline:	EUR 39 446 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2016 budget:	EUR 2 380 million
Amount of financial discipline in 2016 budget (incl. crisis reserve):	EUR 441,6 million

Needs in 2017 DB before financial discipline (incl. crisis reserve):	EUR 42 446 million
Needs in 2017 DB after financial discipline:	EUR 41 995 million
Appropriations requested in the 2017 DB after financial discipline:	EUR 40 515 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2017 DB:	EUR 1 480 million
Amount of financial discipline in 2017 DB (incl. crisis reserve):	EUR 450,5 million

For direct payments (chapter 05 03), the budgetary needs increase by EUR 169 million to an amount of EUR 41 995 million in 2017 after taking into account of the financing of the reserve for agricultural crises through application of the financial discipline mechanism. Requested

³⁰ Including notifications from 26 MS, so the indicated share is provisional. The share is calculated as total agricultural area for farms with at least one greening obligation on total agricultural area from Farm Statistics Survey 2013.

³¹ Best estimate based on available information. To be confirmed in 2017.

³² The budget figure relates to appropriations and is after deduction of the estimated assigned revenue to be available to this budget item at EUR 1 480 million for 2017.

³³ Not including measures covered under specific objective 7 for which output indicators are given and not including the amount for the reserve for agricultural crises under Article 05 03 10.

³⁴ Agricultural area under SAPS (Annex VIII to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1121/2009).

appropriations for this chapter increase however by EUR 1 069 million, as significantly less assigned revenue is expected to be available to finance partly the basic payment scheme (BPS) (from EUR 2 380 million in 2016 to EUR 1 480 million in 2017). As a consequence, the requested appropriations amount to EUR 40 515 million in 2017, including the appropriations for the reserve for agricultural crises of EUR 450,5 million which are entered into article 05 03 10.

Appropriations remaining from the 2016 budget, up to the limit set out in Article 169(3) of Regulation (EU) No 966/2012, will be carried over to the 2017 financial year to be reimbursed to the final beneficiaries, who will be subject to financial discipline in financial year 2017.

The needs increase with the phasing-in of the direct payments for three Member States (Bulgaria, Croatia and Romania). On the other hand, due to the flexibility between the two CAP pillars, the net amounts of transfers to the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development for 2017 are higher than those for 2016. As regards the implementation, the experienced gained with implementation of the reformed direct payments scheme should have a positive effect which is reflected in the estimates.

The maximum amount of direct payments which a Member State may pay in a financial year (excluding the amounts covered by Specific Objective 7) is limited by the ceiling set in Annex III to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. For calendar year 2016 (financial year 2017), the total of Annex III amounts to EUR 41 655 million as compared to EUR 41 489 million for calendar year 2015. Within this overall evolution, the ceilings for the various direct payments schemes have also changed, reflecting Member States' implementation choices.

Finally, the needs for direct payments are reduced by application of the financial discipline mechanism as proposed by the Commission in line with the provisions of Regulation (EU) 1306/2013. As there is a margin within the EAGF sub-ceiling of Heading 2 of the MFF, the amount of financial discipline taken into account for the Draft Budget 2017 relates only to the establishment of the crisis reserve (EUR 450.5 million) similar to 2016 where the crisis reserve amounts to EUR 441.6 million. The need for financial discipline will be re-assessed, as appropriate, in the context of the autumn Amending Letter to the 2017 Draft Budget.

05 03 01– Decoupled direct payments	(appropriations + 1 047 EUR million)
Needs in 2016 budget before financial discipline:	EUR 37 038 million
Needs in 2016 budget after financial discipline:	EUR 36 649 million
Appropriations in 2016 budget after financial discipline:	EUR 34 269 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2016 budget:	EUR 2 380 million
Needs in 2017 DB before financial discipline:	EUR 37 192 million
Needs in 2017 DB after financial discipline:	EUR 36 796 million
Appropriations requested in the 2017 DB after financial discipline:	EUR 35 316 million
Estimated assigned revenue available in 2017 DB:	EUR 1 480 million

As regards decoupled direct payments, the estimated needs (after financial discipline) amount to EUR 36 796 million. Requested appropriations for this article become EUR 35 316 million (+ EUR 1 047 million compared to 2016) after taking into account the reductions due to financial discipline and the expected assigned revenue to be available to this article (EUR 1 480 million).

The increase in the estimated needs for decoupled direct payments compared to budget 2016 follows the same reasoning as the general increase of the budget.

The needs after financial discipline for the BPS are estimated at EUR 17 871 million which is EUR 436 million lower than in 2016. This is mainly due to a shift of funds to the redistributive payment. The needs after financial discipline for the Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) amount to EUR 4 504 million and increase by EUR 267 million compared to the budget year 2016 reflecting an increase in the annual ceiling which follows from the full phasing-in of direct payments in Bulgaria and Romania as well as the progressive convergence of support levels between Member States.

The needs for the payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment are estimated at EUR 12 211 million after financial discipline, just a slight decrease of EUR 28 million compared to 2016 reflecting a minor change of ceiling.

For the redistributive payment, the ceiling increases compared to financial year 2016. Consequently the needs amount to EUR 1 646 million after financial discipline, EUR 395 million more than in 2016.

The needs for two further new schemes, i.e. the payment for young farmers and the payment for areas with natural constraints, are estimated at respectively EUR 507 million and EUR 3 million after financial discipline reflecting the national ceilings for these schemes and the expected execution level.

05 03 02 – Other direct payments³⁵	(appropriations + EUR 17 million)
Needs in 2016 budget before financial discipline:	EUR 4 350 million
Appropriations in 2016 budget after financial discipline:	EUR 4 302 million
Needs requested in 2017 DB before financial discipline:	EUR 4 369 million
Appropriations requested in the 2017 DB after financial discipline:	EUR 4 319 million

For the other direct payments, appropriations increase by EUR 17 million compared to 2016 budget. This increase is mainly explained by a small increase of the ceiling for the voluntary coupled support. The needs for this scheme are estimated at EUR 4 063 million after financial discipline.

The reform has introduced several mechanisms of cross-financing of schemes. This applies for instance to the small farmers scheme which is financed from the amounts available for other schemes. The needs for the small farmers scheme cannot be determined at this stage given that the first reliable information on the uptake of the scheme will only become available later in financial year 2016.

05 03 10 – Reserve for crises in the agricultural sector	(appropriations + EUR 8,9 million)
Appropriations requested in the 2016 budget:	EUR 441,6 million
Appropriations requested in the 2017 DB:	EUR 450,5 million

³⁵ Not including measures covered under specific objective 7 (POSEI)

In accordance with Article 25 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, a crisis reserve has to be established by applying, at the beginning of each year, a reduction to direct payments with the financial discipline mechanism. For financial year 2017, the amount of the crisis reserve corresponds to EUR 450,5 million (in current prices).

Specific Objective 7: To promote local agricultural production and to ensure a fair level of prices for commodities for direct consumption and for processing by local industries in the Outermost Regions of the EU and in the Aegean Islands

Indicator 1: Support to the Local Production (SLP) to maintain/develop the agricultural production: Utilised agricultural area (variation with respect to the previous year)*

Former results	Latest known result	Target
<p>POSEIDOM : Guadeloupe: 28 847 ha (-2,8%) Martinique: 23 185 ha (-2,5%) Guyane: 26 034 ha (+0,9%) Réunion: 42 554 ha (-0,2%)</p> <p>POSEICAN: Canaries: 83 221 ha (+0,7%)</p> <p>POSEIMA : Madeira: 5 428 ha (+41%: 2009 data) Azores: 120 412 ha (+7,5%: 2009 data)</p> <p>Smaller Aegean Islands: 294 581 ha (-6,7%)</p>	<p>POSEIDOM³⁶: Guadeloupe: 30 695 ha (-1,4%) Martinique: 23 822 ha (-2,5%) Guyane: 29 425 ha (+2,8%) Réunion: 43 411 ha (-0,9%)</p> <p>POSEICAN: Canaries: 83 221 ha (+0,7%)³⁷</p> <p>POSEIMA ³⁸: Madeira: 5 262 ha (-3,1%: 2009 data) Azores: 118 589 ha (-1,5%: 2009 data)</p> <p>Smaller Aegean Islands: 321 455 ha (-3,5%)</p>	<p>To maintain and develop the agricultural production</p>

*In their annual implementation reports for 2014, the Member States concerned (except Portugal for Madeira) have communicated data related to the common performance indicators as requested by the Commission services. However, the provided data may not be fully in line with the requirements of the Commission services and thus not mutually comparable. Therefore, these indicators shall be evaluated with due caution.

Indicator 2: Specific Supply Arrangements (SSA) to ensure the supply of essential products: SSA coverage rate (relation between quantities of products benefiting from SSA support and total quantities of the same products introduced in the respective outermost region)

Former results	Latest known result	Target
<p>POSEIDOM (all products): 49% (2012: 46%)</p> <p>POSEICAN (cereals only): 99,6% (2012: 99,1%)</p> <p>POSEIMA Madeira (cereals only): 98,6% (2012: 95%) Azores (cereals only): 85,3% (2012: 88,1%)</p> <p>Smaller Aegean Islands (animal feed stuff only): 99,6% (+9%)</p>	<p>POSEIDOM ³⁹ (all products): 39% (2013: 41%)</p> <p>POSEICAN (cereals only): 98,3% (2013: 99,6%)</p> <p>POSEIMA Madeira (cereals only): 99,5% (2013: 98,6%) Azores (cereals only): 85,7% (2013: 85,3%)</p> <p>Smaller Aegean Islands (animal feed stuff only): 100,1% (2013: 100,8%)</p>	<p>SSA coverage rate of 100%</p>

Indicator 3: Specific Supply Arrangements (SSA) to ensure an equitable level of prices for essential products: Price index with respect to the price in the mainland for some representative products or baskets of products

Former result	Latest known result	Target
<p>POSEIDOM : Average of 4 DOM/métropole: n/a</p> <p>POSEICAN: Canaries: -Wheat (100kg): 1.58 (1.46 in 2012)</p>	<p>POSEIDOM⁴⁰: Average of 4 DOM/métropole: 18,5%</p> <p>POSEICAN: Canaries: -Wheat (100kg): 2,19% (1,58% in 2013)</p>	<p>Reduction of the gap with mainland prices</p>

³⁶ The data provided by the French authorities on the utilised agricultural area in 2012 was only provisional. It was corrected in the annual report for the year 2013 (budget year 2014). This explains the differences among the data for 2012 and 2013. The variation shown in the present document is calculated on the latest data provided by the French authorities for 2012 (budget year 2013).

³⁷ Data for 2012, data for 2013 (budget year 2014) not available yet.

³⁸ In the annual report from 2010, 2011 and 2012 the Portuguese authorities communicated 2009 data. Submission of data for the annual report 2013 is ongoing.

³⁹ The French authorities used in their annual report for 2013 a different methodology and data source to calculate this indicator (calculation based on value and not quantities, data taken from customs sources and not from SSA operators).

⁴⁰ Submission of data by the French authorities is ongoing.

-milking cow's animal feed (100kg): 1.16 (1.07 in 2012) -Beef cattle animal feed (100kg): 1.26 (1.14 in 2012) POSEIMA: Madeira (foodstuffs, indicator 2b): 1.00 (1.00 in 2012) Azores: -rice: 1.26 (1.25 in 2012) -oil: 1.13 (1.11 in 2012) -bread: 1.18 (1.14 in 2012) Smaller Aegean Islands: -Animal feeding stuffs: 0.60 -Flour: 1.1	-Milking cow's animal feed (100kg): 1,13% (1,13% in 2013) -Beef cattle animal feed (100kg): 1,20% (1,26% in 2013) POSEIMA: Madeira (foodstuffs, indicator 2b): -2% (0% in 2013) Azores: -rice: 15% (26% in 2013) -oil: 13% (13% in 2013) -bread: 17% (18% in 2013) Smaller Aegean Islands ⁴¹ : -Animal feeding stuffs: -Flour:	
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Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Regime for outermost regions of the EU: direct aids for banana reference area /quantities)	05 03 02 50	ES: 420 000 tonnes PT: 19 160 tonnes FR: 319084 tonnes	275,5
Other	05 03 02 50 05 03 02 52		153,6
TOTAL			429,1

Outputs	Draft Budget 2017						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regime for outermost regions of the EU: direct aids for banana reference area (quantities: tonnes)	ES: 371 013	ES: 371 013	ES: 420 000	ES: 420 000			
	PT: 17 742	PT: 17 742	PT: 19 160	PT: 19 160			
	FR: 251 733	FR: 251 733	FR: 319 084	FR: 319 084			

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

For the support to the POSEI and Smaller Aegean Islands, the programmes are divided into two types of measures: specific supply arrangements financed under chapter 05 02 and support for the local products which are split into market aids (chapter 05 02) and direct payments (chapter 05 03). The variations for the market-related expenditure are explained above (see item 05 02 11 04).

For direct payments, the lower level of requested appropriations is due to the updated reallocation for POSEIDOM and POSEIMA, as communicated by the Member States concerned, in their programmes shifting some financing to the market measures. The requested appropriations in the 2017 budget similarly to budget 2016 also take into account financial discipline.

Specific Objective 8: To provide the Commission with reasonable assurance that Member States have put in place management and control systems in conformity with EU rules designed to ensure the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions financed by the EAGF, EAFRD, SAPARD and IPARD and, where this is not the case, to exclude the expenditure concerned from EU financing so as to protect the EU's financial interests

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Area of satellite imagery acquired for controls by Remote Sensing ⁴²	05 07 01 02	500 000 km ²	9
Other	05 07 01 02		2
Total			11

Outputs	Draft Budget 2017						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Area of satellite imagery acquired for controls by Remote Sensing	380 000 km ²	380 000 km ²	500 000 km ²	500 000 km ²			

⁴¹ Updated data for 2014 is under transmission

⁴² Figures presented cover only Very High Resolution (VHR) images

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In order to assist the Member States carrying out on the spot checks on aid applications, the satellite imagery acquired is made available to the national authorities allowing them to determine the area of agricultural parcels, to identify crops and verify their status. The requested commitment appropriations for the Draft Budget 2017 increase by EUR 2 million compared to the budget 2016, covering the costs for the acquisition of satellite images as well as related technical support needed to ensure and strengthen the quality and the technical implementation of the integrated administration and control system (IACS) and the land parcel identification system (LPIS).

Within chapter 05 07 and under budget line 05 07 01 06, the amount of EUR 20 million is included in order to reimburse Member States in case of accounting clearance decisions taken in their favour. Accounting clearance decisions taken for the last five budget years involved corrections in favour of the Member States.

Specific Objective 9: To inform and increase awareness of the CAP by maintaining an effective and regular dialogue with stakeholders, civil society, and specific target audiences

Indicator 1: Public awareness of CAP		
Former results	Latest known result	Target
The Latest Eurobarometer survey (field research November – December 2013) shows that 92% of Europeans believe that agriculture and rural areas play an important role for their future and that 64% have heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its CAP. There is a broad consensus on the key changes decided in the recent CAP reform.	The Latest Eurobarometer survey (field research October 2015, results published on 6 January 2016) shows that 94% of Europeans believe that agriculture and rural areas play an important role for their future (+ 2 percentage points since the last survey in 2013) and that 69% have heard about the support that the EU gives farmers through its CAP (+ 5 percentage points since the last survey in 2013). There is a broad consensus on the key priorities of the CAP and its contribution to the strategic priorities of the Commission. The next Eurobarometer survey will be conducted in the last quarter of 2017. The results will be published in first quarter of 2018	Maintain and if possible increase awareness of the CAP

Indicator 2: Number of page visits on AGRI Europa website		
Former results	Latest known result	Target
January 2014-December 2014: 5,2 million January 2013-December 2013: 4,9 million	January 2015-December 2015: 5,8 million	Maintain and if possible increase the number of page visits with respect to previous year level

NB: From 2017 there will be a new Commission web presence following the Digital transformation process.

Expenditure related outputs

Output	Budget line	DB 2017	
		Number of commitments	EUR million
Grants awarded to third party organisations to implement actions to improve the level of understanding of the CAP among EU citizens	05 08 06	15	5
Media and web	05 08 06	30	3
conferences, fairs, events	05 08 06		
Networking	05 08 06		
Horizontal activities	05 08 06		
Total			8

Outputs	DB 2017						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grants awarded to third party organisations to implement actions to improve the level of understanding of the CAP among EU citizens	12	15	15	15			
Media and web	12	9	5	30			
conferences, fairs, events	5	6	12				
Networking	5	6	10				
Horizontal activities	1	0	1				
Corporate communication							

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Budget line 05 08 06 Enhancing Public Awareness of the CAP is foreseen to finance the communication efforts of the Commission in relation to the CAP.

The overall needs for Draft Budget 2017 for this article are estimated at EUR 8 million. This includes an amount of EUR 5 million destined for grants to third party organisations. Other external communication actions in 2017 financed under this budget item, such as conferences, media

activities, attendance in fairs, publications, web and social media activities, will focus on the relevance of the CAP in particular in relation with the growth, jobs and investments priority theme and will amount to EUR 3 million. The scope, choice and intensity of these communication actions will depend on the final policy direction which, at the moment of the preparation of the Draft Budget 2017, is still to be decided.

Specific Objective 10: To facilitate decision making on strategic choices for the CAP and to support other activities of the DG by means of economic and policy analyses and studies

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Data collection on EU Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data: farm returns	05 08 01	87 055	15,0
Data collection on structure of agricultural holdings: farms surveyed	05 08 02		0,2
Technical assistance	05 08 09		3,8
Other			12,1
Total			31,1

Outputs	2014						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Data collection on EU Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) data: farm returns	87 185	87 185	86 905	87 055			
Data collection on structure of agricultural holdings: farms surveyed (thousands)			1 700 ⁴³				

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The Farm Accountancy Data Network data are essential tools for the monitoring of agriculture income and business which are used for the evaluation and the impact analysis of the agricultural measures. They provide support to the decision process related to the CAP.

The appropriations requested for 2017 relate to the **Farm Accountancy Data Network** (EUR 14,36 million) and are intended to finance the standard fee for FADN farm returns transmitted by the Member States (87 055 * EUR 165) and the development and maintenance of the information system used for the collection, processing, analysis, publication and dissemination of the farm accountancy data and analysis results (EUR 0,66 million).

Information from **Farm Structure Surveys** is systematically used in extended impact assessments, evaluation and policy conception, particularly regarding the regional situation of specific sectors. The content of the surveys is regularly adapted to answer new needs for agricultural and rural development policy and other policies (in particular regional, social and environmental policy). As the pre-financing of commitments for the Farm Structure Survey of 2016 was paid in 2015, then in 2017 no funds are needed for the survey itself. Only an amount of EUR 0,25 million is requested for the maintenance of the Eurofarm IT tool used in the processing of these surveys.

Under other, the Draft Budget 2017 request includes an amount of EUR 2,1 million for the MARS agro-meteorological system used for monitoring crops and forecasting yields of the main crops in Europe and its neighbourhood. EUR 3 million is included for the LUCAS 2018 project to carry out surveys for gathering information on land cover, land use and landscapes. In addition, EUR 7 million is destined for the maintenance, development and use of modelling tools used by the Commission in its agricultural economic and policy analysis.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The pre 2013-reform measures and schemes under the EAGF were in general smoothly implemented without delay.

Direct payments cover annual payment schemes to farmers which are not under the "programme" approach. Hence the challenges involved are different from those arising from implementation of instruments which work on the basis of multiannual "programmes". The previous reforms of direct payments and various agricultural sectors, such as the "CAP Health Check" of 2008, implied a continued process of decoupling of support. The calculation and allocations of support to farmers following the reforms were challenging implementation tasks in particular for Member States' administrations^{44 45}. The tasks were carried out effectively, as it is also evidenced by sound budgetary execution.

The European Court of Auditors published several special reports covering the responsibilities of the Commission in the areas of agriculture and rural development. Among other issues, the Court recommended to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation systems in order to reduce the risk of weaknesses and errors and to measure progress towards the achievement of the programmes' objectives. This issue has been addressed with the introduction of the strengthened monitoring and evaluation framework for the 2014-2020 period, which will allow for a better tracking of the effectiveness and efficiency of the financed interventions.

⁴³ The Farm Structure Survey 2016 will cover roughly 1 700 000 farms. Funding for this survey is spread over the budget years 2015-2018

⁴⁴ E.g. in many Member States, the direct payments system operates on the basis of payment "entitlements" giving right to an annual payment and for which the value needs to be adjusted when a reform so provides.

⁴⁵ See: http://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR14_08/SR14_08_EN.pdf

Contribution to policy achievements

The CAP's activity in the period 2007-2013 contributed essentially to viable food production, the sustainable management of natural resources and balanced territorial development. In doing so, it helped to achieve not only sustainable but also smart and inclusive growth in various ways.

In the period 2007-2013, the EAGF contributed to sustainable management of natural resources and climate action – partly through cross-compliance. More than 80% of total CAP payments were linked to compliance by farmers with basic standards concerning the environment (as well as food safety, animal and plant health and animal welfare)⁴⁶. Furthermore, by supporting farmers, the EAGF enabled a retreat from harmfully intensive practices. The greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture continued to decline, showing an average annual rate of decrease of 0.8% between 2001 and 2012.

The EAGF's contribution to viable food production and to balanced territorial development also helped to achieve smart and inclusive growth. The combination of direct payments and market measures helped to limit job and output losses⁴⁷. This was important for the EU's 11 million farms, their 22 million regular workers and for those linked to farming – e.g. 22 million in food processing, food retail and food services, plus others in upstream or other downstream sectors. At the same time, direct payments were largely decoupled from production and farmers were free to respond to market signals.

The EU's farm sector raised its total factor productivity by 0.7% per year between 2005 and 2014 (and by 1.7% per year in the EU-N13), showing clear evidence of using the factors of production more efficiently.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

In the period 2007-2013, the CAP achieved greater effectiveness and efficiency, as well as synergies, essentially in the following ways.

It helped to address a number of challenges which could theoretically have been addressed on national level, but which in practice would have significantly overstrained the finances of at least some of the Member States. Continued investments in the rational economic development of farming were necessary – especially (though not only) in those Member States which had recently joined the European Union, many of whom had experienced considerable upheaval in the farm sector since the fall of Communist regimes. Meeting this challenge would have not been possible for many national budgets without EU support. The same is true of environmental challenges (soil related problems) and societal challenges (investment in the economic and social fabric of rural areas).

The CAP delivered added value as an EU-level policy by addressing some challenges which, by their nature, could not be met country by country. This is the true of volatility in the single market for agricultural products. As an example, the e-coli crisis in 2011 negatively impacted the consumer confidence which in turn had a strong effect on the markets across the borders. The measures taken at that moment under the EAGF helped farmers getting through the crisis through the support provided via the producer organisations. Important environmental challenges, such as mitigating cross borders climate change and caring for water resources are also covered by EU – tools for instance the cross compliance mechanism.

Finally, an EU level CAP could more effectively find synergies with other policies operating partly or wholly at EU level – e.g. regional policy. Although to some extent co-ordination between the activities of such policies took place at national or regional level, it was also helpful to achieve a certain thematic co-ordination at EU level: this made it easier to eliminate overlaps and gaps.

⁴⁶ See evaluations: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/analysis/external/cross_compliance/index_en.htm as well as http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/environment-summary/fulltext_fr.pdf

⁴⁷ In the agricultural sector itself, direct payments made up an average of 46 % of farm income between 2005 and 2013, with large variations between Member States and types of farming.”

HEADING 2: Sustainable growth: natural resources**European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)****Lead DG: AGRI**

Associated DGs: SRSS

I. Programme update

- All the 118 rural development programmes (RDP) were adopted over a period of one year: the first RDP was adopted on 12 December 2014 and the last on 11 December 2015.
- Calls for application by beneficiaries have already been published at the level of Member States and regions. As of 15 January 2016, around EUR 42 billion has been committed. This represents 42% of the global EAFRD envelope for 2014-2020, so three years' worth of the budgetary commitments. As regards payments, MS' requests received so far amounted to a total of EUR 3.77 billion, which is almost 4% of the total commitments.
- The delay in the adoption of the programmes was due to the adoption of the basic act only in December 2013 and the detailed approval procedures to ensure the quality of the RDPs and their compliance with the regulatory framework. The transition to the 2014-2020 programming period was facilitated by the EAFRD transitional provisions¹ which permitted that beneficiaries of certain measures continued receiving payments for commitments already made without disruption before the adoption of 2014-2020 programmes. Moreover, Member States were allowed to start the implementation at their own risk before the adoption of the programmes. There is no indication that the delay in programme approval will have an impact on the ability to reach the objectives and associated targets of rural development programmes.

Implementation status (2014-2015)

As the adoption of the RDPs for 2014-2020 was finalised in the second half of 2015 and implementation in the Member States and regions has only recently started, it is too early to assess programmes' delivery in terms of outcome and results. When preparing RDPs for 2014-2020, Member States and regions were asked to draw on lessons learned from previous periods and to introduce changes where measures have failed to deliver. The first regular annual implementation reports due in June 2016 will provide first aggregated information covering the period 2014-2015 about MS' expenditure, output, targets as well as valid qualitative information on RDP implementation.

Key achievements

For the 2014-2020 rural development programming period, a number of initiatives have been launched which are expected to improve efficiency and effectiveness of EAFRD expenditure:

- Simplified cost options (SCOs) were taken up by numerous RDPs as a welcomed simplification. Examples include simplified costs option for remuneration costs and for indirect costs (15%) (NL, BE-VL), lump sums in environmental measures (DK), and SCOs to be used for small LEADER projects up to a maximum amount of EUR 5 700 (AT).
- Financial instruments (FI) are the key tool for leveraging and revolving the rural development budget. EAFRD is well on track to meet the target of doubling the use of FI as compared to 2007-2013. FI are fully programmed in 7 RDPs in 5 MS, further 20 RDPs in 8 MS contain programming provisions on FIs. The Commission with the European Investment Bank identified and developed the FI schemes that can be used by farmers, foresters and related rural businesses.
- As regards selection criteria, the ranking of the applications and the prioritization of funding against the objectives established in the rural development programme, the Member States successfully defined them for all relevant measures.
- An increased awareness of implementation feasibility of certain measures and their impact on errors is guaranteed by Member States' ex-ante assessment of the measures aiming to ensure they are verifiable and controllable and taking into account the results of controls in the previous programming period.

As part of the simplification exercise, a modification is ongoing of the EAFRD Implementing Act (Regulation (EU) No 808/2014). The simplification will facilitate the implementation of financial instruments and area-based payments. Reduction of administrative burden for beneficiaries of the ESI-Funds is also on the Commission's simplification agenda.

Evaluations/studies conducted

In 2015, the Commission prepared a synthesis report on the rural development programmes 2014-2020 ex-ante evaluations carried out by the Member States. This synthesis report was published in January 2016. An evaluation of the forestry measures under the rural development policy will be carried out in 2016, and its results should become available in 2017. The Commission will also prepare in 2017 a synthesis of RD ex-post evaluations 2007-2013 and an evaluation of the EU quality schemes is foreseen in 2017.

Besides the above EAFRD specific evaluations a number of evaluations will assess the impact of both EAFRD and EAGF in areas such as viable food production and climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. These will feed into the Commission report to the European Parliament and the Council on the first results of the performance of the CAP, to be submitted by 31 December 2018 (Article 110 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013). Also an evaluation on the impact on the internal market of certain state aid measures in the agriculture and forestry sectors scheduled for 2017 will cover both funds.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

2016 will be the first year of full implementation following the adoption of all RDPs. In terms of expected achievement, the numerous targets are linked to EAFRD 2014-2020 expenditure.

Regular annual implementation reports (first one due in 2016) will contain information about realized spending in the MSs, output, targets, as well as some qualitative information on RDP implementation, including the tackling of specific issues and solutions implemented and the fulfilment of

¹ Article 1 of Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 on EAFRD transitional provisions

ex-ante conditionalities. The extended annual implementation reports due in 2017 and 2019 as well as the ex-post evaluation will contain findings related to the common evaluation questions where complementary results, secondary effects and impact indicators are evaluated/commented.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application
Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006	2014 - 2020
Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005	
Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy and repealing Council Regulations (EEC) No 352/78, (EC) No 165/94, (EC) No 2799/98, (EC) No 814/2000, (EC) No 1290/2005 and (EC) No 485/2008	
Regulation (EU) No 1310/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 laying down certain transitional provisions on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), amending Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards resources and their distribution in respect of the year 2014 and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2009 and Regulations (EU) No 1307/2013, (EU) No 1306/2013 and (EU) No 1308/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards their application in the year 2014	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Total	5 285,0	18 169,8	18 676,3	14 365,5	14 381,0	14 330,4	14 333,3	99 541,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	20 139,875	110,82 %	5 268,979	99,94 %	18 676,291	99,54 %	8 513,231	33,99 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	20 139,875	110,82 %	5 268,979	99,92 %	18 676,291	99,54 %	8 513,231	33,99 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value

Under the second pillar of the CAP, rural development programmes make a vital contribution to the economic, social and environmental performance of EU in rural areas.

Rural development programmes are designed to deliver towards six common EU priorities while taking into account national and regional specificities. This ensures a consistent, coherent and result-oriented approach to a number of cross-border issues: biodiversity, water, climate change, European growth and jobs, poverty reduction and open innovation. The EAFRD works as a catalyst, delivering results also in areas related to other EU policies such as environment, climate, food safety, health, research and innovation, Digital Single Market and Energy Union.

It invests in the development of rural businesses and holdings, improving competitiveness whilst ensuring sustainable management of natural resources. Support for interactive innovation projects under the European Innovation Partnership for Agriculture (EIP) as well as support for training and diversification aims to deliver on the Europe 2020 objectives as they encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, promote inclusiveness and increase the impact of EU funded research projects in the real economy. The EAFRD performance and results are enhanced by the European Network for Rural Development which allows for exchange of experience and best practices amongst national and regional authorities.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	571,4	438,7
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	14 690,8	11 280,2
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	3 386,7	2 600,4
Total	18 648,9	14 319,3

Note: The decrease compared to Budget 2016 is artificial as it is due to Article 19 reprogramming of the MFF 2014-2020 where an amount of EUR 8 705,3 million was transferred from 2014 commitments and added to 2015 and 2016 commitments. In reality, DB 2017 commitments are slightly above the 2016 levels if this reprogramming impact is excluded, reflecting the initially approved yearly envelope amounts for the EAFRD after transfers between the two CAP pillars (EAGF and EAFRD).

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output ²	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
1. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry	10 744,0	8 260,0
2. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors		

Calculation based on the value of commitments respectively for Budget 2016 and DB 2017 indicative annual allocation to focus areas based on all 118 adopted rural development programmes.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output ³	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
1. Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry	5 529,0	4 251,0
2. Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors		

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements) - Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 3); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1 and 2); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1 and 2); Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1 to 3); Specific Objective 5 (Indicators 1 and 5); Specific Objective 6 (Indicators 1 to 3)

Specific objectives

Introduction

For the 2014-2020 rural development programmes, for each of the specific objectives the Commission has defined result-type "Target Indicators" in the rural development (RD) CMES (Common Monitoring and Evaluation System), in accordance with Title VII of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013. At least one target indicator is available for each of the 18 RD focus areas⁴. The application of each of these indicators is mandatory for all the rural development programmes including the corresponding focus area. For each indicator target levels are established ex-ante for year 2023 and actual achievements will be assessed regularly during the implementation period. It is therefore possible to aggregate at the level of the Union both their planned levels for the year 2023 and, through regular monitoring and reporting, their actual levels of achievement year by year. Therefore, these CMES Target Indicators represent an optimal way to monitor and report on the performance of the policy.

However, the RD CMES does not prescribe the Member States to define milestones at the year 2018 in relation to target indicators, while such milestones are requested to be made available in relation to a number of output-type indicators to be included in a Performance Framework (PF) in accordance with Annex II of Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013. Although the latter Annex recommends the Member States to make use of common indicators for the purpose of establishing the PF, this choice is not mandatory. Therefore, the Commission wishes to emphasise that the aggregation at the level of the Union of these indicators is not fully representative.

In the following tables, milestones for the year 2018 are estimated and presented only in relation to those target indicators for which, due to their specific nature, a specific correspondence could be established with respect to relevant PF indicators.

² In accordance with Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 215/2014 of 7 March 2014 laying down rules for implementing Regulation (EU) No 1303/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund with regard to methodologies for climate change support, the determination of milestones and targets in the performance framework and the nomenclature of categories of intervention for the European Structural and Investment Funds.

³ Starting from Draft Budget 2016, the methodology for the calculation of the contribution to biodiversity is the following: 100% of the annual commitments in the Priority Area 4 with exception of the amounts for the areas facing natural constraints plus 40% of the annual commitments in the focus area 5E. Calculation based on the value of commitment respectively for Budget 2016 and Draft Budget 2017 and indicative annual allocation to focus areas based on 118 rural development programmes.

⁴ The 6 rural development specific objectives (priorities) are further broken down into 18 strategic Focus Areas in Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 1305/2013.

The baseline and the latest known result is 0 at the start of the programming period. The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016.

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016

Specific Objective 1: Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture forestry and rural areas (Priority 1)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of beneficiaries supported to benefit from the use of advisory services	N/A	Target 2023: 1 356 177	No EAFRD budget is allocated to cross-cutting Priority 1

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of beneficiaries supported to benefit from the use of advisory services	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016

Specific Objective 2: Enhancing farm viability and competitiveness of all types of agriculture in all regions and promoting innovative farm technologies and sustainable management of forests (Priority 2)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Agricultural holdings with RDP support for investments in restructuring or modernisation	05 04 60 01	Target 2023: 335 242	2 911,8
agricultural holdings with RDP supported business development plan/investments for young farmers		Target 2023: 175 557	

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agricultural holdings with RDP support for investments in restructuring or modernisation	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
agricultural holdings with RDP supported business development plan/investments for young farmers	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016.

Specific Objective 3: Promoting food chain organisation, including processing and marketing of agricultural products, animal welfare and risk management in agriculture (Priority 3)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Agricultural holdings receiving support for participating in quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups/organisations	05 60 04 01	Target 2023: 296 810	1 386,7
Agricultural holdings participating in risk management schemes		Target 2023: 644 487	

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agricultural holdings receiving support for participating in quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups/organisations	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Agricultural holdings participating in risk management schemes	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016.

Specific Objective 4: Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry (Priority 4)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity	05 04 60 01	Target 2023: 31,1	6 328,7
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts to improve water management		Target 2023: 26,5	
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion		Target 2023: 25,2	
Million hectares of forest or other wooded areas under management contracts supporting biodiversity		Target 2023: 4,1	

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity	F	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	P	*	*				
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts to improve water management	F	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	P	*	*				
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion	F	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	P	*	*				
Million hectares of forest or other wooded areas under management contracts supporting biodiversity	F	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	P	*	*				

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016.

Specific Objective 5: Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors (Priority 5)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Million hectares of irrigated land switching to more efficient irrigation systems	05 04 60 01	Target 2023: 1,5	1 104,5
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of GHG and/or ammonia emissions		Target 2023: 5,1	
Live-stock Units concerned by investments in live-stock management in view of reducing GHG (Green House Gas) and/or ammonia emissions		Target 2023: 920 772	
Million hectares agricultural and forest land under management contracts contributing to carbon sequestration or conservation		Target 2023: 4,0	
Number of investment operations in physical assets in view of increasing efficiency in energy use in agricultural and food processing		Target 2023: 18 173	
Number of investment operations in physical assets in view of facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy		Target 2023: 8 741	

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Million hectares of irrigated land switching to more efficient irrigation systems	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Million hectares of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of GHG and/or ammonia emissions	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Live-stock Units concerned by investments in live-stock management in view of reducing GHG (Green House Gas) and/or ammonia emissions	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Million hectares agricultural and forest land under management contracts contributing to carbon sequestration or conservation	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Number of investment operations in physical assets in view of increasing efficiency in energy use in agricultural and food processing	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Number of investment operations in physical assets in view of facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission after the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016

Specific Objective 6: Promoting social inclusion poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas (Priority 6)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving start up aid/support for investment in non-agric activities in rural areas	05 04 60 01	Target 2023: 54 397	2 229,1
Million rural area inhabitants benefitting from improved services and/or infrastructures		Target 2023: 50,7	
Million rural area inhabitants covered by a local development strategy		Target 2023: 152,7	
Million rural area inhabitants benefitting from new or improved services/infrastructure		Target 2023: 18,0	

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nr of beneficiaries (holdings) receiving start up aid/support for investment in non-agric activities in rural areas	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Million rural area inhabitants benefitting from improved services and/or infrastructures	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Million rural area inhabitants covered by a local development strategy	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Million rural area inhabitants benefitting from new or improved services/infrastructure	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

For the EAFRD there is no ex-ante monitoring of the outputs via setting the annual forecasts for the implementation. The targets for the operational outputs are set for 2023.

*The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first annual implementation reports due by 30 June 2016.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

For rural development programmes, commitment appropriations for budget line 05 04 60 01 (programming period 2014-2020) in 2017 amount to EUR 14 337 million. This represents a decrease of 23% compared to the voted budget 2016, as 2016 appropriations included a part of the unused 2014 allocation that was transferred in line with the revision of the MFF⁵. Total payment appropriations amount to EUR 11 182 million, of which EUR 1 280 million relate to the programming period 2007-2013 (05 04 05 01) and EUR 9 902 million (05 04 60 01) to period 2014-2020. Overall, it represents a decrease of 4,6% compared to the voted budget 2016.

All of the 2007-2013 or preceding periods' commitments took place in the previous years. The 2007-2013 related payment appropriations (EUR 1 280 million) will finance the expected closure payments in 2017.

⁵ Article 19 of Regulation (EU) No 1311/2013

For the 2014-2020 programmes it is foreseen that around 64% of total EAFRD payment appropriations in 2017 will be used for annual measures and around 36% for multi-annual type measures. The appropriations for annual measures have been calculated based on total programming period's annual part. For the multi-annual type measures the calculation is based on past experience over the 2007-2013 programming period.

Programmes' implementation 2014-2020 (Common Strategic Framework)*

Thematic objectives of the Common Strategic Framework	Commitments EUR million (1)	Payments end Year N (2)	Payments end Year N + 1 (3)	(2)/(1) %	Interim payments executed by Commission end Year N + 1 (4)	(4)/(1) %
1. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation Outputs:	2 593,0					
2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies Outputs:	921,5					
3. Enhancing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector Outputs:	27 630,3					
4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy Outputs:	5 181,6					
5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management Outputs:	21 330,6					
6. Protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency Outputs:	23 430,2					
7. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility Outputs:	2 733,00					
8. Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty Outputs:	11 360,1					
9. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning Outputs:	1 158,2					
TOTAL	96 338,5					

* As regard the 2014-2020 programmes' implementation, the above allocation into thematic objectives is indicative based on the Member States' programmes. The amounts for Technical Assistance Measures and Discontinued Measures are not included as they do not contribute to any of the thematic objectives. The breakdown is subject to changes due to pending modification of some RDPs.

As regards payments, the link between the priorities and expenditure will be made by Member States in the annual implementation reports, which are first due by 30 June 2016.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The monitoring system on rural development policy 2007-2013 provides a picture of its main outputs. More specifically, in Axis 1 around 3 million of farmers were successfully trained and over EUR 44.8 billion invested to support 430 000 modernization projects in farm holdings. In axis 2, measures targeting environmental issues have been implemented on 47 million hectares so far. In axis 3 more than 40 000 projects of village renewal and development and rural population are completed and nearly 70 000 micro-enterprises have been supported or created. Finally, 178 000 LEADER projects (axis 4) have been supported so far. This picture will be completed by the ex-post evaluation which will assess the overall impacts of the rural development policy.

All individual programmes were subjected to many corrective modifications based on the difficulties encountered in the first years of implementation, taking into account the recommendations from the mid-term evaluations and incorporating additional funds addressing new challenges (Health Check) and the economic crisis (European Economy Recovery Package). Most of the changes observed have been shifts of financial allocations between measures of the same of different axis, adaptation of targeted beneficiaries and eligibility criteria. The main reasons for budget changes were changes in strategic priorities (e.g. from... to...), low absorption rate as well as the need to overcome unforeseen problems or issues arising due to changed economic or wider policy/legislative contexts.

In 2015, the European Court of Auditors carried out five special reports directly related to rural development. The topics covered by the Court were:

- The contribution of technical assistance to agriculture and rural development
- Financial instruments as a successful and promising tool in the rural development area
- The cost-effectiveness of EU Rural Development support for non-productive investments in agriculture
- EU support for rural infrastructure: potential to achieve significantly greater value for money
- The EU priority of promoting a knowledge-based rural economy

The key recommendations of the Court have been addressed by the Commission. This concerns for instance the need to further clarify the scope, closely monitor and improve the transparency of technical assistance. As regards the recommendations related to improving guidance and reducing obstacles to the uptake of financial instruments, these correspond to the objective of the simplification proposal related to the financial instruments in the modification of the Implementing Act and both issues will be addressed by the activities of the fi-compass, the advisory hub for ESIF financial instruments. The Commission has also improved guidance for Member States on issues related to knowledge transfer and advisory measures, and it promotes further exchange of good practices in the context of networking activities, including through a seminar on reasonableness of cost and public procurement. Furthermore, targeted training for Managing Authorities and Paying Agencies was provided on issues related to an enhanced assessment of the verifiability and controllability of measures and promotion of the use of simplified cost options. In addition, the systems in place for ensuring that the costs of the projects are reasonable will be assessed in the framework of conformity audits. Financial corrections will be applied in cases of non-compliance.

Contribution to policy achievements

Given that ex-post evaluations on the performance of the 2007-2013 RD programmes will only be completed in 2016 by Member States and in 2017 at the level of the Commission⁶, the achievements reported below are based mainly on latest available monitoring information on programme implementation.

The CAP has continued to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and climate action through dedicated rural development measures such as agri-environmental measures, including support for organic farming. The expansion of the surface under agri-environmental schemes during the 2007-2013 programming period (46.8 million ha, representing more than 25% of the EU-27 Utilised Agricultural Area in 2013) has played an important role in the improvement of the environmental performance of EU farming. Emissions from the agricultural sector have continued to decline, showing an average annual rate of decrease of 0.8% between 2001 and 2012. The share of agriculture in total net emissions reached 9.6% in 2012.

The CAP also promoted a balanced territorial development in the EU through its various instruments. For instance, the payments resulting from application of various RD measures provided to the vast majority of the 12 million agricultural holdings and its associated 25 million people is a crucial element for maintaining employment. In this context, rural development supported almost 53 000 operations improving basic services in rural areas in the period 2007-2013.

In addition, innovation support has so far been channelled to 156 600 farms that have introduced new products or technologies in their farm businesses and 430 000 farms have received modernisation support. On the developmental side, around 2 000 cooperation projects focussing on developing new products or new techniques have received support in the 2007-2013 period.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The EAFRD is the key tool to deliver results in rural areas in a number of EU priority areas. The 2007-2013 programmes helped to modernize and restructure the agricultural sector, ensuring improved input for the EU food industry, the biggest employment sector in the Union. Through widely implemented agri-environment schemes, the programmes improved the environmental performance and carbon foot print of farming whilst taking into account local specificities.

Through the European Network for RD (ENRD) and national networks the best practices, experience and innovative solutions were shared amongst Member States, effectively improving the impact of the fund. The common approach to local development (through LEADER) improved territorial cohesion, social innovation and capacity building in the rural economy at the local level.

LEADER is an established methodology, applied mandatory in all MS. The knowledge exchange, mutual learning and best practice development realised through networking and cross border cooperation projects, could not occur without an EU contribution. The integrated, bottom-up dimension of LEADER creates a sense of ownership of the community projects. In addition, since LEADER funding is limited, good practices developed under LEADER can often be scaled up using other funds, again creating EU added value. An example of such activities could be 35 EAFRD Projects on Migrants and Refugees: investing in the integration and welfare of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers through a series of LEADER projects.

Expenditure related outputs 2007-2013

Increase the competitiveness of agriculture, forestry and the food industry through support for restructuring, innovation and value added quality products		
Main expenditure-related outputs	Output (no.)	
	Situation December 2014 ⁷	Target 2007-2013
Training activity related to agriculture and/or forestry (Number of participants that successfully finalised training)	3 050 000	2 774 000
Modernisation projects on farms (Number of projects)	430 000	575 000
Supported enterprises for adding value projects (Number)	25 200	34 000
Participation in quality schemes under Rural Development Programs (Number of farms)	386 000	283 700
Improving the environment and the countryside through support for sustainable land and forest management with specific focus on biodiversity, organic farming, high nature value farming, water and climate change		
Main expenditure-related outputs	Output (no.)	
	Situation December 2014	Target 2007-2013
Support under agro-environment (Number of hectares)	46 800 000 ⁸	47 000 000
Support in Less Favoured Areas (Number of hectares)	55 100 000	55 500 000
Support under Natura 2000 (Number of ha)	1 505 000	1 300 000
Afforested agricultural land (Number of hectares)	277 000	470 000

⁶ Regarding EAFRD, Member States have to submit an ex-post evaluation of the previous period and the Commission is planning a high level synthesis report for 2017

⁷ Programming period is 2007-2013 and the implementation period goes until 2015.

⁸ Data for 2013.

Organic farming supported by agro-environmental measures in the framework of RDP (Number of ha)	8 124 000	NA
Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of economic activity through the development of new economic activities/creation of new jobs and contributing to an adequate level of services for the rural economy		
Main expenditure-related outputs	Output (no.)	
	Situation December 2014	Target 2007-2013
Number of new tourist actions supported	22 000	31 700
Number of villages renewed	40 000	29 000
Number of micro-enterprises supported/created	69 700	73 300

Programme's implementation 2007-2013

Indicative distribution per axis	Allocation EUR million	Payments EUR million ⁹
Axis 1	31 152,9	29 728,2
Axis 2	44 576,4	44 313,9
Axis 3	12 494,8	11 356,3
Others	7 821,3	7 322,3
Total (2007-13)	96 045,5	92 720,7

Distribution of Health Check and EERP funds across the priority areas	EUR million 2009-2013
Climate change	704,2
Renewable energy	275,4
Water management	1 332,2
Bio-diversity	1 542,0
Dairy Restructuring	715,6
Innovation & new challenges	15,8
Broadband	360,4
Total (2009-13)	4 945,6

⁹ Payments until quarter 3 of 2015 included.

HEADING 2: Sustainable growth: natural resources**European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)**

Lead DG: MARE

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Expenditure supporting the Fisheries and Maritime Policies is financed through a single fund, the EMFF, either directly or in the context of shared management with Member States. Shared management with Member States applies to measures to support fisheries, aquaculture and community-led local development, processing and marketing, compensation for the outermost regions, control and data collection activities as well as the IMP. Direct management is used to implement scientific advice, specific control and enforcement measures, voluntary contributions to regional fisheries management organisations, Advisory Councils, market intelligence, operations for the implementation of the IMP and communication activities.

Shared management (2014-2020 envelope of EUR 5 749 million):

Although the EMFF implementation started officially in January 2014, the late adoption of the EMFF Regulation (May 2014) has entailed a delay in the adoption of EMFF Operational Programmes (OPs), with the last two years of work being dedicated to the completion of the negotiation process of these programmes (see table of adoption dates below) and to preparatory work for implementation such as the setting up of the EMFF Monitoring Committees. Mid-March 2016, 2 Member States have notified to the Commission the designation of authorities for the management of the fund, which is a prerequisite for the submission of interim payments (art.123 of the ESIF Common Provisions Regulation).

Table showing the date of adoption and the reference number of EMFF OPs:

MS	FIRST OFFICIAL SUBMISSION	ADOPTION DATE	COM number
AT	12/12/2014	25/02/2015	c(2015)1279
BE	30/06/2015	02/12/2015	c(2015)8766
BG	16/10/2014	13/11/2015	c(2015)8065
CY	21/10/2014	02/07/2015	c(2015)4605
CZ	11/12/2014	02/06/2015	c(2015)3755
DE	20/10/2014	18/08/2015	c(2015)5926
DK	12/03/2015	18/08/2015	c(2015)5927
EE	15/10/2014	17/08/2015	c(2015)5898
EL	21/10/2014	23/10/2015	c(2015)7417
ES	16/02/2015	13/11/2015	c(2015)8118
FI	11/12/2014	24/03/2015	c(2015)2065
FR	07/04/2015	03/12/2015	c(2015)8863
HR	26/02/2015	05/11/2015	c(2015)7776
HU	29/06/2015	07/12/2015	c(2015)8978
IE	25/06/2015	03/12/2015	c(2015)8855
IT	30/04/2015	25/11/2015	c(2015)8452
LT	12/11/2014	17/08/2015	c(2015)5897
LV	05/08/2014	17/12/2014	c(2014)10068
MT	19/09/2014	03/03/2015	c(2015)1455
NL	11/12/2014	25/02/2015	c(2015)1278
PL	22/05/2015	22/10/2015	c(2015)7386
PT	17/04/2015	30/11/2015	c(2015)8642
RO	20/04/2015	25/11/2015	c(2015)8416
SE	01/04/2015	17/08/2015	c(2015)5896
SI	29/10/2014	22/07/2015	c(2015)5168
SK	30/09/2014	15/07/2015	c(2015)4969
UK	27/04/2015	30/11/2015	c(2015)8628

Direct management (2014-2020 envelope of EUR 647 million):

The value of the work programmes for procurements and grants for 2014 and 2015 amounted to EUR 68 million and EUR 76 million respectively and have been executed (contracted) at 72% and 49% (the latter figure will increase as implementation continues in 2016).

From end 2014 EASME has taken over implementation of part of the actions in the area of Integrated Maritime Policy (Specific Objective n°2), scientific advice and knowledge and fisheries control (Specific Objective n°4). A slightly smaller share of the work programmes is implemented by DG MARE or, for actions relating to the MSFD (Marine Strategy Framework Directive), by DG ENV.

The execution of the work programmes is globally satisfactory with the exception of the action for chartering/purchase of joint fisheries control means. With an annual allocation of some EUR 10 million, calls for applications were published in 2014 and 2015 with a very limited response. Alternative options for the use of these funds, for 2016 and subsequent years, are currently being examined.

Key achievements

Shared management:

Since EMFF implementation is at an early stage in the MS, information on achievements is not available.

The first annual implementation reports (AIRs) from the MS are due by 31 May 2016. As provided for in the Common Provision Regulation for the ESI Funds, as of end 2016, based on the MS AIRs and available evaluation findings, the Commission will prepare common annual summary reports to the other institutions covering information on all ESI Funds.

Direct management:

Implementation of the actions is at an early stage. However, some of the actions build on initiatives launched in the previous programming period, thus allowing the benefits to be foreseen. For instance, we are further improving marine knowledge, building on EMODnet which groups together more than 100 organisations working to observe the sea, process the data according to international standards and make that information freely available (cf. Specific Objective n°2, Indicator n°1). There are several pertinent examples of value added, such as an improved data flow, leading to increased productivity, innovation and development of new commercial products.

In the current context, contributions to develop Integrated Maritime Surveillance (development of CISE- cf. Specific Objective n°2, Indicator n°2) and enhancement of European coastguards' co-operation (grants to the coastguard functions forum and for the development of their sectoral qualifications and training) are particularly worth mentioning.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Three ongoing studies on the European Structural and Investment (ESI) Funds concern the EMFF (final reports not available yet):

- The use of new provisions on simplification during the early implementation phase of the ESI funds.
- Improving the take up and effectiveness of financial instruments.
- Coordination and harmonisation of the ESI funds and other EU instruments.

The findings of these studies are expected by the end of 2016. They will provide information on the use of and first experiences with provisions newly introduced into the EMFF. They will also help with identifying certain elements of the funding instrument for the post-2020 period.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Shared management:

Member States will submit to the Commission the first annual report on EMFF implementation covering the years 2014 and 2015 by May 2016.

Direct management:

The amount allocated to actions in the 2016 Work Programme for procurement and grants totals EUR 79.5 million. This Work Programme allows for a significant degree of continuity with the types of actions being implemented under the 2014 and 2015 Work Programmes, but also includes some important innovations: e.g. in support of the strategy on Blue growth, the EMFF will support grants for creative ideas in education, skills and technology fields (Blue careers, Blue labs and Blue technology).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2328/2003, (EC) No 861/2006, (EC) No 1198/2006 and (EC) No 791/2007 and Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council	2014 - 2020	6 396,6

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		3,4	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,7	
Operational appropriations		1 617,3	890,1	905,1	926,9	935,2	953,3	
Executive Agency		1,9	2,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,3	
Total	120,3	1 622,6	896,7	911,7	933,6	942,2	960,3	6 387,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 650,782	101,67 %	214,891	99,89 %	896,738	94,91 %	439,554	43,66 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 650,782	101,67 %	214,745	99,50 %	896,738	94,91 %	439,552	43,60 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU has exclusive competence for the conservation of marine biological resources¹, both in EU waters and in relation to the international obligations deriving from UNCLOS² and from other UN agreements to which the EU is a Party. The exclusive competence equally applies to the bilateral fisheries agreements signed with third countries. All these areas are regulated by the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).

The CFP also includes areas of shared competences between the EU and its Member States³, where the subsidiarity principle⁴ applies. For aquaculture, the EU's added value resides in finding solutions to the sector's most common problems; in market policy, Member States and economic actors maintain a high degree of autonomy in applying the various market policy instruments at their disposal.

Our Integrated Maritime Policy (IMP) provides a coherent approach to all other maritime issues through close coordination and cooperation across sectors and between international, national, regional and local decision makers. Similarly, our Blue Economy policy encourages EU governments, industry and stakeholders to develop joint approaches to drive growth, while safeguarding the marine environment and Europe's unique maritime assets.

The financial instrument to support the implementation of the CFP and certain actions under IMP is the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) 2014-2020. This is one of the five European Structural and Investment (ESI) funds⁵ operating under the Common Provision Regulation. It covers funds both under direct management and under shared management with the Member States.

Each Member State details the use of the funds received in shared management in an operational programme, covering the period 2014-2020, which has to contribute to four of the eleven thematic objectives⁶ of the ESI funds and translate the Europe 2020 strategic objectives into investment priorities. The EMFF is not only directed to fisheries and innovation in fisheries, aquaculture and processing, but also to support diversification and promote the economic development of fisheries dependent areas. The Blue Growth agenda of IMP can be mainly supported through the other ESI funds.

The control and management of EMFF expenditure is aligned to that of the cohesion funds, with some limited differences due to the proportionality principle⁷ and the specificities of the CFP.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	16,4	16,4
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	199,7	201,9
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	57,3	71,1
Total	273,4	289,4

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture	142.5	144.8
Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy		
Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas		
Fostering the implementation of Common Fisheries Policy		

These forecasts are based on the total EMFF allocation to climate objectives in EMFF OPs (EUR 1 017 million for the whole programming period). This amount represents 17.7% of the total EMFF allocation. The annual EMFF contribution is calculated by applying this percentage to the EMFF tranche in the annual budget (budget line 11 06 60).

¹ 3 (1) (d) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

² United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea

³ Article 4 (2) (d) TFEU.

⁴ Article 5(3) of the Treaty on the European Union

⁵ The ESI funds are the following: EMFF (European Maritime and Fisheries Fund), ERDF (European Regional Development Fund), ESF (European Social Fund), CF (Cohesion Fund) and EAFRD (European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development).

⁶ Thematic objectives (TO):

TO 3: competitiveness of SMEs in the fisheries sector;

TO 4: supporting the shift towards a carbon-free economy;

TO 6: preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resources efficiency;

TO 8: promoting sustainable and quality employment.

⁷ The EMFF operational programmes are in most cases smaller than those under cohesion policy.

By using this method, the EMFF contribution to climate action for the years 2014 and 2015 amounts to EUR 139,4 and 141,2 million respectively.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture	134	136
Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy		
Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas		
Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy		

These forecasts are based on the allocation in the Operational Programmes to Thematic Objective 6 - "Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency" (Rio marker of 40 % of the total applied to budget line 11 06 60). The annual EMFF contribution is calculated in proportion to the EMFF tranche in the annual budget.

In addition, 40% of the relevant funding in direct management (scientific advice and knowledge, control and enforcement and voluntary contributions to Regional Fisheries Management Organisations) is included and applies to budget lines 11 06 62 01, 11 06 62 02 and 11 06 62 03 respectively. By using this method, the EMFF contribution to biodiversity for the years 2014 and 2015 amounts to EUR 130 and 133 million respectively.

Gender mainstreaming

While setting up the Operational Programmes, bodies promoting gender equality need to be consulted⁸. Member States should also consider, whether the EMFF measures targeting women in fishing/aquaculture⁹) are to be included in their operational program. The managing authority must¹⁰ "ensure publicity for the operational programme by informing among other bodies involved in promoting equality between men and women, of the possibilities offered by the programme as well as¹¹ "examine actions to promote equality between men and women, equal opportunities, and non-discrimination, including accessibility for disabled persons".

After the approval of the Operational Programme and when setting up the monitoring and evaluation system thought should be given to what specific data needs arise in order to be able to evaluate the actions taken to promote equality between men and women, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, including accessibility for disabled persons.

Access to a legal status for all assisting spouses will constitute the formal recognition of their contribution to fisheries enterprises and it will give visibility to women's participation in the fisheries sector. But some MS have yet to given this status to fisherwomen despite claims of fisherwomen organizations and the available EU directives (2010/41/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council).

4. Performance information:

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements) - Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 6); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1 to 3); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1 and 2); Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1, 3 and 4)

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Promoting competitive, environmentally sustainable, economically viable and socially responsible fisheries and aquaculture

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Conservation, reduction of the fishing impact on the marine environment and fishing adaptation to the protection of species (UP1-SO1-measure 3)	11 06 60	Target 2023: 1704	536
Energy efficiency, mitigation of climate change (UP1-SO5-measure 3)		Target 2023:757	
Productive investments in aquaculture (UP2 SO2-measure 1)		Target 2023: 4610	
Limiting the impact of aquaculture on the environment (UP2-SO4-measure 1)		Target 2023: 1248	
Producers organisations or associations of producers organisations supported for production and marketing plans (UP5- SO1-measure 1)		Target 2023: 265	
Processing projects (UP 5- SO2-measure 1)		Target 2023:1946	
Total			

⁸ Art 5 of (EU) Reg. 1303/2013

⁹ Art 29 (b) and 50 (C) of EU Reg. 508/2014

¹⁰ Art 97 (EU) Reg. 508/2014

¹¹ Art 113 (EU) Reg. 508/2014

These figures are based on the total EMFF allocation to these Union Priorities in the EMFF OPs. The annual EMFF contribution is calculated in proportion to the EMFF tranche in the annual budget.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Conservation, reduction of the fishing impact on the marine environment and fishing adaptation to the protection of species	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Energy efficiency, mitigation of climate change	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Productive investments in aquaculture	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Limiting the impact of aquaculture on the environment	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Producers organisations or associations of producers organisations supported for production and marketing plans	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					
Processing projects	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first annual implementation reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 2: Fostering the development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy in a complementary manner to Cohesion policy and to the Common Fisheries Policy

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of contracts concluded to construct European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMOD net)	11 06 61	4	10-15 (est.)
Actions supporting the exchange of information flows relevant to the 'Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain'.	11 06 61	12	3 (est.)
Actions supporting the development of the Blue Economy in European Sea Basins (studies, pilot project, business cases)	11 06 61	6	8-9 (est.)
Studies, pilot projects and expert support for the implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in Member States and across European sea basins	11 06 61	5	6-7 (est.)
Actions supporting the implementation of Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD)	11 06 61	5	4-4.5 (est.)
Total		32	31-38,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of contracts concluded to construct EMOD net	F	6	6	8	4	6	8	4
	P	5	3					
Actions supporting the exchange of information flows relevant to the CISE for the surveillance of the EU maritime domain.	F (direct management)	2	2	13	12	12	6	5
	F (shared management)	Actions in 23 MS throughout the programming period						
	P	12	3					
Actions supporting the development of the Blue Economy in European Sea Basins (studies, pilot project, business cases)	F	2	2	2	15	8	6	2
	P	7	3					
Studies, pilot projects and expert support for the implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in Member States and across European sea basins	F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	P	5	0					
Actions supporting the implementation of MSFD	F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	P	8	4					

Specific Objective 3: Promoting a balanced and inclusive territorial development of fisheries and aquaculture areas

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of operations supported by the Fisheries Local Actions Groups	11 06 60	Target 2023: around 11.000	74

This figure is based on the total EMFF allocation to this Union Priority in the EMFF OPs. The annual EMFF contribution is calculated in proportion to the EMFF tranche in the annual budget.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of operations supported by the Fisheries Local Actions Groups	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	*	*					

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first annual implementation reports due by 31 May 2016.

Specific Objective 4: Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy

Indicator 2: Number of Member States with an effective control system

Baseline December 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of Member States having been subject to or under an action plan to overcome shortcomings in their fisheries control system: 6				Max. 5 Member States are under an action plan.			No Member States are under an action plan meaning that all Member States have an effective control system.
	Actual results						
	6	9					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects related to the establishment and validation of databases on control	11 06 60	37	12
Number of vessels equipped in new control technologies (CCTV and electronic devices) or subject to measurement of engine power	11 06 60	3.000	13
Projects on traceability of all fisheries products	11 06 60	150	18
Support to operational costs incurred in the context of Specific Control and Inspection programs or coordinated control deployments or in the context of action plans	11 06 60	26	14
Number of studies related to CFP	11 06 62 01	18	5
Support to the national programmes for collection of biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector	11 06 60	27	65
Grants to Regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) and other International Bodies needed to achieve their objectives of sustainable development of fisheries resources and sustainable ocean governance through, inter alia, funding of capacity building and scientific research	11 06 62 03	32	8
Grants to Advisory Councils, allowing them to provide advice to the Commission and Member States	11 06 62 04	11	3
Operational fully-fledged Market Observatory	11 06 62 05	1	4
Total			

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects related to the establishment and validation of databases on control*	F	50	56	42	42	42	42	42
	P							
Investments in new control technologies (number of vessels equipped)*	F	5 000	4 250	4 750	6 750	7 500	8 750	10 000
	P							
Projects on traceability of all fisheries products*	F	120	130	140	150	180	170	170
	P							
Support to operational costs incurred in the context of Specific Control and Inspection programs or coordinated control deployments*	F	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
	P							

Number of studies related to CFP	F	12	8	18	14	16	16	18
	P (direct management only)	8	7					
Support to the national programmes for collection of biological, technical, environmental and socio-economic data concerning the fisheries sector	F	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
	P	27	27					
Grants to RFMOs needed to achieve their objectives of sustainable development of fisheries resources through, inter alia, funding of capacity building and scientific research	F	16	24	32	32	32	32	32
	P (direct management only)	16	30					
Grants to Advisory Councils, allowing them to provide advice to the Commission and Member States	F	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	P (direct management only)	7	7					
Operational fully-fledged Market Observatory	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P (direct management only)	1	1					

* The information concerning the latest known results will become available to the Commission as of the first annual implementation reports due by 31 May 2016.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The EMFF is the successor of the following CFP and IMP financial instruments:

- The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) (EUR 4.3 billion for the period 2007-2013);
- Regulation No 861/2006 on financial measures for the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, in the areas of control and enforcement, data collection, scientific advice, governance and international relations (EUR 1.6 billion for the period 2007-2013);
- Regulation 1255/2011 establishing a programme to support the development of an Integrated Maritime Policy (EUR 40 million for the period 2011- 2013);
- Regulation No 791/2007 for a scheme to compensate for the additional costs incurred in the marketing of certain fishery products from the outermost regions the Azores, Madeira, the Canary Islands, French Guiana and Réunion (annual compensations amounting to EUR 15 million per year);

Whereas the EFF is under shared management, the other funds are directly managed.

The 2015 Commission Annual Report on EFF implementation (COM(2015)662) outlines the performance of the EFF from 2007 to 31 May 2015. EFF commitments by the Member States amounted to EUR 3.91 billion (90.83% of the initial EFF envelope), with some significant differences among Member States (some Member States perform very well with a commitment rate reaching 100% or more than 100% (overbooking) whereas others show a delay in commitments with a rate below or around 86%). De-commitments amounted to EUR 256.9 million over the programming period (i.e. until 31/12/2014).

For Regulation (EC) No 861/2006, the major implementation challenges concerned the support to Member States' expenditure in the area of fisheries control, where certain projects for which EU support has been granted failed to be implemented by the Member States. These absorption issues led, inter alia, to the inclusion of this type of expenditure under shared management for the programming period 2014-2020, allowing the Member States to plan their expenditure over the 7 year period and gain flexibility in the use of the funds.

The ex-post evaluation of Regulation 1255/2011¹² concluded that the procurement methods used were effective and delivered the services required, although the streamlining of procurement timetables could have improved the speed of implementation in some cases.

Contribution to policy achievements

The EFF and the other financing instruments have contributed to the Europe 2020 priority "sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy" and have directly supported the following Common Fisheries Policy objectives:

- *Balance between capacity and resources:* Available fleet reports submitted by the MS, as well as the findings of the 2015 Annual Economic Report (AER) for the EU fishing fleet (referring to the situation in 2013) show some progress towards reducing capacity. Many MS declare in their fleet capacity reports for 2013 that their fishing fleets were in balance with the stocks exploited, although pockets of overcapacity remain, particularly in the Mediterranean. A combination of tools (temporary and permanent cessation of fishing) is having positive results on the balance between capacity and resources.
- *State of stocks:* The latest available information shows that 32 out of 62 assessed fish stocks in the Northeast Atlantic and adjacent waters are fished at or below the rate corresponding to MSY (Maximum Sustainable Yield). In the Mediterranean and Black Seas, out of the 90 stocks assessed most recently, 7 stocks were fished sustainably. The objective of promoting sustainable fisheries can thus be considered as partially achieved, although this is a long term objective whose achievement does not depend directly on EFF support.
- *Sustainable and competitive aquaculture:* this objective was partially achieved. Difficulties to access credit and excessive red tape have affected the economic performance of the aquaculture sector.

¹² link to evaluation report: <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/maritimeforum/en/node/3611>

- *Revitalisation of areas dependant on fisheries and aquaculture by diversification of economic activities:* EFF Axis 4 has supported more than 300 Fisheries Local Action Groups and more than 10.000 small scale local projects by the end of 2015, thus contributing to revitalisation of fisheries and aquaculture areas. A study undertaken in 2013 estimated that 8.000 jobs would be created thanks to these projects, whilst a further 12.000 would be maintained.
- *Filling the knowledge gap:* as indicated in the ex-post evaluation of Regulation No 861/2006, funding allocated to data collection was largely effective in improving data coverage in response to data calls, and improvements in data storage, management and transmission. The number of fields of data collected by all Member States increased from 1,718 to 2,046 between 2008 and 2012. Similarly there was an increase in the number of secure databases in use by Member States.
- *Improvement of fisheries control:* the ex-post evaluation of Regulation No 861/2006 indicates that 87% of the funds were used on actions in support of new technologies, information technology (IT) networks and electronic recording (such as electronic logbooks and VMS), which was a priority under the new Control Regulation No 1224/2009 to modernise the EU's approach to fisheries control.

The ex-post evaluation of the EFF 2007-2013 is currently ongoing and is due for completion by end 2016. The evaluation is examining the degree of utilisation of resources, the effectiveness and efficiency of the Operational programme and its impact in relation to the objectives set out in the European Fisheries Fund. It will also identify the factors which contributed to the success or failure of the implementation of the OP, including from the point of view of sustainability, and best practice.

An open public consultation was launched on 24 February 2016 to collect further evidence for this evaluation and to look into the general public's opinion concerning the possible programming period after 2020.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Shared management:

The synthesis of the interim evaluation of the 27 EFF OPs conducted by the MS (2011) assessed very positively the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the EFF and of its implementation. However, it is the ex-post evaluation of the EFF, due by end 2016, which will provide information on the extent to which the EFF did actually contribute to these objectives thus generating EU added value.

Direct management:

Building on the positive assessment of effectiveness, efficiency and coherence of the Regulation, the ex-post evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 concluded that it encouraged consistent approaches across thematic measures, thereby strengthening the impact of the actions implemented. In addition, by providing support for activities that would not otherwise have been funded, as well as by creating substantial economies of scale, the Regulation as a whole improved the effectiveness and efficiency of efforts by other actors, thereby resulting in an added value of EU action.

The evaluation of the IMP Instrument indicated that a key added value is the cooperation between Member States, which was highly appreciated by many stakeholders. There is general agreement among the stakeholders interviewed that without the support of the EU most of the activities funded would not have taken place at all, or would have been carried out to a lesser degree.

HEADING 2: Sustainable growth: natural resources

Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

Lead DG: ENV

Associated DGs: CLIMA

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The first Multi Annual Work Programme (MAWP) was adopted at the beginning of 2014 with the favourable opinion of the LIFE Committee. The externalisation of a part¹ of the grants to the Executive Agency for Medium and Small Enterprises (EASME) was successfully completed for both DG ENV and DG CLIMA and a close collaboration was built up to ensure continuity in programme implementation.

The new types of grants (integrated, technical assistance, capacity building and preparatory projects) introduced by the LIFE Regulation were successfully put in place and the related calls for proposals launched.

For the financing of European NGOs working in the environment and/or climate action fields, the Commission succeeded:

- in avoiding the delays in the award of the operating grants, which had been experienced in 2007, at the beginning of the 2007-2013 MFF, because of the late adoption of the legal base, by funding their 2014 work programme on LIFE+;
- in successfully introducing in 2015 multiannual partnership agreements conceived to provide the partner NGOs with a more forward looking and stable funding framework.

Two innovative financial instruments were established at the end of 2014:

- the Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFE), conceived to provide loans and investments in funds to support projects which promote the preservation of natural capital, including adaptation to climate change, and
- the Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE) aimed at addressing the limited access to adequate and affordable commercial financing for energy efficiency investments.

For the NCFE, the EIB's team is conducting a due diligence appraisal for two potential operations, expected to be signed beginning of 2016.

In order to channel PF4EE loans to beneficiaries and mobilise private money, the first financial agreements were signed with financial intermediaries in France, the Czech Republic and Spain.

A system for tracking the performance indicators at project level was developed in 2014-2015. Project-level information has been collected since 2015 and will be used for the mid-term evaluation of the programme. The tracking system is expected to be fully operational for the second LIFE Multi-annual work programme 2017-2020.

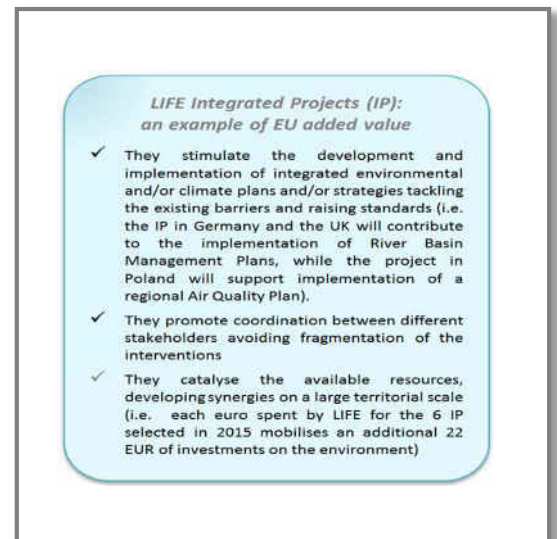
Key achievements

- Following the call for proposals launched in 2014, 186 grant projects were financed at the end of 2015. Considering that the average duration of these projects is above 3 years, only very few projects are expected to be finished by 2017, thus making it difficult to assess results at this early stage.
- The new features introduced by the LIFE Programme were received very favourably, as confirmed by the high level of demand for projects focused on climate action and for integrated projects.
- More than 300 project applications for traditional projects focused on climate action objectives have been received following the first two calls for proposals (2014 and 2015), thus confirming the increasing interest related to these topics all over the EU.

As for the integrated projects (IP), in 2015 LIFE provided € 63.8 million in support to six IPs funded under the LIFE sub-programme for the Environment: they will facilitate the coordinated use of more than € 1.4 billion in complementary funding from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), national and private funds.

Following the first call for proposals for the IP launched in 2015 under the Climate Action sub-programme, 2 proposals were recommended for funding. For the capacity building projects, 14 out of the 15 eligible countries² received a grant. Several extremely valuable policy achievements in the wide array of policies covered under the 7th Environmental Action Programme (7th EAP) were supported by scientific, technical and logistic support financed under LIFE, such as:

- technical assistance (e.g. impact assessments), communication (e.g. the green week 2015, which was devoted to the circular economy) and other activities linked to the development and adoption of the Circular Economy Package. The package consists of a new legislative proposal on Waste, and an Action Plan³ with concrete actions. The revised legislative proposal on waste establishes a clear and ambitious long-term vision for waste management and recycling, while proposing concrete measures to address obstacles on the ground and taking into account the different situations across Member States. The action plan on the circular economy complements this



¹ About 90% of the grants and 57% of the programme overall amount for the period 2014-2017.

² One eligible country did not submit a proposal.

³ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015DC0614>

proposal by setting out measures to "close the loop" of the circular economy and tackle all phases in the lifecycle of a product: from production and consumption to waste management and the market for secondary raw materials.

- the preparatory work and the logistic support (e.g. renting of space, IT equipment, catering, organisation of the EU Pavilion) of the COP 21 Summit which led to the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and aiming to 1,5 °C. For the EU this means completing the 2030 climate and energy legislation without delay, signing and ratifying the Agreement as soon as possible, and continuing our leadership in the global transition to a low-carbon future.

Evaluations/studies conducted⁴

According to the LIFE Regulation, an external and independent mid-term evaluation report is expected to be completed by middle 2017. The related procurement contract has been launched.

Forthcoming implementation (2016/2017)

The usual activities related to the launching of the call for proposals for action and operating grants will be undertaken in close collaboration with EASME. For each call the Commission will define EU policy priorities considered to be most important for reaching EU environment and climate objectives. For example, the calls under the Climate Action Sub-programme will be made in the light of the Paris Agreement and the EU's climate targets stipulated in the EU's 2030 Climate and Energy Framework, as well as the 2050 low-carbon economy roadmaps

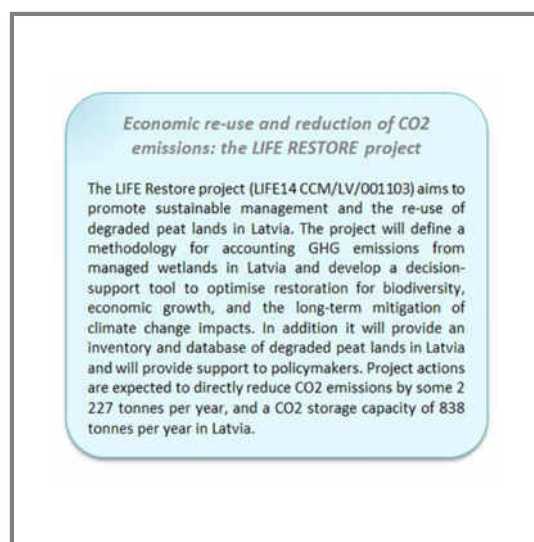
In 2016-2017 the projects funded on the basis of calls in 2014 and 2015 will start delivering results that will be carefully monitored. Among these projects, important progress is expected from projects on energy intensive industries, land-use and land-use change and forestry, urban adaptation, agriculture and flood risk management.

For the financial instruments, the Commission will continue to monitor their implementation, delegated to the EIB, to provide guidance for the assessment of the contribution to the LIFE objectives and, in particular in the case of the NCFE, intervening to approve the operation on the basis of an eligibility checklist.

Technical assistance, communication and logistic activities financed by LIFE will continue to support the implementation and enforcement of Union environmental and climate policy and legislation, including, for example: activities to assist the progress towards a green economy, including the negotiation of new rules for waste treatment and recycling and the overall implementation of the Circular Economy Action Plan; the development of an Action Plan to combat international wildlife trafficking; or the actions linked to the Covenant of Mayors Initiative on Climate Change Adaptation, now integrated in the new Covenant for Climate and Energy, to engage cities in taking action to adapt to climate change (for more information see the related box).

In 2016 implementation of the contract for the mid-term evaluation of the Programme will be carefully monitored to avoid delays and ensure valuable results. Its conclusions are expected to provide significant inputs for the elaboration of the new Multi Annual Work Programme for the years 2018-2020, the adoption of which is also foreseen in 2017.

In 2017 the second step of the externalisation process - the transfer of the integrated projects under the environment sub-programme to EASME - will need to be prepared with a view to ensuring that the Agency will take over the related activities starting from 2018.



II. Key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the establishment of a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 614/2007	2014 - 2020	3 456,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		5,0	4,9	4,9	5,1	5,2	5,3	
Operational appropriations		424,5	453,4	483,6	512,1	542,9	567,5	
Executive Agency		5,6	4,5	5,3	6,3	7,7	8,3	
Total	403,4	435,1	462,8	493,7	523,5	555,7	581,1	3 455,4

⁴ Information on the existing evaluations of the LIFE programme is available on line: see <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/publications/lifepublications/evaluation/index.htm#mte2010> and <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/about/index.htm#evaluation>

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	437,936	100,51 %	155,931	106,64 %	462,824	1,97 %	203,765	8,31 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	437,909	100,51 %	155,364	96,35 %	462,796	2,00 %	203,738	7,71 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU added value of the LIFE Programme derives from the specificity of its approach and focus, which makes its interventions especially adapted to the environmental and climate needs as the only instrument with funds dedicated to Environmental protection and Climate Action.

- More effective central intervention: By being the EU platform for exchange of practice and knowledge-sharing for implementing EU legislation and policy, LIFE allows actors across the EU to learn from each other's experience in addressing specific environmental and climate problems more effectively and efficiently. LIFE attracts partnerships that would otherwise be difficult to set-up ensuring a more effective intervention than Member States' individual action by an increased pooling of resources and expertise.
- Better distribution of solidarity and responsibility sharing: By assisting Member States that host the most valuable EU natural capital or are confronted with transboundary or transnational environmental and climate problems, LIFE allows for a better distribution of responsibility and solidarity in preserving the EU environmental common good.
- Catalyst and leverage effects: LIFE acts as a catalyst to start-up action, providing one-off investment needed in a specific area, eliminating initial barriers to the implementation of EU environmental and climate policy and testing new approaches for future scaling-up. LIFE helps Member States and stakeholders to accelerate and improve the implementation of EU legislation by creating synergies across EU Funds and national funds while leveraging additional public and private sector resources.
- Gap filler: LIFE addresses gaps and externalities, raises awareness and demonstrates the benefits of environmental protection and climate action ensuring the sustainability and expansion of project results. A specific instrument is more flexible and finances projects that could not be otherwise financed by other funds (e.g., projects managed by beneficiaries that are not eligible under other funds).
- Increased coherence of the EU intervention: A dedicated Environmental and Climate Action instrument allows the Commission to better shape priorities and ensure that resources are effectively used for environmental protection and climate action, by selecting the best projects across the EU. More homogenous implementation of EU legislation is achieved thanks to the dissemination of best practices (e.g., methodologies that have been developed and now are widely applied, management plans, etc.). A specific instrument would provide high visibility to EU environmental and climate action bringing the EU closer to its citizens, showing the EU's commitment to environmental and climate objectives and thus making those objectives more relevant.
- Bringing solutions to upcoming environmental and climate challenges of EU interest: Stakeholders are often confronted with environmental and climate related problems for which no solutions have been found yet, and which, if not addressed at an early stage, will lead to higher costs.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	453,4	483,6

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions	49,4*	53,3*
Contributing to increased resilience to climate change	48,8**	51,7**
Support better climate governance and information	13,5***	14,2***
Contribute to a greener and more resource-efficient economy and to the development and implementation of EU environmental policy and legislation	45,7****	49,5****
Halting and reversing the biodiversity loss, including the support of the Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems	66,2*****	66,3*****
Total	223,6	235,0

*Estimated to be the total operational budget for the priority areas climate change mitigation (budget article 34 02 01);

** Estimated to be the total operational budget for the priority areas climate change adaptation (budget article 34 02 02);

*** Estimated to be the total operational budget for the priority area climate governance and information (budget article 34 02 03);

**** Estimated to be 40% of the projects financed under the priority area resource efficiency (budget article 07 02 01 total budget for 2017 is EUR 139,3 million, out of which EUR 123,7 million are devoted to projects);

***** Estimated to be 40% of the projects financed under the priority area nature and biodiversity and 100% of the amount for the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF), since the interventions financed by it will contribute at the same time to climate adaptation and biodiversity objectives (budget article 07 02 02 – total budget for 2017 is 165,6 million EUR, out of which EUR 158,2 million are devoted to projects, including EUR 5 million for the NCFF).

Some expenditure under the LIFE sub-programme for environment and the LIFE sub-programme for climate action, such as the expenditures for the NCFF, contribute to both biodiversity and climate objectives, especially given the desired synergies between them. Thus each of the tracking exercises has to be seen separately, and the total funds tracked as being related to one of the objectives has to be seen independently and cannot be added to the funds related to the other objective. The up-dated estimate of the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action for 2014 and 2015 is respectively EUR 198,8 and 221,7 million.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Contribute to a greener and more resource-efficient economy and to the development and implementation of EU environmental policy and legislation	45,7*	49,5*
Halting and reversing the biodiversity loss, including the support of the Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems	157,2**	165,5**
Support better environmental governance and information at all levels	11,0***	12,0***
Contributing to increased resilience to climate change	23,0****	21,2****
Total	236,9	248,2

* Estimated to be 40% of the projects financed under the priority area resource efficiency (budget article 07 02 01 – total budget for 2017 is EUR 139,3 million, out of which EUR 123,7 million are devoted to projects);

** Estimated to be the 100% total operational budget for the priority area nature and biodiversity (budget article 07 02 02);

*** Estimated to be 100% of the projects focused on nature and biodiversity financed under the priority area governance and information (budget article 07 02 03 - total budget for 2017 is EUR 59,4 million, out of which EUR 22,1 million are devoted to projects, out of which EUR 12 million are for projects focused on nature and biodiversity);

**** Estimated to be 40% of the total operational budget for the priority areas climate change adaptation devoted to projects and 100% of the amount for the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF), since the interventions financed by it will contribute at the same time to climate adaptation and biodiversity objectives (budget article 34 02 02 - total budget for 2017 is EUR 51,7 million, out of which EUR 45,4 million are devoted to projects, including EUR 5 million for the NCFF).

Biodiversity related expenditure is tracked pursuant to Article 27 and Recital 40 of the LIFE Regulation (Regulation N.1293/2013). At present a system for tracking biodiversity related expenditure has been developed at project level. It is expected that project-level information will be available starting from this year and the system will be fully operational for the second LIFE Multi-annual work programme 2017-2020. The tracking methodology remained stable compared with 2016 and is largely based on an existing OECD methodology ('Rio markers'), adapted to provide for quantified financial data. Expenditures have been thus marked in one of the three categories: biodiversity related only (100 %); significantly biodiversity related (40 %); and not biodiversity related (0 %). Some expenditure under the LIFE sub-programme for environment and the LIFE sub-programme for climate action, such as the expenditures for the NCFF, can contribute to both biodiversity and climate objectives, especially given the desired synergies between them. Thus, each of the tracking exercises has to be seen separately and the total funds tracked as being related to one of the objectives has to be seen independently and cannot be added to the funds related to the other objective. The up-dated estimate of the contribution to biodiversity financing for 2014 and 2015 is respectively EUR 198,8 and 221,7 million.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements) - General Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 4); General Objective 2 (Indicators 1 to 3); General Objective 3 (Indicators 1); General Objective 4 (Indicators 1); Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1 to 4); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1 to 4); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1, 3 and 4); Specific Objective 4 (Indicators 1 to 3); Specific Objective 5 (Indicators 1 to 3); Specific Objective 6 (Indicators 1 to 4)

General objectives

General Objective 1: To contribute to the shift towards a resource-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, to the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment and to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, including the support of the Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems

General Objective 2: To improve the development, implementation and enforcement of Union environmental and climate policy and legislation, and to act as a catalyst for, and promote, the integration and mainstreaming of environmental and climate objectives into other Union policies and public and private sector practice, including by increasing the public and private sector's capacity

General Objective 3: To support better environmental and climate governance at all levels, including better involvement of civil society, NGOs and local actors

General Objective 4: To support the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to a greener and more resource-efficient economy and to the development and implementation of EU environmental policy and legislation (Environment and Resource Efficiency priority area)

Indicator 5: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union environmental policy and legislation, and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on the environment

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				300 interventions			680 interventions
	Actual results						
	55 interventions	145 interventions					

* Estimated to be 100% of the interventions financed by the 07 02 01

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Action grants (projects)	07 02 01	60	123.7
2. Public Procurement (contracts)	07 02 01	49	15.6
Total			139.3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Action grants (projects)	F	0	50	57	60	65	69	74
	P	0	54					
Public Procurement (contracts) *	F	47	49	49	51	58	60	70
	P	55	33**					

* Above 100 000 EUR.

** The average contract value was bigger than the one initially foreseen and this resulted in a number of contracts lower than initially planned. If the trend will continue the number of outputs foreseen will be adjusted.

Specific Objective 2: Halting and reversing the biodiversity loss, including the support of the Natura 2000 network and tackling the degradation of ecosystems (Biodiversity priority area)

Indicator 5: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union nature and biodiversity policy and legislation and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on nature and biodiversity

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 interventions				300 (*)			700 interventions (*)
	Actual results						
	19	80					

* Estimated to be 100% of the interventions financed by the 07 02 02 plus the number of “Nature” projects and 1/3 of the operating grants financed under 07 02 03

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Action grants (projects)	07 02 02	62	153,2
	07 02 03	8	12,0
2. Financial instrument operations (projects) *	07 02 02	2	5,0
3. Public Procurement (contracts) **	07 02 02	25	7,4
Total			177,6

* For the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF), the number identifies the interventions at final recipients' level.

** Above 100.000 EUR

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Action grants (projects)	F	0	64	65	70	75	80	90
	P	0	49***					
2. Financial instrument operations (projects) *	F	0	1	1.5	2	0	0	0
	P	0	0					
3. Public Procurement (contracts) **	F	20	22	22	25	29	34	39
	P	19	5****					

* The financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCF) is funded half through 07 02 02 and half through 34 02 02. Half of the operations financed under the instrument are included here.

** Above 100.000 EUR

*** The project proposals received and awarded were bigger than expected.

**** Few contracts bigger than initially planned were concluded in 2015.

Specific Objective 3: Support better environmental governance and information at all levels (Environmental Governance and Information priority area)

Indicator 2: Number of interventions to support communication, management and dissemination of information in the field of environment and to facilitate knowledge sharing

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 interventions				420			800 interventions
	Actual results						
	44	126					

* Although all interventions contain an information, dissemination and awareness raising element, governance and information interventions, whether funded through grants or procurement, are specifically designed to address this objective and are therefore used as the reference indicator.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Action grants (projects) *	07 02 03	9	10,1
2. Public Procurement (contracts) **	07 02 03	60	30,3
3. Operating grants (work programmes of non-profit making entities/NGOs)	07 02 03	16	7,0
Total			47,4

* Excluding the action grants on nature included under the indicators for the specific objective 2.

** Above 100.000 EUR

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Action grants (projects)*	F	0	15	8	9	10	11	12
	P	0	14					
2. Public Procurement (contracts)	F	44	50	57	60	64	51	40
	P	44	43**					
3. Operating grants (work programmes of non-profit making entities/NGOs)	F	0	16	16	16	16	16	16
	P	0	19					

* Excluding the action grants on nature included under the indicators for the specific objective 2.

** The average contract value was bigger than the one initially foreseen and this resulted in a number of contracts slightly lower than initially planned.

Specific Objective 4: Reduction of EU greenhouse gas emissions and development and implementation of EU climate policy and legislation (Climate Change Mitigation priority area)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Action grants (projects)	34 02 01	18	37,0
2. Financial instrument operation (projects)	34 02 01	400	10,0
3. Public Procurement (contracts)	34 02 01	18	6,3
Total			53,3

Estimated to be 100% of the interventions financed by the budget line 34 02 01

For the financial instrument Private Finance for Energy Efficiency (PF4EE), the number identifies the interventions at final recipients' level.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Action grants (projects)	F	0	15	16	18	26	27	27
	P	0	13					
2. Financial instrument operation (projects)	F	0	50	350	400	400	400	100
	P	0	n.a.*					
3. Public Procurement (contracts)	F	22	18	16	18	22	14	17
	P	27	13**					

* 3 agreements with financial intermediaries were signed. The loans of the 2015 commitment will be contracted with final recipients in 2016-2018.

** The average contract value was bigger than the one initially foreseen and this resulted in a number of contracts slightly lower than initially planned.

Specific Objective 5: Increased resilience of the EU to climate change (Climate Change Adaptation priority area)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Action grants (projects)	34 02 02	22	40,4
Financial instrument operation (projects)	34 02 02	2	5,0
Public Procurement (contracts)	34 02 02	12	6,3
Total			51,7

Estimated to be 100% of the interventions financed by the 34 02 02.

For the financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF), the number identifies the interventions at final recipients' level.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Action grants (projects)	F	0	16	19	22	27	28	28
	P	0	11*					
Financial instrument operation (projects) **	F	0	1	1,5	2	0	0	0
	P	0	0					
Public Procurement (contracts)	F	8	10	11	12	12	13	13
	P	8	8					

* The project proposals awarded were slightly bigger than the average amount of the proposals submitted.

** The financial instrument Natural Capital Financing Facility (NCFF) is funded half through 34 02 02 and half through 07 02 02. Half of the operations financed under the instrument are included here.

Specific Objective 6: Support better climate governance and information at all levels (Climate Governance and Information priority area)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Action grants (projects)	34 02 03	6	8,0
2. Public Procurement (contracts)	34 02 03	22	4,7
3. Operating grants (work programmes of non-profit making entities/NGOs)	34 02 03	6	2,0
Total			14,7

Estimated to be 100% of the interventions financed by the 34 02 03

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Action grants (projects)	F	0	4	5	6	7	7	7
	P	0	7*					
2. Public Procurement (contracts)	F	10	11	21	22	17	25	27
	P	8	9					
3. Operating grants (work programmes of non-profit making entities/NGOs)	F	0	6	6	6	6	6	6
	P	0	5					

** The project proposals awarded were smaller than initially planned. This made possible to finance more possible.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

LIFE+ ran in the 2007-2013 programming period and had a total budget of EUR 2.1 billion. It consisted of three components: LIFE+ Nature and Biodiversity, LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance, and LIFE+ Information and Communication. Grants projects accounted for 81% of the LIFE+ multiannual budget. This amounted to EUR 1.7 billion over the period and mobilised total financial resources for more than double the EU financing, as shown in the below table.

LIFE + Strand/project	N° of projects	EU financing (in EUR million)	Non-EU cofinancing (in EUR million)	% of cofinancing mobilised
Nature and Biodiversity	548	878	700	80%
Environment Policy and Governance	779	797	1.067	134%
Information and Communication	84	51	54	104%
Total	1.411	1.726	1.821	105%

Nature and cost savings: the Elia project

The Elia project (LIFE10 NAT/B/000709 ELIA) aimed at creating green corridors for biodiversity under overhead high-tension lines in forests while at the same time reducing the annual maintenance costs for the electricity transmission system operators. It increased the biodiversity, ecological connectivity and touristic attractiveness of the 50m-wide corridor under high-tension electricity lines passing through forests and which, previously, were cleared/mowed every 3 years, with a devastating impact on biodiversity. 155 km (775 ha) in Belgium and 31 km (155 ha) in France were restored in this way. In both countries, they involved 732 stakeholders from 28 stakeholders groups in their long-term management. The cost-benefit analysis realized by LIFE Elia team and Elia vegetation management staff showed that the annual maintenance costs were reduced by a factor of 2.5-5, with a return on the initial investments after only 3-9 years. The operator in Belgium (Elia) will probably roll-out this approach under a further 600 km of overhead lines on its own budget, after the term of this LIFE project, hoping to achieve annual cost savings of some 1 M€, and likely the French operator (RTE) will do the same. Potentially in the EU this approach could apply to more than 75,000 km. Yet this LIFE project only cost 3 M€ (including 1.2 M€ EU co-financing).

LIFE+ Nature & Biodiversity co-financed best practice or demonstration projects that contribute to the implementation of the Birds and Habitats directives and the Natura 2000 network (see for example the box on the Elia project). It also co-financed innovative or demonstration projects contributing to the implementation of the objectives of Commission Communication⁵ on "Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 – and beyond".

LIFE+ Environment Policy & Governance co-financed innovative or pilot projects contributing to the implementation of European environmental policy and the development of innovative policy ideas, technologies (see the description of the Dyemond Solar project in the box), methods and instruments. It also helped monitor pressures (including the long-term monitoring of forests and environmental interactions) on our environment.

LIFE+ Information & Communication co-financed projects relating to communication and awareness-raising campaigns on environmental, nature protection or biodiversity conservation issues, as well as projects related to forest fire prevention (awareness raising, special training). In the absence of a specific strand devoted to climate action under the previous programme, some projects proposed interesting developments in view of promoting the development of low-

carbon technologies and/or adaptation measures to reduce the EU's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. Public procurement accounted for about 19% of the LIFE+ multiannual budget. This amounted to EUR 0.4 billion for the period, amount mainly devoted to providing technical and logistical support to the Commission for the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental policies and legislation,

Contribution to policy achievements:

LIFE+ served as an effective tool to promote the implementation of the priorities established in the 6th Environmental Action Programme (6EAP)⁶ and played a significant role in increasing awareness of, good governance for, and public participation in the implementation of EU environment policy and legislation. The evaluations confirmed that LIFE+ has been "a successful instrument with significant EU added value"⁷

Over its twenty years of life and in addition to "quantified benefits estimated at some €600 million a year", LIFE has led to:

Environment and marketable solutions: the Dyemond Solar project

The overall objective of the Dyemond Solar project (LIFE 09/ENVSE/000355) was to demonstrate a cost-effective means of producing transparent dye sensitized solar cells (DSCs), based on patented technology that uses one-dimensional photonic crystals to improve the efficiency and colour of solar cells. The project aimed to demonstrate a prototype production system at pre-industrial-scales which could then serve as a base model for an industrial-scale operation. The result: the solar technology led to quantitative environmental improvements compared with the state of the art technology in terms of diminution in embedded energy and in volume of waste from production, as well as in reduction of CO2 emissions in comparison with silicon solar cells. Moreover, it is expected to reduce by 50 % the investment and operational costs. The upgrading of the prototype to an industrial-scale operation has an investment potential of over € 100 million.

⁵ COM (2006) 216 final

⁶ OJ L 242, 10.09.2002.

⁷ See Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council "Final evaluation of Regulation (EC) No 614/2007 concerning the Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE+)". COM/2013/0478 final.

- improved conservation and restoration of some 4.7 million hectares of land;
- improved water quality over an area of approximately 3 million hectares;
- more healthy air quality for some 12 million people;
- waste prevention of some 300,000 tonnes and recycling of a further 1 million tonnes;
- reduction of 1.13 million tonnes of CO₂ emissions per year⁸.

This proved the programme's contribution to the Europe 2020 Strategy and in particular its importance for reaching the climate/energy targets under the sustainable growth priority.

These achievements have been accomplished through the implementation of almost 50,000 project actions, including the acquisition of 194 million hectares of land for the implementation of the Natura2000 network, over 95,000 training sessions, 6.1 million people targeted by communication activities, and 1.2 million pupils and students involved⁹.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

LIFE+ is the only EU financial instrument specifically focused on the environment.

The EU added value of LIFE+ stems from:

- the support it provides to the development, implementation and enforcement of a coherent vision for the Union environmental and climate policy and legislation (i.e. LIFE-Nature intends to address threats such as invasive alien species);
- the possibility it offers to tackle environmental problems more efficiently, given environmental issues have no border;
- the opportunity to have a better responsibility sharing by preserving EU environmental resources as a common good;
- the synergies it creates, acting as a catalyst and pooling the resources of private and public organisations in the Member States, and testing new approaches towards marketable environmental solutions;
- its ability to act as a platform for the exchange of best practice and knowledge-sharing, allowing actors across the EU to learn from each other's' experiences (i.e. more than 25% of LIFE Nature financed concrete conservation measures and the results of projects were shared and replicated).

The high level of EU added value delivered under this programme was achieved by ensuring that:

- action grant projects were of high quality individually, and their impact was multiplied through dissemination and sharing of project results, reaching a maximum number of policy makers and stakeholders across the EU;
- priority was given to the replicability of the projects and to their capacity to lead to marketable solutions to environmental problems.
- NGOs financed were enabled to play an effective role in making and implementing policy;
- public procurement was well planned and aligned with formally agreed priorities.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

HEADING 2: Sustainable growth: natural resources

Compulsory contributions to Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and other international organisations and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)

Lead DG: MARE

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

At the end of 2015, a total number of 14 SFPA protocols¹ were in force, compared to 10 in 2013 and 13 in 2014. In 2015, negotiations have been successfully completed for the renewal of protocols with Greenland and Mauritania, while negotiations for new SFPAs with Liberia and Cook Islands have also been successfully completed. At the same time however, SFPAs with Mozambique and Kiribati have stopped to be operational at the expiry of their last protocol, as the respective countries' positions in negotiations were not acceptable for the EU, in particular regarding their financial expectations. The Commission, in agreement with the Member States, thus preferred to suspend negotiation until the position of the counterparts possibly evolves.

RFMOs are international bodies set up to ensure the conservation and sustainability of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. The EU has a strong presence in all of the world's oceans through its fleets and is obliged under The Convention on the Law of the Sea to co-operate with other parties by participating in these Organisations. The RFMOs are the main vehicle for multilateral cooperation, providing a legal framework that can take into account the specific features and characteristics of each zone and species concerned. The EU is paying membership contributions to 14 RFMOs and 2 other International Bodies in view of the EU's membership to them (i.e. ITLOS, ISBA)

Key achievements

In addition to providing access to EU fishing vessels, SFPAs also contribute to the development of the fisheries sector in the partner country and to better governance of the sector. To this end each SFPA is constituted of a financial contribution for access and one for sectoral support. The projects funded under sectoral support are varied: the small port infrastructure in the Seychelles extending its operations capacity and therefore its attractiveness in a very competitive environment, the landing facilities and laboratory in Guinea-Bissau enhancing their export capacity, equipment for small scale fishermen in Sao Tomé and Principe helping to increase their catches and the safety of their activities, etc.

In ensuring the sustainable exploitation of surplus marine biological resources, SFPAs are of mutual benefit to the EU and the partner country by contributing to providing jobs and growth on both sides. They constitute a benchmark for the management of international fishing policies and therefore also contribute to foster the EU position as a global and leading actor in the field of international fisheries.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Given the high level of continuity in the actions undertaken, the results of the evaluation done in 2015 are taken on board in the negotiations for the renewal of agreements, more notably in relation to the provisions of the multiannual sectoral programmes.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In 2016/2017, the Commission intends to conduct and conclude negotiations in view of the renewal of the SFPAs protocols with Gabon, Comoros, Mauritius and Guinea-Bissau. It might also engage in negotiations with Tanzania and possibly Kenya and Ghana

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

	Legal Basis		Period of application		Reference Amount (EUR million)		
	Financial Programming (EUR million)						
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020
Operational appropriations		135,6	139,5	138,4	141,6	142,6	142,6
Total		135,6	139,5	138,4	141,6	142,6	142,6

¹ 10 tuna agreements: Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Sao Tomé and Principe, Gabon, Madagascar, Senegal, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius and Liberia; and 4 multi-species (mixed) agreements: Mauritania, Morocco, Greenland and Guinea-Bissau.

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	137,138	99,84 %	126,734	100,27 %	140,324	39,61 %	139,824	7,46 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	137,138	99,84 %	126,734	100,27 %	140,324	39,61 %	139,824	7,46 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Sustainable Fisheries Agreements

Under its exclusive competence of negotiating bilateral fisheries agreements the European Commission negotiates, concludes and implements bilateral Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) between the European Union and third countries with the objective of contributing to a regulated framework for EU long-distance fishing fleet while ensuring a suitable exploitation of the third countries' relevant fisheries resources and supporting competitiveness of the Union's fishing fleet. Within the framework of the SFPAs, the Commission maintains a political dialogue on fisheries related policies with third countries concerned, in coherence with the principles governing the CFP and the commitments under other relevant European policies.

In addition the aim is to:

- improve scientific and technical knowledge of relevant fisheries;
- contribute to the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing;
- foster better global governance of fisheries at financial and political level.

Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and international organisations

Given the exclusive competence of the EU for the conservation of marine living resources and international obligations deriving from the United Nations Convention for the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the implementing UN Fish Stocks Agreement, to which the EU is a Party, the Commission pays compulsory annual contributions deriving from EU membership in international bodies. This includes various RFMOs where the EU has an interest and bodies set up by the UNCLOS, namely the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. In line with the External Dimension of the Common Fisheries Policy (cf. Commission Communication on the External Dimension of the CFP and articles 28-30 of the CFP Basic Regulation), the EU will promote better international fisheries and ocean governance and the sustainable management of international fish stocks and defend EU economic and social interests within these organisations.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	2,2	2,1

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 indicator 1 of Specific Objective 1 is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To promote, through active involvement in international organisations, sustainable development for fisheries management and maritime governance in line with the CFP objectives, and ensure that fishery resources are maintained above or restored above levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield

Indicator 2: Tools to fight IUU fishing adopted in RFMOs

Result 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
IUU listing in place in all relevant RFMOs, port state measures adopted only in some RFMOs, catch documentation system in place in CCAMLR for toothfish and ICCAT for Bluefin tuna				Gradual introduction of Port State Measures in RFMOs			IUU listing procedures in place and operational in all RFMOs (annual), incremental introduction of port state measures in all RFMOs in line with the FAO Port State Measures until 2020, gradual introduction of catch documentation systems for high value species until 2020.
	Actual results						
	-	Adoption of PSM in CCSBT					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Annual financial contributions to RFMOs enabling the right of full participation in decision making in the RFMO concerned	11 03 02	14	5,3
Contribution to the annual budget of International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and the International Seabed Authority (ISBA UN)	11 03 02	2	0,2
Total		16	5,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Annual financial contributions to RFMOs enabling the right of full participation in decision making in the RFMO concerned	F	12	13	14	14	14	14	14
	P	12	14					
Contribution to the annual budget of International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) and the International Seabed Authority (ISBA UN)	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2	2					

Specific Objective 2: To establish, through Sustainable Fisheries Agreements, a legal, economic and environmental governance framework for fishing activities carried out by Union fishing vessels in third country waters, in coherence with other EU policies

Indicator 1: Number of Sustainable Fisheries Agreements in force

Result 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10	13	13	14	14	15	15	15
	Actual results						
	13	14					

Indicator 2: Fishing possibilities for EU vessels

Result 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
118 tuna vessels 63 vessels for mixed SFAs	120	120	120	120	120	120	120 tuna vessels 100 vessels for mixed SFAs Align fishing possibilities granted through the SFAs with the needs of the EU fleet, within the constraints of the sustainability of the fishing activities
	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Actual results						
	134	115					
	112	123					

Indicator 3: Number of matrix adopted for the follow-up of the sectoral support (matrix of objectives, indicators and targets adopted with the third country, for each protocol in force)

Result 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10	13	13	14	14	15	15	15
	Actual results						
	13	14					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1.Financial contribution to all the protocols in force providing access for EU vessels in third countries waters	11 03 01 and reserve line	14	135
Total		14	135

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I. Financial contribution to all the protocols in force providing access for EU vessels in third countries waters	F	13	13	14	14	15	15	15
	P	13	14					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

The evaluation of the Council Regulation (EC) No 861/2006 of 22 May 2006 on the Union's financial measures for the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy, which was encompassing the SFPAs, was finalised in November 2015².

Implementation (2007-2013)

According to the evaluation, SFPAs are managed in accordance with the principles of sound financial management. Given analysis of the costs of access paid by other third country vessels under private agreements and the fees paid by vessel owners compared to landed values of catch, the access fees negotiated by the EU can also be judged as having been advantageous to, and efficient for, vessel owners. Value for money for the EU was not however maximised in all cases, and was generally higher for tuna agreements than for multi-species agreements.

Some delays/difficulties have been experienced in the negotiations with some partners, leading to the interruption or suspension of the SFPAs. These delays were mostly due to the non-availability of our partners, for reasons linked to their internal political agenda or to their own institutional processes.

Contribution to policy achievements

According to the evaluation, SFPAs measures proved effective as a whole, both in terms of resources conservation and environmental sustainability and in terms of economic benefits for the EU and the third countries fleets. Economic benefits for the EU have been higher in the case of tuna agreements than for mixed-species agreements.

The SFPAs supported employment for around 2 500 EU nationals on EU vessels in many EU coastal regions, with the highest numbers in the Spanish regions of Andalusia, Galicia, Basque Country and Canary Islands, Latvia and Lithuania, the French regions of Brittany and Réunion, and the Pomorskie region of Poland. However SFPA-related jobs tended to decrease over the evaluation period, primarily due to a reduction in fishing opportunities under multi-species agreements in West Africa over the evaluation period (2007-2013).

With respect to intended outcomes in the EU, the funding enabling SFPAs and the resulting catches was effective in supporting an adequate supply of the EU market in tuna (9% of the EU's consumption coming from SFPA-related catches). For other species groups, the contribution of catches under SFPAs to the EU market was smaller at between 1% and 4% of EU consumption. There were also positive outcomes from the SFPAs to third countries, as employment for around 3 500 third country nationals as crew on-board EU vessels was provided, complemented by improvements in the business climate in particular from sectoral support measures, such as those to strengthen health certification of fisheries products aimed for export.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The evaluation also confirmed that there was a clear added value of EU intervention in the form of SFPAs. An EU intervention supported implementation of CFP principles in external waters and the development of the fishing sector in third countries through sectoral policy dialogue. The collected evidence suggested that contributions to these objectives would not have been ensured if EU ship-owners had negotiated access to third countries' exclusive economic zones (EEZ) on a private basis without EU involvement in the process.

The evaluation also indicated that compared to private agreements, SFPAs are negotiated for multiannual periods and implemented through an international instrument, legally binding for both parties. SFPAs offer visibility and legal certainty to EU ship-owners, contributing to the viability of the EU long distance fleet.

² The final report will be published in 2016 on the website: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/documentation/studies/index_en.htm



▶ HEADING 3

Security and citizenship

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund**

Lead DG: HOME

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

By the end of 2015, all 27 national programmes under the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) were approved (out of 27). A first set of 17 AMIF national programmes was approved in March 2015, whereas a further group of 7 AMIF national programmes was approved throughout July and August 2015. Finally, 3 AMIF national programmes were approved during December 2015. Further to the Council Conclusions of 20/07/2015 and Council Decisions 2015/1523 and 2015/1601, the AMIF national programmes were updated in order to include the pledges for resettlement and relocation (24 programme revisions and 3 first time adoptions (HR, LV, IE)).

In general the start of the implementation of the Funds has been delayed as a result of several factors outside the control of DG HOME, such as the late adoption of the legal bases of the Funds and, at times, delays in responsiveness from Member States during the programming process. DG HOME addressed this situation by, in as far as possible, shortening the time needed for internal assessment and the approval process. Furthermore, DG HOME put in place a number of control measures in order to speed up the approval of national programmes; active and regular monitoring of the state of national programmes, frequent contacts between Desk Officers and their counterparts in the Responsible Authorities of Member States; contacts with Responsible Authorities in Member States that were late in responding to Commission observations; missions to Member States to facilitate the finalisation of programmes and the involvement of senior management to emphasise the Commission's approach on certain aspects of importance.

The legal basis prescribes that the Responsible Authority in the Member State needs to be 'designated' (provisional or full) in order to be able to disburse funding that is charged to AMIF. In its control approach, DG HOME attaches great importance to the review of designations. By the end of 2015, 14 Responsible Authorities were fully designated while 13 Responsible Authorities were provisionally designated. As of 21 April 2016, 3 Member States still need to designate the Responsible Authorities (IE, HR and EUR CZ).

The relatively delay in the designations can be explained by (1) the fact that no explicit deadline for designation exists in the legal basis and (2) ad-hoc circumstances in Member States (e.g. insufficient planning, priority given to the adoption of the national programmes, competing priorities at national level between AMIF and other EU funds and the complete reorganisation of the Member State competent authorities). DG HOME proactively informed Member States of the consequences of not being designated for the implementation of the Funds and provided assistance when possible.

By 15 February (or 1 March upon justified request) 2016, Member States with designated Responsible Authorities have submitted their annual accounts covering the financial years 2014 and 2015 and by the end of March, the Annual Implementation Reports were submitted. 11 MS (CY, GR, HU, LV, MT, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK) have declared zero expenditure, while the remaining 13 MS (AT, BE, BG, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, IT, LT, LU, NL, UK) have requested a total amount of EUR 163,4 million, which represents 25,9 % of the amounts committed for 2014-2015.

Under AMIF Emergency Assistance, EUR 482 million have been allocated since the beginning of 2014. Out of this, as of 21 April 2016, EUR 317 million have been awarded to Member States under migratory pressure for addressing the migration and refugee crisis.

With regard to Union Actions, the calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected. Those projects for which the grant agreements have been concluded are inserted in the output tables per Specific Objective.

Key achievements

In the annual accounts covering the financial years 2014-2015, 406 projects have been declared under the AMIF (131 in the area of asylum, 160 in the area of legal migration and integration and 115 projects in the area of return).

Also, Member States have resettled 3 570 people with the support of AMIF.

In 2015, 61 % of the people issued with a return decision were effectively returned. The ratio between voluntary and forced return was 53 %.

As of 21 April 2016, 14 MS (AT, BG, BE, HR, CY, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IT, NL, SI, SE) most affected by the migration and refugee crisis have received additional support (EUR 317 million) via AMIF Emergency Assistance. It represents a total of 36 projects. Greece has received financial support for the creation of 56 000 reception places.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Currently, there is no evaluation and/or programme related study available. At the start of the programming exercise for the AMIF, so-called policy dialogues were organised. Through these dialogues a common understanding between the Commission and the respective Member State was established regarding the main challenges / funding priorities that would constitute the maximum EU value added. The agreed minutes of these policy dialogues formed the basis for the joint programming exercise.

Furthermore, by 31 December 2017 Member States shall submit to the Commission an interim evaluation report on the implementation of actions and progress towards achieving the objectives of their national programmes. By 31 December 2023, the Member States will provide an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of actions under their national programmes. On the basis of these reports the Commission will provide by 30 June 2018 an interim evaluation report on the implementation of the legal bases and by 30 June 2024 an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of the legal bases.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

It is expected that, following the approval of the National Programmes and the designation of the Responsible Authorities, the implementation of the Funds will gain momentum. DG HOME intends to steer the Member States to enhance the implementation of the programme, via bilateral discussions, monitoring missions, messages at political level.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 516/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, amending Council Decision 2008/381/EC and repealing Decisions No 573/2007/EC and No 575/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decision 2007/435/EC	2014 - 2020	3 137,0

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	
Operational appropriations		620,9	1 788,0	1 619,1	917,0	943,3	953,8	
Total	230,5	623,0	1 790,3	1 621,6	919,5	945,8	956,3	7 087,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	819,624	130,48 %	277,187	101,77 %	1 790,226	73,78 %	920,433	32,94 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	819,624	130,48 %	277,096	101,43 %	1 790,226	73,78 %	920,433	32,91 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The management of migration flows presents challenges which cannot be dealt with by the Member States acting alone. This is an area where there is obvious added value in mobilising the EU budget.

Some Member States bear a heavy burden due to their specific geographic situation and the length of the external borders of the Union that they have to manage. The principle of solidarity and the fair sharing of responsibilities between Member States is therefore at the heart of the common policies on asylum and immigration. The EU budget provides the means to address the financial implications of this principle.

In relation to the external dimension of home affairs, it is clear that the adoption of measures and the pooling of resources at EU level will increase significantly the EU leverage necessary to convince third countries to engage with the EU on those migration related issues which are primarily in the interest of the EU and the Member States.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	49,0	101,2

Part of line 18 03 01 02. It corresponds to more or less 50 % of the amount for the output "projects related to integration measures, both at local and regional level", under specific objective 2

Gender mainstreaming

Under AMIF, vulnerable groups, including women benefit from special assistance.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to contribute to the efficient management of migration flows and to the implementation, strengthening and development of the common policy on asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection and the common immigration policy, while fully respecting the rights and principles enshrined in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Indicator 1: Effectiveness of return policy as reflected by the ratio between the number of irregular migrants returned to their country of origin compared to return decisions issued

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014 ¹	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
39,2 % (166 975 effected returns / 425 875 issued with a return decision) (source: Member States)				Increased ratio			Increased ratio
	Actual results						
		61 %					

Indicator 2: Ratio voluntary/forced return

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014 ²	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
45,5 % (source: Member States)				Increased ratio			Increased ratio
	Actual results						
		53 %					

Indicator 3: Difference in employment rates of third-country national (TCN) compared to that of EU nationals

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
11,9 points Employment rate of non-EU citizens has decreased from 54,9 % in 2011 to 52,6 % in 2013, whilst the employment rate for EU nationals remains stable at 64,5 % (Eurostat data)				12 points			10 points Given the migratory context/refugee crisis, this figure will not decrease drastically over the short term. Integration efforts by MS supported by the EU could produce an effect as from 2017/2018 unless the overall EU economic situation deteriorates.
	Actual results						
	13,4 points Third-country nationals: 56,3 % Host-country nationals: 69,7 %						

Indicator 4: Convergence of recognition rates for international protection by Member States for asylum applicants from the same third country

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015 ³	2016	2017	2018	2019	
The standard deviation in the recognition rates in the Member States for asylum seekers from Afghanistan is 22,7 ⁴ (the higher the standard deviation, the higher the difference between MS's recognition rate in comparison to the average recognition rate) Calculations based on Eurostat data				Lower (increased convergence) in comparison with baseline			Lower (increased convergence)
	Actual results						
	Standard deviation: 22,4						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension

Indicator 1: Number of target group persons provided with assistance through projects in the field of reception and asylum systems supported under the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			460 038			920 000
	Actual results						
	35 900*	137 703*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

1 Data not available for 2014
 2 Data not available for 2014
 3 No data available as EASO data available only for Jan-Sep 2015
 4 For Member States with at least 100 decisions regarding asylum seekers from Afghanistan

Indicator 2: Capacity (i.e. number of places) of new reception accommodation infrastructure set up in line with the common requirements for reception conditions set out in the Union acquis and of existing reception accommodation infrastructure improved in accordance with the same requirements as a result of the projects supported under the Fund and percentage in the total reception accommodation capacity

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			18 836 21,9 %			37 672 43,8 %
	Actual results						
	0*	0*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 3: Number of persons trained in asylum-related topics with the assistance of the Fund, and that number as a percentage of the total number of staff trained in those topics

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			10 782 28 %			21 565 57 %
	Actual results						
	0*	749*					
	0 %	96 %					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 4: Number of country-of-origin information products and fact-finding missions conducted with the assistance of the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			36 378			72 756
	Actual results						
	0*	4 982*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 5: Number of projects supported under the Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate asylum policies in Member States

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			72			144
	Actual results						
	0*	4*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 6: Number of persons resettled with support of the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2012							(2014-2020)
0	7 362			30 139			34 139
	Actual results						
	60*	3 215*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at improving reception and asylum systems.	18 03 01 01	351	110,9
Projects aiming at improving Member States' capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies.	18 03 01 01	16	7,0
Persons pledged for resettlement with the lump sum.	18 03 01 01	5 765	69,0
Projects under Union actions aiming at strengthening and developing the Common European Asylum System.	18 03 01 01	9	16,0
Persons benefitting from the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme - Turkey	18 03 01 01	20 000	130,0
Total			332,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at improving reception and asylum systems.	F	81	240	450	351	500	500	500
	P	0						
Projects aiming at improving Member States' capacity to develop, monitor and evaluate their asylum policies.	F	20	20	20	16	20	20	20
	P	0						
Persons pledged for resettlement with the lump sum.	F	7 362	9 312	7 700	5 765	1 500	1 500	1 000
	P	60	3 215					
Projects under Union actions aiming at strengthening and developing the Common European Asylum System.	F	10	10	12	9	10	10	10
	P	0						
Persons benefitting from the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme - Turkey	F				20 000	84 000	84 000	84 000
	P							

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Based on the reinforcement authorized by the Budgetary Authority in 2015 and 2016 in the context of the migration crisis, the financial programming has been revised accordingly. The current programme statement reflects the new profile of the AMIF fund. Information on outputs produced was provided in the annual implementation report sent by Member States (deadline for submission was 31 March 2016).

The amount includes EUR 130 million towards the voluntary humanitarian admission scheme created as a system of solidarity and responsibility sharing with Turkey for the protection of persons displaced by the conflict in Syria to Turkey.

Specific Objective 2: to support legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their economic and social needs, such as labour market needs, while safeguarding the integrity of the immigration systems of Member States, and to promote the effective integration of third-country nationals

Indicator 1: Number of target group persons who participated in pre-departure measures supported under the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			117 210			234 420
	Actual results						
	0*	725 072*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016 - Germany data only

Indicator 2: Number of target group persons assisted by the Fund through integration measures in the framework of national, local and regional strategies

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			1 216 798			2 433 597
	Actual results						
	3 427*	240 015*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 3: Number of local, regional and national policy frameworks/measures/tools in place for the integration of third-country nationals and involving civil society and migrant communities, as well as all other relevant stakeholders, as a result of the measures supported under the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			1 073			2 147
	Actual results						
	0*	348*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 4: Number of cooperation projects with other Member States on the integration of third-country nationals supported under the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			31			62
	Actual results						
	0*	0*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 5: Number of projects supported under the Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate integration policies in Member States							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			56			113
2014 and 2015 data is not available yet (will become available in April 2016).	Actual results						
	0*	0*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at facilitating legal migration and increasing the number and quality of pre-departure measures.	18 03 01 02	17	29,5
Projects related to integration measures, both at local and regional level.	18 03 01 02	929	202,3
Projects aiming at increasing the capacity of Member States to support legal migration to the Union and to promote the effective integration third-country nationals.	18 03 01 02	165	42,7
Projects under Union actions within Asylum and Migration Fund aiming at supporting legal migration to the Union and promoting the effective integration of third-country nationals.	18 03 01 02	21	9,5
Total			284,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at facilitating legal migration and increasing the number and quality of pre-departure measures.	F	7	7	8	17	9	9	10
	P	0						
Projects related to integration measures, both at local and regional level.	F	81	240	450	929	500	500	500
	P	0						
Projects aiming at increasing the capacity of Member States to support legal migration to the Union and to promote the effective integration third-country nationals.	F	27	45	80	165	100	100	100
	P	0						
Projects under Union actions aiming at supporting legal migration to the Union and promoting the effective integration of third-country nationals.	F	10	10	10	21	10	10	10
	P	2						

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Based on the reinforcement authorised by the Budgetary Authority in 2015 and 2016 in the context of the migration crisis, the financial programming has been revised accordingly. The current programme statement reflects the new profile of the AMIF fund.

As regards 2017, an additional EUR 150 million has been included for 'Projects related to integration measures, both at local and regional level'. The integration needs will increase drastically in the coming years, both in terms of know-how/development and exchange of best practices (some MS have very limited experience with the integration of third country nationals and especially of refugees) and of financial support to integration measures (training, courses, etc...). The cost of a full integration of a refugee can go up to several tens of thousands euros.

Currently the AMIF national programmes foresee EUR 600 million to support the integration of 2.5 million people over 7 years including third country nationals already in the EU. This is obviously to be only a fraction of the real needs for first integration efforts excluding support by ESIF. It could focus for example on costs linked to pre-arrival and pre-departure, to knowledge of language, society or education in EU values as well as to translation costs until the language is mastered until the ESIF takes over for longer term integration. This reinforcement should be to help member states to support politically and financially the integration of some 75 000 additional people in 2017.

Specific Objective 3: to enhance fair and effective return strategies in the Member States which contribute to combating illegal immigration, with an emphasis on sustainability of return and effective readmission in the countries of origin and transit

Indicator 1: Number of persons trained on return-related topics with the assistance of the Fund							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			12 322			24 645
	Actual results						
	40*	534*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 2: Number of returnees who received pre or post return reintegration assistance co-financed by the Fund							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			82 202			164 405
	Actual results						
	7 558*	7 554*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 3: Number of returnees whose return was co-financed by the Fund, persons who returned voluntarily and persons who were removed

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				329 070 of which: 219 640 voluntary returns and 109 430 forced returns			658 140 of which: 439 280 voluntary returns and 218 860 forced returns
	Actual results						
	5 904 of which 4 522 voluntary returns and 1 382 forced returns*	26 337 of which 16 556 voluntary returns and 9 781 forced returns					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 4: Number of monitored removal operations co-financed by the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			91 130			184 261
	Actual results						
	4*	4 604*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Indicator 5: Number of projects supported under the Fund to develop, monitor and evaluate return policies in Member States

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			17			35
	Actual results						
	0*	3*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at increasing the number and quality of measures accompanying return procedures.	18 03 01 02	114	110,6
Projects aiming at increasing the number and quality of return measures.	18 03 01 02	194	247,6
Projects aiming at increasing the practical cooperation between Member States and the capacity of Member States to develop effective and sustainable return policies.	18 03 01 02	50	11,3
Projects under Union actions aiming at enhancing fair and effective return strategies in the Member States.	18 03 01 02	23	12,7
Total			382,2

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at increasing the number and quality of measures accompanying return procedures.	F	40	45	50	114	60	60	60
	P	0						

Projects aiming at increasing the number and quality of return measures.	F	54	70	85	194	100	100	100
	P	0						
Projects aiming at increasing the practical cooperation between Member States and the capacity of Member States to develop effective and sustainable return policies.	F	14	18	22	50	27	27	27
	P	0						
Projects under Union actions aiming at enhancing fair and effective return strategies in the Member States.	F	10	10	10	23	10	10	10
	P	0						

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Based on the reinforcement authorised by the Budgetary Authority in 2015 and 2016 in the context of the migration crisis, the financial programming has been revised accordingly. The current programme statement reflects the new profile of the AMIF fund.

As regards 2017, an additional EUR 200 million has been included for 'Projects aiming at increasing the number and quality of return measures'. There has been a substantial increase in irregular border crossings with the numbers so far in 2015 more than double those in the whole of 2011-2014. While some will be granted asylum, the number of returns will also have to increase. In 2015 the effective return ratio amount to 61 % over the number of decisions issues, but it should be increased to around 70 % due to all structural measures taken by all Member States.

It is also propose to increase 'Projects under Union actions aiming at enhancing fair and effective return strategies in the Member States' to reinforce the readmission (EUR 35 million) and the External dimension (EUR 13 million).

Having flexible funding enabling the development of tailor-made projects is crucial for determining third countries to cooperate on readmission. Such projects include the development of electronic platforms to support the processing of readmission applications, reintegration support, capacity-building on readmission, development of civil registries or biometric databases in partner countries.

Specific Objective 4: to enhance solidarity and responsibility-sharing between the Member States, in particular with those most affected by migration and asylum flows, including through practical cooperation

Indicator 1: Number of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection transferred from one Member State to another with support of the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0			160 000				160 000**
	Actual results						
	0	0	*				

* 1 425 relocations took place in 2016, as communicated by Member States at the date of 21 April 2016

** this figure does not take into account the persons transferred in the framework of the Dublin reform

Indicator 2: Number of cooperation projects with other Member States on enhancing solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States supported under the Fund

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			2			4
	Actual results						
	0*	0*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects addressing relocation.	18 03 01 01	0	0
Persons pledged for relocation with the lump sum.	18 03 01 01	0	0
Emergency actions addressing migratory pressure.	18 03 01 01	14	175,0
Persons transferred in the framework of the Dublin reform	18 03 01 01	150 000	445,0
Total			620,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Projects addressing relocation.	F	1		1				1	
	P	0							
Persons pledged for relocation with the lump sum.	F	0	0	160 000	0	0	0	0	
	P	0	0						
Emergency actions addressing migratory	F	7	7	30	14	7	7	7	

pressure.	P	4						
Persons transferred in the framework of the Dublin reform	F				150 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
	P							

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Based on the reinforcement authorised by the Budgetary Authority in 2015 and 2016 in the context of the migration crisis, the financial programming has been revised accordingly. The current programme statement reflects the new profile of the AMIF fund.

The implementation of the relocation of 160 000 people is foreseen to start in 2016 only. The corresponding credits are accounted in 2016 only, even if the implementation is foreseen over 24 months.

Additional EUR 150 million have been included for 'Emergency actions addressing migratory pressure'. As regard the migration, the situation will remain volatile in the future even if cooperation with third countries bear fruits and all our policy objectives are achieved. Member States will continue to face pressures on their migration and asylum systems. The Commission believes that it is therefore reasonable to keep a sufficient level of emergency support in particular in the area of AMIF. Given the current absorption levels of emergency assistance and the needs expressed by the Member States over the next 18 months as well as the persistence of inflows it would be wise to have sufficient availabilities for emergency assistance.

This objective also includes additional appropriations corresponding to the Dublin reform proposal (COM(2016) 270 final) for an amount of EUR 445 million. The purpose of the proposal will be to address the weaknesses observed in the Common European Asylum System by ensuring a fairer distribution of the influxes of migrants over all Member States.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The predecessor programmes for AMIF are the European Refugee Fund (ERF), the European Fund for the integration of third-country nationals (EIF) and the European Return Fund (RF), part of the General Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows.

The ERF (EUR 630 million over the period 2008-13) supports EU countries' efforts in receiving refugees and displaced persons and in guaranteeing access to consistent, fair and effective asylum procedures. At the end of 2015, the implementation rate for ERF over 2008-2012 was 75 %.

With a budget of EUR 825 million for the period 2007-13, the EIF supports national and EU initiatives that facilitate the integration of non-EU immigrants into European societies. At the end of 2015, the implementation rate for EIF over 2008-2012 was 64,5 %.

The RF allocates EUR 676 million for the period 2008-13 to improve return management as well as to encourage the development of cooperation between EU countries and with countries of return. At the end of 2015, the implementation rate for EIF over 2008-2012 was 76,9 %.

Contribution to policy achievements

The mid-term evaluation of the RF (covering 2008-2010 annual programmes) has shown that nearly 53 % of the resources were budgeted for the implementation of forced return measures, 43 % were taken up for supporting voluntary return activities and 4 % consisted of activities conducive to either type of departure. 77 % of the resources were put into concrete and individual return operations and assistance to the target groups (voluntary return operations, forced return operations, counselling and information, assistance to vulnerable persons); co-operation with third countries, aiming at setting the pre-conditions for removal/or repatriation (identification and obtaining travel documents), amounted to 3 %, co-operation between Member States to 2 % and general capacity building measures (strategy development, staff, infrastructure and tools, research/best practices) accounted for the remainder (18 %).

Overall, the EIF has proven to be effective in supporting Member States in the development and implementation of their national integration strategies for legally residing third-country nationals. The mid-term evaluation of the Fund confirms that it enabled several Member States (e.g. Hungary, Slovakia) to design, for the first time, a comprehensive policy framework for the integration of third-country nationals. In other Member States, such as Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia or Greece, where a national framework for integration was already in place, the Fund provided financial resources for its implementation. Finally, in more experienced Member States, the Fund targeted specific measures or specific groups which are difficult to reach with mainstream funding instruments.

The ERF supported the capacity building for Member States' asylum systems in general, the voluntary efforts of Member States to provide a durable solution in their territories to refugees and displaced persons identified as eligible for resettlement by the UNHCR, and voluntary responsibility-sharing between Member States consisting of the transfer of beneficiaries of and applicants for international protection from one Member State to another granting them similar protection ('relocation'). With respect to resettlement, the ERF provides an additional financial incentive to Member States who resettle persons belonging to specific categories (vulnerable groups and persons from countries and regions designated for the implementation of a Regional Protection Programme).

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Dealing with migration flows within the EU requires substantial resources and capabilities from the Member States. Improved operational co-operation creates economies of scale and synergies thereby ensuring a more efficient use of public funds and reinforcing solidarity and mutual trust between Member States. In addition, the completion of a Common European Asylum System is the most effective ways to fairly share these responsibilities and their financial implications between Member States.

In the mid-term evaluation of ERF, Member States All 26 Member States emphasised that the Fund has enabled projects, or actions, or types of action that could not be financed by national public resources only. As such, a convincing majority of Member States point to the ERF as being crucial to delivering these projects or actions.

As regards EIF, the mid-term evaluation showed that in nearly all Member States, the Fund is perceived as having a genuine added value, yielding results in the area of integration that could not have been obtained otherwise.

In the mid-term evaluation of RF, Member States reported that the Fund's support contributed to an increase in the scale, duration and sustainability of national return activities. According to the Member States' reports, the added value of the Fund seems to be the most important in the field of voluntary return. Support to voluntary return was indeed cited as a key added value by several Member States.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Internal Security Fund**

Lead DG: HOME

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)****As regards the part of the Fund under shared management:*

In general the start of the implementation of the Funds has been delayed as a result of several factors outside the control of DG HOME, such as the late adoption of the legal bases of the Funds and, at times, late responses from Member States during the programming process. DG HOME responded to this situation by undertaking a number of measures to speed up the implementation, such as shortening the time needed for the Commission's internal assessment and the approval process. Furthermore, DG HOME put in place a number of control measures allowing for speeding up the approval of national programmes and active and regular monitoring of the state of national programmes. Examples are guidance provided to the Member States through the AMIF-ISF Committee, the provision of guidance notes and the organisation of dedicated drafting sessions. Also frequent contacts took place between Desk Officers and their counterparts in the Responsible Authorities of Member States, dedicating particular attention to contacts with Responsible Authorities in Member States that were late in responding to Commission observations with a view to assist in addressing outstanding elements and advancing the approval process. DG HOME undertook missions to Member States to facilitate the finalisation of programmes and the involvement of senior management to emphasise the Commission's approach on certain aspects of importance, such as for example the importance of the timely designation of the Responsible Authority for the management of the Fund in the Member States. It is expected that these measures have mitigated the delay in the start of the implementation of the Funds.

The legal base prescribes that the Responsible Authority in the Member State needs to be 'designated' (provisional or full) in order to be able to disburse funding that is charged to ISF. In its control approach, DG HOME attaches great importance to the review of designations as it is a precondition to the successful implementation of the Fund. By 19 April 2016, among Member States, 24 Responsible Authorities were fully or provisionally designated and 3 are not designated yet (IE, HR, CZ). For the 4 Schengen Associated Countries (SAC), the ISF Borders and Visa Regulation needs to be accepted in the respective national legal order and for each SAC the bilateral agreement with the EU on supplementary rules in relation to this instrument needs to be concluded before the designation process can be finalised.

The delay can be explained by (1) the fact that no explicit deadline for designation exists in the legal basis and (2) ad-hoc circumstances in Member States (e.g. insufficient planning, priority given to the approval of the national programmes, competing priorities at national level between AMIF / ISF funds and other EU funds and the complete reorganisation of the Member State competent authorities). DG HOME proactively informed Member States of the consequences of not being designated (i.e. no funding charged to ISF may be disbursed, effectively blocking the implementation of the ISF National Programme) for the implementation of the Funds and provided assistance when possible. DG HOME will pay particular attention to those ISF National Programmes that experience delays in the start of implementation so that the objectives of these ISF national programmes can still be attained.

By the end of 2015, 27 national programmes under the Internal Security Fund (ISF) were approved (out of 31). Currently, ISF national programmes for all the Member States of the Union are approved. Currently, the ISF National Programmes concerning the Schengen Associated Countries (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein) are still outstanding as the bilateral agreement as to their participation in one instrument of the Fund (ISF-Borders and Visa) needs to be signed. Before the next steps towards signing the bilateral agreement can be taken, the Schengen Associated Countries first need to notify the Commission and the Council of the acceptance of the ISF Borders Regulation into their national legal order and of the agreement on the text of the 'agreement on supplementary rules in relation to the instrument for financial support for external borders and visa. The timelines for expected notification differ between the Schengen Associated Countries according to their national rules. The Commission has organised informal contacts with these countries in order to advance the drafting of the ISF national programme, so that once the respective bilateral agreement is in place, the national programme may be approved without delay. It is expected that the ISF National Programmes for Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein may be approved during 2016, while for Switzerland this is expected to take place during 2018.

With regard to the Funds managed directly by the European Commission, 'Union Actions', the calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed, in line with the planning. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected. Those projects for which the grant agreements have been concluded are inserted in the output tables below per Specific Objective.

Key achievements

In line with the provisions in the legal bases, some Member States have submitted on 15 February 2016 (and exceptionally for some of them on 1 March 2016) their request for the payment of the annual balance through the submission of so-called annual. The submission of the accounts is the first time Member States report on the implementation of the Internal Security Fund (covering the period 01-01-2014 - 15-10-2015). In addition, on 31 March 2016 Member States have submitted their first Annual Implementation Report. This includes reporting on common indicators and on significant issues affecting the performance of the national programme. Initial exchanges with the Responsible Authorities and Audit Authorities indicated that certain Member States plan the use of simplification actions in programme management (e.g. through the use of Simplified Cost Options).

At this point in time it is partially possible to report on (preliminary) programme achievements. The Member States reported on 127 projects, 22 projects linked to a common visa policy, 28 projects on integrated border management, 52 projects on crime prevention and coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities, 6 projects regarding the critical infrastructures, and 16 for operating support.

In addition, 17 Member States (CY, CZ, DK, GR, HR, HU, IE, IT, LU, LV, MT, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,) have declared zero expenditure, while the remaining 10 Member States (AT, BE, DE, EE, ES, FI, FR, FI, LT, NL) have requested a total amount of EUR 62,6 million, which represents 11,6 % of the amounts committed for 2014-2015. Under ISF Emergency Assistance, as of 21 April 2016, EUR 63,6 million have been awarded to Member States under borders and migratory pressure for addressing the migration and refugee crisis.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Currently, there is no evaluation or programme related study available. At the start of the programming exercise for the ISF National Programmes, so-called policy dialogues were organised. Through these dialogues a common understanding between the Commission and the respective Member State was established regarding the main challenges / funding priorities to be addressed through the ISF National Programmes that would constitute the maximum EU value added, in line with the objectives of the ISF Borders and Visa Regulation and the ISF Police Regulation. The outcomes of these policy dialogues were recorded in agreed minutes between DG HOME and the Member State / Schengen Associated Country concerned. This formed the basis for the joint programming exercise establishing the ISF National Programme.

By 31 December 2017 Member States shall submit to the Commission an interim evaluation report on the implementation of actions and progress towards achieving the objectives of their national programmes. By 31 December 2023, the Member States will provide an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of actions under their national programmes. On the basis of these reports the Commission will provide by 30 June 2018 an interim evaluation report focussing on the implementation aspects of the legal bases and by 30 June 2024 an ex-post evaluation report on the effects of the legal bases.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

It is expected that, following the approval the ISF National Programmes and the designation of the Responsible Authorities, the implementation of the Funds will gain momentum. It is expected that the ISF National Programmes for Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway may be approved during 2016 while for Switzerland approval is expected during 2018.

In 2017, additional resources will be needed to help Member States implement the Passenger Name Record and to give them further incentive to provide for equipment to be used in FRONTEX joint operations. Counter terrorism activities, fight against radicalisation and protection of critical infrastructures, will also need to be further supported financially.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 515/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 establishing, as part of the Internal Security Fund, the instrument for financial support for external borders and visa and repealing Decision No 574/2007/EC	2014 - 2020	3 764,0

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,2	2,3	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	
Operational appropriations		549,4	643,2	736,1	573,6	558,0	593,3	
Total	129,5	551,5	645,5	738,6	576,1	560,5	595,8	3 797,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	631,890	114,40 %	186,962	105,12 %	646,134	85,04 %	297,123	48,21 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	631,890	114,40 %	186,908	104,86 %	646,134	85,04 %	297,123	48,11 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The management of migration flows and security threats present challenges which cannot be dealt with by the Member States acting alone. These are areas where there is obvious added value in mobilising the EU budget.

Some Member States bear a heavy burden due to their specific geographic situation and the length of the external borders of the Union that they have to manage. The abolition of internal border controls must be accompanied by common measures for the effective control and surveillance of the Union's external borders, including the support to the IT systems SIS II, VIS, Eurodac and Eurosur. The principle of solidarity and the fair sharing of responsibilities between Member States is therefore at the heart of the common policies on asylum, immigration and external borders. The EU budget provides the means to address the financial implications of this principle. In the area of security, serious and organised crime, terrorism and other security-related threats are increasingly cross-border in nature. Transnational co-operation and coordination between law enforcement authorities is essential to successfully prevent and fight these crimes, for example through the exchange of information, joint investigations, interoperable technologies and common threat and risk assessments.

Dealing with migration flows, the management of the EU's external borders and the security of the EU requires substantial resources and capabilities from the Member States. Improved operational co-operation and coordination involving the pooling of resources in areas like training and equipment creates economies of scale and synergies thereby ensuring a more efficient use of public funds and reinforcing solidarity, mutual trust and responsibility sharing for common EU policies among Member States. This is particularly relevant in the area of security, where financial support for all forms of cross-border joint operation is essential to enhance cooperation between police, customs, border guards and judicial authorities.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union

Indicator 1: Number of irregular migrants apprehended at the EU external borders

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
73 042				750 000*			250 000*
Source: Frontex Risk Analysis Network	Actual results						
	283 532	1 825 979**					

*A forecast is difficult to make because of the high volatility of the relevant external factors (political situation in the third countries considered as sources of irregular migration) which are very difficult to predict and control.

** The data for 2015 is composed of 3 642 clandestine entries detected at border crossing points (BCPs) and 1 822 337 illegal border crossing detected between BCPs. Please note that the number might be inflated as the same persons may have been detected several times at different sections of the external border. Source: Frontex Risk Analysis for 2016.

Indicator 2: Volume of terrorism in the EU expressed by the number of failed, foiled or completed terrorist attacks in the EU

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
152 attacks 7 deaths				170 attacks 0 death			Below 120 attacks 0 death This target has been defined to cut by half the number of terrorist incidents in Europe
Europol TE-SAT, 2014	Actual results						
	201 attacks 4 deaths Europol TE-SAT, 2015						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Supporting a common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel, provide a high quality of service to visa applicants, ensure equal treatment of third-country nationals and tackle illegal immigration

Indicator 1: Cumulative number of consular cooperation activities developed with the help of the Instrument. Broken down in co-locations, common application centres, representations, others*

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				15			35 Realistic target established in consideration of MS moderate willingness to embark on consular cooperation activities
	Actual results						
	14*	38*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 2: Cumulative number of staff trained and number of training courses in aspects related to the common visa policy with the help of the Instrument

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				1000 staff trained, 50 regional training courses			2000 staff trained, 100 regional training courses
	Actual results						
	0*	303*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 3: Cumulative number of specialised posts in third countries supported by the Instrument. Broken down by ILOs, others*

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
30 (Source: MS information from the National Programmes)				45			60
	Actual results						
	0*	20*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 4: Percentage and number of consulates developed or upgraded with the help of the Instrument out of the total number of consulates

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				100			200 Target consists in equipping/ securing/enhancing 10 % out of the +/- 2000 consular posts issuing Schengen visas
	Actual results						
	Number:4*	Number: 14*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy	18 02 01 01	30	21,4
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on visas in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	18 02 01 01	15	1,7
Projects supporting the further development of the management of migration flows by consular and other services of the Member States in third countries, including the setting up of consular co-operation mechanisms with a view to facilitating legitimate travel in accordance with Union law or the law of the Member State concerned and preventing illegal immigration into the Union	18 02 01 01	11	4,2
Projects under specific actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	18 02 01 01	2	2,6
Projects under Union and emergency actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	18 02 01 01	4	5,0
Operating support Visas	18 02 01 01	N/A	19,1
Technical assistance (as part of the national programme, 100% EU contribution)	18 02 01 01	N/A	4,8
Total			58,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy	F	33	36	36	30	30	33	33
	P	0	N/A					
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on visas in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	F	15	15	16	15	15	15	15
	P	0	N/A					
Projects supporting the further development of the management of migration flows by consular and other services of the Member States in third countries, including the setting up of consular co-operation mechanisms with a view to facilitating legitimate travel in accordance with Union law or the law of the Member State concerned and preventing illegal immigration into the Union	F	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
	P	0	N/A					

Projects under specific actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	F	0	1	2	2	2	2	2
	P	0	N/A					
Projects under Union actions for visas policy and consular cooperation	F	4	6	7	4	7	7	7
	P	0	1**					

* First deadline for submission of the Annual Accounts by Member States 15 February 2016, first deadline for submission Annual Implementation Report is 31 March 2016.

**The calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

At the beginning of 2016, all ISF National Programmes of the participating Member States have been adopted according to the financial programming.

The nomenclature chosen to classify the outputs reflects the different priorities set out in the ISF legal basis.

Specific Objective 2: Supporting integrated border management to ensure, on one hand, a uniform and high level of control and protection of the external borders, and on the other hand, the smooth crossing of the external borders in conformity with the Schengen acquis, while guaranteeing access to international protection for those needing it, in accordance with the obligations contracted by the Member States in the field of human rights

Indicator 1: Number of staff trained and number of training courses in aspects related to border management with the help of the Instrument

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				750 staff trained, 25 training courses			1 500 staff trained, 50 training courses Target defined by extrapolating data gathered from the EBF 2012-2013 annual programmes
	Actual results						
	Number of staff: 1130, Number of courses: 34*	Number of staff: 2045, Number of courses: 69*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 2: Number of border control (checks and surveillance) infrastructure and means developed or upgraded with the help of the Instrument. Broken down by infrastructure, fleet (air, land, sea borders), equipment, others*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
This indicator can only be computed once the Commission will have received all National Programme from the MS							
	Actual results						
	529*	551*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 3: Number of gates funded and number of border crossings of the external borders through ABC gates supported from the Instrument out of the total number of border crossings

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 gates funded				45 gates			100 gates 25 million crossings out of 950 million Target defined by extrapolating current data on border crossings and existing ABC gates
				2 million crossings out of 820 million			
	Actual results						
No data *	180 000 crossings out of 156 million*						

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 4: Number of national border surveillance infrastructure established/further developed in the framework of EUROSUR. Broken down by National Coordination Centres, Regional Coordination Centres, Local Coordination Centres, other types of coordination centres*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
19 National Coordination Centres	30 National Coordination Centres and other infrastructure/upgrade			30 National Coordination Centres and other infrastructure/upgrade			30 National Coordination Centres and other infrastructure/upgrade
Source: Eurosur Regulation**	Actual results						
	30 National Coordination Centres and other infrastructure/upgrade	30 National Coordination Centres and other infrastructure/upgrade					

**The 19 MS having an external border to the east and to the south were required by the Eurosur Regulation to set up their NCCs by December 2013. All the NCCs were set up by December 2014.

Indicator 5: Number of incidents reported by Member States to the European Situational Picture. Broken down by illegal immigration, including incidents relating to a risk to the lives of migrants, cross-border crime, crisis situations*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
EUROSUR entered into force only on 02/12/2013. Relevant indicators, data and their evolution can be assessed and quantified only from 2015 onwards.							
	Actual results						
	325*	183*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects developing the European Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR)	18 02 01 01	5	39,4
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in the management of the external borders	18 02 01 01	100	48,5
Projects reinforcing integrated border management by testing and introducing new tools, interoperable systems and working methods which aim to enhance information exchange within the Member State or to improve inter-agency co-operation	18 02 01 01	12	13,7
Developing projects with a view to ensuring a uniform and high level of control of the external border in accordance with common Union standards and aiming at increased interoperability of border management systems between Member States	18 02 01 01	70	3,3
Projects supporting actions, after consulting the Frontex Agency, aimed at promoting further harmonisation of border management and in particular technological capabilities, in accordance with common Union standards	18 02 01 01	4	2,9
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on border control in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	18 02 01 01	4	6,0
Projects building the capacity to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, taking into account in particular the analyses carried out by relevant Union agencies	18 02 01 01	4	2,9
Projects under specific actions for border management including the purchase of equipment to be put at disposal of Frontex	18 02 01 01	43	67,9
Projects under Union and emergency actions for border management	18 02 01 01	16	80,6
Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme	18 02 01 01	1	28,4
Operating support Borders	18 02 01 01	N/A	43,9
Technical Assistance (as part of the national programme, 100% EU contribution)	18 02 01 01	N/A	7,4
Entry/Exit System: grants for integrating national border infrastructures in Member States via National Uniform Interface (NUI)".	18 02 01 03	30	40,0
Total			384,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects developing the European Border Surveillance system (EUROSUR)	F	8	8	7	5	4	4	0
	P	0	N/A					
Projects supporting and expanding the existing capacity at national level in visa policy and in the management of the external borders	F	119	110	125	100	96	90	80
	P	0	N/A					
Projects reinforcing integrated border management by testing and introducing new tools, interoperable systems and working methods which aim to enhance information exchange within the Member State or to improve inter-agency co-operation	F	10	11	12	12	12	12	8
	P	0	N/A					
Developing projects with a view to ensuring a uniform and high level of control of the external border in accordance with common Union standards and aiming at increased interoperability of border management systems between Member States	F	75	70	75	70	60	60	30
	P	0	N/A					
Projects supporting actions, after consulting the Frontex Agency, aimed at promoting further harmonisation of border management and in particular technological capabilities, in accordance with common Union standards	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2
	P	0	N/A					
Projects ensuring the correct and uniform application of the Union acquis on border control in response to weaknesses identified at Union level, as shown by results established in the framework of the Schengen evaluation and monitoring mechanism	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2
	P	0	N/A					
Projects building the capacity to face upcoming challenges, including present and future threats and pressures at the external borders, taking into account in particular the analyses carried out by relevant Union agencies	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	2
	P	0	N/A					
Projects under specific actions for border management including the purchase of equipment to be put at disposal of Frontex	F	0	3	7	43	10	8	4
	P	0	N/A					
Projects under Union actions for border management.	F	5	5	9	16	7	7	8
	P	0	11**					
Operating support for the Special Transit Scheme	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	0	N/A					
Entry/Exit System: grants for integrating national border infrastructures in Member States via National Uniform Interface (NUI).	F	0	0	0	30	30	30	0
	P	0	0					

* First deadline for submission of the Annual Accounts by Member States 15 February 2016, first deadline for submission Annual Implementation Report is 31 March 2016.

** The calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

An additional EUR 52 million has been included for 'Projects under specific actions for border management including the purchase of equipment to be put at disposal of Frontex'. It is envisaged to strengthen the equipment available to FRONTEX (e.g. boats, airplanes) to provide the agency with an autonomous and ready to apply capacity.

An additional EUR 50 million has been included for 'Projects under Union and emergency actions for border management', reinforcing the emergency assistance to be provided to Member States for situations resulting from an urgent and exceptional pressure where a large or disproportionate number of third-country nationals are crossing or are expected to cross the external border of one or more Member States (or any other duly substantiated emergency situation requiring urgent action at the external borders).

An additional EUR 40 million has been included for establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union in accordance with Commission Regulation COM/2016/194 (final).

Specific Objective 3: Crime prevention, combating cross-border, serious and organised crime including terrorism, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities and other national authorities of Member States

Indicator 1: Cumulative number of joint investigation teams (JITs) and European Multidisciplinary Platform against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) operational projects supported by the Instrument, including the participating Member States and authorities. Broken down by Leader (Member State), Partners (Member State), participating authorities, participating EU Agency (Eurojust, Europol), if applicable*

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				820			1 285 Figures are based on the first experiences with EMPACT actions under the policy cycle
	Actual results						
	0*	0*					

*Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 2: Cumulative Number of law enforcement officials trained on cross-border-related topics with the help of the Instrument, and the duration of their training (person days). Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU), and horizontal area of law enforcement*

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020**
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Officials trained: 0 Person days: 0				20 000 40 000			39 200 78 400
	Actual results						
	official trained: 278*	official trained: 836*					

*Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

**Targets are based on Cefop training statistics: in 2012 about 5 600 officers participated in Cefop courses and the number of officers trained under the national programmes should basically equal this amount. In addition, assuming that the training intensity should increase over the years, after 2017 the numbers should be higher. The figure on person-days is based on the assumption that the average duration of a training course is two days.

Indicator 3: Number and financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention. Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU)*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number and financial value of projects in the area of crime prevention: 0				N/A			
	Actual results						
	Number: 15, financial value: EUR 0,4 million*	Number: 26, financial value: EUR 10 million*					

*Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 4: Number of projects supported by the Instrument, aiming to improve law enforcement information exchange which are related to Europol data systems, repositories or communication tools. Broken down by type of crime (Art. 83 TFEU)*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0				24			43
	Actual results						
	5*	9*					

*Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

**In 2013, 13 MS had a data loader in place to upload data to EIS; the extent to which national authorities are connected to SIENA differs from MS to MS. SIENA and EIS are the most relevant systems/ tools regarding this indicator. Within the life span of the fund all MS should establish data loaders and all should improve the connection to SIENA or conduct alternative projects in line with the aim mentioned in the indicator. This sums up to at least 43 projects.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to prevent crime and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime.	18 02 01 02	107	46,0

Projects aiming at coordination, cooperation, mutual understanding and the exchange of information among Member States' national authorities, relevant Union bodies, third-countries and international organisations.	18 02 01 02	70	44,0
Projects aiming at training schemes in implementation of European training policies, including through specific Union law enforcement exchange programmes.	18 02 01 02	25	6,7
Projects aiming at measures and best practices for the protection and support of witnesses and victims of crime, including victims of terrorism.	18 02 01 02	4	3,1
Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities	18 02 01 02	101	152,8
Total			252,6

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to prevent crime and combat cross-border, serious and organised crime.	F	99	107	107	107	107	97	99
	P	0	N/A					
Projects aiming at coordination, cooperation, mutual understanding and the exchange of information among Member States' national authorities, relevant Union bodies, third-countries and international organisations.	F	63	63	68	70	63	63	63
	P	0	N/A					
Projects aiming at training schemes in implementation of European training policies, including through specific Union law enforcement exchange programmes.	F	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	P	0	N/A					
Projects aiming at measures and best practices for the protection and support of witnesses and victims of crime, including victims of terrorism.	F	5	6	5	4	5	5	5
	P	0	N/A					
Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities	F	57	60	60	101	57	57	57
	P	0	3*					

* The calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

An additional EUR 3 million has been included for 'Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities' for Union Actions aimed at prevention against radicalisation. This reinforcement is needed due to the increased security risks and the recent escalation in number and gravity of terrorist attacks in Europe, both foiled and successful.

An additional EUR 70 million has been included for 'Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities'. Additional reinforcements are needed to support the development of the technologies to increase the exchange of information among law enforcement authorities and for increasing interoperability. The development of the PNR including passenger information units is an essential element to develop and implement a passenger name record system (PNR). The development of a full-fledged system requires additional financial support in comparison to the existing financial programming, in particular to further develop initiatives aimed at facilitating the exchange of information between passenger information units. Further future financial reinforcements may be needed should it be decided that PNR is also to include intra-EU flights.

An additional EUR 6 million has been included to reinforce areas such as fight against terrorist financing, anti-radicalisation and an additional EUR 22 million has been included for strengthening the exchanges of information between Members states as a consequence of the recent terrorist events which have demonstrated that there is a need to reinforce and connect the EU's border management, migration and security tools.

An additional EUR 28 million has been included to reinforce the area of the cyber-security and support actions such and EU Internet forum, and the interoperability between the law enforcement authorities.

The emergency assistance has also been increased by EUR 6 million. This amount has been distributed proportionally between Specific objectives 3 and 4.

Specific Objective 4: Enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crises, and preparing for and protecting people and critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other security-related incidents

Indicator 1: Number and tools put in place and/or further upgraded with the help of the Instrument to facilitate the protection of critical infrastructure by Member States in all sectors of the economy

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3
Actual results							
	0*	0*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 2: Cumulative number of projects relating to the assessment and management of risks in the field of internal security supported by the Instrument

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2013		30	45	60	75	80	105
Actual results							
0 (Source: Commission)	0*	2*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Indicator 3: Number of expert meetings, workshops, seminars, conferences, publications, websites and online consultations organised with the help of the Instrument. Broken down by relating to critical infrastructure protection, and relating to crisis and risk management*

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0		15				20
Actual results							
	0*	2*					

* Provided in the annual implementation reports sent by Member States on 31 March 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to protect critical infrastructure	18 02 01 02	30	12,0
Projects aiming at securing links and effective coordination between existing sector-specific early warning and crisis cooperation actors at Union and national level	18 02 01 02	9	8,0
Projects aiming at strengthening capacity of the Member States and the Union to develop threat and risk assessments	18 02 01 02	4	5,6
Union projects aiming at enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crisis	18 02 01 02	25	14,2
Total			39,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects aiming at strengthening Member States' capability to protect critical infrastructure	F	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	P	0	N/A					
Projects aiming at securing links and effective coordination between existing sector-specific early warning and crisis cooperation actors at Union and national level	F	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	P	0	N/A					
Projects aiming at strengthening the capacity of the Member States and the Union to develop threat and risk assessments	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	P	0	N/A					
Union projects aiming at enhancing the capacity of Member States and the Union for managing effectively security-related risks and crisis	F	14	14	14	25	14	14	14
	P	0	0*					

* The calls envisaged by the 2015 Annual Work Programmes have been published, but the procedures leading to the conclusion of grant agreements will take a couple of months to be completed. The deadline of 31 December 2016 for concluding the grant agreements shall be respected.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

An additional EUR 6 million has been included for 'Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities' reinforcing the emergency assistance to address urgent and specific needs in the event of an emergency situation ("any security-related incident or newly emerging threat which has or may have a significant adverse impact on the security of people in one or more Member States").

An additional EUR 2 million has been included for 'Union projects aiming at preventing and combating cross-border, serious and organised crime, and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between law enforcement authorities', with the aim to support the protection of critical infrastructure. This reinforcement is needed due to the increased security risks and the recent escalation in number and gravity of terrorist attacks in Europe, both foiled and successful.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme***Implementation (2007-2013)***

The External Borders Fund (hereafter EBF) was established for the period 2007 – 2013 with a total envelope of EUR 1.858 million, as part of the General Programme Solidarity and Management of Migration.

The average implementation rate for the first years of programming was 87,6%, for a total reported expenditure of 546,5 million Euro (out of 630 million allocated). The majority of actions were implemented under priority 1, followed by priorities 4, 2, 3 and 5. In terms of expenditure, the focus was on priority 2, followed by priorities 1, 4, 5 and 3.

The EBF aims to support a uniform capacity to manage migration flows and to apply common standards in border and visa management across the European Union. Thus, the External Borders Fund was set up to apply the principle of solidarity and fair sharing of responsibilities between Member States, by providing financial assistance to the management of migration and contributing to the development of a European common integrated-border management system. The Fund is implemented by 28 countries on the basis of a strategic multiannual programmes (hereafter MAP) covering the whole programming period and of annual programmes (hereafter AP) negotiated annually to implement the yearly financial allocations.

With regard to the main use of the EBF contribution through the annual programmes 2007-2010, this was massively directed to IT systems, covering more than 40% of the national expenditure in the field in at least nine Member States and more than 40% of the national expenditure on visa policy in at least five Member States. The contribution of EBF to the field of border management was proportionally lower. A reason for this choice of directing the EU expenditure could be the financing structure of the Funds. While the EU contribution is set at 50% of the total cost of an action and at 75% for actions under specific priorities and for countries benefitting from the Cohesion Fund, Member States could have made a deliberate choice to finance specific priorities – generally supporting new EU initiatives to be applied at MS level – supported at 75%. Another reason could be related to the available dedicated national budgets –already established in some fields, leaving room for new investments related also to the EU priorities.

Contribution to policy achievements

The assessment of the External Borders Fund (EBF), predecessor programme for the Internal Security Fund (ISF) is on-going. The evaluation exercise for both periods (2007-2010 and 2011-2013) is not finalised. For the period 2007-2012, the deadline of 31 December 2012 could not be met as the Commission's ex-post evaluation report builds on the national (ex-post) evaluation reports submitted by the Member States (due by 30 November 2015) and the evaluation of the Community Actions (not completed yet). The evaluation of the Community Actions will be carried out in the framework of the evaluation of the Fund for the period 2011-2013, planned in the first half of 2016. In line with the planning of the evaluation of the Fund for the period 2011-2013, the Report for 2007-2010 will be submitted to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, and the Committee of the Regions by the end of December 2016.

According to the draft outcomes of the 2007-2010 evaluation exercise, in relation to the general context, Member States considered the Fund to be of relevance to their national needs. Seven MS reported that their programme's objectives had a significant relevance to the needs at national level, while fourteen reported a reasonable relevance. Some Member States also reported that migration flows had a significant influence on the organisation of the Fund's implementation at national level, also because of the large inflows received in recent years at the Southern Mediterranean border.

The majority of Member States reported that actions were effective in meeting the objectives initially set in the MAPs and in APs and contributed to the overall improvement of border management. A few Member States reported that the objectives of some APs were not achieved or were achieved only to a certain extent due to difficulties or delays in the procurement of equipment, or other project delays or cancellations. Nonetheless, it can be assessed that the investments led to broader key achievements: improvements to the level and quality of border infrastructure and human resources, investments in innovative tools for more efficient execution of daily border surveillance tasks, increased efficiency and effectiveness in the control of the southern border of the European Union and improved decision-making processes.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The added value of the fund is related to the financial solidarity established through Member States facing drastically different situations at their external borders. In doing so, the fund has created a tangible solidarity between the countries most exposed to migratory pressure at the borders and the ones less exposed. Thanks to the allocation mechanism, the bulk of resources were directed to the most exposed countries (mostly south Mediterranean ones). In addition, European added value is also represented by the fact that major projects for the Schengen area were supported successfully by the fund (VIS, SIS II and Eurosur).

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Justice Programme**

Lead DG: JUST

Associated DGs: HOME

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Due to the late adoption of the Programme legal act in December 2013, the first AWP¹ was adopted only in May 2014. All calls for proposals from 2014 were closed. The AWP 2015², adopted in March 2015, is in implementation with all calls for proposals closed and evaluations of project proposals ongoing. This shall have no consequences on the future performance.

Key achievements

Specific objective 2: Judicial training and access to justice:

Judicial training: In 2014, almost 13 000 legal practitioners were planned to be trained through the Justice Programme. These data helped set the milestone and target value of the indicator. European Judicial Training Network successfully trained more than 4 000 judges and prosecutors; and each year by increasing the number of trainees, by betterment of its management also in cooperation with DG Justice and Consumers, it is decreasing the 'cost-to-serve' ratio, i.e. the price/person/training day offered in EUR: from 630,31 EUR in 2007 to 332,25 EUR in 2014.

Access to justice: Considerable efforts have already been undertaken by DG Justice and Consumers to help implement the Victim's Directive (Directive 2012/29/EU establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime), ahead of the transposition deadline of 16 November 2015. The Victim's Directive has been a priority of calls for proposals since 2011 (covering inter alia activities such as capacity-building for professionals, multi-disciplinary cooperation, exchange of good practices, dissemination and awareness-raising activities). In particular, in 2014, a dedicated call was launched under the Justice Programme for EUR 1 million. In 2015, this call was repeated and its budget with a budget of EUR 2 million. In addition to the action grants, regular support to organisations like Victim Support Europe, Fair Trials and Irish Council for Civil Liberties via operating grants also contributes to the implementation of the Victims' Directive.

Evaluations/studies conducted

NA

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

AWP 2016³ was adopted on 23 March 2016. We propose eight calls for proposals for action grants and one call for proposals for operating grants under Framework Partnership Agreements in the area of justice (2015-2017) and one operating grant to beneficiary identified in the legal base - European Judicial Training Network.

The 2017 AWP is planned to be adopted in December 2017.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1382/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a Justice Programme for the period 2014 to 2020	2014 - 2020	377,6

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	
Operational appropriations		47,2	50,2	52,6	55,0	57,5	60,0	
Total	47,0	48,4	51,4	53,8	56,2	58,7	61,2	376,8

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	48,524	99,76 %	23,030	97,60 %	51,547	0,83 %	37,425	17,25 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	48,524	99,76 %	23,028	96,24 %	51,547	1,12 %	37,425	16,74 %

1 C(2014) 2556 final

2 C(2015) 1997 final

3 C(2016) 1677 final

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Programme shall finance actions with European added value which contribute to the further development of a European area of justice. To that end, the Commission shall ensure that the actions selected for funding are intended to produce results with European added value.

The European added value of actions, including that of small-scale and national actions, shall be assessed in the light of criteria such as their contribution to the consistent and coherent implementation of Union law and to wide public awareness about the rights deriving from it, their potential to develop mutual trust among Member States and to improve cross-border cooperation, their transnational impact, their contribution to the elaboration and dissemination of best practices or their potential to create practical tools and solutions that address cross-border or Union-wide challenges.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	6,6	6,7

The contribution of 6,7 million EUR to the Smart Growth comes from e-Justice, and it refers to different expenditure related outputs, such as grants for the implementation of e-justice projects and costs for the e-justice portal (including update of content, hosting, maintenance, translations, etc.), upgrading ECRIS to improve exchange of criminal record information on third country nationals by software development, and updating and maintaining the JURE database.

Gender mainstreaming

In all calls for proposals under the Justice Programme the projects shall seek to promote equality between women and men. This is required by the Article 5 of the Regulation (EU) 1382/2013 establishing a Justice Programme 2014-2020. When planning the project, the applicants should demonstrate in their proposal how this will be respected at implementation stage. Beneficiaries are required to detail in their final activity report the steps and achievements they made towards meeting this requirement.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement: General Objective 1 (Indicator 2), Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Common indicators to the Programme (2, 3, 4). They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: to contribute to the further development of a European area of justice based on mutual recognition and mutual trust, in particular by promoting judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters

Indicator 1: cumulative number of legal professionals receiving training (not only through the Programme) on EU law or law of another Member State, including Civil Justice, Criminal Justice and Fundamental Rights

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
239 000			420 000	490 000			700 000
(Source: DG Justice Judicial Training Report)	Actual results						
	371 000						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters

Indicator 1: average time of the surrender procedure (time between the arrest and the decision on the surrender of the person sought) under the European Arrest Warrant in cases where the person consents to the surrender

Baseline 2005-2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
14-20 days (source: DG Justice from national reports to Council)					14 days		10 days
Actual results							
	19,4 days						

Indicator 2: number of exchanges of information in the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
300 000 (source: DG Justice)				2 400 000			3 500 000
Actual results							
	1 250 000	1 811 546					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	33 03 02	11	2,3
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 03 02	47	12,4
Support to key actors	33 03 02	8	1,1
Total		66	15,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	F	9	9	8	11	11	11	11
	P	3	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	40	42	44	47	48	50	52
	P	30	0					
Support to key actors	F	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
	P	9	5					

Specific Objective 2: to support and promote judicial training, including language training on legal terminology, with a view to fostering a common legal and judicial culture

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Training activities	33 03 01	28	6,7
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 03 01	5	0,4
Support to key actors	33 03 01	1	10,1
Total		34	17,2

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	F	1	1	0	0	2	2	2
	P	3	0					
Training activities	F	28	36	40	28	40	42	43
	P	0	19					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	2	2	5	5	4	4	4
	P	2	0					
Support to key actors	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 3: to facilitate effective access to justice for all, including to promote and support the rights of victims of crime, while respecting the rights of the defence

Indicator 1: Number of hits on the e-justice portal

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
630 000 (Source: DG Justice)			+50% per year				+20% per year
	Actual results						
	2 320 100	3 573 837					

Indicator 2: Number of Victim Support Organisations with national coverage (implementation of Directive 2012/29/EU)

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10 (Source: DG Justice)				28 VSO (at least one per MS). At least 20 of these VSO fulfilling the quality standards/indicators**			28 VSO – at least one VSO in each MS fulfilling the quality standards/indicators**
	Actual results						
	20 VSO*						

*Source: FRA report on Victims of crime in the EU: the extent and nature of support for victims

** The indicators should be developed by the VSO and/or MS and should include inter alia an appropriate geographical coverage of the country and a necessary training of the staff.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	33 03 01	5	1,2
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 03 01	47	13,3
Support to key actors	33 03 01	7	2,0
Total		59	16,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	F	9	9	5	5	10	10	10
	P	19	4					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	38	41	44	47	50	53	56
	P	34	0					
Support to key actors	F	7	3	7	7	4	4	4
	P	9	5					

Specific Objective 4: to support initiatives in the field of drugs policy as regards judicial cooperation and crime prevention aspects closely linked to the general objective of the Programme, insofar as they are not covered by the Internal Security Fund or by the Health for Growth Programme

Indicator 1: number of new psychoactive substances assessed (including through testing, if necessary) to enable the EU or the Member States to take appropriate action to protect consumers, depending on the type and level of risk that they may pose when consumed by humans

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
68 (Source: DG Justice)				85			95
	Actual results						
		100					

Indicator 2: % of problem opioid users that are in drug treatment

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
50 % (Source: EMCDDA)				55 %			60 %
	Actual results						
	50%*						

*The estimated percentage of problem opioid users in substitution treatment (OST) across the EU. With regard to the percentage of problem opioid users in any type of drug treatment (OST and other drug treatment), estimates from 9 countries are available and rates vary from 19% to 88%.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	18 06 01	1	0,2
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	18 06 01	12	2,9
Total		13	3,1

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc)	F	2	2	3	1	3	4	4
	P	5	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	8	8	8	12	9	9	9
	P	5	0					

5. Additional information

Common indicators to the Programme

Indicator 1: the number of persons reached by awareness-raising activities funded by the Programme

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Actual results						
	833 656*						

* Data were collected from the application forms. Actual data will be available from the final reports, i.e. in 2017.

Indicator 5: the geographical coverage of the activities funded by the Programme

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
				100% of the participating countries			
	Actual results						
0	100% of the participating countries						100% of the participating countries

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

For the period 2007-2013, EU-funding in the area of justice was provided through the three following programmes:

- Civil Justice (JCIV),
- Criminal Justice (JPEN),
- Drug Prevention and Information Programme (DPIP).

Two types of actions were funded: grants and procurement.

Grants: Specific trans-national projects of EU interest (action grants, typically co-funded up to 80% and running for a maximum of two years) and actions to support to the activities of non-governmental organisations or other entities pursuing an aim of general European interest (operating grants, typically co-funded up to 80% and covering the annual budget of an organisation). Approximately, 4-5 calls for proposals were launched per year and around 75 action grants and 12 operating grants were concluded. Grants account for the biggest part of the programmes' budget (between 70 and 80%, depending on the programme).

Overview of total grants awarded through the three programmes

Programme	AGs	OGs	Total
JCIV	130	16	146
JPEN	284	50	334
DPIP	36	15	51

The programmes were open both to public and private organisations in the Member States. The majority of the funding was committed to European and national networks, national and local authorities, universities and research institutes. When considering the level of absorption of the projects (i.e. payments made as a share of the total commitments), in general, the financial resources were used in an efficient way, with a few exceptions. AGs implemented under JCIV had a relatively low absorption rate (72%). OGs overall show slightly lower absorption rates, although JCIV is the only programme showing a rate slightly going below what is considered 'acceptable' (78% versus an 'acceptable' norm of 80%).

The use of different funding tools is relevant in all programmes. AGs were relevant because they encouraged different types of organisations, from different countries, to jointly implement (elements of) a EU policy or legislation, or to work on common problem which had EU relevance. In this sense, by encouraging partnerships, the funding tool is linked to wider objectives, related to improving contacts and exchanges between different actors and fostering cooperation. Actions funded through AGs were usually directly relevant to programme objectives, because, to be eligible for selection, the actions had to demonstrate their relevance to these. OGs, in turn, were relevant tools to build the capacity of organisations which had the potential to play an important role in the promotion and implementation of EU policies, most often because they were umbrella organisations representing multiple national organisations and/or because they played a key role in an area of high EU interest. Most have well-established expertise in the policy area concerned and have the ability to provide highly relevant policy inputs and recommendations. These are also the main organisations which regularly lobby with the EU. Some organisations, such as the European Judicial Training network, also contributed to harmonisation at the EU level (i.e. training to the judiciary in this case) to ensure a common understanding of key concepts and a common approach. The funding tool is linked to objectives which can be found in most programmes in relation to building the capacity and providing support to organisations, as well as strengthening the provision of (common EU-wide) training. Both AGs and OGs had a relatively long lifecycle, which included the setting of priorities in annual work programmes, the launching of calls for proposals, the selection of projects, their implementation and completion, followed by their final report and payment. Procurement was designed to carry out specific actions by the Commission, which although in a few cases explicitly linked to specific objectives (e.g. the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of the Drugs Action Plan in DPIP, the operation of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matter) overall could address all programme objectives. Being led by the Commission, procurement contracts were often highly relevant to developments in a certain policy area or priority that the Commission wanted to further explore, take action in or raise awareness on. However, between the two funding tools, procurement was often perceived by the Commission to be the most adequate tool to 'quickly' respond to a certain need identified, offering a very high degree of 'control'. By contrast, AGs were perhaps more appropriate for addressing (and therefore more relevant to) the needs of target groups. AGs were a useful tool for piloting approaches across the EU, often at a larger scale than procurement, covering different stakeholders from different countries, but at a slower pace and with little opportunity for the Commission to control implementation.

Procurement: the programmes also funded actions taken by the Commission, such as studies, surveys, conferences, specific IT projects etc (Commission initiatives). The part of the budget allocated to such activities was between 20 and 30%.

All actions were implemented via centralised direct management.

The evaluations showed that each programme achieved particularly effective results in some specific areas. For example, JPEN was especially successful in delivering training to the judiciary. During the evaluated period, a total of 25,863 judges, prosecutors and other professionals benefitted from training organised in the context of the programme. The main achievement of DPIP interventions related to the development of new prevention measures, innovative treatment approaches to address changes in the drugs area as well as tools to support the work of organisations dealing with drug users. The programme was also particularly effective in providing information and raising awareness on drugs and drug-related harm. JCIV particularly contributed to policy and legislative developments in the civil justice area. Through research, analysis and other support activities, the programme provided the legislator with clear and detailed information on the problems and the situation on the ground and assisted with the preparation of future initiatives in this area.

Contribution to policy achievements

JPEN promoted judicial cooperation through action grants and through the support of the European Judicial Network (EJN) and its Contact Points which facilitate judicial cooperation in criminal matters between the EU Member States, particularly in actions to combat forms of serious crime. To this end, they assist with establishing direct contacts between competent authorities and by providing legal and practical information necessary to prepare an effective request for judicial cooperation or to improve judicial cooperation in general. At least 947 partnerships were formed, of which 826 were between Member States. This has facilitated creating a mutual trust as seen in a survey run among the beneficiaries and also led the mutual recognition instruments work better.

Some of the outcomes of trans-national projects, as described in final reports included:

- Improved bilateral cooperation between Member State prosecutors on Joint Investigation Teams in cross-border cases.
- Increased expertise on the processing of EU nationals accused of crimes in another Member State.
- Joint dialogue on common problems, also through the creation of cross-EU working groups, such as the Legal Experts Advisory Panel (LEAP).

JPEN financed the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) established in April 2012 to achieve an efficient exchange of information on criminal convictions between EU countries. 47 action grants went to the development of ECRIS in addition to ten procurement contracts used to support Member States linking up to ECRIS, amounting to 4.2 million euro. Thanks to this funding, 25 Member States exchange information via ECRIS with an average of over 150 000 messages per month in 2015. It has proved to be an indispensable tool used on a daily basis which has provided a real added-value in practice to judicial authorities. The annual volume exchange has reached over 1.8 million messages (including notifications, requests and responses to requests) by the end of 2015. On average, over 25 000 requests are made each per month, with over 30 % leading to a 'positive hit' (i.e. a response containing one or more convictions).

European judicial training and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) bring some of the most concrete and visible achievements. The number of legal practitioners trained is deemed as very successful. The Commission has set targets to train half of all EU legal practitioners (an estimated 700,000) by 2020. To do this, at least 5% of all legal professionals in each Member State must be trained each year until 2020, whether the training is organised at local, national or European level by local, national or EU-level actors. A total of 93 grants worth more than 44 million euro (26 % of the total planned budget for the JPEN programme 2007-2013) went specifically to training of the judiciary and of legal practitioners. This training benefitted 25 863 judges, prosecutors and other professionals during the evaluated period, an average of 3 695 beneficiaries per year (i.e. 1 701 euro per trainee). The training material developed by some of the co-funded projects is disseminated on the training section of the European e-Justice Portal. In 2015, the Portal was visited more than 3,5 million times showing a steady increase of use.

The European e-Justice Portal itself was created and is being further developed using funding from the Justice Programme. In particular, the pilot project on the interconnection of national insolvency registers, the creation of tools to find lawyers and civil law notaries respectively or to find

training activities across the EU, and an automated tool for providing court data to the Commission court database for determining national competence for EU civil justice instruments contributed to development of the tool. In the area of e-Justice, action grants have continuously offered an incentive for national administrations and other stakeholders to kick-start innovative initiatives which were later built upon and evolved into actual solutions offering efficient electronic services.

Some innovative concepts at that time were tested and supported such as restorative justice, alternative dispute resolution (the concept is now applied widely in almost half of the Member States) or victim support services as well as more scattered initiatives like videoconferencing, rehabilitation programmes or collective redress.

Key European networks were funded to build their capacity to take on a leading role in the monitoring of specific aspects of criminal justice in the EU, such as probation, victims and procedural rights. These include the Confederation of European Probation (CEP), the European Organisation of Prison and Correctional Services (EuroPris), Fair Trials International (FTI), the International Juvenile Justice Observatory, Victim Support Europe and the Irish Council for Civil Liberties.

Under JCIV some databases were created and maintained such as European Judicial Atlas in civil matters, which is an online database available in all EU languages. With the Atlas citizens can easily identify the competent courts or authorities to which they may apply for certain purposes. Furthermore, forms are available online that exist for some of these purposes, the language of the form can be changed. The form can be transmitted electronically. Further the JURE database, which contained information on the case law of the European Court of Justice and Member States' courts or the Database on the participation of women in decision-making positions. Also, some prominent projects were funded. The 2008 project entitled 'Enhancing the judicial cooperation in the field of parental responsibility (New Brussels II bis Regulation)' enhanced specialists' knowledge and experience, brought more effective and efficient management of transnational cases relating to parental responsibility. IRTE ('Interconnecting European Registers of Wills') developed a large network of interconnected registers of wills, in line with the Succession Regulation which at that time was under negotiation and was finally adopted in 2012. All European citizens can discover the wills left by any deceased person regardless of the country in which such will was registered. Projects developed by the Council of the Notariats of the European Union (CNUE), mainly addressed to practitioners and to the public, led to the creation of websites which are regularly updated and contain useful information about legislation of EU Member States on the matters of matrimonial property regimes, succession and wills and vulnerable adults.

Financial support was also granted to organisations that play an important role in the civil justice area and bring legal certainty, such as CNUE whose mission is to confer authenticity on the legal documents supporting the EU institution in areas of citizenship, running a business, access to justice and consumer protection, or the European Land Registry Association (ELRA) working on the development and understanding of the role of land registration in real property and capital markets, as well as to networks of the judiciary which contribute to the efficiency of justice systems and to the rule of law, in particular the European Network of Councils for the Judiciary (ENCJ, predefined in the legal act) and the Network of the Presidents of the Supreme Judicial Courts of the EU (NPSJS).

The main progress achieved by DPIP related to the development of new and often innovative tools for prevention and harm reduction measures and treatment approaches to address new developments/rapid changes in the drugs area. For instance, a health care provider in Barcelona developed an innovative psychosocial intervention for HCV transmission knowledge for women injecting drugs. The project was successfully implemented and to some extent helped reduce HCV risk behaviours. Also, tools to support the work of organisations dealing with target groups were developed. The FESAT association is the biggest European association of drug helplines and a very active member of the Civil Society forum on Drugs, provided drug helplines with standards for online counselling, which could guarantee a certain level of quality of the service provided. The project brought a clear added value at the EU level, in particular in those Member States where following the financial crisis the scope of public service has been very limited, if any. Also the University "Tor Vergata" developed supply indicators to measure the size and latest trends in the drug markets, useful information for organisations working in the field. This project triggered a Europe-wide discussion, including among practitioners and scientists, on the trends in drugs markets as it offered an innovative approach to the issue of drug supply reduction. While not being of direct relevance to the grass-root level, the project contributed to the policy discourse and policy formulation in the EU.

DPIP contributed to development of research methods or of new research topics to fill knowledge gaps, such as new synthetic drugs, and related health risks. It contributed to fostering inter-European awareness-raising and information on drugs and associated harm among young people and drug users and improved dialogue on drugs and exchange of best practice amongst stakeholders such as NGOs, social workers, policymakers and drug experts. The European Drug Emergencies Network (Euro-DEN) developed a representative minimum dataset to identify, monitor and respond to new trends and patterns of adverse consequences related to the use of drugs, particularly NPS. It can be considered as one of the flagship projects. To address deficiencies in the data available, the Euro-DEN stepped in. The EMCDDA – European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and published in its best practice portal the Euro-DEN guidelines. After the closure of the project the project partners have continued the work. For the first time in the field of drug prevention and harm reduction strategies, IREFREA, one of the key members of the Civil Society Forum on Drugs and a widely recognised expert in the area of prevention, involved family and parents' organizations in the research analysis, implementation and evaluation of new intervention schemes. It aimed at an analysis of how information and prevention works in families using a sample of over 7000 adolescents, families and parents' organisations. That analysis served as a basis for recommendations and guidelines for the civil society on how to foster parent's abilities and capacities to provide effective prevention.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The added value mainly depended on the objectives and the transnational character of the programmes. For instance, the main objective of the JPEN programme was to create a genuine European area of justice in criminal matters based on mutual recognition and mutual confidence. This far-reaching objective is still relevant and being worked on in the current programming period. All programmes required cooperation between Member States. In order to generate EU added value the MS were incentivised by the available funding to work on policies and annual priorities defined by the Commission.

The transnational partnership with other organisations enabled beneficiaries to learn from other Member States: beneficiaries were able to extend their knowledge and understanding and appreciated having access to (good) practices developed in other Member States.

The EU brand of their projects helped gain momentum for projects and enabled greater leverage with national and EU policymakers and other key stakeholders, for example, policy-makers cited Fair Trials International funded through ten AGs in national and EU parliamentary debates or in policy documents, or a JCIV project, led by the Italian European Consumer Centre (ECC) and ECCs from 27 EU Member States, demonstrated a lack of awareness, and enforcement of judgments regarding the European small claims procedure which the Commission proposed to amend and adopt a proposal on 19 November 2013. In JPEN, at least 68 grants awarded (20%) went to networks or NGOs active at EU level in lobbying EU policymakers and/or consulted/used by policymakers to source evidence to support policymaking. The EU brand heralded various benefits for beneficiaries as it increased the credibility of their organisation, boosted their reputation, and also helped them to achieve greater support for their objectives amongst policy-makers, so the EU policies and priorities defined by the Commission would reach the target groups in each MS.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme**

Lead DG: JUST

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Due to the late adoption of the Programme legal act in December 2013, the first AWP1 was adopted only in May 2014. All calls for proposals from 2014 were closed. Currently, AWP 20152, adopted in April 2015, is in implementation with all calls published. All funding will be committed before the end 2016 without any implications for the future performance.

Key achievements

Specific Objective 1 on non-discrimination, Indicator on the number of Member States that set up structural co-ordination mechanisms with all stakeholders, including Roma, on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies

DG Justice and Consumers is supporting the Member States in their efforts to establish national Roma platforms also through the REC Programme. In 2015, already 17 Member States have set up such platform. The 2015 annual meeting provided the possibility for operational level discussions among all types of stakeholders of Roma integration on topics that are considered as particularly relevant for the way forward for Roma integration policies and practices. Also, it reflected the policy commitment and the high position of Roma integration on the EU Member States' national political agendas. Based on the operational-level and policy reflections, this meeting should contribute in setting the agenda for the future steps of the European Platform for Roma inclusion.

Specific objective 4: To promote equality between women and men and to advance gender mainstreaming, Indicator 2: the percentage of women among non-executive directors on boards of listed companies

To complement the objectives of the Commission's legislative proposal (COM/2012/0614 final), DG JUST is currently co-financing 23 projects. 14 are national projects managed by ministries and 9 are transnational projects led by NGOs, social partners, and universities. The projects aim to support Member States and relevant stakeholders to increase gender balance in economic decision-making positions at all levels and, in particular, in leadership. The indicator value has increased from 17% in 2012 to 22,7% in 2015, and the REC Programme is actively contributing to this increase by engaging the right project coordinators.

Evaluations/studies conducted

NA

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

AWP 20163 was adopted on 4 April 2016. 13 calls for proposal of action grants and one call for operating grants to support the framework partners will be launched.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1381/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 establishing a Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme for the period 2014-2020	2014 - 2020	439,5

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
Operational appropriations		56,3	58,9	61,5	64,3	67,1	70,1	
Total	55,3	57,4	60,0	62,6	65,4	68,2	71,2	440,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	57,447	98,93 %	25,340	98,38 %	60,016	0,57 %	42,204	35,49 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	57,391	98,93 %	25,311	97,13 %	59,952	0,63 %	42,159	35,30 %

1 C(2014) 2557 final

2 C(2015) 1996 final

3 C(2016) 1883 final

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Programme shall finance actions with European added value. To that end, the Commission shall ensure that the actions selected for funding are intended to produce results with European added value.

The European added value of actions, including that of small-scale and national actions, shall be assessed in the light of criteria such as their contribution to the consistent and coherent implementation of Union law, and to wide public awareness about the rights deriving from it, their potential to develop mutual trust among Member States and to improve cross-border cooperation, their transnational impact, their contribution to the elaboration and dissemination of best practices or their potential to contribute to the creation of minimum standards, practical tools and solutions that address cross-border or Union-wide challenges.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	0,2	4,6
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	1,1	13,0
Total	1,3	17,6

The contribution of 4,6 million EUR to the Smart Growth comes from the data protection and partly from the consumer protection, and it refers to different expenditure related outputs, such as grants for the implementation of data protection projects and procurement of various studies, organisation of conferences, and works on the Consumer Law Database.

The contribution of 13,0 million EUR to the Inclusive Growth comes from the non-discrimination and Roma integration. The principal activities are grants for the implementation of projects, and support to the EU Roma platform and the National Roma Contact Points.

Gender mainstreaming

REC Programme supports in many ways the gender mainstreaming. Under its specific objective 'To promote equality between women and men and to advance gender mainstreaming' every year calls for action grants are launched to support Member States' activities to improve gender equality in national policies and programmes (2014), to support projects to promote good practices on gender roles and to overcome gender stereotypes in education, training and in the workplace (2015), and to address gender gaps over the life-cycle (2016). Operating grants are provided to EQUINET, a network of national equality bodies and to the European Women's Lobby. The Programme's total contribution to gender mainstreaming is more than 11 million EUR including procurement of training seminars, studies and evaluations.

In all calls for proposals under the REC Programme the projects shall seek to promote equality between women and men. When planning the project, the applicants should demonstrate in their proposal how this will be respected at implementation stage. Beneficiaries are required to detail in their final activity report the steps and achievements they made towards meeting this requirement.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements). Specific Objective 2 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 3 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 4 (Indicator 3); Specific Objective 5 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 6 (Indicator 1); Specific Objective 7 (Indicator 1); Common indicators to the Programme (3, 4, 5)

General objectives

General Objective 1: to contribute, to the further development of an area where equality and the rights of persons as enshrined in the Treaty on European Union, in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and in the international human rights conventions to which the Union has acceded, are promoted, protected and effectively implemented.

Indicator 1: progress towards equal participation in the labour market: (a) female employment rate 20-64 age group (b) employment rate of people with disabilities (c) the gender pay gap (d) the percentage of women among non-executive directors on boards of listed companies

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	

(a) 62,4 % (2012) (b) 48,5% (2013) EU-SILC (c) 16,4% (2013) (d) 16,2 % (2011) Source: European Commission				(a) 68 %			(a) 75 % (for both women and men): Europe 2020 headline target; 71 % for women (b) 55 % (c) 14 % (d) 40 %	
	Actual results							
	(a) 63,5%	(a) 64,3%						
	(b) Not available	(b)Not available						
	(c) Not available	(c) Not available						
	(d) 20,2%	(d) 22,7%						

Indicator 2: percentage of Europeans who consider themselves as well or very well informed of the rights they enjoy as citizens of the Union

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
32 % (Source: Eurobarometers)				45 %			51 %
Actual results							
		42%					

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to promote the effective implementation of the principle of non -discrimination on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and to respect the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds provided for in Article 21 of the Charter

Indicator 1: share of persons aware of their rights if they fall victims of discrimination

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
37 % (Source: Eurobarometers)				55 %			70 %
Actual results							
		45%					

Indicator 2: the number of Member States that set up structural co-ordination mechanisms with all stakeholders, including Roma, on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
no Member States (source: national reporting to DG Justice)				22			27
Actual results							
	13 MS	17 MS					

Indicator 3: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	286 appl. 18 grants						

Indicator 4: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	85 215 025 EUR requested 7 163 532 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 02	1	1,3
2. Training activities	33 02 02	6	1,1
3. Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 02	35	7,8
4. Support to key actors	33 02 02	7	3,5
Total		49	13,7

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	3	3	2	1	4	4	4
	P	7	0					
2. Training activities	F	1	1	1	6	2	2	2
	P	0	0					
3. Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	28	33	30	35	36	39	42
	P	12	0					
4. Support to key actors	F	10	8	8	7	10	10	10
	P	7	6					

Specific Objective 2: to prevent and combat racism, xenophobia, homophobia and other forms of intolerance

Indicator 2: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	85 appl. 9 grants						

Indicator 3: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
	Actual results						
	51 222 230 EUR requested 5 203 107 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 02	0	0
Training activities	33 02 02	0	0
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 02	25	6,5
Support to key actors	33 02 02	1	1,1
Total		26	7,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	P	5	0					
Training activities	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	P	0	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	6	8	17	25	14	16	18
	P	4	0					
Support to key actors	F	3	3	0	1	4	4	4
	P	1	0					

Specific Objective 3: to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities

Indicator 2: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	16 appl. 16 grants						

Indicator 3: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	4 410 090 EUR requested 3 785 080 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 02	0	0
Training activities	33 02 02	1	2,6
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 02	14	0,7
Support to key actors	33 02 02	8	3,0
Total			6,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	1	1	2	0	2	2	2
	P	2	0					
Training activities	F	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
	P	0	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination statistics	F	18	5	6	14	11	12	14
	P	13	0					
Support to key actors	F	6	8	8	8	7	7	7
	P	8	0					

Specific Objective 4: to promote equality between women and men and to advance gender mainstreaming

Indicator 1: female employment rate 20-64 age group

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
62,4 % (Source: Eurostat)	Actual results						75 % (for both women and men): Europe 2020 headline target 71 % for women
	63,5 %	64,3%		68 %			

Indicator 2: the percentage of women among non-executive directors on boards of listed companies

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
17 % (Source: DG Justice)	Actual results						40 %
	20,2 %	22,7%		30 %			

Indicator 4: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	19 appl. 11 grants						

Indicator 5: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	6 970 769 EUR requested 3 885 203 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 02	2	0,6
Training activities	33 02 02	0	0
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 02	25	5,7
Support to key actors	33 02 02	2	1,2
Total		29	7,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	P	9	0					
Training activities	F	1	1	0	0	2	2	2
	P	0	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination statistics, etc.)	F	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
	P	11	0					
Support to key actors	F	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 5: to prevent and combat all forms of violence against children, young people and women, as well as violence against other groups at risk, in particular groups at risk of violence in close relationships, and to protect victims of such violence

Indicator 2: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	391 appl. 31 grants						

Indicator 3: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	115 828 887 EUR requested 11 407 709 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 01	2	1,5
Training activities	33 02 01	0	0
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 01	29	8,3
Support to key actors	33 02 01	9	5,0
Total		40	14,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
	P	0	0					
Training activities	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	P	13	4					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination statistics, etc.)	F	40	44	45	29	56	60	64
	P	11	3					
Support to key actors	F	8	4	4	9	5	5	5
	P	7	3					

Specific Objective 6: to promote and protect the rights of the child

Indicator 2: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	Actual results						
(01.01.2014)	73 appl. 15 grants						

Indicator 3: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	Actual results						
(01.01.2014)	27 725 533EUR requested 4 213 515 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 01	0	0
Training activities	33 02 01	0	0
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 01	17	4,3
Support to key actors	33 02 01	3	0,6
Total		20	4,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	P	0	0					
Training activities	F	4	2	0	0	6	6	6
	P	10	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination statistics, etc.)	F	10	12	15	17	14	16	16
	P	1	0					
Support to key actors	F	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	P	5	3					

Specific Objective 7: to contribute to ensuring the highest level of protection of privacy and personal data

Indicator 2: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	0	0					

* First call for proposals to support training activities on the data protection reform will be launched in 2016.

Indicator 3: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	0	0					

* First call for proposals to support training activities on the data protection reform will be launched in 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 01	3	0,3
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 01	13	3,0
Total		16	3,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	3	3	3	3	5	5	6
	P	3	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	3	3	3	13	5	5	6
	P	3	0					

Specific Objective 8: to promote and enhance the exercise of rights deriving from citizenship of the Union

Indicator 1: awareness of the Citizenship of the Union and of the rights attached to it: (a) share of the population that knows the meaning of Citizenship of the Union (b) share of the population considering themselves as well or very well informed of the rights they enjoy as citizens of the Union

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
(a) 46 % (b) 36 % (source: Eurobarometers)				50 % 45 %			53 % 51 %
	Actual results						
		(a) 52 % (b) 42 %					

Indicator 2: awareness of the right to vote and to stand as candidate in European election in the Member State of residence, without having the nationality of that Member State

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
72 % (source: Eurobarometers)				76 %			80 %
	Actual results						
		67%					

Indicator 3: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	84 appl. 6 grants						

Indicator 4: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)	Actual results						
	20 724 779 EUR requested 1 464 069 EUR granted						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 01	2	1,4
Training activities	33 02 01	0	0
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 01	5	0,6
Total		7	2,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	2	2	0	2	3	4	4
	P	3	0					
Training activities	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	P	1	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	7	7	10	5	8	9	9
	P	6	0					

Specific Objective 9: to enable individuals in their capacity as consumers or entrepreneurs in the internal market to enforce their rights deriving from Union law, having regard to the projects funded under the Consumer Programme

Indicator 1: the perception of consumers of being protected							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
65 % (source: Consumer Conditions Scoreboard)				73 %			75 %
	71 %						

Indicator 2: consumer and retailer awareness of rights and obligations: (a): percentage of consumers who are aware of their right to keep the unordered product sent to them together with an invoice (b): percentage of retailers in the EU who know that including invoices with marketing material (for unordered products) is prohibited

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
(a) 35 % (b) <51 % (source: Consumer Conditions Scoreboard)	(a) 32 % (b) 55 %			37 % 56 %			39 % 60 %
	(a) 33 % (b) 55 %						

Indicator 3: level of consumer confidence in cross-border online shopping, as measured by the percentage of consumers who feel confident purchasing via internet from retailers/service providers from another country

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
36 % (source: Eurobarometers)				45 %			50 %
Actual results							
	38%						

Indicator 4: the number of applications and grants related to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	0	0					

* no calls for proposals planned, only procurement.

Indicator 5: the level of funding requested by applicants and granted in relation to this specific objective

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	0	0					

* no calls for proposals planned, only procurement.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	33 02 01	8	1,2
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	33 02 01	4	0,4
Total		12	1,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Analytical activities (e.g. studies, evaluations, collection of data and statistics, etc.)	F	9	9	6	8	6	5	6
	P	0	0					
Mutual learning, cooperation, awareness-raising and dissemination	F	9	9	0	4	5	6	5
	P	0	0					

5. Additional information

Common indicators to the Programme

Indicator 1: the number and percentage of persons in a target group reached by the awareness-raising activities funded by the Programme

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	10 032 725*						

*Data were collected from the application forms. Actual data will be collected from the final reports, i.e. in 2017

Indicator 2: the number of stakeholders participating in, inter alia, training activities, exchanges, study visits, workshops and seminars funded by the Programme

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 (01.01.2014)							
Actual results							
	78 595*						

*Data were collected from the application forms. Actual data will be collected from the final reports, i.e. in 2017

Indicator 6: the geographical coverage of the activities funded by the Programme							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 % (01.01.2014)				100 % of the participating countries			100 % of the participating countries
	Actual results						
	90 % of the participating countries						

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

For the period 2007-2013, EU-funding in the area of fundamental rights, equality and consumers was provided through the following programmes:

- Fundamental Rights and Citizenship (FRC);
- Daphne III (DAP);
- the Sections "Antidiscrimination and Diversity" and "Gender Equality" of the Programme for Employment and Social Solidarity (PROGRESS) (since 2011 managed by DG EMPL).

Two types of actions were funded: grants and procurement:

Grants: Specific trans-national projects of EU interest (action grants, AGs, typically co-funded up to 80% and running for a maximum of two years) and actions to support to the activities of non-governmental organisations or other entities pursuing an aim of general European interest (operating grants, OGs, typically co-funded up to 80% and covering the annual budget of an organisation). Approximately, 4-5 calls for proposals were launched per year and around 110 action grants and 13 operating grants were concluded for FRC, DAP and PROGRESS. Grants account for the biggest part of the programme budgets (between 70 and 80%, depending on the programme).

Procurement: the programmes also funded actions taken by the Commission, such as studies, surveys, conferences, and awareness raising activities. The part of the budget allocated to such activities was between 20 and 30%.

All actions were implemented via centralised direct management. The programmes were open both to public and private organisations in the Member States. Daphne projects were in their majority led by national NGOs (including national platforms and networks) (47%) followed by universities (18%) and European networks, platforms and forums (13%). This is consistent with the specific objectives of the programme in which it is stated that these objectives shall be achieved by assisting NGOs and other organisations active in this field. Involvement of partner organisations follows a similar structure to observed lead organisations. FRC-funded actions (AGs and OGs) were mainly led by national NGOs, including NGO platforms and networks (46% of all lead organisations), European networks, platforms or forums (19%), or national authorities (6%), research institutes (6%) and universities (6%). Regarding partner organisations, the majority were comprised of national NGOs, including national platforms and networks (55%) and universities (10%).

The main activities implemented within the framework of AGs focused on awareness-raising, information and dissemination (24%), mutual learning, exchange of good practices and cooperation (22%) and analytical activities (20%), support to key actors (15%) and training activities (13%). In the case of OGs, the main implemented activities were awareness-raising, information and dissemination (25%), followed closely by support to key actors (24%), mutual learning, exchange of good practices and cooperation (23%), analytical activities (16%) and training activities (10%). Public procurement contracts focused on studies, conferences, events, maintenance of websites and other IT related tasks.

Under Daphne, budget absorption of AGs (payments as a share of commitments) was overall high, i.e. 90%. Funding to AGs was allocated in an efficient manner. OGs received around 7 million less than initially allocated (8.9 million euro instead of 15.9 million euro). Budget absorption of OGs was equally high, around 87%. Also OGs funding allocations were efficient. Under FRC, the budgets allocated, committed and paid to date are rather closely aligned for the AGs. The funds actually paid out, compared to those committed, show a very high absorption rate of some 87.5%. Only 39% of the funding allocated for OGs during the programme period was actually committed. However, the funds actually paid out compared to the commitments show a similarly high absorption rate of 88%.

The use of different funding tools is relevant in all programmes. AGs were relevant because they encouraged different types of organisations, from different countries, to jointly implement (elements of) a EU policy or legislation, or to work on common problem which had EU relevance. In this sense, by encouraging partnerships, the funding tool is linked to wider objectives, related to improving contacts and exchanges between different actors and fostering cooperation. Actions funded through AGs were usually directly relevant to programme objectives, because, to be eligible for selection, the actions had to demonstrate their relevance to these. OGs, in turn, were relevant tools to build the capacity of organisations which had the potential to play an important role in the promotion and implementation of EU policies, most often because they were umbrella organisations representing multiple national organisations and/or because they played a key role in an area of high EU interest. Most have well-established expertise in the policy area concerned and have the ability to provide highly relevant policy inputs and recommendations. These are also the main organisations which regularly lobby with the EU.

Contribution to policy achievements

Especially, Daphne programme was very popular with the civil society and attracted high numbers of applications. It received 1921 applications in total, i.e. applications were received at a rate of 6.36 to the number of accepted for grants. During the period 2007-2013 approximately 600 grants were awarded under FRC and Daphne. Their focus was on funding transnational projects mainly of NGOs and other organisations from different Member States. Besides achieving their planned results, these projects have also created transnational partnerships between the partner organisations. Such partnerships often outlived the projects and contribute to the development of a culture of cooperation and exchange of

practices among organisations active in the field in different Member States, a phenomenon contributing to the sustainability of project outputs and results.

The greatest contributions to protection from violence have resulted from Daphne III's support to EU networks, research and innovation and direct support to victims / at-risk groups. A major achievement was the assistance provided to over 90 000 women and over 63 000 children living in shelters ran by the Daphne OG beneficiary the WAVE network (OG recipient 2007-2013). The assistance is in the form of women's shelter, counselling centres, intervention centres, women's helplines, and aid organisations for migrant and refugee women. The WAVE network through its 100 focal points facilitates an exchange of ideas and dissemination of information about domestic and sexual violence throughout Europe. Another of the most notable achievements of Daphne for women was the continued development of a EU agenda on harmful traditional practices, particularly female genital mutilation (FGM). Research, studies and other analytical activities funded by Daphne have contributed to policymaking and to improvements to practice by providing evidence and collecting data. They have also generated a better understanding of the phenomenon of violence by the general public. In 2010, percentage of people that considered that domestic violence against women is unacceptable was 84%. Networks integrate the perspectives of different relevant actors and have - by nature - a wide geographic impact, which can give them great visibility and leverage with policymakers. Direct support services, i.e. helplines and counselling services, but also the training / educating of victims / at-risk groups in order to help them better protect themselves, have directly increased protection of these groups. At least 109 projects funded through Daphne III grants contributed through analytical studies, research, mutual learning, and exchanges, training of professionals and counselling to preventing violence against women. Another of the most notable achievements of Daphne for women has been the continued development of a EU agenda on harmful traditional practices, particularly female genital mutilation (FGM) in the EU. As a result of the attention given to FGM by Daphne III and previous Daphne programmes, well known and recognised by the partners in the field and by the policymakers, the elimination of FGM is now on the EU and other national political agenda, as demonstrated by the 2013 EU Communication on the issue and the current international campaign to end FGM in Europe.

A particular area of funding was the support for the 116000 hotlines for missing children across Europe. It supported the setting up of the hotlines in different European countries; it supported their sustainability and operation and funded activities such as training, exchange of good practices and cooperation between the hotline operators. In 2013, the Missing Children Europe received 250 012 calls, and handled 5 065 cases. It is a requirement for MS to make every effort to make the 116000 (same number, same service) missing children hotline operational (Article 27(a), Directive 2009/136 – Universal service directive). To ease transition from the EU funding, under budget 2015, a call has been launched. It aims to support the integration of hotlines into child protection systems, rather than as stand-alone services, and to put in place structures and measures to ensure their sustainability after the end of this funding. Other significant achievements in this area comprise the establishment/maintenance of EU networks focussing on issues common to all EU Member States (i.e. bullying and Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs)), and support to the development of EU and international policy around children's rights. Here, in recent years, the Commission has sought to promote and support integrated child protection systems within the EU, as discussed at the three last European fora on the rights of the child. At the last Forum held in June 2015 the Commission proposed 10 Principles for integrated child protection systems, firmly grounded in Article 19 of the UN Convention on the rights of the child and General Comment No 13 of the UN Committee for the rights of the child on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence. These principles are now an integrated part of the call for proposals under REC. Further, the production of transferable and shared tools to prevent violence against children and the strengthening of understanding around specific forms of violence against children (cyberbullying, corporal punishment and violence in residential homes), which indeed were shared and transferred. Long-term support was also provided to the Child Helpline International which offered help and support to children in the EU and worldwide, and to the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children, which promoted and safeguarded children's rights and contributed to the development and implementation of European policies promoting children rights.

Under FRC, the priorities focusing on racism, homophobia and anti-Semitism were set with the aim to promote projects fighting stereotypes, discrimination and violence as well as through initiatives fostering mutual understanding and developing cross-community approaches. A number of AGs developed reports, training, and educational materials related to the fight against racism, homophobia and anti-Semitism. An example of this type of project was the 2009-2010 AG project of the German Autonomia Foundation entitled "One Europe! Transnational Network of Citizens Actions promoting Intercultural Understanding and Mutual Respect", which carried out activities in over 20 localities in the participating countries (Denmark, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Germany) aimed at bringing a message of tolerance to local youth and their sports teams. Also, the projects entitled 'Football for Equality- Challenging racist and homophobic stereotypes in and through football' and 'Football for Equality- Tackling Homophobia and Racism with a Focus on Central and Eastern Europe' produced outputs raising awareness on the issue of homophobia in football.

The aim of the Commission in setting the priority area of the rights of child was to better promote and respect children's rights as they are listed in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child through activities such as awareness raising campaigns and analysis of specific needs of the children. The trend is that the children's rights are receiving much more attention and it is usual that organisations dealing with children have by now adopted a child protection policy. The majority of the outputs produced under this priority area (102 out of 143) related to awareness raising and analytical activities. For example, the 2009/2010 AG project entitled 'Protecting the right of child-victims of crimes to psychological assistance and child-friendly interviewing procedures' aimed at enhancing professional knowledge of specialists working in the area of diagnosis and intervention. According to the Final Report, the specific knowledge and practical professional skills of participants to the training in four Member States (Poland, Bulgaria, Latvia, and Lithuania) was strengthened. As a result the quality of the assistance to their clients (children and families) increased. The project created 58 networks of organisations in the participating Member States. The specific training courses organised were followed by 107 professionals, and the national conferences focussing on more generic aspects of the issue were attended by 2 037 participants. The social campaign "Bad touch" had significant media coverage and reached general public via different channels (including 5 000 campaign leaflet, 6 000 booklets and 5 000 brochures). The Final Report concludes that the campaign message was well absorbed and 'it can be assumed that at least a part of society changed its opinion about the phenomenon of child sexual abuse, which is often a hidden problem'.

In the area of non-discrimination and gender equality, the PROGRESS Programme brought results by mobilising funds for providing training to professionals on the non-discrimination/gender equality legislation, as well as for organising and supporting exchanges of good practices and meeting with member states. Europe-wide networks of experts were created to monitor and report on the state of play of the non-discrimination/gender equality policies in the member states, and campaigns and awareness-raising activities were funded.

In the area of Equality, the key European networks include the network of the European Equality bodies (EQUINET, pre-defined in the legal act) empowered to counteract discrimination as national equality bodies across the range of grounds including age, disability, gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, and sexual orientation, the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) that combines advocacy for racial equality and facilitating cooperation among civil society anti-racist actors in Europe, the European Women's Lobby that provides information to decision-makers to ensure that women's rights and needs as well as a gender perspective, are taken into account in the preparation of policies and legislation, the European Roma Information Office (ERIO) that promotes political and public discussion on Roma issues by providing factual and in-depth information on a range of policy issues to European Union institutions, Roma civil organisations, governmental authorities and intergovernmental bodies, the AGE Platform Europe whose work focuses on a wide range of policy areas that impact on older and retired people, as well as the LGBTI networks (ILGA, IGLYO, Transgender Europe) and specialised networks in the area of disabilities.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The transnational partnership with other organisations enabled beneficiaries to learn from other Member States: beneficiaries were able to extend their knowledge and understanding and appreciated having access to (good) practices developed in other Member States, so the EU policies and priorities defined by the Commission would reach the target groups in each MS. The chance to disseminate the results of their projects at EU level was a real advantage. Indeed, for instance under Daphne, their results were disseminated in more than one country (97%) and in more than one language (97%). The fact that the projects were transnational already improved possibilities for dissemination. 58% of grant beneficiaries reported to have been successful in reaching policymakers, practitioners and/or in transferring their outputs and methods to other Member States.

The EU brand helped projects increase their credibility, boost their reputation, and also helped them to achieve greater support for their objectives amongst policy-makers. The projects helped the Commission pursue and implement the EU policies and priorities defined by the Commission by reaching the target groups in each MS.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Europe for Citizens****Lead DG: HOME**

Associated DGs: SG

I. Programme update***Implementation status (2014-2015)***

The Europe for Citizens Programme is implemented through the two strands "European remembrance" and "Democratic engagement and civic participation", which offer co-funding for European remembrance projects, town-twinning activities, networks of towns and civil society projects. The two strands are complemented by horizontal actions for dissemination and use of project results.

The programme is implemented through action grants and operating grants granted to European civil society organisations and think tanks active in the thematic areas targeted by the programme.

In 2014, out of 2 087 applications received, 412 projects were selected, and around 1 100 000 participants were involved in the activities of the programme. The Programme was implemented all together in 31 eligible participating countries: 28 Member States and 3 other participating countries, i.e. Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

As a consequence of the reduction of the financial envelope for the Europe for Citizens Programme by 13,7%, fewer projects could be supported than in the previous Europe for Citizens programme 2007-2013 (24,3% less projects than in 2013).

In 2015, out of 2 791 applications received, 408 projects were selected. The Programme was implemented all together in 33 eligible participating countries. Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina are participating since 2015.

Key achievements

The LED project (<http://festivalsabirlampedusa.it/en/>) is a civil society project developed by Associazione ARCI. Through the project, communities of citizens are invited to debate about Europe's values and politics. One major event was organised in October 2014 in Lampedusa, focusing on the crucial issue of immigration in Europe in order to propose concrete alternatives to the current European migration policies. Migrants, refugees, EU and non EU citizens, public authorities and civil society organisations were gathered together – in one of the most symbolic places of Europe today – to reflect, debate, discuss about migration as a main challenge of the future of Europe.

Generated EU value added: This project had a large awareness-raising impact on local communities and NGOs by gathering in Lampedusa (Italy) communities of citizens to debate about European values and policies with a focus on immigration as a challenge for the future of Europe. The Europe for Citizens programme provided the opportunity for the island very concerned by the topic of immigration to debate with partners from other European countries which added European value to the debate. Through the bottom-up approach of the project synergy effects could be developed between the local debate and the ongoing European debate on migration and citizenship including the reference to common European values.

The European remembrance project "BURNT" (<http://burned-europe.eu/>) promoted by 'Miteinander in Europa', was implemented in 2014 to remember and reflect upon the book burnings by the Nazi and upon the banning of certain literature during the Stalinist era in 5 European cities in four different countries (BG, DE, RO and SL). Citizens were invited to take part in creative and interactive ways in the project activities tailor-made to different target groups: listen and read themselves literature forbidden during the Nazism and/or Stalinism, intergenerational dialogue with contemporary witness, theatre shows, production of documentaries and interviews filmed on the streets and lastly final forums in order to debate about the deliverables reached.

Generated EU value added: Local communities and citizens of all ages were involved in the project activities, as well as stakeholders, members of the public administration, decision-makers in order to create a wide public awareness and debate about the EU values, notably the freedom of expression in Europe. A strong impact going beyond the participants was reached through wider media coverage.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation of the Europe for Citizens programme 2014-2020 will be launched in 2016 and finalised in 2017.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In accordance with the work programme 2016 adopted in December 2015, the indicative budget 2016 for each action will be as follows:

Strand 1 – European remembrance: EUR 4 596 467 including 44 project grants and the renewals of six framework partnership agreements;

Strand 2 – Democratic engagement and civic participation: EUR 17 178 014 for 395 project grants and the renewals of 31 framework partnership agreements;

Strand 3 – Horizontal Action Valorisation: EUR 1 300 000 for two peer reviews and 33 operating grants to National contact points

The work programme 2017 will be elaborated during 2016.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (EU) No 390/2014 of 14 April 2014 establishing the 'Europe for Citizens' programme for the period 2014-2020	2014 - 2020	185,5

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	
Operational appropriations		21,9	23,0	24,1	25,2	26,3	27,3	
Executive Agency		2,0	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,3	
Total	25,6	24,2	25,3	26,4	27,6	28,7	29,8	187,7

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	25,040	101,53 %	14,845	99,93 %	25,769	39,25 %	21,636	43,40 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	24,789	101,53 %	14,585	98,76 %	25,517	39,25 %	21,380	43,40 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The Union added value of the proposed "Europe for Citizens" Programme can be demonstrated at the level of the individual actions of the new Programme:

In the case of "European remembrance" (strand 1), the programme supports activities that encourage reflection on European cultural diversity and on common values in the broadest sense. Funds may be made available for initiatives to reflect on the causes of totalitarian regimes in Europe's modern history and to commemorate the victims of their crimes. This strand also encompasses activities concerning other defining moments and reference points in recent European history. In particular, it gives preference to actions which encourage tolerance, mutual understanding, intercultural dialogue and reconciliation as a means of moving beyond the past and building the future, in particular with a view to reaching the younger generation.

In the case of "Democratic engagement and civic participation" (strand 2), the programme supports activities that cover civic participation in the broadest sense, and focuses in particular on structuring methods to ensure that funded activities have a lasting effect. It gives preference to initiatives and projects with a link to the Union political agenda. This strand may also cover projects and initiatives that develop opportunities for mutual understanding, intercultural dialogue, solidarity, societal engagement and volunteering at Union level. The aim is to increase the democratic participation of young people and the participation of women in political and economic decision-making.

In the case of "Valorisation", this covers horizontal dimension of the programme as a whole. It focuses on the analysis, dissemination, communication and valorisation of the project results from the above-mentioned two strands. Common tools are needed to collect best practices and ideas about how to strengthen remembrance, European citizenship and civic participation and facilitate the transnational exchange.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: to contribute to citizens' understanding of the Union, its history and diversity, to foster European citizenship and to improve conditions for civic and democratic participation at Union level

Indicator 1: Percentage of EU citizens feeling European

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
59 % of EU citizens now feel European (EB80 – Autumn 2013)				Stable at 59 %			Stable at 59 %
	Actual results						
	60% (EB82 Autumn 2014)	64% (EB84 Autumn 2015)					

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to raise awareness of remembrance, the common history and values of the Union and the Union's aim, namely to promote peace, the values of the Union and the well-being of its peoples, by stimulating debate, reflection and the development of networks

Indicator 1: the number of participants who are directly involved

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline based on 2013 survey: 100 000	100 000			100 000			100 000
	Actual results						
	100 000	100 000					

Indicator 2: the number of persons indirectly reached by the Programme

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline based on 2013 survey: 150 000	165 000			20 % increase: 180 000			35 % increase: 202 500
	Actual results						
	165 000	185 000					

Indicator 3: the number of projects

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
31	36			35			36
	Actual results						
	36	33					

Indicator 4: the quality of the project applications and the degree to which the results of selected projects can be further used, transferred

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
lowest score obtained by a retained project: 80 Number of events organised: 50				Baseline*1,02=81,6 Baseline*1,7=85			Baseline*1,02= 83,2 Baseline*1,9= 95
	Actual results						
	84,5 84	80 90					

Indicator 5: Percentage of first time applicants

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
percentage of first-time applicants to the programme: 40 %				-5 %<40 %<+5 %			-5 %<40 %<+5 %
	Actual results						
	43 %	45%					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Structural support -Framework partnerships (4 years)	18 04 01	6	1,5
Structural support – Framework partnerships (3 years)	18 04 01	0	0
Remembrance projects	18 04 01	48	3,5
Total		54	5,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Structural support – Framework partnerships (4 years)	F	8	6	6	6	0	0	0
	P	6	6					
Structural support – Framework partnerships (3 years)	F	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
	P	0	0					
Remembrance projects	F	65	42	45	48	49	52	55
	P	36	33					

Specific Objective 2: to encourage the democratic and civic participation of citizens at Union level, by developing citizens' understanding of the Union policy making-process and promoting opportunities for societal and intercultural engagement and volunteering at Union level

Indicator 1: the number of participants who are directly involved

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline based on 2013 survey: 1 000 000	1 000 000			1 000 000			1 200 000
	Actual results						
	1 000 000	1 000 000					

Indicator 2: the number of persons indirectly reached by the Programme

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Baseline based on 2013 survey: 1 000 000	1 100 000	1 150 000	1 180 000	20 % increase: 1 200 000	1 250 000	1 300 000	35 % increase: 1 350 000
	Actual results						
	1 100 000	1 100 000					

Indicator 3: the number of participating organisations

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1 000	1 100	1 300	1 350	Baseline*1,4= 1 400	1 500	1 600	Baseline*1,7: 1 700
	Actual results						
	1 100	1 300					

Indicator 4: the perception of the Union and its institutions by the beneficiaries

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
77 % feel more European as a result of their participation in the "Europe for Citizens" programme.	77 %			stable at 77 %			stable at 77 %
	Actual results						
	60% (EB82 Autumn 2014)	64% (EB84 Autumn 2015)					

Indicator 5: the quality of project applications

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
lowest score obtained by a retained project: 71	53			Baseline*1,02= 72,4			Baseline*1,02= 73,9
	Actual results						
	53	74					

Indicator 6: the percentage of first time applicants

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
percentage of first-time applicants to the programme 40 %	40 %			-5 %<40 %<+5 %			-5 %<40 %<+5 %
	Actual results						
	40 %	44 %					

Indicator 7: the number of transnational partnerships including different types of stakeholders							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
average number of types of stakeholders: 1,3	1,6			At least 2 types of stakeholders			At least 2 types of stakeholders
	Actual results						
	1,6	1,8					

Indicator 8: the number of networks of twinned towns							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
41	35			49			56
	Actual results						
	35	32					

Indicator 9: the number and quality of policy initiatives following-up on activities supported by the Programme at the local or European level							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0			2			2
	Actual results						
		0					

Indicator 10: the geographical coverage of the activities							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
number of Member States with appropriate national coverage (NC)*:	16			13			25
	15			26			
	20			26			
- submitting as a lead partner: 13	17			26			28
Actual results							
- selected as a lead partner: 12		23					
- submitting as a lead partner or co-partner: 18		28					28
- selected as a lead partner or co-partner: 15		27					28
		28					
		28					

*Geographical coverage at EU level = number of Member States for which 90 % < NC < 110%; NC= National coverage = % of projects submitted (or selected) per member State as a lead partner (or co-partner) / % of its population in the total population of the EU.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Citizens' meetings	18 04 01	363	4,5
Networks TT	18 04 01	49	4,5
Civil society projects	18 04 01	39	3,3
Structural support – Framework partnerships (4 years)	18 04 01	29	5,7
Structural support – Framework partnerships (3 years)	18 04 01	0	0
Peer reviews	18 04 01	2	0,2
Studies and communication services	18 04 01	0	0
Support structures in the Members states	18 04 01	33	0,9
Total		515	19,1

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Citizens' meetings	F	430	312	338	363	373	395	415
	P	252						
Networks TT	F	103	43	46	49	50	54	56
	P	35						
Civil society projects	F	39	33	36	39	40	43	45
	P	29						
Structural support –Framework partnerships (4 years)	F	26	29	29	29	29	0	0
	P	29						
Structural support – Framework partnerships (3 years)	F	0	0	0	0	32	32	32
	P	0						
Peer reviews	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2						
Studies and communication services	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	P	0						
Support structures in the Members States	F	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
	P	25						

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Over the 2007-2013 period, almost 20 000 grant applications were submitted within the Europe for Citizens programme. The four main actions of the programme were town twinning citizens' meetings, networks of twinned towns, remembrance projects and civil society projects. The programme saw a steady growth in the number of applications of more than 45 % between 2007 and 2013. The lion's share of applications concerned town twinning (almost two thirds of them). Commission and Executive Agency undertook measures to address this increase by introducing an electronic application and reporting procedure, by simplifying internal procedures (unique call for proposals for all project grants, reducing the number of deadlines for the submission of project proposals, the introduction of a paperless management system from the application to the final report, a simplified system of flat rates, the use of grants decisions instead of grant agreements and the use of framework partnership contracts for large-scale projects) and by shortening contract conclusion from an average of 3 months in 2007 to 1,3 months in 2013 and of payment terms from around 88 days in 2007 to around 26 days in 2013.

As a result of the growing number of applications, competition became increasingly fierce between applicants and success rates went down from around 50% in 2007 to around 16% in 2013. At the same time, the budget of projects as well as the number of participants and involved partners and countries increased during the second half of the programme from 700 000 in 2007 to 1175000 in 2013 reflecting growing ambition among applicants. Through the years, it seems that applicants became more experienced and as a consequence submitted more complex projects involving more participants.

Contribution to policy achievements

With regard to making a policy impact, the EFCP was able to extend its geographical coverage and to involve citizens at local and regional levels. Potential impact could as well be achieved when it was possible to create links with the policy-making process by inviting policy-makers and providing them with inputs or by contributing to agenda-setting processes at local, regional, national or European level. Operating grants and civil society projects aimed at impacting policy processes at European level and succeeded partially, depending on their particular mechanisms, target groups and methods. They were successful when they succeeded in setting up sustainable networks (for example the European Year of Citizens Alliance EYCA during the European Year of Citizens 2013) or in involving specific target groups (such as children, young people or disadvantaged groups, for example people coming from remote rural areas). A tangible policy-impact was reached during the European Year of Volunteering 2011 and the European Year of Citizens 2013 when projects funded by the EFCP contributed to raise awareness on the EU's role in the areas of volunteering and citizenship and thus established synergies with the European policy agenda in these fields.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The ex post evaluation of the Europe for Citizens programme 2007-2013 showed that the programme fostered civic participation and democratic engagement and reached approximately 7 million citizens who otherwise would not necessarily have been engaged with the European project. Reach can also be conceptualised at a more organisational level, with 25 000 towns and cities and 350 networks of twinned towns participating in funded projects. As the only EU programme that targeted citizens directly the Europe for Citizens programme provided a unique forum to involve ordinary citizens in the EU through a bottom-up approach offering them the possibility to make their voice heard. Over the final three years of the programme, the fact that the projects were of higher quality and larger in scale, with closer links to the main themes associated with citizenship and civic participation and that many first time participants were involved considerably augmented its impact in terms of awareness-raising. Participating in EFCP makes a difference in perceptions and attitudes towards the European Union. Europe for Citizens has made a contribution towards engagement with EU for the individuals and organisations that have participated directly. A large proportion of projects reached beyond direct participants by contributing to the establishment of sustainable networks. The evaluation showed as well that a larger impact could have been made if the programme was more focused on the areas where it provides a unique offer, particularly as the only EU programme capable of reaching large numbers of citizens who are not otherwise engaged with the European project.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Union Civil Protection Mechanism - Heading 3**

Lead DG: ECHO

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The activities in the area of civil protection were implemented as planned in the UCPM legislation and the Commission Implementing Decision in all areas: disaster prevention, preparedness and response. New activities like the voluntary pool and the European Medical Corps (EMC) progressed as expected with more assets registered in the pool (16 modules registered so far) and in the EMC (several MS committed their medical assets). Certifications have started in 2016. Other activities like prevention and preparedness projects, exercises or the training programme for Member States' experts were implemented successfully.

Key achievements

- European Emergency Response Capacity in the form of a voluntary pool: The voluntary pool of Member States' response capacities brings together a range of civil protection modules, other response capacities, and experts, which Member States keep on standby for EU civil protection missions all over the world. The teams need to meet minimum quality criteria and undergo a certification process to ensure quality and interoperability. Trained and certified modules, response capacities and experts will guarantee an effective response to disasters inside and outside the EU. The voluntary pool will also enable a shorter time until deployment, hopefully reaching 12 hours or less by 2020 in comparison to more than estimated 36 hours before 2013. Capacities from the voluntary pool were deployed on several occasions, e.g. during the Ebola crisis (a medical evacuation plane for Ebola patients, mobile laboratory) forest fire season in Greece (aerial forest firefighting module using airplanes).
- European Medical Corps: The European Medical Corps is the new framework for mobilising medical and public health experts and teams for preparedness or response operations inside or outside the EU. 9 Member States have committed medical teams, mobile laboratories, and logistical support teams so far. Two teams were already mobilised during the Ebola outbreak in the Western Africa and the evacuation capacities were used for the transport of affected persons to Europe. The teams and equipment from the Member States can be rapidly deployed in response to emergencies inside and outside the EU, in case of infectious diseases. The medical teams are also part of the voluntary pool.
- Peer review process inside the EU and in eligible third countries: A peer review process to assess capacities of responsible authorities in prevention, preparedness and response to disasters started in 2014, with the participation of peer experts from several Member States. Several reviews already took place in the EU (Bulgaria and Poland in 2015 and 2016) and in eligible third countries (Turkey and Georgia). Peer review reports with recommendations will be published in 2016 in order to improve national civil protection structures and foster the sharing of experience.
- Provision of assistance to countries influenced by the current refugee/migration crisis in 2015: The Mechanism facilitated the provision of assistance to countries affected by the refugee/migration crisis (Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece).

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation of the current legislation will be done in 2016- 2017, with a report to the Parliament and the Council to be delivered by 30 June 2017. The necessary work will start in the course of 2016.

The Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2015 confirmed the need to increase the level of knowledge of citizens about disasters and need of European cooperation in civil protection. According to the survey results, only around 55% of EU citizens are aware of possible risks of disasters in their region and a majority of EU citizens support a role of the EU in disaster management.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The voluntary pool registration will continue in 2016-2017; in order to have a sufficient capacity on standby that can cover all possible types of disasters (estimated capacity of 41 modules to be reached by 2020). The work on certification procedures and quality criteria is progressing, modules exercises to be organised in 2016/2017 will be used to test the qualities of modules. The official launch of the European Medical Corps on 15 February 2016 should increase the preparedness of MS for medical emergencies inside the EU and worldwide. Work will also continue in other areas, like analyses of gaps in civil protection assets, early warning systems or deployment plans for civil protection modules. Traditional activities, like training or exercises will continue, with higher involvement of third countries.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	2014 - 2020	223,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operational appropriations		29,3	30,6	31,0	33,2	34,6	36,0	

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	30,350	101,93 %	18,296	101,99 %	31,557	8,71 %	25,291	5,32 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	29,490	98,99 %	17,753	98,89 %	30,722	5,98 %	24,622	2,59 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Based on the new Treaty Article 196 for civil protection policy, the aim of the Mechanism is to support, coordinate and supplement the actions of the Member States in the field of civil protection with a view to improving the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

The EU's added value comes in the form of:

- reducing the loss of human life, environmental, economic and material damage caused by disasters through a comprehensive approach covering disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- an improved understanding in Member States of disaster risks through cooperation on risk assessment and planning, and the gradual development of a European culture of disaster prevention;
- an improved preparedness for disasters through training, exercises, exchange of best practices and similar activities;
- improved coordination of the response to disaster by bringing together and facilitating Member States' offers of assistance;
- increased cost-effectiveness through the pooling of assistance, the sharing of transport capacities, the identification of complementarities and the avoidance of duplication;
- a coherent predictable and more visible response to disasters through the set-up of a European Response Capacity ready to help everywhere in the EU and in third countries when needed.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects and by fostering a culture of prevention	5,4	5,8

The adopted work programme 2016 foresees EUR5.4 million for prevention related actions.

The figure for 2016 and 2017 linked to climate represents around 20% of the total budget including – prevention projects, studies, preparedness projects, peer reviews and support for early warning. This methodology follows the one applied in 2014 and 2015.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Union Civil Protection Mechanism shall aim to strengthen the cooperation between the Union and the Member States and to facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

Indicator 1: Economic damage caused by natural disasters (Source: As recorded in the EM-DAT database)

Baseline Annual average 2010-2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
USD 16 billion	Annual average 2014 – 2019* - USD 13 billion						USD 13 billion
	Actual results						
	USD 4 billion	USD 4,74 billion					

* Estimate based on the average of annual economic damage of the past 10 years

A very important part of the result of this indicator depends on external factors (occurrence of disasters and their severity) that are not under the Commission's control. Nevertheless, ECHO's impact will be reviewed in 2016 during the interim evaluation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism. Following 2015 adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction - including a target on reducing economic loss from disasters in relation to Global GDP – the above mentioned target will be revised to be in line with the Sendai methodology and indicators to be defined in 2016 linked to agreed targets.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects by fostering a culture of prevention and by improving cooperation between the civil protection and other relevant services.

Indicator 1: Number of Member States that have made available to the Commission a summary of their risk assessments. (Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
14			27	28	28	28	28
	Actual results						
	17	27					

Indicator 2: Number of Member States that have made available to the Commission an assessment of their risk management as referred to in Article 6 of the Decision.

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	0	0	28	28	28
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Obligation to report from 2018 onwards

Indicator 3: Number of projects financed for prevention within the Union

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
7	10	10	12	13	14	15	15
	Actual results						
	15*	10					

* The level of co-financing was increased from 500 000 EUR to 800 000 in 2015, for this reasons the number of projects is lower than in 2014.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Grant agreements	23 03 01 01	10	3,5
Number of contracts	23 03 01 01	3-5	1,3
Total		13-15	4,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant agreements	F	10	10	11	11	11	12	12
	P	15	10					
Number of contracts	F	2	3	6	6	6	6	7
	P	2	3					

Specific Objective 2: To enhance preparedness at Member State and Union level to respond to disasters.

Indicator 1: Number of response capacities included in the voluntary pool in relation to the capacity goals

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0			≥15		≥30		≥41*
	Actual results						
	3	16					

Regarding the result of the above indicator, the registration of assets to the voluntary pool as well as of modules and other response capacities in CECIS is dependent on Member States. In particular, the voluntary pool of assets is a new element established by the recently adopted Civil Protection legislation. Registration of assets to the voluntary pool has only been possible as from October 2014 after the adoption of Implementing Rules to the new Civil Protection legislation. *Modification to target 2020 is made in line with the adopted Implementing Decision.

Indicator 2: Number of standard response units (modules) registered in the EU's Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) (Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
150	160		≥160		≥175		≥180
	Actual results						
	160	170					

Indicator 3: Number of projects financed for preparedness

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
7	10	10	12	13	14	15	15
	Actual results						
	13	8*					

* The level of co-financing was increased from 500 000 EUR to 800 000 in 2015, for this reasons the number of projects is lower than planned.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Grant agreements and contracts	23 03 01 01	10	3,5
Number of administrative arrangements	23 03 01 01	3-4	1,8
Total			5,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant agreements and contracts	F	24	26	28	30	30	32	32
	P	28	36					
Number of administrative arrangements	F	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
	P	4	4					

Specific Objective 3: To facilitate rapid and efficient response in the event of disasters or imminent disasters.

Indicator 1: Average speed of interventions under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (from the acceptance of the offer to deployment). (Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
≤ 36 hours	≤ 24 hours			≤ 18 hours			≤ 12 hours
	Actual results						
		22					

Quantitative response indicators will depend entirely on the number of future disasters, which are unpredictable. This is reflected in the fact that a separate implementing decision on disaster response was adopted (C(2013) 9085 final) which contains no indicators: Commission Implementing Decision of 18.12.2013 on financing emergency response actions under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in 2014 from the general budget of the European Union.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of contracts	23 03 02 01	1	0,3
Grant agreement / service contract	23 03 02 01	2	0,7
Total			1,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of contracts	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Grant agreement / service contract	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	5	6					

Specific Objective 4: To increase public awareness and preparedness for disasters.

Indicator 1: The level of awareness of Union citizens of the risks in their region.

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
							75%
Actual results							
		55%*					

* based on Eurobarometer survey 2015 conducted in 28 MS

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Contracts (including the organisation of the Civil Protection Forum 2017, possible organisations of Eurobarometer survey)	23 03 01 01	2-3	0,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of civil protection projects contributing to increased public awareness and preparedness for disasters	F			18				
	P							
Contracts contributing to increased public awareness	F				2			
	P							

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Actions under the previous programme that covered period between 2007 and 2013 were implemented without major difficulties as described in the previous legal instrument¹. The previous programme focused on prevention, preparedness and horizontal actions inside the EU, actions outside the EU were limited to response actions (dispatch of civil protection experts, transport support for Member States).

The general purpose of the Mechanism was to provide, on request, support in the event of major emergencies, or the imminent threat thereof, and to facilitate improved coordination of civil protection response to all types of major emergencies occurring inside or outside the EU. Main challenges were in the area of efficiency in the provision of assistance, with a risk of duplication caused the existence of bilateral assistance. Knowledge management and the exchange of experience and lessons learned was a challenge too. Prevention and preparedness were supported by a large scope of actions co-financed or fully financed from the EU budget (prevention or preparedness projects, exercises, training programme for different civil protection personnel, information and disseminations actions). Better integration of prevention policies into national plans was recommended in the evaluation as well as a better exchange of best practices among Member States.

The evaluation of the Civil Protection Financial Instrument and Community Civil Protection Mechanism covered period 2007 – 2013. It concluded that Civil Protection Instrument and Civil Protection Mechanism as a whole were found to be relevant and consistent with other EU level actions and programmes in related fields. In concrete terms, the prevention-related actions responded to the need for a knowledge-based disaster prevention policy. The actions tackled different knowledge and intervention gaps related to: (1) risk assessments; (2) research on disaster loss databases; and (3) the exchange of good practices in disaster risk management at EU level. However, the evaluation indicated that further integration of prevention activities into national civil protection policies is still necessary. This integration should link prevention activities with preparedness and response policies.

The evaluation demonstrated that the Mechanism’s components were in most cases implemented efficiently; in particular the provision of transport assistance was considered as a major step forward for the Mechanism and proved a useful, effective and efficient tool.

The Civil Protection Mechanism actions were interconnected and complementary over the evaluation period. The coordinated EU emergency assistance reduced the risk of duplication of efforts. Prevention-related actions helped improving the connection between existing financial and legislative instruments and prevention elements in many other related EU policies. However coherence between civil-military cooperation and humanitarian aid could be further improved:

Contribution to policy achievements

The previous programme has built a solid basis for improved civil protection cooperation in Europe, in the form of necessary systems in Member States, by financing of prevention actions and better preparedness of national, regional and local civil protection authorities. In particular, the training programme provided up to 900 training places for eligible personnel, from basic training to specialised training for the future leaders of civil protection teams. 3-5 exercises per year, co-financed by the EU funds, provided opportunities to train the cooperation of Member States' teams and equipment. The Mechanism brought EU added value by strengthening the cooperation between Participating States; addressing gaps in national response capacities; and starting to shift the focus of the Mechanism towards a more prevention-related approach. There is still room for improvement, by ensuring an implementation of the outcomes of the lessons-learned and by enhancing opportunities for operational and cross-

1 OJ L 71, 10.03.2007, p. 9

sector learning. The Mechanism fulfilled its purpose to support its participating states during major emergencies and deliver required assistance specified by requesting countries. Prevention actions were found cost effective reduced the potential duplication of efforts.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The civil protection mechanism brought EU added value by strengthening the cooperation between Participating States; addressing gaps in national response capacities; and starting to shift the focus of the Mechanism towards a more prevention-related approach.

Better cooperation among civil protection authorities in the EU in the form of available resources to be used in emergencies generated a large added value in the past. Actions financed by the Financial Instrument also contributed to better prevention and preparedness at the national and EU level. Response to disasters was also improved due to the pooling of available assets, e.g. during forest fire seasons in the Mediterranean, where countries like Spain, France and Italy deployed their planes and firefighters in Portugal and Greece.

The establishment of the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) in 2013, serving as the new contact point for national civil protection authorities and a coordination hub for the provision of assistance improved coordination and cooperation among national civil protection authorities. This led to synergies and costs savings in the area of transport, where the Centre can propose a pooling of assistance. Member States can also rely on information exchange and additional capacities in case of extraordinary disasters that can be quickly deployed under the central coordination by the ERCC.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship

Food and Feed

Lead DG: SANTE

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

All work programmes related to 2015 activities and associated funding have been adopted and implemented as foreseen. These include national programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses; national survey programmes for pests; training in the field of food and feed safety, animal health, animal welfare and plant health; IT tools in the field of food safety, animal health, animal welfare, and plant health; the European Union Reference Laboratories. Due to their specific nature and unpredictability, no work programme for emergency measures was adopted in 2014 or 2015; however, the legal base for the EU funding was ensured through the adoption of 13 separate financing decisions covering individual emergency actions.

The national veterinary programs target transmissible, often epidemic animal diseases. They have a direct impact on public health because of food safety issues and because some animal borne diseases are transmissible to humans. Furthermore, animal disease outbreaks can trigger significant economic costs through loss of internal EU and export markets and the direct cost of disease control on the EU and Member State budgets. There were 137 national veterinary programmes planned and executed in 2014; they were implemented in accordance with the pre-defined priorities. There are 139 approved national veterinary programmes implemented in 2015 for which the final report is due at the end of April 2016.

The national survey programs for organisms harmful to plants ensure early detection and eradication of pest outbreaks. Plant survey programmes were approved for the first time in 2015. There are 17 national survey programs planned and approved by the Commission for 2015 for which the final report is due at the end of April 2016. The implementation during this first year is on track according to the interim reports.

Financial support to emergency measures is on-going in order to contain animal disease and pest outbreaks. The emergency measures act as a fire-extinguisher to put down or contain the outbreak and avoid further spread of the disease. Outbreaks can come at a huge cost for the EU budget, the national budgets, and the farming community if not treated immediately with appropriate measures and released out of control. For example, the foot and mouth disease outbreak of 2001 which started in the UK but spread to other countries, is estimated to have cost up to 12 billion euro. In 2014 and 2015 the system worked efficiently and effectively as the emergency measures succeeded in rapidly extinguishing the outbreaks of Avian influenza and Sheep pox and containing African swine fever. The emergency measures contained or eradicated the diseases and thus protected the export capacity of the Union vis-à-vis third countries.

All activities carried out with the objective to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and reliability of official controls were also implemented as planned. In 2014 Better Training for Safer Food programme (BTSF) delivered 180 trainings and in 2015 there were 170 trainings planned and delivered. In 2015 the BTSF trained approximately 6 000 public officials in Member States and third countries in charge of the controls in the Food and Feed area. The overall satisfaction rate of the participants attending the trainings was respectively 88,7% and 89,8% for 2014 and 2015. The EU funded 44 European Reference Laboratories (EURLs) in 2014 and 43 in 2015; the laboratories helped ensure the proper functioning of the internal market, the protection of human health, and the confidence of consumers.

DG SANTE carried out 215 audits / assessments in 2014 with the participation of 115 national experts. There were 235 audits / assessments in 2015 with the participation of 162 national experts. All audits were performed according to planning while still accommodating assignments in case of emergencies. All audit reports are public and available on the dedicated Commission website.

Key achievements

Rabies national programmes co-financed by the Union have registered considerable success in the last years with a dramatic decrease in the number of cases in wild life. There were 216 rabies cases in wild life in 2014 and only 100 cases in 2015 which is a considerable reduction from the 679 cases in 2013 (baseline). This positive trend has been achieved through Union targeted technical and financial support for the implementation of vaccination against rabies in the Member States. The successful implementation of the EU co-financed rabies programmes is also illustrated by the fact that there were very few cases of rabies in humans reported in the EU in the last years: 1 case in 2013, 1 case in 2014, 0 cases in 2015.

Diseases such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis require medium-to-long term eradication actions so that Member States and regions are granted an officially free status. However, in the last few years, the progression of eradication of these diseases targeted by EU financial contribution shows a positive trend. In 2013 there were 16 MS officially free from bovine brucellosis, in 2015 there were already 18 MS officially free. For bovine tuberculosis, there were 15 MS officially free in 2013 and in 2015 there were already 17 MS officially free. In addition, the implementation of EU co-financed bovine brucellosis eradication programmes has had an indirect effect on human health as the number of human cases has decreased from 357 in 2013 to 347 in 2014.

Further the prevalence of Salmonella relevant for the development of salmonellosis in humans has reduced significantly over the recent years through the effective and coordinated implementation of national salmonellosis control programmes co-financed by the EU. In 2012 the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) estimated that the overall economic burden of human salmonellosis could be as high as 3 billion euro a year. EFSA concluded that the reduction is mainly the result of the successful salmonella disease control programmes co-funded by the EU. In 2012 there were 90 000 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis (baseline), and in 2014 there was an improvement with 88 715 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis.

In parallel, animal and plant health epidemics were prevented and a number of epidemiological situations were successfully handled through the application of EU co-financed emergency measures. EU co-financing of emergency measures made it possible to successfully contain African swine fever introduced in the east part of the EU by wild boar movements from Belarus and Ukraine in the four Member States infected. There has been no further spread to other parts of the infected Member States or to other countries. Also Avian Influenza outbreaks introduced by wild birds in some locations in the UK and Germany were quickly eradicated with the help of EU co-funding. The timely and targeted EU contribution allowed all Member States affected by African swine fever and Avian influenza, as well as the rest of the EU, to continue to export. With EU assistance, negative effects were kept to a minimum while epidemics could have had devastating effects on animal health and on the sustainability of the sector.

Evaluations/studies conducted

In 2014-2015 the European Court of Auditors examined whether the veterinary programmes adequately contained animal diseases by assessing the approach taken by the Commission (DG SANTE) and the Member States' programmes' design and implementation. The special report entitled "Eradication, control and monitoring programmes to contain animal diseases" concluded that the approach taken by the Commission was sound and was supported by good technical advice, risk analysis, and a mechanism for prioritising resources. The Court acknowledged that there have been some notable successes, for example, decrease in the cases of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle, salmonella in poultry, and rabies in wildlife.

Overall, the Court concluded that the animal disease programmes that were examined adequately contained animal diseases. However, the Court stressed that, as disease outbreaks can always occur, the Commission and the Member States should continue the efforts.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The activities funded will further focus on the prevention and the reduction of the incidence of animal and plant health diseases, the minimization of the impact of outbreaks when they occur, and the implementation of effective official controls in the area.

The veterinary programs are the major tool ensuring higher animal health status across the EU. Disease eradication is a long-term exercise that requires continuous and consistent effort over a long period of time. There are 130 annual veterinary programs approved for 2016 and a similar number expected for 2017. The Commission already proactively adopted in 2015 the 2016-2017 multiannual work programme for the implementation of veterinary programmes for animal diseases and zoonoses, Commission Implementing Decision C(2015)3024 of 30.4.2015. Associated funding for 2016 was adopted with Commission Implementing Decision C(2015)3609 of 29.5.2015. The veterinary programmes for 2016 have already been approved, the corresponding Grant decisions issued, and all related commitments done.

The EU co-financing of the national survey programs will facilitate further in 2016 and 2017 the earliest possible detection and eradication of priority pests on the EU territory. There are 22 annual survey programs to be implemented in 2016 (5 more compared to 2015). The Commission already adopted in 2015 the work programme for the year 2016 for the implementation of survey programmes for pests, Commission Implementing Decision C(2015)2997 of 30.4.2015. It also adopted the associated funding for 2016 with Commission Implementing Decision C(2015)3609 of 29.5.2015. The survey programmes for 2016 have already been approved, the corresponding Grant decisions issued, and all related commitments done. Further increase in the number of survey programmes is expected in 2017.

EU contribution to emergency measures will further target the proper and rapid management of potential future outbreaks. As regards animal diseases, the recent outbreaks of African swine fever (Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and Poland), Avian influenza (Netherlands and Germany) or Bluetongue (spreading from North Africa and affecting mainly Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal) all manifested how quickly diseases spread across borders. If not quickly detected and effectively treated, some animal diseases can expand uncontrollably and cause substantial damages. Further, new diseases entered the Union at the end of 2015 as Lumpy skin disease and Sheep pox coming from Turkey into Greece; this constant threat from diseases coming from neighbouring countries needs to be addressed continuously and with utmost urgency.

As regards pests, the recent outbreak of *Xylella Fastidiosa* in Italy caused great damage to the olive trees and manifested that there is a constant threat to the Union. It is currently contained in the region of Puglia but further efforts will be required to stop its spread.

It is important to note that from 2017 Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 foresees that in case of emergency measures in plant health the owners may be compensated for the value of their destroyed plants; this has to be foreseen as a new development and an additional cost on the EU budget.

All activities planned for 2016 and 2017 towards improving the effectiveness, efficiency and reliability of official controls target to enhance the capability of the EU system as a whole to detect violations of the food chain requirements and also to strengthen Member States' capability to ensure cross-border enforcement through mutual assistance. The work of the EURLs will continuously lead to better implementation of the EU legislation by enforcing legislative limits and reducing the need to repeat testing; this will result in strengthened functioning of the EU internal market as well as consumers benefiting from safe food and products. Funding for 43 EU reference laboratories is planned for 2016 and 2017 in order to maintain the efficiency of the network, to capitalize on the knowledge already built, and to keep the same high level of food safety in the Union.

In 2016 and 2017 BTSF will play a key role in improving the efficiency and reliability of official controls by delivering high-value training courses on EU legislation to Member State staff responsible for official controls in the sanitary and phytosanitary fields (170 trainings planned annually for 2016 and 175 for 2017). It will also focus on developing e-learning modules which will significantly expand the number of trainees. The BTSF work programme for 2016 is under preparation. The audits and related control activities of the FVO, in both Member States and third countries exporting to the EU, will target verifying that national controls are carried out in accordance with EU legislation and that they are effective (reimbursement for 125 national experts to go on FVO missions is planned annually for 2016 and 2017).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC	2014 - 2020	1 891,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	
Operational appropriations		243,0	250,3	253,6	274,3	280,3	283,9	
Executive Agency		1,2	1,2	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,9	
Total	253,4	245,6	253,0	256,2	276,7	282,7	286,3	1 854,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	254,318	103,40 %	181,024	101,85 %	253,782	75,13 %	228,590	6,54 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	254,318	103,40 %	180,969	101,27 %	253,782	75,13 %	228,589	6,40 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The food and feed programme ensures that there is a well-functioning and safe food chain in place which is a key public health and economic priority. Outbreaks of serious animal and plant diseases may cause major direct losses to agriculture and potentially enormous indirect losses to the European economy. Diseases can rapidly spread between Member States and involve the entire EU market. The EU intervention is needed in order to minimise the impact on human, animal and plant health, as well as on the industry and the markets with a view to reducing risks and bringing improvements all along the food chain through preventive actions and management of crises.

The EU added value is illustrated well by the practical example of Avian influenza (AI). The Commission supports the fight against AI in Europe through the co-funding of surveillance programmes in the 28 Member States, and through scientific support and knowledge sharing, complemented by the implementation of emergency measures in the case of outbreaks. In 2014, from a combination of such prevention and curing policy for a total expenditure of 5 million euro, the killing of 500 000 birds enabled the rapid eradication of the outbreaks of AI in Europe while securing public health and safeguarding the industry. By comparison, when facing the same disease without such a preventive approach, the USA were forced to kill 50 million birds over a period of 6 months, and to spend 500 million USD to compensate US producers, with a loss of over 1 billion USD in markets for producers.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and in related areas, by preventing and eradicating diseases and pests and by ensuring a high level of protection for consumers and the environment, while enhancing the competitiveness of the Union food and feed industry and favouring the creation of jobs

Indicator 1: Incidence of main food-borne disease in the EU (BSE and Salmonella)

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
BSE: 18 BSE cases (including 11 classical BSE cases)					less than 5 classical BSE cases		0 classical BSE cases
Salmonella: 90 000 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis					67 000 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis		
	Actual results						60 000 cases; continuous reduction of 3 to 5 % per year - no eradication possible
	11 BSE cases						
	88 715 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to contribute to a high level of safety of food and food production systems and of other products which may affect the safety of food, while improving the sustainability of food production

Indicator 1: the reduction in the number of cases of diseases in humans in the Union which are linked to food safety or zoonoses

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
90 000 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis Source: EFSA and ECDC					67 000 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis		60 000 cases; continuous reduction of 3 to 5% per year / no eradication possible
	Actual results						
	88 715 confirmed cases of human salmonellosis						

Expenditure related outputs

Please see the Expenditure related outputs table under Specific Objective 2, Indicator 2.

Specific Objective 2: to contribute to achieving a higher animal health status for the Union and to support the improvement of the welfare of animals

Indicator 1: the increase in the number of Member States or their regions which are free from animal diseases in respect of which a financial contribution is granted

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Bovine brucellosis: 16 MS and 23 regions officially free Bovine tuberculosis: 15 MS and 14 regions officially free Melitensis: 19 MS and 18 regions officially free Source: annual report submitted by MS to the Commission/ ADNS notification DG SANTE				19 MS and 30 regions officially free 16 MS and 20 regions officially free 22 MS and 28 regions officially free			25 MSs officially free and Eradication in 27 MSs 23 MSs officially free and Eradication in 26 MSs 25 MSs officially free and Eradication in 27 MSs
	Actual results						
	18 MS and 26 regions officially free 16 MS and 14 regions officially free 19 MS and 25 regions officially free	18 MS and 4 MS partially officially free 17 MS and 3 partially officially free 20 MS and 4 partially officially free					

Indicator 2: an overall reduction of disease parameters such as incidence, prevalence and number of outbreaks

Baseline* 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Bluetongue: 6196 outbreaks				Eradication subject to vector, climate change, and vaccination			Eradication subject to vector, climate change, and vaccination
	Actual results						
	9435	631					
Classical swine fever: 0 outbreaks in domestic pigs (42 in wild boar)				0 outbreaks in domestic pigs			0 outbreaks in domestic pigs
	Actual results						
	1 (and 27)	0 (and 5)					
African swine fever: 109 outbreaks in domestic pigs and				10 outbreaks in domestic pigs and 2 in wild boar			0 outbreaks in domestic pigs

67 in wild boar	Actual results						
	80 and 334	58 and 1713					
Swine vesicular disease: 25 outbreaks in domestic pigs	0 outbreaks in domestic pigs						0 outbreaks in domestic pigs
	Actual results						
	5	1					
BSE: 7 positive animals	Less than 5 positive animals						Less than 5 positive animals (long incubation period)
	Actual results						
	11 positive animals						
Scrapie (sheep and goats) 17% prevalence	14% of prevalence						8 % of prevalence
	Actual results						
Rabies: 679 outbreak in wild animals	80 ¹ outbreaks in wild animals						0 ¹ outbreaks in wild animals
	Actual results						
	216	100					
Avian influenza: no outbreak in poultry and wild birds of HPAI	0 outbreaks of HPAI in domestic animals						0 outbreaks of HPAI in domestic animals
	Actual results						
	10 and 0	75 and 6					

*For all the data above, source of information is the annual report submitted by MS to Commission/ ADNS notification DG SANTE.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Bovine brucellosis	17 04 01	3	10,3
Bovine tuberculosis	17 04 01	6	64,0
Ovine/caprine brucellosis	17 04 01	5	12,8
Bluetongue	17 04 01	14	7,4
Salmonella	17 04 01	24	18,0
Swine diseases	17 04 01	13	12,0
Avian influenza	17 04 01	25	3,0
TSE,BSE and scrapie	17 04 01	27	12,1
Rabies	17 04 01	13	26,4
Other veterinary measures, animal welfare and vaccines/antigens			9,0
Total		130	175,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of bovine brucellosis eradication programmes	F	5	5	3	3	4	3	1
	P	5	5					
number of bovine tuberculosis eradication programmes	F	6	7	6	6	4	4	2
	P	6	7					
number of ovine/caprine brucellosis eradication programmes	F	6	5	5	5	5	5	1
	P	6	5					
number of bluetongue eradication/monitoring programmes	F	18	15	14	14	12	10	10
	P	18	15					
number of salmonella control programmes	F	25	24	24	24	24	24	24
	P	25	24					
number of swine disease (CSF, ASF and SVD) control programmes	F	10	14	13	13	10	10	5
	P	10	15					
number of avian influenza survey programmes	F	28	26	25	25	25	25	25
	P	28	25					
number of TSE monitoring and BSE/scrapie eradication programmes	F	28	28	27	27	20	20	18
	P	28	27					
number of rabies eradication programmes	F	13	13	13	13	10	5	0
	P	13	13					

1 Given the positive results in 2014 and 2015, the milestone for 2016 has been reduced from 200 to 80 outbreaks, and the target for 2020 from 100 to 0 outbreaks.

Specific Objective 3: to contribute to the timely detection of pests and their eradication where those pests have entered the Union

Indicator 1: the coverage of the Union territory by surveys for pests, in particular for pests not known to occur in the Union territory and pests considered to be most dangerous for the Union territory

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Percentage of EU territory covered by surveys for pests, in particular for pests not known to occur in the Union territory : 5% coverage Percentage of EU territory covered by surveys for pests considered to be most dangerous : 100% coverage Source: DG SANTE	10 %	50 %	60 %	70 %	80 %	90 %	100 %
	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	
	Actual results						
	100 %	57%					100 %

Indicator 2: the time and success rate for the eradication of those pests

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Time to eradicate pests not known to occur in the Union, number of days between finding and notification: 10 days Success rate in eradicating pests not known to occur in the Union: at this stage it is not measurable Source: DG SANTE	8 days	8 days	6 days	4 days	3 days	3 days	3 days
				60 %		95 %	
	Actual results						
	8 days						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Survey programmes (Art.20)	17 04 02	24	19,0
Outermost regions (Art.25)	17 04 02	0	-
Total			19,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Survey programmes (Art.20)	F	5	17	20	24	24	27	31
	P	0	17					
Outermost regions (Art.25)	F	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 4: to contribute to improving the effectiveness, efficiency and reliability of official controls and other activities carried out with a view to the effective implementation of and compliance with the Union rules

Indicator 1: a favourable trend in the results of controls in particular areas of concern carried out and reported on by Commission experts in the Member States

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Percentage of FVO recommendations following audits that MS have satisfactorily addressed with corrective action: 60 % of recommendations from reporting cycles 2010-2012			70 % of all recommendations from these reporting years to be addressed				95 % of all recommendations addressed
	Actual results						
	74 %	79 %					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Laboratories	17 04 03	43	16,0
BTSF	17 04 03	175	16,0
national experts FVO	17 04 03	125	0,5
Computerised systems + IT	17 04 03	7	13,0
Communication	17 04 03	10	1,5
Data collection	17 04 03	7	2,5
Studies and evaluations	17 04 03	10	4,0
Total			53,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Laboratories and centres	F	45	43	43	43	50	50	50
	P	44	43					
BTSF	F	95	170	170	175	175	180	180
	P	180	170					
National experts FVO	F	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
	P	115	162					
Computerised systems (EU alert systems, large scale)	F	6	7	7	7	7	7	8
	P	6	7					
Communication	F	8	8	8	10	10	10	10
	P	8	8					
Data collection and Coordinated control plans	F	4	5	6	7	9	9	9
	P	4	5					
Studies and evaluations	F	7	10	10	10	12	12	13
	P	15	15					

5. Additional information

Expenditure related outputs not linked to a specific objective

Emergency measures related to animal and plant health			
Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Animal diseases	17 04 04	10 ²	10,0
Plant pests	17 04 04	10 ³	10,0
Total			20,0

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The new Common Financial Framework for the food chain that came into force on 30 June 2014 replaced the previous fragmented financial framework. For the previous reporting period, there were separate activities governed by different legal bases.

Over the period under evaluation, about EUR 1,18 billion were spent by the EU for co-funding the implementation of programmes targeting thirteen diseases before 2010 and eleven diseases since 2011.

Contribution to policy achievements

Over the period, the progressive eradication of the targeted diseases showed a positive trend evidenced by the continuous expansion in disease free zones in the EU for bovine Tuberculosis and bovine, ovine and caprine Brucellosis. In addition, the implementation of the Brucellosis eradication programmes had an indirect effect on human health, as the number of human cases decreased from 542 human confirmed cases in 2007 to 357 cases in 2013. The implementation of BSE monitoring and eradication programmes led to a dramatic drop in the detected BSE cases within the period: from 175 in 2007 to 7 in 2013 which had a very positive impact on consumer confidence.

The co-funded oral vaccination against rabies programmes in wild animals proved to be very successful as rabies was eradicated in several Member States. Between 2007 and 2013, the total number of rabies cases at EU level in wild animals decreased significantly- from 814 cases to 588 cases.

2 Data is difficult to predict, it depends on the evolution of the epidemiological situation.

3 Data is difficult to predict, it depends on the evolution of the epidemiological situation.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF) in domestic pigs was eradicated all over EU as well as in wild boar, except for one Member State where CSF outbreaks occurred in wild boards in specific regions, in the years 2012 and 2013.

African Swine fever (ASF) was eradicated in domestic pigs and wild boards in all Member States except for one region of Italy (Sardinia) where the disease has remained endemic since its introduction in 1978. However, in the last years, several outbreaks occurred in the Caucasian region (Georgia, Armenia, Russia, Belorussia etc.) and in spite of the measures implemented by EU neighbouring Member States to avoid the introduction of the disease in the EU, ASF outbreaks have been notified in four Eastern MSs in 2014.

Swine vesicular disease (SVD) was eradicated all over EU, except for one Southern region of Italy where one outbreak occurred in 2013.

The implementation of Salmonellosis control programmes, which have been implemented step-by-step since 2007, led to a notable improvement of the situation both in poultry and in the number of reported human cases. The reduction of prevalence of Salmonella serovars of public health relevance was made through the effective and coordinated implementation of national salmonellosis control programmes in specified poultry populations targeting those serovars most responsible for human infections. Overall, Member States met their 2013 reduction targets, as set by EU legislation for the different poultry categories. This indicates that continuous progress is being made in tackling salmonella in poultry. As a consequence, in humans, the incidence of salmonella decreased from about 151 292 cases in 2007 to 85 268 cases in 2013, proving that the implementation of control programmes had a positive impact on human health.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The implementation of the veterinary programmes played a crucial role in tackling the targeted animal diseases by ensuring disease surveillance and eradication, control of trans-boundary diseases of high EU relevance as well as prevention and rapid reaction to emerging and re-emerging animal diseases. This, in turn, offered clear net economic benefits to the relevant sectors of the EU economy and to the smooth functioning of the single market, as well as the protection of consumers and public health (in the case of zoonosis like salmonellosis, brucellosis, rabies).

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Union action in the field of health (Health Programme)**

Lead DG: SANTE

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Health Programme is implemented through annual work programmes (AWP). The adoption of the AWP in 2014 and 2015 was in May and June of the respective years with an amendment for the AWP 2015 to tackle the high influx of refugees in October 2015. The AWP were implemented to a high degree as foreseen. Due to the fact that the new legislation on medical devices will be adopted in 2016, foreseen expenditure in this area was not as originally planned. The AWP 2015 also considered the policy priorities specified in the Commissioner's mandate letter. Notably the amendment of AWP 2015 was adopted to make it possible to fund actions that address refugees' health as an immediate response and contribution of DG SANTE to the Commission's action to manage the high influx of refugees into EU Member States.

Taking the recommendations from the ex post evaluation of the 2nd Health Programme into account, an action plan has been detailed and adopted by the DG SANTE management in March 2016. It includes a.o. actions for Chafea to provide a more interactive database with the actions' results, to prepare a dissemination strategy and request more input from beneficiaries for monitoring purposes. From the side of DG SANTE several actions will be implemented including a communication strategy, more collaboration with other DG's and – jointly with Chafea – fine-tuning of several "EU added value" criteria. Lastly, more emphasis should be given to clearly link the actions in the AWP with the policy initiatives.

Key achievements

Despite that it is still early days in a Programme that co-funds mostly longer-term (3 years in most cases) actions, a few points can be highlighted. An important call for tender was the framework contract with assessment bodies to evaluate the application of European Reference Networks (ERN).

ERN aim to bring together the best specialists from across Europe, hence joining their efforts to tackle complex or rare medical conditions that require highly specialised healthcare and concentrate knowledge and resources. This would directly contribute to furthering investment in health, the creation of new jobs and the valorisation of competencies contributing to growth. Finally, the Health Programme enabled DG SANTE to make an important contribution to the Commission's response to the high influx of refugees. Through a special call, 4 short term actions on refugees' health are supported for 5,6 EUR million. The funds are meant to help addressing common health challenges in those Member States who are in the frontline dealing with this unprecedented pressure. Additionally, a grant will be provided to the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) for testing a personal health record which aims to reconstruct the medical history of migrants and evaluate their health needs. Three additional projects – to be carried out by Médecins du Monde, regional authorities and academics – will receive grants to provide immediate support to Member States such as protocols and clinical guidelines, language and communication tools and capacity building, including training. In addition, studies and workshops were funded on pressing health issues e.g. in the area of cross-border health and health security in the aftermath of the Ebola outbreak by reviewing best practices in addressing health threats.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation of the 3rd Health Programme has to present its results by 30 June 2017.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The implementation has been guided by a multi-annual planning, which will be up-dated in 2016 in order to assure a significant contribution of all actions co-funded under the Health Programme to at least one of the 10 priorities of the European Commission, in contributing to creating jobs, growth and investment, to a deeper and fairer internal market and the priority on migration. The future implementation will also take into account the recommendations stemming from the ex-post evaluation of the 2nd Health Programme 2008-2013 (delivered in summer 2015) such as involving all Member States in the implementation, a more pro-active dissemination of the results and cross- Commission collaboration, as well as the results of the mid-term evaluation.

A joint action on Health Technology Assessment is the financially largest action ever co-funded from the Health Programme with 12 million EUR co-funding. It starts in 2016 and contributes directly to the Commission's objective of achieving a "deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base" as HTA helps to achieve best outcome and value for money for patients, health professionals and health systems.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 282/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 on the establishment of a third Programme for the Union's action in the field of health (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1350/2007/EC	2014 - 2020	449,4

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	
Operational appropriations		54,0	56,5	58,8	60,8	62,6	64,0	
Executive Agency		4,2	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,2	
Total	58,6	59,8	62,2	64,5	66,4	68,3	69,7	449,4

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	61,927	103,55 %	29,560	106,02 %	63,919	69,84 %	56,363	28,55 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	60,100	100,49 %	28,528	99,04 %	62,214	67,11 %	54,808	25,52 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

As stated in Article 168 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, EU action must complement national policies and encourage cooperation between Member States. The programme should contribute only where Member States cannot act individually or where coordination is the best way to move forward.

The programme puts forward actions in areas where there is evidence of EU added-value on the basis of the following criteria: fostering best practice exchange between Member States; supporting networks for knowledge sharing or mutual learning; addressing cross-border threats to reduce risks and mitigate their consequences; addressing certain issues relating to the internal market where the EU has substantial legitimacy to ensure high-quality solutions across Member States; unlocking the potential of innovation in health; actions that could lead to a system for benchmarking; improving economies of scale by avoiding waste due to duplication and optimising the use of financial resources.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	34,8	36,4
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	18,3	15,8
Total	53,1	52,2

Gender mainstreaming

DG SANTE has developed a questionnaire for all beneficiaries to be completed at the time of the interim and final report, operating grant recipients will only provide a final report and complete the questionnaire then. One question includes gender mainstreaming and how it was performed in the actions. DG SANTE will therefore report on this, once the first data from the beneficiaries/ reports are available (estimated for late spring 2016 for operating grants, for other actions later).

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective: to complement, support and add value to the policies of the Member States to improve the health of Union citizens and reduce health inequalities by promoting health, encouraging innovation in health, increasing the sustainability of health systems and protecting Union citizens from serious cross-border health threats

Indicator 1: Number of Healthy Life Years at birth

Baseline 2010 (data 2012)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Men: 61,9 (61,5) Women: 62,7 (62,1)							Increase by 2 years
	Actual results						
Source: Eurostat	Men: 61,4 Women: 61,8						

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: identify, disseminate and promote the uptake of evidence-based and good practices for cost-effective health promotion and disease prevention measures by addressing in particular the key lifestyle related risk factors with a focus on the Union added value

Indicator 1: number of Member States involved in health promotion and disease prevention, using evidence-based and good practices through measures and actions taken at the appropriate level in Member States

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
MS having a national initiative on reduction of saturated fat: 12.	16 MS	18 MS	20 MS	22 MS 10MS	24 MS	25 MS	28 MS
MS in which the European accreditation scheme for breast cancer services is implemented – establishment of the scheme: 0	Actual results						28 MS
	21 MS 0 (cancer)	21 MS (fat) 0 (cancer)					

Note: The 2 indicators above are an operationalization of the indicator taken directly from the 3rd Health Programme Regulation. The guidelines on breast cancer services are under development until 2017.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
number of actions granted that plan to deliver validated best practices for cost effective prevention measures	17 03 01	12	15,5
number of grants and contracts provided contributing to promoting health and fostering supportive environments	17 03 01	19	8,5
Total		31	24,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of actions granted that plan to deliver validated best practices for cost effective prevention measures	F	4	5	3	12	5	5	5
	P	4	5					
number of grants and contracts provided contributing to promoting health and fostering supportive environments	F	35	25	14	19	25	25	25
	P	35	23					

Specific Objective 2: identify and develop coherent approaches and promote their implementation for better preparedness and coordination in health emergencies

Indicator 1: number of Member States integrating coherent approaches in the design of their preparedness plans

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 MS	0 MS	4 MS	18 MS	20 MS	22 MS	24 MS	28 MS
	Actual results						
	0	16 MS					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
number of grants and contracts provided to protect citizens from serious cross-border health treats	17 03 01	4	1,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of grants and contracts provided to protect citizens from serious cross-border health treats	F	4	7	4	4	5	5	5
	P	4	7					

Specific Objective 3: identify and develop tools and mechanisms at Union level to address shortages of resources, both human and financial, and to facilitate the voluntary uptake of innovations in public health intervention and prevention strategies

Indicator 1: advice produced and the number of Member States using the tools and mechanisms identified in order to contribute to effective results in their health systems

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Advice produced, in particular the number of Health Technology Assessments produced per year: 2	11	6	15*	25*	34*	39*	50 annually
		5 MS	9 MS	12 MS	17 MS	22 MS	
Number of Member States using the tools and mechanisms identified in order to contribute to effective results in their health systems: patient summaries data/ ePrescription in line with the EU guidelines.	Actual results						28 MS
	6 HTA	9 HTA					
	0 MS	4 MS					

* Still under discussion between the Member States and the Commission

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
number of grants and contracts to address shortages of resources, both human and financial, and to facilitate the voluntary uptake of innovations in public health intervention and prevention strategies	17 03 01	26	17,3
Others of horizontal nature	17 03 01		3,4
Total			20,7

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of grants and contracts provided concerning obj. 3	F	19	16	11	26	20	40	50
	P	19	11					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Due to the late adoption of the WP 2015 several tender procedures are still ongoing in January 2016.

Specific Objective 4: increase access to medical expertise and information for specific conditions beyond national borders, facilitate the application of the results of research and develop tools for the improvement of healthcare quality and patient safety

Indicator 1: number of European reference networks established in accordance with Directive 2011/24/EU

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	10	10	10	22	22
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Networks can only be formally established as provided in Commission Implementing Decision 2014/287/EU setting out criteria for establishing and evaluating European Reference Networks and their Members. The implementing decision was adopted later than forecasted in 2013 (when the goals were defined in the Health programme) and therefore the milestones and goals should be adapted to reality. The establishment of ERNs is a complex procedure which involves several steps and tools. The first call for ERN is expected to be launched in the first half of 2016. Only after this call and the assessment process and approval of Networks by the ERN Board of MS, Networks would be formally established. As the steps are consecutive to each other, DG SANTE's forecast is that approved Networks will be established not earlier than October 2016.

Indicator 2: number of healthcare providers and centres of expertise joining European reference networks

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	120	150	170	240	266
	Actual results						
	0	0					

A yearly call for membership to join the approved Networks will be launched from 2017 on. That will imply a yearly increase in the number of Members while the number of Networks remains the same.

Indicator 3: number of Member States using the tools developed							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	0	18	20	24	28
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Tools will be only developed once the networks are in place i.e. from 2017 on.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
number of functioning European Reference Networks	17 03 01	15	5,2
number of grants and contracts to facilitate access to better and safer healthcare for Union citizens	17 03 01	7	4,0
Total			9,2

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
number of functioning European Reference Networks	F	0	0	15	15	15	22	22
	P	0	0					
number of grants and contracts to facilitate access to better and safer healthcare for Union citizens	F	9	10	22	7	14	14	14
	P	9	10					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The 2nd Health Programme ran from 2008-2013¹. External contractors carried out an ex post evaluation in 2014/2015. In total, 788 actions were financed through different funding mechanisms: 147 projects (mechanism considered most useful as pilots testing new approaches and tools), 30 joint actions (suited to scaling up and institutionalising efforts), 420 service contracts (suitable for addressing specific needs for a given initiative), 84 operating grants (supporting civil society), 36 direct grants with international health organisations and 71 conferences.

The ex-post evaluation found that the right choice of the funding mechanisms was an important factor behind the success of a certain action. A wide and diverse range of stakeholders participated in and benefited from the grants and tenders provided by the Programme. Government organisations represent the largest group (37,8%) of stakeholders, followed by non-profit and non-governmental organisations (30,7%); academic and research organisations (26,5%), commercial organisations (3,2%). All Member States and the three EEA EFTA countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) participated in the Programme, but when looking at the allocation of funding a discrepancy is found between EU-15 and EU-12 countries with 88,3% of funding going to organisations based in EU-15 and 9,4% to those based in EU-12. As the Programme was open to candidate countries, Croatia was involved for the entire period (as a Member State from 1 July 2014). Management by Chafea has allowed for efficiency as certain tasks have been streamlined, but beneficiaries were sometimes confused about the division of responsibilities between DG SANTE and Chafea leading to parallel discussion. Other implementation challenges for the new HP are related to the lack of purpose and use of reporting and monitoring data and common indicators.

While the technical nature of final action reports precludes their rapid dissemination, this is partially compensated through a “laymen” version of these reports, available for public consultation. The ex-post evaluation also made a call to improve programme monitoring and to better report on progress and results. It also recommended a more strategic approach to external communication and greater scrutiny of the dissemination strategies put in place by the individual actions.

Contribution to policy achievements

Measuring the impact of the 2nd Programme on policy achievements has proven difficult, for reasons inherent to the Programme's design, the multiplicity of its actions and its broad objectives, which interact with many other external factors. This lack of focus, combined with the absence of indicators for measuring progress, made it difficult to assess the impact of the programme as a whole. To mitigate the lack of focus, in the second half of the programme, more concrete links to the Europe 2020 strategy were made by increasingly funding actions related to healthy ageing (a prerequisite for smart growth) and health inequalities (a key component of inclusive growth).

1 Decision No 1350/2007/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 establishing a second programme of Community action in the field of health (2008-13) (OJ L 301, 20.11.2007, p. 3–13).

The majority of actions assessed in the framework of this evaluation were successful in themselves, but it is not possible to 'add up' their outputs to produce a composite Programme. The programme's added value related to the ability for Member States to network, exchange best practices and collaborate through joint actions and the wide variety of health issues covered.

It produced a variety of tangible results:

- The Programme generated useful knowledge and evidence to serve as a basis for informed policymaking and further research into key health issues; it identified best practice, tools and methodologies that help to secure benefits for both the public-health communities and citizens directly (e.g. with regard to improving diagnostic tests, supporting Member States in developing national actions plans on cancer, improving patient care, etc.).
- It supported awareness and sustained networking activities (e.g. by co-funding pan-European conferences and networks such as those in the field of public health and health promotion). Also, it supported the collection of comparable data across the Union, covering many Member States and providing information for policymaking purposes, e.g. European core health indicators (ECHIs) and the ORPHANET database on rare diseases, and produced training/educational materials (e.g. to train health professionals on migrant and ethnic minority health) and guidance.
- Finally, it supported public-health capacity-building at various levels (e.g. by fostering Member States' preparedness in the event of health emergencies) through training and exchange of knowledge between healthcare institutions in the Member States.

Several factors have been identified which influence positively or negatively if absent the success of co-funded actions. These include:

- clear links to existing policy initiatives
- plans for sustained follow-up efforts
- propose feasible policy changes
- a well-delineated scope and clearly defined objectives and a plausible 'intervention logic; and
- involvement of all relevant partners.

With the increased use of joint actions in the second half of the period, the Programme maximised the chances of contributions to policy achievements becoming visible in the years to come.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Chafea has developed a set of selection criteria² on how applications score on "EU added value".

These are: Implementing EU legislation; Economies of scale; Promotion of best practice; Benchmarking; Focus on cross-border threats; Free movement of persons; Networking.

It was found that use of these criteria is effective and that actions co-funded through the Programme, particularly the joint actions, had high EU added value in the short term. Much of the demonstrable EU added value relates to the identification of best practices, the scientific evidence to be used for benchmarking for decision making and networking activities. However, only few actions were found to deliver on other criteria, like innovation and economies of scale. Projects in particular and actions aimed at health promotion were weak in delivering on these criteria. Other actions that are continuing in the 3rd reiteration of the Programme are expected to unlock the potential of innovation in health and healthcare while economies of scale are intended to be achieved by the Member States participating in them: for examples actions on Health Technology Assessment and the European Reference Networks.

² http://ec.europa.eu/chafea/documents/health/hp-factsheets/added-value/factsheets-hp-av_en.pdf

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Consumer Programme**

Lead DG: JUST

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The implementation of the Consumer Programme 2014 – 2020 is well on track to meet its multiannual objectives. Most of the related performance indicators expected for 2014 and 2015 have been achieved (See point 4, Performance information below).

The 2014 annual work programme, with a budget of EUR 21.9 Million, was executed according to the planning, with a final rate of implementation of 98,3%. By the end of 2015, 57% of the budget of EUR 22.5 Million allocated for the implementation of the 2015 work programme had been consumed and translated into legal commitments, with global commitments for the remaining already-defined actions to be concluded in the first semester of 2016.

The implementation of the 2016 work programme is on-going. Compared with its predecessor, the 2014-2020 programme brought important improvements, in particular the simplification of grants for the European Consumer Centres (based on multiannual strategic partnerships), and of the system for exchange of enforcement officials (indemnities instead of grants).

Key achievements

The Programme supports the enforcement of consumer legislation, in particular through actions aiming at strengthening the knowledge base and review process of the Consumer Protection Cooperation Regulation (the CPC Regulation).

An interactive knowledge-exchange platform was set-up among the CPC authorities to foster rapid exchange of information, support collective working on joint enforcement positions and disseminate training and best-practice materials. Besides, the number of exchanges of enforcement officials has increased from 19 in 2014 to 31 in 2015 for the product safety officials and from 40 to 55 for the CPC officials, thanks to the simplification of the management system.

Financial support to bodies constituting the European Consumer Centres Network (ECC-Net) accounts for about one third of the annual operational budget (around EUR 6 million EUR). ECC-Net helps consumers with cross-border purchases. It explains their rights when shopping internationally and helps them seek redress with a trader in another EU country (or Iceland or Norway) if something goes wrong. ECC-Net developed a "Travel App" in 2014 to help consumers exercise their rights while on holiday abroad.

The EU-wide Online Dispute Resolution platform (ODR platform, <http://ec.europa.eu/odr>) is another example of a tool that could not have been developed at national level. The platform will become operational in early 2016. It enables consumers and traders to settle online disputes about domestic and cross-border online purchases without going to court. The platform is designed to boost people's trust in online shopping, thus contributing to the EU's Digital Single Market Strategy.

The Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products has continued to facilitate the exchange of information between Member States and the Commission on dangerous products. Cooperation between national authorities increased in 2015 in terms of the ratio number of Rapid Alert System notifications and of reactions by other authorities to such notifications (0,90 in 2013, 1,28 in 2014 and 1,56 in 2015). Since 2004, there have been over 20 000 alerts for dangerous products in the EU. A quarter of all alerts in 2015 concerned toy safety, and this was also the focus of joint market surveillance actions by national authorities, together with childcare articles, smoke detectors, and clothing.

The 2020 target for the implementation of the 2010 Commission Recommendation on harmonising the registration of consumer complaints – in terms of the number of complaints handling bodies/countries submitting harmonised complaints data – was achieved early, in 2015, due to effective engagement with relevant Member State counterparts and the quality of supporting measures (including a second round of grant funding to complaint handling bodies in 2014 to help them classify and report consumer complaints and enquiries). Initiatives such as the 2014-2015 EU Consumer Awareness Campaigns have contributed to improving the awareness of consumers and retailers of their rights and obligations. The Commission also ran an awareness-raising campaign on consumer rights in Croatia, following the local training courses.

Some key facts and figures 'Summary of the Consumer Champion Results' until end October 2015:

- site visitors – 11 551 since its launch December 2014
- active registered users – 587
- highest number of registered users in countries where local courses are organised (87 from Bulgaria and 50 from Latvia) – training courses bring traffic to the platform.
- 184 online course applications
- consumer law online course – 112 applications.

Some key facts and figures 'Summary of the Consumer Classroom Results' until end October 2015:

- 23 EU language versions, plus Norwegian
- unique users – 583 014
- registered users (teachers, experts, basic users) – 24 273 including over 15 227 teachers
- school subjects covered – 23 (e.g. literature, maths, home economics, sciences and languages)
- 11 consumer education subjects
- 964 ready-to-use teaching resources collected from across the EU and evaluated by our network of national focal points;
- lessons created by the teachers registered on the website – 1 976
- 1 000 partnerships built across Europe with consumer organisations, school associations and other interested NGOs.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The evaluation of the operating grant to the EU-level organisation BEUC (“Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs”) concluded that co-financing this organisation ensured value for money for the promotion, defence and representation of European consumers’ interests at EU level and that this organisation made a significant contribution to EU policy making.

The evaluation found that BEUC played an important role in coordinating and ensuring coherent consumer organisation input at EU level and in promoting dialogue between the different stakeholders. Without EU funding, BEUC’s effectiveness – the scale and quality of its outputs and impact - would have been less significant. Over the years, BEUC has developed recognised expertise and it was considered to intervene at the right moment to influence the legislative debate. It undertook various activities (e.g. position papers, submissions to hearings, participation in various working groups etc.), most of which considered by relevant external stakeholders (members of the European Parliament, staff members of Permanent Representations to the EU, detached national experts and staff of Council’s secretariat, business representatives) to be of very high quality.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Measures to help enforce consumer legislation and consumer rights, and measures to enforce product safety will remain the priority, accounting for around 75 % of the operational budget.

The mechanisms provided by the Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC) Regulation will be used to boost coordinated measures by the Commission and national enforcement authorities in the CPC network. Coordinated actions by the enforcement authorities will improve compliance with the EU acquis in online markets, will ensure higher legal certainty in retail markets and will increase consumer and business trust.

Consumer redress will be supported by financing the multilingual dimension of the ODR platform and through co-financing of the European Consumer Centres (ECC) and of the European level consumer organization.

The Commission will continue supporting a coordinated and coherent approach to product safety and to a high degree of market surveillance across the EU, with an increasing focus on online market surveillance. To respond to the challenges of global trade, evolving supply chains, and e-commerce there will be more joint co-operation and market surveillance measures and exchanges of enforcement officials, and closer collaboration and information exchange with international stakeholders.

The fitness check of consumer and marketing law (directives on: unfair commercial practices, sales and guarantees, unfair contract terms, price indication, misleading and comparative advertising, injunctions) will be supported by research begun in 2016. The Commission’s report on the fitness check on consumer law should be adopted by the second quarter of 2017.

Capacity-building activities for consumer organisations will be extended, with training courses in more Member States, notably from central, eastern and south-eastern Europe.

An important initiative is to achieve and enable better deals for energy consumers, as announced in the Communication ‘Delivering a New Deal for Energy Consumers’. The preliminary findings of two studies, on electricity markets and on vulnerable consumers, and of two up-coming studies on energy ‘prosumers’ and on billing and offers (financed by the Consumer Programme), will provide the necessary evidence for the ongoing review of the legislative framework aiming at empowering energy consumers and increasing competition through improved and comparable information on billing and offers, and improved comparison and switching tools, enabling them to select the most suitable supplier and tariff.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on a multiannual consumer programme for the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 1926/2006/EC	2014 - 2020	188,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	
Operational appropriations		21,9	23,1	24,1	25,5	26,8	27,5	
Executive Agency		1,7	1,7	1,7	1,4	1,4	1,5	
Total	24,1	24,7	25,9	26,9	28,0	29,3	30,1	188,8

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	25,403	101,99 %	15,976	100,70 %	26,608	63,67 %	20,253	51,08 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	24,678	99,19 %	15,435	93,73 %	25,901	63,91 %	19,726	48,12 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The main actions implemented through the Consumer Programme are aimed to supporting the objectives of the Consumer protection where they cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, in particular due to the cross-border nature of the issues involved. Ensuring that products circulating on the internal market, including online, are safe for consumers is a basic objective and for EU consumer policy and contributes to the Juncker Commission's priority for a Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base. This objective is supported by EU legislation with general requirements for safe products and for market surveillance by the Member States. Consumers need to be confident that unsafe products have no place on the EU market and that the relevant rules are effectively and efficiently enforced, both domestically and cross-border. This is why EU supports a coordinated and coherent approach to the enforcement of safety and market surveillance rules across the EU. Developing modern evidence on how markets work for consumers and businesses – notably through the Consumer Markets and Consumer Conditions Scoreboards – helps Member States to identify areas where the EU is not delivering fully for the internal market, and contributes to better policy making. Collecting such evidence at EU level ensures methodological consistency and comparability across time and countries, allowing Member States to benchmark the consumer outcomes of their policies.

Enhancing knowledge also entails making sure that consumers are informed of their rights, supporting consumer education, and building the capacity of consumer organisations, especially in Member States with weaker consumer cultures. . Both the capacity building and the consumer education actions target EU-wide audiences (consumer organisations in all MS and teachers all over Europe) with a view of sharing best EU wide practice.

Consumers need to be confident that their rights are effectively and efficiently enforced both domestically and cross-border. Across the EU, enforcement efforts seek to ensure that citizens feel adequately protected from unsafe products and unfair commercial practices, and that businesses and industry can operate in open and fair markets. EU consumer policy also aims to boost consumers and traders trust by giving them access to more efficient and cost-effective means of out of court redress, notably through alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanisms. Through the establishment of an Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platform allowing consumers and traders to solve online, through an out-of-court procedure, contractual disputes about online purchases.

The role of the European Consumer Centres (ECCs) is also relevant in this respect just as well as improving the governance and performance of the SM and ensuring that consumers get the redress they deserve when purchasing cross border online or while travelling. ECCs perform a service of informing the citizens and this is an important component of the Consumer Programme, but they also serve resolve cross-border trade issues. ECCs bring experience and they have an important role to play to promote the use of the Alternative Dispute Resolution and also in most cases be the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) contact points.

Stepping up enforcement of the EU consumer acquis is one of the objectives of the Digital Single Market strategy. The Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC) CPC network has an important role in this respect as it allow member state authorities to cooperate and tackle infringement with a cross-border dimension. For wide spread infringements such as concerning internet platforms or big market players, it is more efficient and effective to pool resources and coordinate enforcement action at EU level. The Consumer Programme supports these coordinated actions as well as the pre-requisite building of capacity and joint expertise in investigation and enforcement, for instance to raise digital investigations knowledge and standards in member state authorities to ensure an equal level of enforcement through the Single Market.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	3,0	3,3
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	3,5	3,6
Total	6,5	6,9

Smart growth: the amount corresponds to outputs on: “coordination and monitoring of ADR and implementation of ODR under specific objective 3 (line 33 04 01); Sustainable growth: the amount corresponds to outputs on: “market surveillance and enforcement actions” under specific objective 1 (line 33 04 01).

Gender mainstreaming

All the consumer evidence collected through surveys, market studies and behavioural studies is gender disaggregated and analysed for any significant gender-based differences on a regular basis. However we cannot estimate a specific budget allocated to gender mainstreaming.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the General Objective 1 (Indicator 1) is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective: to ensure a high level of consumer protection, to empower consumers and to place the consumer at the heart of the internal market, within the framework of an overall strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Safety: to consolidate and enhance product safety through effective market surveillance throughout the Union

Indicator 1: % of RAPEX (rapid alert system for dangerous consumers products) notifications entailing at least one reaction (by other Member States)

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
43 % (843 notifications) Source: RAPEX				45 %			Increase of 10 % (to 47,5 %), compared to the 2010 value
	Actual results						
	42 %	40 %					

Indicator 2: Ratio number of reactions / number of notifications (serious risks)

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1,07 ¹ Source: RAPEX				Increase to 1,15			Increase of 15 %, compared to 2010 (to 1,23)
	Actual results						
	1,28	1,56					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
scientific advice	33 04 01	1	0,2
market surveillance and enforcement actions	33 04 01	6	3,6
cosmetics portal and database	33 04 01	2	0,4
Total		9	4,2

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
scientific advice	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
market surveillance and enforcement actions	F	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
	P	6	6					
cosmetics portal and database	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2	2					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The significant increase in 2015 of the ratio between notifications and the reactions submitted by other authorities to such notifications (Indicator 2) reflects an improvement in Member States authorities' follow-up activities to notifications, even though the percentage of notifications entailing at least one reaction (Indicator 1) has slightly decreased.

Specific Objective 2: Consumer information and education, and support to consumer organisations: to improve consumers' education, information and awareness of their rights, to develop the evidence base for consumer policy and to provide support to consumer organisations, including taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable consumers

Indicator 1: Number of complaint bodies and number of countries submitting complaints to the European Consumer Complaints Registration system (ECCRS).

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
33 complaint bodies from 7 countries. Source: ECCRS				90 complaint bodies from 22 countries			100 complaint bodies from 25 countries by 2020 ²
	Actual results						
	37 complaint bodies from 13 countries	73 complaint bodies from 20 countries					

¹ A notification can trigger several reactions from authorities of other Member States.

² The 2020 target was already reached in 2015. We revise the 2020 target and milestones to make them more ambitious.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
evidence base	33 04 01	3	3,3
support to consumer organisations	33 04 01	3	2,1
consumer information	33 04 01	7	1,2
consumer education	33 04 01	2	0,7
Total		15	7,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
evidence base	F	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	P	3	3					
support to consumer organisations	F	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	P	3	3					
consumer information	F	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	P	7	7					
consumer education	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2	2					

Specific Objective 3: Rights and redress: to develop and reinforce consumer rights in particular through smart regulatory action and improving access to simple, efficient, expedient and low-cost redress including alternative dispute resolution

Indicator 1: % of those cases dealt with by European Consumer Centres (ECCs) and not resolved directly with traders which were subsequently referred to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
9 %				40 %			75 %
Source: Annual ECC report	Actual results						
	16,2 %	15,4 %					

Indicator 2: Number of cases dealt with by a Union-wide online dispute resolution system

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
17 500 (complaints received by ECCs related to e-commerce transactions)				50 000			100 000
Source: ODR platform ³	Actual results						
	25 384	n.a. ⁴					

Indicator 3: % of consumers who took action in response to a problem encountered in the past 12 months.

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
83 %			80 %		85 %		90 %
Source: Consumer Conditions Scoreboard	Actual results						
	76 %						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
preparation of legislation	33 04 01	5	1,5
coordination and monitoring of ADR and operation of the ODR platform	33 04 01	2	3,3
Total		7	4,8

³ ODR platform will become operational early 2016.

⁴ No figure available in 2015 since the platform is launched in 2016.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
preparation of legislation	F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	P	5	4					
coordination and monitoring of ADR and operation of the ODR platform	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	1	2					

Specific Objective 4: Enforcement: to support enforcement of consumer rights by strengthening cooperation between national enforcement bodies and by supporting consumers with advice

Indicator 1: Level of information flow and cooperation within the Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC) Network

Baseline (2007-2010)*	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015**	2016	2017	2018	2019	
number of requests to exchange information between CPC authorities = 129				Increase to 156 Increase to 172 Increase to 76			Increase of 30 % (to 167) Increase of 30 % (to 185) Increase of 30 % (to 82)
number of requests for enforcement measures between CPC authorities = 142	Actual results						
number of alerts within the CPC network = 63	132 130 35	122 138 45					

* Current situation: annualised averages 2007-10

** Cases opened in 2015. 2015 is a year with many new cases, but as the case load can vary substantially, the progress will have to be monitored over a couple of year before updating the targets. These numbers are to be confirmed once the technical problem with our reporting tool is solved.

Indicator 2: % of enforcement requests handled within 12 months within the CPC Network

Baseline 2007-2010	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020	
	2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018		2019
50 % Source: CPC Network Database (CPCS)				55 %			60 %
	Actual results						
	51 %	46 %					

* This % is to be confirmed once the technical problem with QV reporting is solved for CPCS.

Indicator 3: % of information requests handled within 3 months within the CPC Network

Baseline 2007-2010	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020	
	2014	2015*	2016	2017	2018		2019
33 % Source: CPC Network Database (CPCS)				37 %			50 %
	Actual results						
	34 %	38 %					

* Cases opened in 2013, 2014 and 2015 Q1-Q3; This % is to be confirmed once the technical problem with QV reporting is solved for CPCS.

Indicator 4: Number of contacts with consumers handled by the European Consumer Centres (ECC).

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018		2019
71 000 Source: ECC report				Increase to 88 750			Increase of 50% (to 106 500), compared to 2010
	Actual results						
	83 425	93 964					

Indicator 5: Number of visits to the website of the ECCs.

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen					Target 2020	
	2014	2015 ⁵	2016	2017	2018		2019
3 000 000 Source: ECC-Net Evaluation Report				Increase to 3 900 000			Increase of 70 % (to 4 500 000), compared to 2013
	Actual results						
	3 868 976						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
CPC coordination of enforcement actions	33 04 01	4	1,2
support to the European Consumer Centres	33 04 01	2	6,6
Total		6	7,8

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CPC coordination of enforcement actions**	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	P	4	3*					
support to the European Consumer Centres	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2	2					

* The foreseen Grants for joint actions to improve cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws (CPC) were not awarded. The call for proposals was not launched because the Member States did not express their interest to apply for the grants as they were busy concluding the work under the previous grant. They also asked for revisiting of the co-financing model for capacity building through grants. Most of the Member States find grants impractical in view of the administrative burden involved (where no coordination body exists).

** CPC coordinated actions include sweep, joint enforcement actions, common activities of enforcement authorities. The timing of the actions varies and do not match the annual budget years. The number of on-going coordinated actions is taken as indicator in a given year.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

The Programme of Community action in the field of consumer policy (2007-2013) has been implemented as planned for the achievement of its aim to complement, support and monitor the policies of the Member States and to contribute to protecting consumers' health, safety and economic and legal interests, as well as to promote their right to information and education and to organise themselves so as better to safeguard their interests.

The allocated budget of 156.8 million EUR was consumed for the implementation of the eleven actions defined by the Programme. The mid-term evaluation of the Programme, conducted by an external contractor between May 2010 and February 2011, as well as the Annual Activity Reports for the years 2011, 2012 and 2013, have not identified any main challenges in the implementation of the Programme. The evaluation underlined that by transferring responsibilities from DG SANCO to the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EACH) efficiencies have been noted, such as: better guidelines for applicants for the exchange of officials' call for proposals, a clear methodology for the assessment of the final reports of the ECC-Net grants, or launch of partnership agreements with consumer organisations to reduce the administrative burden and guidelines on final reporting for all grants. However, the evaluation concluded that a clear division of tasks between EAHC and DG SANCO was necessary for an efficient implementation of the Programme. This suggestion was followed up through clear guidelines on cooperation between the Agency and its parent DG.

Member States noted that it might be possible for significantly more to be achieved with small increases of resources in relation to: more targeted work focusing on research, analysis and impact assessment; capacity building in some Member States and the funding of project workers; funding increase for travel reimbursements or translation services to enable some of the new Member States to participate in a greater number of actions. As regards the sustainability of results and impact, the majority of the Member State authorities and of the consumer organisations surveyed believed that actions would have a long term effect (up to 10 years) on consumer protection, safety, empowerment and education.

Contribution to policy achievements

The mid-term evaluation of the Programme of Community action 2007-2013 concluded that its actions had been positive in increasing the level of protection across the internal market. It underlined that actions under the Strategy and Programmes contributed to the Europe 2020 objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The evaluation has highlighted as positive outcomes of the Programme contributing to the achievement of the policy objectives the following:

- Gathering evidence in support of consumer policy developments, through the screening of markets and through in-depth studies following the screening and other behavioural economics studies.
- Cooperation among market surveillance authorities through specific projects such as Sweeps. The CPC Network was considered still to achieve its full potential by developing better working relationships across the different national authorities.
- Training of national consumer organisations, proved to be effective not only in term of educating them about EU policy, but also as a forum for exchange of ideas and sharing knowledge. However, there remained concerns over the capacity of some of the newer Member States in the field of consumer policy.
- Increasing support to consumers who seek advice through the ECCs on disputes on cross-border transactions. However, the visibility of the ECCs was assessed as variable, to be improved in some cases.

The evaluation concluded that emerging social and environmental challenges were only partly addressed by the Strategy and Programme. Limited progress was registered on enforcement, especially with regard to cross-border issues. The access to redress mechanisms was also considered low. This was mainly due to the lack of consumer awareness about the mechanisms that existed at that time; also the costs of action were indicated as a reason.

Limited progress was registered on consumer education for various reasons e.g. the lack of a clear target audience, clarity of education modules, cultural differences and variations in knowledge about rights at the national level, and/or a mismatch between the consumer needs and the education tools. Based on the assumption that consumer empowerment could have the potential to enhance the ability of the EU to meet other new challenges, such as the energy targets (as highlighted by Europe 2020), consumer education was considered an area that required further consideration and potentially a more strategic approach.

Examples of main contributions of the Programme to policy achievements, as highlighted by the Annual Activity Reports (2010-2013):

- Supporting enforcement of consumer rights by strengthening cooperation between national enforcement bodies and by supporting consumers with advice. The ECC-Net continued to be developed and consolidated in order to support cross-border shopping. The number of contacts with consumers handled by the ECCs increased from 71 000 in 2010 to 80 272 in 2013. It continued to assist a high number of consumers to exercise their rights in cross-border purchases and achieve adequate redress should something go wrong. The ECC-Net also published three reports on: the most common internet frauds; application of the service directive to avoid discrimination on nationality or residency criteria in cross-border retail trade; and on-line trust-mark schemes.
- Establishment of the CPC-Network, to facilitate EU wide enforcement actions like sweeps to take place; Checks - “Sweeps” – continued to monitor website compliance with consumer legislation. The 2013 “sweeps” covering websites selling digital content (videos, books, music and games) indicate that national enforcement actions were successful: 80% of 330 websites checked complied with consumer protection rules (compared to only 50% in 2012).
- Enhancement of consumer product safety in the EU through improved cooperation between national market surveillance and enforcement authorities, and facilitation of the exchange of information between these authorities and the Commission on measures taken against products posing a serious risk to the safety of consumers (operation of the Rapid Alert System, RAPEX). The Commission extended the ban on dangerous products (e.g. lighters). Safety requirements for products (e.g. child seats) were adopted as a basis to develop an EU conformity standard. The Commission developed EU conformity standards for certain leisure articles used in water. EU countries finalised joint enforcement projects e.g. on ladder safety, visibility clothing, laser pointers, children’s costumes and food imitation products. Similar activities covered battery chargers, lawn mowers, pushchairs, fireworks, CO² detectors, cosmetics, high chairs, textiles and ladders.
- Building, through scoreboards and market and behavioural studies, the evidence base for new legislative proposals, as for example the Directive on consumer rights. Behavioural studies were carried out with a view to informing legislative review, e.g.: study on credit cards and multilateral interchange fees for the review of the Payment Service Directive; study on online gambling and vulnerable consumers for an upcoming Recommendation aiming at improving consumer protection; study on online information on product energy performance to inform the delegated acts on implementing the Directive on labelling energy related products.
- Providing evidence base for integration of the consumer policy into other policies, such as digital, including telecom, energy, financial services and transport including passenger rights. Areas identified by Member States as those where coherency could be improved or increased included transportation, agricultural and trade policy. Consumer organisations noted the following as being the key areas where there was a lack of consistency between the Programme and different policies developed at EU level that had an effect on consumers: the Energy market; the lack of integration of the objectives of the Programme by other Commission services; too much influence of industry stakeholders on other Commission Services’ initiatives and activities and not enough coordination; Group action initiatives as more advanced in the competition area and too weak in the general area.
- Supporting the preparation of the legislation on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) through transposition workshops with Member States and the development of the Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platform, to aim at supporting consumers and traders to solve their online disputes out of court, in a fast and non-expensive way.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The vast majority of Member States (91%) believed that the EU actions were complementary to the Member State actions. Most of Member State authorities have indicated that actions at national level were increased as a result of the action taken at the Community level.

The external evaluation of the Programme highlighted its added value, despite the fact that European consumer policy was a relatively new field and that the level of EU funding under the Programme was relatively small.

Consultation has highlighted the added value of specific actions concerning cooperation and coordination within networks at the European level for exchange of information and for taking joint action across the EU.

The network of European Consumer Centres (ECC-Net) provided information to consumers on EU rights when shopping in a country different of that of the usual residence of the consumer. In 2013, the services of the network were used by over 80.000 consumers and more than 32.000 complaints were handled in a timely manner. The network also developed joint projects providing evidence, tips and practical information on topics of interest for European consumers including guarantees, e-commerce, timeshare, etc. Unless the network was set up and operating under clear cooperation modalities at European level it would be very hard (if not impossible) for a consumer residing in a member state to claim rights against a trader/ service provider established in another member state via a single contact point and free of charge. There would be no such action at the national level if the EU withdrew its engagement resulting in detriment to consumers in cross-border activity.

In the area of consumer product safety, the work of the Consumer Safety Network (CSN) has continued to contribute to the knowledge base, notably regarding products with new emerging risks, and gave in particular input into a future guidance document on the market surveillance of products sold online.

The results of the mid-term evaluation of the Programme confirmed also that, in the area of product safety, coordination between market surveillance authorities had increased. The evaluation report showed the merit of further strengthening surveillance and enforcement through the Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products, pursuing the efforts aimed at addressing the international dimension of the safety of products, and capitalising on the use of new technologies.

The common coordination of different consumer protection actions has been facilitated by networks created or consolidated under the Consumer Programme 2007-2013 (e.g. ECC-Net, CPC, CSN, ODR or Consumer Classroom).

Added value has been achieved in part through continued development and monitoring of legislation at the EU level (e.g. Directive on consumer rights, Unfair Commercial Practices Directive and the GPSD, Directive on consumer ADR, Regulation on ODR, Consumer Credit Directive and preparation of legislation on Digital Services). This relied on the evidence base generated through the Consumer Market Scoreboards and specific studies. Consumer policy stakeholders and the majority of the Member State authorities believed that the Programme of Community action had been very successful in improving the collection of evidence for policy making, which has been highlighted throughout as having significant added value to the stakeholders. Member States and consumer organisations noted that they used the evidence developed by the Commission for their own purposes. It was not believed that such data gathering could be collected by them alone as the consumer organisations and national authorities lacked the resources to undertake such extensive data collection exercises across the EU.

The training and education actions of the Programme 2007-2013 developed EU level competences in particular for consumer organisations. The TRACE project, aiming at improving the capacity of consumer organisations, focused on empowering consumers, through training courses in Brussels, namely on: retail financial services, consumer redress, PR and lobbying, how to write project proposals, investment products, advocacy, financial capacity building, media and presentation skills, project management and funding, Consumer Acquis. The evaluation of the Consumer Education, Information and Capacity Building Actions (2011) concluded that the TRACE programme had been an efficient way of enhancing the capacity of consumer organisations. It recommended building on the success and focusing beyond training to the development of a network of consumer organisations and actors who can build a supportive value-network of good practices and knowledge, broadening the number of actors involved and enhancing the sharing of good practices and local training courses.

The same evaluation assessed the European added value of two other consumer education tools: DOLCETA (online web portal targeted at teachers in primary, secondary and adult education and also wider consumers) and Europa Diary (a paper journal covering consumer issues for 15-18 year olds). The conclusion of the evaluation was that DOLCETA failed to support cross border transactions as a result of a fundamental design flaw around use of European languages. There was little evidence that usage of the site by consumers was aiding or promoting consumer confidence. Europa Diary was considered as providing clear European added value in its role as a resource for many schools and as a teaching resource on European values, policies and institutions. However, this was not necessarily focussed on the European dimension of consumer rights and consumer issues, but on European issues more generally. It gave a limited and expensive distribution. As a result, the projects were replaced by new ones, based on modern technology (interactive platforms): Consumer Champion and Consumer Classroom.

The consumer information campaigns carried out in the new Member States (i.e. Romania and Bulgaria) have contributed to the raising of citizens' awareness of their consumer rights as EU citizens. The campaigns encouraged the citizens to be more assertive, both individually and by seeking help from consumer associations. Eurobarometer survey conducted to measure the impact of these campaigns showed that in Bulgaria at the end of the campaign 44% of the target group 21-45 years said they had seen or heard messages about consumer rights (Eurobarometer FL 295); in Romania over half of the respondents in major cities aged above 15 years said they had seen/heard messages about consumer rights at the end of the campaign (Eurobarometer FL 333).

Added value was provided also through actions which could not be undertaken at national level because of their EU-level character, such as operating grants awarded to the Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) and the European Association for the Coordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC). The co-financing of BEUC contributed to further promote the interests of European consumers as purchasers or users of goods and services in the EU policy process. The financial support to ANEC ensured the representation and defence of consumer interests in the process of standardisation and certification.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Creative Europe Programme****Lead DG: EAC**

Associated DGs: CNECT

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Creative Europe Programme with a budget of 1,46 billion euros over the period 2014- 2020 (56 % for the MEDIA sub-programme, 31 % for the Culture sub-programme and 13 % for the cross-sectoral strand) aims to support actions presenting a European added value and contributing to the achievement of the objectives fixed by the priorities of the Juncker Commission.

In 2014 and 2015 the programme was implemented as foreseen. No significant variations are signalled compared to the initial planning in terms of results achieved and use of resources. In both years, the level of appropriations implemented reached nearly 100 %, on the final budget both in commitments and payments. The MEDIA Work Programme 2014 was executed beyond the original budget. Commitments of EUR 105 million were made compared to EUR 103 million in Voted Budget 2014. Opening appropriations in 2015 were EUR 101,5 million and the outturn was EUR 102 million.

It is worth noting that the success rates of most strands of Creative Europe show that only the best quality projects could be funded. In 2015, a total of 5 030 applications were submitted (937 under Culture and 4 093 under MEDIA), of which 2 054 were selected for funding (184 for Culture and 1 870 for MEDIA).

The main action addressing cultural operators (support to cooperation projects) recorded a 13 % success rate in 2015, whereas the action supporting cultural platforms provided financing to 6 % of the applicants.

The main activities foreseen under the cross-sectoral strand were regularly and timely implemented (support to the Creative Europe Desks, to EU Presidencies, communication actions, studies...). The negotiations for the Delegation Agreement of the Financial Guarantee Facility with the European Investment Fund were launched in 2015 and the signature is expected by May 2016. A key issue for the negotiations was the level of the management fee, which was agreed by the Chair of the Inter Service Financial Instruments Group at 6 %. The Facility will therefore be launched as scheduled.

Key achievements

The available evidence of the impact and added value of Creative Europe only relates to the first two years of implementation of the programme (2014 and 2015); they will increase more than proportionally – also because of the back-loaded budget profile of the programme – over the next years till 2020. The programme is, in fact, combining the social and intrinsic value of culture and arts with support for creative industries which generate growth and create jobs as indicated at the beginning of this section.

In particular, the MEDIA sub-programme makes a crucial contribution to reaching out to audiences for European films, especially outside the country of production (non-national films). The distribution schemes supported 450 films in 2015, representing a third of overall European film production. In 2014, 83 million people saw non-national films in Europe and 82 million worldwide saw European films. These results contribute to both the competitiveness of the European film industry and to the appreciation of Europe's cultural diversity. Moreover, MEDIA has been successfully supporting a broad range of audiovisual works including television and video games.

MEDIA has become recognized in the audiovisual industry at European and international level as a brand representing artistic quality and creativity. 15 of the 22 Cesars awarded in February 2016 went to 8 EU MEDIA supported films. For the 4th consecutive year, the Oscar for Best Foreign Language Film went to a MEDIA supported film, *Son of Saul*. Another EU co-funded film, *Amy*, won the Oscar for Best Documentary. Innovative business models, including the use of new technology, have been supported. For example, Curzon Cinemas is London's leading independent cinema chain, committed to European films. Through Curzon Home Cinema, supported by MEDIA, the company is also offering the customer the opportunity to see high-quality films online, including on the Day and Date of theatrical release.

MEDIA creates opportunities for professionals to bring audiovisual works to new markets in Europe and internationally. For example, the Berlinale Co-Production Market is the Berlin International Film Festival's networking platform for producers, financiers, broadcasters, distributors and sales agents working in international co-productions. The added value of the action lies in the careful selection of high profile projects and the participation of high level executives at European level.

Support to cultural activities through the Culture sub-programme resulted in a number of cross-border projects being carried out, thus not only fulfilling the programme objectives but also bringing about economic benefits. SMEs and microbusinesses active in creative industries, like music, publishing and design will continue to be targeted. The new emphasis on audience development, capacity building and support for start-ups has led to the selection of several innovative projects of high artistic quality but also of economic value. These experiences will feed into the preparation of the programme for after 2020.

The 147 cooperation projects selected in 2014 and 2015 estimated that, as a result of funding, 9 988 artists/cultural workers would be mobile and 11 632 individuals would benefit from a cross-border mobility experience. A total of 847 organisations are being involved, either as co-ordinators or co-organisers. These projects reportedly helped create 3 288 jobs, of which 705 of a permanent nature. As an example, a project called "Boosting careers of animation young artists with video mapping", thanks to a grant of less than EUR 300 000, will have created during its running 11 temporary and 5 permanent jobs as well as jobs opportunities for ± 400 young animation artists – while job creation is far from being the main objective of the programme.

All the 8 platforms financed under the programme are attracting a lot of attention in their sectors as a new, more flexible way of European programming targeting emerging artists. Projects like Live Europe (music) or Aerowaves (dance) are under mounting pressure to take on board new partners. Most of the 24 networks funded since 2014 have performed well and are solid partners in the different sectors for the Commission also in policy making and development.

There is evidence that the European Capitals of Culture (ECOCs), supported through the Culture sub-programme, have a significant leverage effect, which has helped to substantially transform and bring long-term cultural, social and economic benefits to the cities which have held the title. Some ECOCs have estimated that each euro invested generated an extra 8 euro in return. Overnight visitors increase on average by 12 %, and often much more. ECOCs are also another good example of cost-effectiveness, as with a contribution of only EUR 1,5 million from Creative Europe they can put together a one-year long cultural programme which in total varies between EUR 6 and EUR 100 million depending on the city. As confirmed by ex post evaluations, public participation in ECOC is high regardless of the city's size (for example, Mons, which held the title in 2015 and has a resident population of about 90,000 inhabitants, reported to have reached more than 2 million people) and this action contributes to well-being, social cohesion and long-term regeneration of cities.

In 2014 and 2015 a total of 25 sites were selected for the European Heritage Label, which constitute today a valuable network, of not only a strong symbolic value, but a solid potential for tourism. It will be an important asset in the run-up to the possible European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018. Similarly, the laureates of the EU Prize for Cultural Heritage/Europa Nostra Award have a strong potential to contribute to such a year, making the best of the European cultural heritage in favour of economic development. This angle is emphasised by the "Shaping European Cities" initiative, building on the winners of the EU prize for contemporary architecture and contributing to the horizontal objective of urban development in Europe.

The cross-sectoral strand provides another example of the how the programme can contribute to the changing political priorities of the EU, notably a specific call for proposals for projects aiming to help the integration of refugees into the EU through cultural and audiovisual activities. This allowed Creative Europe to quickly align itself to what has become a key priority for the EU, further to the recent migration flows.

Evaluations/studies conducted

As the results of the ex-post evaluation of previous Capitals of Culture confirmed, the title of European Capital of Culture helps boost investments in cultural and other infrastructure, triggers multiple benefits (some of which are referred to in the previous section) from increased public interest and helps foster the long-term development of the cities which bear the title in a permanent and sustainable way. In 2015, the cities of Mons (Belgium) and Plzen (Czech Republic) have reported substantial economic benefits. As measured through ex post evaluations, public participation in ECOC remains high, the culture programme is of good quality and the action contributes to the long-term regeneration of cities. In order to maximise the potentially wider economic benefits of the title, the Commission has recommended to future ECOCs to begin their international marketing and commercial revenue generation strategies earlier in the process. For the future, Member States have been encouraged to specify as early as possible during the selection process their financial contributions to winning cities, as their success heavily relies on the good planning of activities and on additional funding sources, which depend to a great extent on the public administrations of the host country.

The Europa Cinemas Network, supported under the MEDIA sub-programme, is the first international film theatre network for the circulation of European films and has received funding from MEDIA since 1992. A performance audit is currently being carried out to assess to what extent funds have been used in accordance with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The results of the performance audit will be used to address the issues identified. Studies are also being conducted to adapt the MEDIA support schemes to the constant changes in the audiovisual sector, as regards training, access to markets, distribution and the animation industry.

In 2017, the mid-term external evaluation foreseen by the Regulation will be completed and, on the basis of its findings, the Commission will issue a report to the European Parliament and the Council. The report shall assess the continued relevance and coherence of the programme's objectives taking account developments in these dynamic and fast-changing sectors. In particular, it will assess and make recommendations concerning the programme's role in contributing to a successful content industry (both culture and audiovisual) able to reach out to new audiences, adapt to the digital era and thrive in the Digital Single Market. The feedback of stakeholders will be fully taken into account, as regards the challenges facing the industry as well as the administrative functioning of the schemes and actions. The mid-term evaluation will include the evaluation of the previous Culture, MEDIA and MEDIA Mundus programmes. The evaluation will also assess the robustness of the performance indicators in the legal basis and make recommendations for improvements as regards relevance and availability of data. Recital 29 of the Regulation also confers powers to the Commission to adopt additional quantitative and qualitative indicators.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The programme will continue to be implemented according to its 7-year schedule, with more and more focus on evaluation of the finalised projects. The MEDIA sub-programme in 2016-17 is being adapted in the light of the Digital Single Market strategy, in particular as regards the Online distribution scheme. This will aim to increase access to EU works online. EU VOD services are struggling to establish their brands and become commercially viable. Therefore we plan to focus on innovation and marketing, both in terms of the VOD services and the EU works they carry. Online release costs will also become eligible on the Distribution schemes.

The Culture sub-programme will focus on the performance of the networks and platforms, as the first generation of these comes to an end in 2016. The 2017 call for platforms and networks, the last planned under Creative Europe, will therefore be very important from the point of view of performance and sustainability of these major projects with a direct impact on the cultural landscape in Europe.

The cross-sectoral strand will be used for genuinely cross-sectoral projects involving audiovisual and non-audiovisual stakeholders, for instance the foundation and support of the European network of creative hubs and co-working spaces.

2017 will be the first year of full implementation of the Cultural and Creative Sectors' Guarantee Fund which, as a new market instrument, will aim to inject fresh support to those companies which are ready to commit bankable business plans. The Facility will provide guarantees, managed by the European Investment Fund, to lending and credit institutions e.g. banks, to encourage them to offer loans to SMEs in the sector. For the period 2014-2020 the Facility has a budget of EUR 120 million. The leverage effect is estimated at 1:5,7 leading up to a total financial volume of approximately EUR 600 million for support. It is expected to leverage credit to 1 500 beneficiaries from 5 sub-sectors, from 7 participating countries. This approach of strengthening the connections between the creative and cultural sectors with the financial community aims at boosting the viability of the sectors and their contribution to the economy.

With the massive arrival of refugees to Europe the intercultural dimension of the programme will grow in importance. After the pilot phase in 2016 – an exceptional call worth EUR 1,6 million - further projects aiming at cultural integration and understanding will be supported as a regular part of the programme.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020) and repealing Decisions No 1718/2006/EC, No 1855/2006/EC and No 1041/2009/EC	2014 - 2020	1 462,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		2,2	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,7	
Operational appropriations		163,8	177,4	192,4	208,3	225,2	229,4	
Executive Agency		11,7	12,2	12,2	12,3	12,3	12,6	
Total	181,9	177,7	191,8	206,9	223,0	240,1	244,7	1 466,1

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	189,005	104,90 %	134,835	103,37 %	201,356	14,84 %	190,956	10,36 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	180,204	101,18 %	126,682	98,64 %	193,493	12,49 %	181,847	7,48 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Recognising the intrinsic and economic value of culture, the Programme shall support actions and activities with a European added value in the cultural and creative sectors. It shall contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Europe 2020 Strategy and its flagship initiatives.

European added value shall be ensured through one or more of the following:

- the transnational character of actions and activities which complement regional, national, international and other Union programmes and policies, and the impact of such actions and activities on the cultural and creative sectors as well as on citizens and on their knowledge of cultures other than their own;
- the development and promotion of transnational cooperation between cultural and creative players, including artists, audio-visual professionals, cultural and creative organisations and audiovisual operators, focused on stimulating more comprehensive, rapid, effective and long-term responses to global challenges;
- the economies of scale and critical mass which Union support fosters, creating a leverage effect for additional funds;
- ensuring more level playing field in the European cultural and creative sectors by taking account of low production capacity countries and/or countries or regions with a restricted geographical and/or linguistic area.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and for 2015 the indicators listed below are not included in the present edition of Programme Statement: General Objective 1 (Indicator 1), Specific Objective 1 (Indicators 1, 2); Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 2, 3, 5, 6); Specific Objective 3 (Indicators 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). They will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: to safeguard, develop and promote European cultural and linguistic diversity and to promote Europe's cultural heritage

General Objective 2: to strengthen the competitiveness of the European cultural and creative sectors, in particular of the audiovisual sector, with a view to promoting smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

Indicator 1: the cultural and creative sectors' level, change in and share of employment and share of gross domestic product							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
In 2010 between 3 % and 3,8 % of the total European workforce					In view of economic crisis, to safeguard 2010 figures		4 % of the total European workforce; 4,8 % of total European GDP;
In 2010 between 3,3 % and 4,5 % of total European GDP	Actual results						
	3,3 % of EU's active population (TERA consultants 2014 (*))						
	3,8 % of EU workforce (Ernst and Young France 2014 (**))						
	4,2 % of EU GDP (TERA consultants 2014);						
	4,4 % of EU GDP (Ernst and Young France 2014)						

(*) <http://www.teraconsultants.fr/en/issues/The-Economic-Contribution-of-the-Creative-Industries-to-EU-in-GDP-and-Employment>

(**) <http://www.creatingeurope.eu/en/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/study-full-en.pdf>

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: to support the capacity of the European cultural and creative sectors to operate transnationally and internationally

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
MEDIA Sub-Programme:			
New skills and networking: number of courses/workshops/events	09 05 01	53	7,1
Development of audiovisual projects (including TV production): number of projects	09 05 01	361	33,3
Support to co-production funds: number of co-production funds supported	09 05 01	6	1,4
Audiovisual markets, promotion tools and stands: number of projects	09 05 01	67	10,2
TOTAL			52,0
CULTURE Sub-Programme:			
Cooperation measures, such as activities stimulating peer learning + Support to Project selection	15 04 02	44	21,5
European networks, such as those providing capacity building	15 04 02	10	3,4
European platforms, such as those providing a structure for international professional development	15 04 02	4	3,3
Special actions, such as Prizes, ECOC, European Heritage label	15 04 02	7	5,1
TOTAL			33,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MEDIA Sub-Programme:								
New skills and networking: number of courses/workshops/events	F	45	50	48	53	54	55	57
	P	59	58					
Development of audiovisual projects (including TV production): number of projects	F	359	345	350	361	371	377	391
	P	345	299					
Support to co-production funds: number of co-production funds supported	F	7	5	5	6	6	6	6
	P	5	5					
Audiovisual markets, promotion tools and stands: number of projects	F	51	64	56	67	68	70	72
	P	48	61					
CULTURE Sub-Programme:								
Cooperation measures, such as activities stimulating peer learning	F	40	48	37	44	49	53	53
	P	40	30					
European networks, such as those providing capacity building	F	10	-	17	10	10	10	10
	P	16	-					
European platforms, such as those providing a structure for international professional development	F	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
	P	3	2					
Special actions*, such as Prizes, ECOC, European Heritage label	F	6	7	4	7	7	7	7
	P	5	7					

* In the special action output, the Melina Mercouri Prize (1,5 EUR Million) will be awarded each year to the European Capitals of Culture-ECOC.

Specific Objective 2: to promote the transnational circulation of cultural and creative works and transnational mobility of cultural and creative players, in particular artists, as well as to reach new and enlarged audiences and improve access to cultural and creative works in the Union and beyond, with a particular focus on children, young people, people with disabilities and under-represented groups

Indicator 1: MEDIA Sub-programme: the number of admissions for non-national European films in Europe and European films worldwide (12 most important non-European markets) in cinemas

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen*						Target 2020*
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
69 million in Europe; 61 million worldwide ¹				71 million in Europe; 85 million worldwide			71 million in Europe; 85 million worldwide
	Actual results						
	83 million in Europe; 82 million worldwide						

* It should be noted that figures about cinema audiences are inherently unpredictable. In fact over the last five years the average corresponds to the baseline. There is no evidence to suggest a structural rise in cinema tickets sold, especially given the rise of digital distribution e.g. Netflix, which was not the case when the indicators were first established. Therefore the milestone and target have been revised to maintain the current levels.

Indicator 4: MEDIA Sub-programme: the number of European video games produced in the Union as well as in the countries participating in the Programme

Baseline ²	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
in EU EUR 21,3bn; in 5 biggest markets EUR 13,35bn				in EU EUR 25bn; in 5 biggest markets EUR 14,5bn			in EU EUR 30bn; in 5 biggest markets EUR 16bn
	Actual results						
		in EU EUR 22bn; in 5 biggest markets EUR 15bn					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
MEDIA Sub-programme:			
Distribution campaigns of European Non National films: number of projects	09 05 01	789	32,9
Network of cinemas screening majority of European films: number of cinema networks	09 05 01	1	10,1
Film festivals and events: number of festivals and events	09 05 01	92	2,9
Film literacy initiatives: number of projects	09 05 01	14	1,5
New marketing and advertising tools: number of projects establishing e.g. film community platforms	09 05 01	14	7,8
TOTAL			55,2
CULTURE Sub-programme:			
Cooperation measures, such as those supporting international touring		66	11,7
European networks, such as those promoting audience building	15 04 02	15	1,2
European platforms, such as those fostering international careers	15 04 02	6	0,9
Literary translations and promotional support	15 04 02	45	2,8
Special actions, such as Prizes, ECOC, European Heritage label	15 04 02	11	4,5
TOTAL			21,1

¹ The definition of the indicator as defined by the legal basis specifies the meaning of "worldwide" (=10 most important non-European markets). Although the size of the market worldwide may be bigger, the circulation of European films beyond European borders is so much lower than in Europe that the number of admissions may be higher in Europe than worldwide (in the 10 most important non-European markets).

² The turn-over of the video-game sector is the best available proxy for this indicator. The number of video-games produced in Europe is currently unavailable. Considering that tasks related to the development and production of one single game are usually split across several countries within and outside the EU, there is no accepted definition of what should be considered as a European video-game. Furthermore being the video-game industry highly competitive, data such geographical spread of the workforce are not accessible.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
MEDIA Sub-Programme:								
Distribution campaigns of European Non National films: number of projects	F	820	754	677	789	811	825	856
	P	1 077	1 065					
Network of cinemas screening majority of European films: number of cinema networks	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Film festivals and events: number of festivals and events	F	72	87	77	92	94	96	99
	P	85	88					
Film literacy initiatives: number of projects	F	10	13	14	14	14	15	15
	P	16	12					
New marketing and advertising tools: number of projects establishing e.g. film community platforms	F	11	13	17	14	14	15	15
	P	17	18					
CULTURE Sub-Programme:								
Cooperation measures, such as those supporting international touring	F	60	71	43	66	73	79	79
	P	23	54					
European networks, such as those promoting audience building	F	15	-	4	15	15	15	37
	P	7	-					
European platforms, such as those fostering international careers	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	12
	P	2	1					
Literary translations and promotional support	F	59	63	60	45	43	45	45
	P	76	69					
Special actions, such as Prizes, ECOC, European Heritage label	F	9	9	5	11	11	11	14
	P	5	9					

Regarding literary translations, projects applied on average for a lower amount than expected and therefore more of them could be supported.

Specific Objective 3: to strengthen the financial capacity of SMEs and micro, small and medium-sized organisations in the cultural and creative sectors in a sustainable way, while endeavouring to ensure a balanced geographical coverage and sector representation

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of loans provided by banks to operators	15 04 01	705	21,2
Number of capacity building workshops	15 04 01	6	1,1
Total			22,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of loans provided by banks to operators	F	0	0	281	705	1 198	1 771	2 335
	P	0	0					
Number of capacity building workshops	F	0	0	7	6	5	5	5
	P	0	0					

Specific Objective 4: to foster policy development, innovation, creativity, audience development and new business and management models through support for transnational policy cooperation

Indicator 1: the number of Member States making use of the results of the open method of coordination in their national policy development

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10 Member States	12	13	14	15	16	17	20
	Actual results						
	12	13					

Indicator 2: the number of new initiatives and policy outcomes							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A			10				20
	Actual results						
		2					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Network of Creative Europe desks	15 04 01	28	4,7
Studies, evaluations and policy analysis (includes also the subsidy for the European Audiovisual Observatory)	15 04 01	3	1,3
Transnational exchanges and networking	15 04 01	-	-
Testing new cross-sectoral approaches	15 04 01	1	1,5
Conferences, seminars and policy dialogue	15 04 01	4	1,1
Total			8,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Network of Creative Europe desks (EAC)	F	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
	P	28	28					
Studies, evaluations and policy analysis (This also includes the European audiovisual observatory) (co-manage)	F	4	8	6	3	6	6	4
	P	1	2					
Transnational exchanges and networking (co-manage)	F	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
	P	2	1					
Testing new cross-sectoral approaches (CNECT)	F	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
	P	0						
Conferences, seminars and policy dialogue (co-manage)	F	4	5	7	4	4	4	4
	P	4	1					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Creative Europe builds upon the experience of three previous programmes in the field of culture and audiovisual (namely, Culture, MEDIA and MEDIA Mundus). They were implemented according to plan and fulfilled their objectives. A more detailed analysis will be made in the framework of the mid-term evaluation of the current programme, which will also serve as final evaluation of the previous ones.

Already at this stage, it can be noted that the merge of the three former schemes into an integrated framework programme allows a better coverage of the targeted sectors, although the disproportion between the available budget and the demand makes it possible to satisfy the latter only very partially.

The MEDIA 2007 Programme was a complex construction with numerous schemes. At the highest point the Programme published 19 Calls for Proposals (in 2011) and was open to 32 countries. The number of grants awarded rose from 1 652 in 2007 to 2 303 in 2013, an increase of 40 %. In budgetary terms the credits of the Programme were fully executed at 100 % plus during the period. Opening appropriations were EUR 687 million over the period and the outturn was EUR 782 million.

A number of measures were taken in order to cope with the increase in volume of applications and awards. Permanent Guidelines were introduced and in some schemes where the projects required longer term stability Framework Partnerships were used. Multiple low value grants were consolidated into a single commitment thus significantly reducing the volume of all transactions.

For example, one euro invested from the MEDIA 2007 in support of cinema networks triggered the generation of 6 euro from private financing sources, culminating in a multiplier of 14. Also, support for training was efficient and generated a "quality label" effect. Overall, the increase in the number of project applications showed that the programme was seen as relevant by the sector.

The former Culture programme was open to 35 countries and provided grants to 2 011 projects. Budgetary appropriations were executed at 100 % throughout the 7-year programme duration. Culture 2007-2013 included 9 calls for proposals, some of which have been discontinued in the current programme as they didn't reach a sufficiently big critical mass. Other schemes have been adapted to better respond to the sectors' needs. Drawing on the lessons learnt from the previous programme, calls for proposals under Creative Europe have been streamlined and reduced to 4, while keeping the same scope in terms of sector coverage and eligibility of potential applicants.

Contribution to policy achievements

According to the latest available Europe-wide statistics, culture and its related industries account for 4,5 % of the EU's GDP and 3,8% of its workforce. While this represents a very promising source of growth and jobs which should be nurtured and promoted, the cultural and creative sectors face numerous challenges which because of their specific profile are not sufficiently addressed by other EU funding programmes targeting all the industries, such as COSME or Horizon 2020. This is why Creative Europe focused in the first two years on supporting projects linked to fostering entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as start-ups and emerging talents in the cultural and creative sectors.

The mid-term evaluation of MEDIA 2007 concluded that it was able to respond adequately to the needs of the sector due to its integrated logic, the coverage of the entire value chain and its closeness to the audiovisual landscape. The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation were fully taken into account in the proposal for the successor programme, namely: widen the intervention modalities, notably as regards online distribution; develop demand side interventions; strengthen support to television; simplify the programme management.

According to the mid-term evaluation of Culture 2007-2013, the programme played a unique role in stimulating cross-border cooperation, promoting peer learning and the professionalization of the sector and increasing the access of European citizens to non-national European works. Indirectly it contributes to the development of content which is essential for sustainable growth and jobs, and stimulates new, creative and innovative developments. It helped stimulate cross-border cooperation, support artistic and literary creation and foster circulation of works of art and culture. This way, it made an important contribution to the objectives of promoting cultural diversity across Europe, as stipulated in the EU Treaty. By way of illustration, the literary translation scheme enabled an estimated 1,4 million readers to access works of literature translated from other languages than their own.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The programme supported cross-border activities that are not financed at national or bilateral level or that can be more efficiently supported at EU level. The transnational character of supported activities is a key dimension and entails the financing of projects that would have not been supported, thereby well complementing those who got grants from non EU funding schemes.

The vast majority of projects co-financed under the Culture programme contributed to better circulation of cultural goods and of artists and professionals across Europe, to cross-border mobility, increased knowledge and understanding, attracting new audiences for European artists and creators. The programme was complementary to nationally-based activities funded or co-funded by Member States and unique in the sense that no other funding scheme was proposing grants for this type of cross-border projects. As regards MEDIA, for example, the training support has built the capacity of professionals to operate at European level both in creative content which can appeal to audiences from different national cultures as well as in business management on a European scale. Support to distribution was effective in building cross-border professional networks and collaboration, thus leading to an increase in the number of non-national European films distributed across Europe.

HEADING 3: Security and citizenship**Instrument for Emergency Support within the Union**

Lead DG: ECHO

Programme key facts and performance framework

The massive influx of refugees and migrants into Europe has created an exceptional situation where large numbers of people require urgent humanitarian assistance, going beyond the organisational capacity of one or several Member States. A new instrument has been created that allows the Union to provide financial support, for instance through partner organisations capable of rapidly implementing emergency actions in support of those Member States that are most affected. The Commission estimates that EUR 200 million would be required in 2017, in order to address the growing humanitarian needs in Europe during the migration and refugee crisis, particularly in EU countries along the Western Balkans route. This new programme, which complements existing Union instruments and legal bases, will enable the European Union to address, within its territory, the urgent humanitarian needs of people as a consequence of crises, through the provision of emergency support in compliance with the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis						Period of application
Council Regulation (EU) 2016/369 of 15 March 2016 on the provision of emergency support within the Union						unlimited duration
	Financial Programming (EUR million)					
	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Administrative support	1	2	2	p.m.	p.m.	
Operational appropriations	99	198	198	p.m.	p.m.	
Total	100	200	200	p.m.	p.m.	500

2. Implementation rates

Not applicable

3. EU added value

The objectives of this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of scale or effects, be better achieved at Union level, through the adoption of measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. The EU's added value comes, inter alia, in the form of:

- reducing the loss of human life, environmental, economic and material damage;
- immediate assistance to people within the European Union as a consequence of natural or man-made disasters;
- a more effective and rapid response to requests for assistance within the Union, through non-governmental and International Organisations, or specialised services of Member States selected by the Commission;
- a better visibility of the EU's response to crises.

4. Performance information

Comment: The achievements of the objectives will be measured by indicators measuring inter alia: the number of people benefitting from emergency support within the European Union (in absolute value or as percentage of the total of those needing assistance) per individual crisis, % of projects meeting quality standards in food, nutrition, health, shelter and water/sanitation /hygiene intervention sectors, % of projects monitored, etc. The first results and completed performance elements will be presented in the Programme Statement 2018.

General objectives

General Objective 1: To provide a needs-based emergency response, complementing the response of the affected Member States, aimed at preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering, and maintaining human dignity wherever the need arises as a result of a disaster referred.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To provide of multi-sectoral support to meet the basic needs of refugees and migrants into the Union adversely affected, in Greece and in any other affected Member State.

Specific Objective 2: To provide technical assistance to the extent required for the management of the support to be provided under this Decision

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 (EUR million)
Emergency Support within the Union	18 07 01	198

Statement on Financial Intervention of the Communication Policy Area

Lead DG: COMM

I. Key update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

DG COMM Work Programme 2015 (= Financing Decision) was implemented as planned. DG COMM 2015 operational budget overall implementation rate is very close to 100 %.

Key achievements

DG Communication Headquarters together with the Representations in the Member States communicate with the media, stakeholders and citizens about issues of European interest, including EU policies and actions. Communication is one of the Commission's tasks resulting from its prerogatives on institutional level. As examples on achievements for DG COMM activities which are detailed in the following pages in the table of indicators, the following items can be highlighted:

The achievement of the objective to communicate a simple, clear and understandable message to citizens is underlined in 2015 by several examples:

- 65 % of top press releases have been consulted in EN with more than 10 000 online hits (2013: 43 %).
- Nearly 180 000 multimedia productions have been downloaded (2014: 146 000).
- There has been a 40 % increase in followers/fans/subscribers on social media corporate accounts (from 2,5 million in 2014 to 3,6 million in 2015).
- Events were organised at Representations and European Public Spaces – with an increasing percentage of participants agreeing that the event improved their knowledge on EU issues (77 % compared to 71 % in 2014).
- 90 % of the visitors to the Commission's Visitors' Centre declare themselves "very satisfied" with the visits.
- 73 % of participants agree that the Citizens' Dialogue event improved their knowledge on EU issues.
- High satisfaction rate (13,99/16) on queries replied by the EUROPE DIRECT Contact centre.

Evaluations/studies conducted

n/a

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Most prominent milestone for the future will be the objective of 100 % completion of Digital Transformation of EUROPA website by 2017.

II. Key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis

Task resulting from the Commission's prerogatives at institutional level, as provided for in Article 54(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 (OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1)

	Financial Programming (EUR million)						
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020
Administrative support - Heading 3		1,2	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3
Operational appropriations - Heading 3		65,0	70,0	75,2	75,2	78,4	81,8
Heading 5 appropriations		9,0	9,0	9,1	8,8	8,8	8,8
Total		75,2	80,0	85,4	85,2	88,4	91,9

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	60,045	100,38 %	56,255	100,82 %	64,452	37,35 %	58,352	29,50 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	60,045	100,42 %	56,246	99,62 %	64,452	37,37 %	58,352	29,06 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value

Institutional corporate communication on the key political messages and achievements of the EU and the Commission is essential to attract new multipliers, for example through the visits service, and to disseminate information about the EU policy outcomes through multi-lingual online and written information and via a variety of communication tools.

Corporate communication contributes to raising public awareness about the EU as a whole, its values and its works to address current issues in line with the 10 political priorities set out by the Commission in the annual Commission Work programme (CWP), this includes further alignment of political and corporate communication (for example, professionalisation and partial centralisation)

Through its audio-visual communication tools the Commission offers citizens possibilities to inform themselves and find out about the political and legislative process of the EU, its results and how EU policy directly impacts on their daily lives. The Commission intends to bring the EU closer to the citizens, multipliers, media, politicians and other stakeholders by providing them, at local level, but from a European perspective, with clear information on the EU directly or via traditional and new media (digital transformation). The actions are implemented in partnership with the European Parliament and the Member States, and the 518 Europe Direct Information Centres and through the 37 EC Representations and Regional Offices in Member States (for example via Citizens Dialogues).

Polling and analysis of the public opinion and media monitoring provides the Commission with data comparable across the EU that can in turn feed – upstream - into the policy making process feedback, as the systematic media analysis contributes to the coherent, well-targeted long-term media relations strategy.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: Citizens perceive that the EU is working to improve their lives and engage with the EU. They feel that their concerns are taken into consideration in European decision making process and they know about their rights in the EU.

Indicator 1: Percentage of EU citizens having a positive, neutral or negative image of the EU

Baseline (August 2014)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
39 %				40 %			Positive image of the EU ≥ 50 %
	Actual results						
	39 %	37 %					

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: A simple, clear, understandable message is communicated to citizens explaining the direct impact of EU policies on their life.

Indicator 1: Percentage of the top press releases consulted in EN with more than 10 000 online hits

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
43 % Source: Rapid reporting – DG COMM		60 %					60 %
	Actual results						
		65 %					

Indicator 2: Number of multimedia productions downloads

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
96 143 Source: AV Analytics and Web Analytics		120 000		150 000			200 000
	Actual results						
	146 094	179 964					

Indicator 3: Satisfaction rate on queries replied by the EUROPE DIRECT Contact centre

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen ¹						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
13,2 / 16 Source: Ratings extracted from the EDCC citizens' enquiries database and submitted in monthly reports				13,3/16			13,4/16
	Actual results						
	13,4/16	14,0/16					

¹ Satisfaction rate for 2016 is likely to drop due to new contractor phasing in. Milestone 2017 stays at the same level without revision up- or downwards.

Indicator 4: Percentage of visitors to the Commission very satisfied with the visits							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
69 %				80 %			80 %
Source: forms filled in by each visiting group	Actual results						
	80 %	90 %					

Indicator 5: Percentage of participants at Representations and European Public Spaces events agree that the event improved their knowledge of EU issues							
Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen ²						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
71 %				80 %			85 %
Source: based on responses to questionnaires distributed after events	Actual results						
	71 %	77 %					

Indicator 6: Number of unique visitors to the EUROPA website							
Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
258 298 695	258 298 695	233 635 832		300 000 000+			350 000 000+
Source: SAS Analytics (corporate data collection tool)	Actual results						
	258 298 695	233 635 832 ³					

Indicator 7: Growth in number of followers/fans/subscribers of the EU Commission social media corporate accounts including the Representations							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen ⁴						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Twitter: 172 000		391 417	608 000	706 000	805 000	903 000	1 000 000 800 000 1 800 000 575 000 50 000 800 000 800 000
Facebook: 230 000		481 250	545 000	700 000	750 000	780 000	
Google+: 711 000		1 309 583	1 407 667	1 640 000	1 720 000	1 780 000	
LinkedIn: 174 591		241 326	308 061	350 000	441 530	508 265	
EUTube: 22 500		31 000	35 000	40 000	43 000	46 000	
Representations:				450 000	565 000	680 000	
Twitter 88 000				550 000	630 000	715 000	
Facebook 150 000				Actual results			
Source: Engagor (corporate social media monitoring tool) and the data available on the social media platforms themselves	319 700	510 631					
	417 500	537 017					
	1 211 500	1 597 844					
	174 591	243 601					
	28 100	33 372					
	164 000	306 000					
	251 000	374 000					

2 Given the good results in 2014 and 2015, future milestone and target have been revised upwards.

3 Quantitative indicators, such as unique visitors and visits, do not necessarily indicate success or failure of a website. Unique visitors are more valuable to indicate overall reach of content but this figure has fallen in 2015. Despite this decrease, total number of visits to Europa increased by 7.5% and this indicates increased engagement from those who visited. Unique visitor numbers can change for several reasons:

- A unique visitor does not correspond to an individual but a device. The same person accessing a website using a mobile phone, tablet and a PC represents 3 unique visitors.

- A unique visitor is recorded using cookies. Someone who clears their cookies regularly will be counted as multiple unique visitors.

- Unique visitors can be affected by the content that is published in a given year. For example, in November and December 2014 after the new Commission was appointed, the previous Commissioners' sites continued to receive a lot of traffic along with the new Commission and this then dropped off considerably once they were archived in 2015.

A qualitative indicator would be more insightful and it's for this reason that in the 2016 management plan we have proposed an indicator based on the time it takes for website users to perform key tasks. Additionally, it's important to remark that this indicator is for all DG sites on Europa. The number of unique visitors for DG COMM sites increased in 2015.

4 Given the good results in 2014 and 2015, some of the future milestones for 2016 and onwards and of the target 2020 have been revised upwards.

Indicator 8: Percentage of participants agreeing that the Citizens' Dialogue event improved their knowledge on EU issues							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen ⁵						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Start in 2015	n.a.	30 %	70 %	72 %	75 %	77 %	80 %
Source: Based on information collected on the site through voting devices or on responses to questionnaires distributed after events	Actual results						
		73 %					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
RAPID	16 03 02 03	1	0,5
Audio-visual productions and multimedia projects for the general public	16 03 01 02	200	0,7
TV uptakes from Europe by Satellite (in minutes)	16 03 01 02	85000	3,2
Media library: conservation and availability to the public of audio-visual material (audio, video and photo), web development	16 03 01 02	50,0	1,8
Meetings with the media/HQ	16 03 01 02	1	0,1
Information events for journalists/REPs	16 03 01 02	600	0,5
Management of audio-visual technical facilities (number of AV products provided to the College - messages, interviews, statements, clips) (Heading 5)	16 03 02 02	800	5,7
Visits to the Commission	16 03 02 01	1700	3,9
Number of Europe Direct Information Centres (EDICs)	16 03 01 03	518	14,7
Organisation of events under the 10 priorities of the Juncker's Commission and information events by the Representations (Events&Actions database)	16 03 01 04	2500	15,8
Communication actions on budget focused on results	16 03 01 04		0,2
European Public Spaces organise information events (Events&Actions database) (Heading 5)	16 03 01 05	1350	1,2
European Public Spaces (Heading 5)	16 03 01 05	20	
Number of consultations kids' corner and teachers' corner (Heading 5)	16 03 02 04	16,5	0,5
Publications, including Commission's General Report (Heading 5)	16 03 02 04	50	1,7
Operation of EDCC	16 03 02 03	1	6,2
Electronic/paper publications (REPs)	16 03 02 03	30	3,5
Local social media profiles regularly updated (REPs)	16 03 02 03	90	1,0
Number of Citizens' Dialogues	16 03 01 04	85	1,1
Management of EUROPA websites	16 03 02 03	n/a	3,7
House of European History (DG EAC)	16 03 04	n/a	3,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
RAPID	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Audio-visual productions and multimedia projects for the general public	F	176	75	150	200	200	200	200
	P	64	125					
TV uptakes from Europe by Satellite (in minutes)	F	40000	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000	85000
	P	80091	94320					
Media library (in thousands): conservation and availability to the public of audio-visual material (audio, video and photo), web development	F	28,5	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0
	P	47,0	48,6					
Meetings with the media/HQ	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Information events for journalists/REPs	F	540	560	580	600	620	630	650
	P	540	517 ⁶					
Management of audio-visual technical facilities (number of AV products provided to the College - messages, interviews, statements, clips)	F	900	800	800	800	800	800	850
	P	780	762 ⁷					
Visits to the Commission	F	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700

⁵ Given the good results in 2015, milestones and target have been revised upwards.

⁶ Information events for journalists are based on the needs. DG COMM will follow the situation and may revise the forecast for future years.

⁷ Decrease due to focussing on TV productions linked with the 10 priorities.

	P	1733	1736					
Number of Europe Direct Information Centres (EDICs)	F	500	515	518	518	518	518	518
	P	507	518					
Organisation of events under the 10 priorities of the Juncker's Commission and information events by the Representations (Events&Actions database)	F	N/A	3000	3000	2500	2500	2000	
	P	N/A	2989					
European Public Spaces organise information events (Events&Actions database)	F	1200	1200	1300	1350	1400	1450	1600
	P	1000	1208					
European Public Spaces	F	18	18	19	20	21	22	23
	P	18	18					
Number of consultations kids' corner and teachers' corner (in millions)	F	10,8	13,5	15,0	16,5	18,2	19,0	19,0
	P	11,8	11,1 ⁸					
Publications, including Commission's General Report	F	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	P	50	50					
Operation of EDCC	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Electronic/paper publications (REPs)	F	50	50	30	30	30	30	30
	P	50	32 ⁹					
Local social media profiles regularly updated (REPs)	F	67	70	90	90	90	90	90
	P	67	90					
Number of Citizens' Dialogues ¹⁰	F	n/a	10	80	85	90	20	50
	P	n/a	53					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Indicator 6 is changed to keep trace of "unique visitors" instead of "visits" to EUROPA website. This indicator change guarantees for a better follow-up of the real reach of content.

Specific Objective 2: A coherent and effective corporate communication is developed and maintained.

Indicator 1: Digital Transformation / overall completions (in %)

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
547 websites; 3 000 000 web pages for all DGs		1 class transitioned 50 %; 3 classes transitioned 25 % (8,3 % overall completion)	4 classes transitioned 100 %; 3 classes transitioned 50 % (37 % overall completion)	15 classes at 100 % (100 % overall completion)	One coherent web presence for the entire Commission, to be continuously improved and maintained	One coherent web presence for the entire Commission, to be continuously improved and maintained	One coherent web presence for the entire Commission, to be continuously improved and maintained
Source: Commission sites inventory	Actual results						
	133 websites cut for all DGs; 925 070 webpages cut	8 classes at 15 % (8 % overall completion)					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Intra-muros expertise to create the new web presence (data analysis, user research, user experience, design, usability, content and communication)	16 03 02 03	65	8,8

8 "Kids' corner" is a web-portal that presents a number of online educational games on EU matters, produced by different services within the EU institutions. It has a large and stable audience over years, but the exact figures fluctuate, depending on whether specific games are added or redrawn, and also for technical reasons related to how the audience is counted with respect to different web-technologies. "Teachers' corner" is a portal helping teachers to find material to use in their classes to teach about the EU, and its audience is growing.

9 The general policy to rationalise and use material already available from the Headquarters is resulting in a smaller number of publications. The forecast is thus reduced.

10 In principle, number of outputs foreseen has been revised upwards. The Citizens' Dialogues will have to stop at the end of March 2019 ahead of the next European elections and can be re-launched only after a new Commission has taken office. In the following year 2020, Commissioners have to get familiar with the format; therefore the planned number of Dialogues corresponds to the number of 2015.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Intra-muros expertise to create the new web presence (data analysis, user research, user experience, design, usability, content and communication)	F	23	30	45	65	47	47	47
	P	23	28					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

Change of indicator from 2014-2015: the digital transformation programme aims to create one single coherent, relevant and cost effective web presence for the entire Commission by the end of 2017. From 2015 the project requires a change of indicator, as it shifts from the rationalisation and research phase to the phase of building the new platform. The new web presence will be thematic and will be organised by groupings called 'classes'. The content of the current web presence will be gradually transitioned to the new web presence 'class by class'. This is reflected in the new indicators above.

Milestone for 2017 has been changed to 15 content classes foreseen to be completed 100 %. Additionally, for a clearer picture, yearly overall completion rate planned and implemented in % is added.

Additionally, for clearer follow-up on outputs, the table "expenditure related outputs" has been redefined.

Specific Objective 3: Country specific information & analysis are fed into College's decision making process

Indicator 1: Number of political and economic reports and analysis produced

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
940				500			500
Source: Political reporting tool and statistics on ESO reports (DG COMM)	Actual results						
	940	634 ¹¹					

Indicator 2: Satisfaction rate on the media monitoring services

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
n/a	n/a	60 %		70 %			75 %
Source: DG COMM survey	Actual results						
		76 %					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Production of media monitoring and other media analysis products	16 03 02 05	30	1,3
Production of Eurobarometer public opinion surveys	16 03 02 05	7	5,3

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production of media monitoring and other media analysis products	F	60	50	30	30	30	30	30
	P	51	21					
Production of Eurobarometer public opinion surveys	F	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	P	8	11					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In 2015, media analysis reports were streamlined to ensure the production of fewer, more focused, high quality media analysis reports. Regarding Indicator 2 (Satisfaction rate concerning Eurobarometer products), as of 2016, a survey will be conducted annually each autumn among Cabinets aiming to assess whether the instrument Eurobarometer is being well used in order to further improve the programming for 2017 and beyond. Like that, the link between Eurobarometer and the priorities of the Commission will be further reinforced. Therefore, the indicator is changed to an assessment of the overall rate of satisfaction with Eurobarometer products.

11 This figure includes all horizontal products (horizontal reports, Cables and crisis reports – 28 contributions from Reps, counted here as one). There are fewer reports in 2015 than the year before, because the number of horizontal exercises has increased considerably.



► **HEADING 4**
Global Europe

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)****Lead DG: NEAR**

Associated DGs: EAC, EMPL, REGIO, AGRI

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Multiannual indicative programming documents were adopted in 2014 for each of the seven IPA II beneficiaries. These documents, which under IPA II are called 'indicative country strategy papers':

- set the framework for the assistance's objectives for 2014-2020 (2014-2017 for Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- identify priorities and sequencing for reforms and investments to ensure consistency with the enlargement agenda.

An indicative multi-country strategy paper was also adopted. This identifies priorities and conditions for multi-beneficiary programmes for 2014-2020 for:

- regional assistance;
- territorial cooperation;
- horizontal support in the form of technical assistance, information and training.

In 2014, the following programmes were adopted, in particular:

- eight annual action programmes (including one multi-country programme);
- five multiannual sector operational programmes for Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia;
- eight cross-border cooperation programmes in the western Balkans and a cross-border cooperation technical assistance programme;
- one multiannual programme to support civil society and media;
- four support measures;
- one individual measure (support to the Office of the High Representative (OHR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina);
- one special measure on flood risk protection in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.

Total operational commitments for IPA II in 2014: EUR 1.4 billion.

IPA II programmes could only start to be implemented after the first action programmes were adopted end-2014, following the delayed adoption of the IPA II legal framework) and above all after ratification of the framework agreements between the Commission and IPA II beneficiaries (last agreement signed in August 2015).

These programmes are therefore still at a very early stage of implementation, with just a few contracts signed relating to civil society grants funded through the multi-country allocation.

An additional action programmes were adopted in 2015, in particular:

- nine annual action programmes (including two multi-country programmes);
- eight multiannual cross-border cooperation action programmes;
- measures to support TAIEX and the OHR in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- measures for horizontal support;
- special measures over the migration crisis.

Key achievements

As the programmes are at an early stage of implementation, there are limited measurable achievements. However, the new sector-based approach under IPA II has already brought about a number of positive changes over governance and public administration in particular.

For example:

- During 2015, Albania made progress on implementing the public finance management, public administration reform and employment and skills sector strategies financed through IPA budget support programmes. As a result, Albania has made key improvements, including on how its government collects taxes. This has resulted in a substantial increase in revenue generation for the national budget.
- A major development in Serbia was the adoption of the public administration reform strategy and related action plan in March 2015 and of the public financial management reform programme in November 2015. The EU supported this development by providing the first sector-specific budget support to Serbia, worth EUR 80 million.
- IPA II responded quickly and efficiently to the 2015 western Balkans migrant crisis through a special measure contracted via rapidly concluded direct grants.
- An example of a successful assistance programme is the flood recovery programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina. EU support went towards helping local communities to restore normal living conditions and ensuring that help reaches the most vulnerable people affected by the May 2014 floods. For more details, see the EU Budget for Results: <http://ec.europa.eu/budget/euprojects/>.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Not available for IPA II at this stage.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In 2016 and 2017, a key priority will be to provide support to address the effects of the refugee crisis, primarily in Turkey — including through the recently established EU TF for Syria and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (see also section 5) — but also in the western Balkans. The focus will be on migration management and border management. The size of the support to countries such as the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia may vary depending on how the general context evolves and may require a quick response to unforeseeable needs. For Turkey, efforts over migration management, border security and surveillance will also be the backbone of the upcoming programming.

As was the case in 2014 and 2015, programming will continue to focus on the ‘fundamentals first’ in line with the enlargement strategy. This will involve:

- strengthening democratic functioning and governance (e.g. public administration reform, public finance management);
- supporting the rule of law and fundamental rights (judiciary, freedom of expression, anti-discrimination, particularly focusing on Roma).

Other important future actions are:

- competitiveness and growth, including connectivity in the western Balkans;
- support to employment and education, especially vocational training;
- energy;
- environment;
- SME support;
- social inclusion.

Some of the programmes will also address the country-specific recommendations issued by the Commission in response to the countries’ economic reform programmes.

A mid-term review will be organised in 2017 for the indicative country strategy papers. These may be revised as appropriate in accordance with the enlargement policy framework.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 231/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)	2014 - 2020	11 698,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	50,7	41,7	41,8	44,6	48,0	49,2	50,3	326,3
Operational appropriations	1 426,8	1 531,2	1 619,6	2 069,4	1 702,1	1 720,2	1 728,7	11 798,0
Executive Agency	1,1	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	5,5
Total	1 478,6	1 573,7	1 662,3	2 114,7	1 750,9	1 770,1	1 779,6	12 129,9
<i>Of which contribution to Erasmus+</i>	<i>29,2</i>	<i>31,9</i>	<i>32,9</i>	<i>33,9</i>	<i>31,0</i>	<i>33,0</i>	<i>33,0</i>	<i>220,4</i>

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 697,986	107,56 %	288,935	99,31 %	1 684,201	12,71 %	692,634	27,90 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 695,432	107,58 %	285,378	97,74 %	1 681,690	12,77 %	690,041	27,67 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The purpose of assistance under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II) is to support the Enlargement policy of the Union. Enlargement policy itself is part of the external action of the Union and contributes to meeting the common objectives in terms of global challenges, global response and global leadership. The Enlargement policy contributes to ensuring stability, security and prosperity in the immediate neighbourhood of the Union.

The successive enlargement of the EU is by its very nature common task which can be pursued only at EU level. Only the Member States acting together can decide on the accession requests by new candidates. The pre-accession assistance provided through the EU budget is designed to help candidate countries/potential candidates prepare for future membership: IPA is built to give IPA II beneficiaries a “test run” of obligations of membership before accession (such as putting in place institutions for managing post-accession EU funds, and/or adopting the acquis and EU standards). Granting pre-accession assistance under one single instrument on the basis of a single set of criteria is more efficient than granting assistance from multiple sources (including the national budgets of the Member States) following different procedures and priorities.

Pre-accession assistance is designed to help the beneficiaries listed in Annex I of the IPA II-Regulation coming closer to the accession benchmarks. By its very nature, IPA II is an enabling instrument which helps the beneficiaries in implementing the necessary reforms and achieving their respective targets related to the 1993 Copenhagen accession criteria as well as Stabilisation and Associations conditions. The success of pre-accession assistance is therefore to be measured against the criterion how effective the assistance was to enhance the capability of the beneficiaries to come closer to the accession benchmarks.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	32,0*	33,1*

*Contribution to Erasmus +

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Specific objectives 2, but also 3 and 4	222,3	305,4

The estimated amount for climate related expenditure for 2014-2017 is based on the analysis of the climate related expenditure under IPA II (2014 and 2015).

Estimates reflect the OECD/DAC reporting methodology for the Rio-markers on climate mitigation and climate adaptation. The budget of marked actions is weighted 100% if climate mitigation/adaptation is marked as "principal objective" and 40% if it is marked as "significant objective".

Estimates for 2016-2020 are based on DG NEAR targets.

Rio-markers apply to actions funded in all sectors; however, past trends indicate that relevant actions tend to concentrate in the sectors of rural development, environment, energy and management of natural resources – hereby tentatively associated to Specific Objective 2 (Support for economic, social and territorial development). However, climate-related expenditure might contribute also to achieving Specific Objective 3 (Strengthening the ability of the beneficiaries to fulfil the obligations stemming from Union membership) as well as Specific Objective 4 (Strengthening regional integration and territorial cooperation).

IPA II supports the beneficiaries in their efforts to align to the EU2020 Strategy, which includes increasing energy efficiency in the industry, in transport and housing and increasing the share of renewable energy sources. Support in this area is channelled to the beneficiaries in particular through financial instruments; in the first instance the Western Balkan Investment Framework (WBIF) and the Green for Growth Fund (GGF).

Gender mainstreaming

The IPA follows the commitments set out in the SWD (2015)182 – "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020" (Gender Action Plan), endorsed by the Council Conclusions of 26-10-2015.

Estimates on past commitments: 11.1% of the IPA operational credits (excluding Erasmus+) in 2014. It is expected to keep the percentage in the range of 10-15% for all subsequent years.

Estimates reflect the OECD/DAC reporting methodology. The budget of marked actions is weighted 100% if gender equality is marked as "principal objective" and 40% if it is marked as "significant objective". Gender markers apply to actions funded in all sectors respectively specific objectives.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance ("IPA II") shall support candidate countries* and potential candidates** in adopting and implementing the political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms required by the beneficiaries listed in Annex I to comply with Union values and to progressively align to Union rules, standards, policies and practices with a view to Union membership. Through such support, IPA II shall contribute to stability, security and prosperity in the beneficiaries.

The achievements of the general objective of IPA are measured in particular through the three composite indicators (set-out below) measuring each the state of play of where the seven enlargement countries stand in terms of their preparation for meeting one of the three accession criteria (i.e. political criteria, economic criteria; criterion on the administrative and institutional capacity to effectively implement the *acquis** and ability to take on the obligations of membership).

*Candidate countries- Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania

**Potential candidates- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*

Kosovo* - this designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support for political reforms.

Indicator 1: Composite indicator on the readiness of enlargement countries on fundamental areas of the political accession criteria. These areas are: Judiciary, Fighting organised crime, Freedom of expression, Fight against corruption and Public administration reform

Definition: This composite indicator aims at showing where the seven enlargement countries stand in terms of their preparations for meeting five key areas of the political accession criteria, namely the functioning of the judiciary, fight against corruption, fight against organised crime, freedom of expression and Public administration reform.

In each of these areas, the state of play (i.e. the readiness) in the enlargement countries is assessed according to the following five-tier standard assessment scale: Early stage – Some level of preparation - Moderately prepared - Good level of preparation – Well Advanced.

This composite indicator is based on a careful analysis of the situation under each of the areas. Particular emphasis is given to the importance of implementation and track records of concrete results in each area. Accordingly, these aspects are given more weight than legal alignment and institutional framework in the overall assessment. These indicators have been introduced in the enlargement country reports of 2015. Upcoming enlargement country reports will provide an assessment of the areas, used for the preparation of this composite indicator. For further details, please see the Communication on the EU Enlargement Strategy¹.

These result indicators are particularly relevant for DG NEAR since they show the results of its enlargement policy, including financial assistance through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance as regards two main fundamentals of the enlargement strategy (i.e. The rule of law and fundamental rights and public administration reform). DG NEAR role is to support the enlargement countries to address the core issues measured by these indicators. These indicators provide also greater transparency in the enlargement process and should facilitate greater scrutiny of reforms by all stakeholders

Baseline 2015	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Five cases of early stage of preparation in these areas (i.e. Albania on the Judiciary, Bosnia and Herzegovina on Public Administration Reform and Kosovo* on the Judiciary, Fighting organised crime, and Fight against corruption)					Reduced number of cases of early stage of preparation in these areas		A majority of countries are moderately prepared in these areas**
	Actual results						
	Not available as this indicator has been introduced in 2015*	Five cases of early stage of preparation in these areas					

Source of data: Annual enlargement country reports – European Commission

* Results for 2014 are not available since the assessments, used for the preparation of this composite indicator, have been first done in 2015.

** Assuming that there will not be any backsliding on these areas, the target implies that by 2020 at least 3 more countries become moderately prepared on the functioning of the judiciary; at least four more countries become moderately prepared on the fight against corruption; at least four more countries become moderately prepared on the fight against organised crime; at least four more countries become moderately prepared on freedom of expression. As for the public administration reform area, a majority of countries are moderately prepared in this area already in 2015.

Indicator 2: Weighted score based on 8 external sources taken in three groups, each weighted one third 1. [Corruption Index (Transparency International) and Control of Corruption (World Bank); 2. Press Freedom (Reporters without Borders) and Freedom of Press (Freedom House); 3. Government Effectiveness (World Bank), Rule of Law (World Bank), Regulatory Quality (World Bank) and Voice and Accountability (World Bank)]*

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Western Balkans: 51.4 (50.8 in 2013)				>52			>55
	Actual results						
	51.45						
Turkey: 52.1 (53.3 in 2013)				>53			>55
	Actual results						
	50.59						

Values: 1 (Worst) - 100 (Best). Based on:

- Corruption Index (Transparency International) -<http://www.transparency.org/country>
- Control of Corruption (World Bank) -<http://web.worldbank.org>
- Press Freedom (Reporters without Borders) -<https://rsf.org/index2014>
- Freedom of Press (Freedom House) -<http://www.freedomhouse.org/>
- Government Effectiveness (World Bank) -<http://web.worldbank.org>
- Rule of Law (World Bank) -<http://web.worldbank.org>
- Regulatory Quality (World Bank) -<http://web.worldbank.org>
- Voice and Accountability (World Bank) -<http://web.worldbank.org>

¹ COM (2015) 611 final, 10.11.2015

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1.Measures to support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Western Balkans, of which (EUR million indicative as per CSPs)	22 02 01 01	8	276,7
Albania		1	74,9
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	18,0
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1	26,9
Kosovo*		1	35,2
Montenegro		1	13,3
Serbia		3	78,4
flexibility cushion			30,0
2. Measures to support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Turkey	22 02 03 01	1	137,2
Total			413,9

Expenditure related output covering: Specific Objective 1 - Support for political reforms AND relevant part for Specific Objective 3 - Support for progressive alignment with, and adoption, implementation and enforcement of, the Union acquis, including preparation for management of Union Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Measures to support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Western Balkans	F	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	P	8	9					
Measures to support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Turkey	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	2					

Specific Objective 2: Support for economic, social and territorial development, with a view to a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Indicator 1: Composite indicator on the readiness of enlargement countries on fundamental areas of the economic accession criteria These areas are: functioning market economy and competitiveness in the EU

Definition: This composite indicator aims at showing where the seven enlargement countries stand in terms of their preparations for meeting key areas of the two economic accession criteria, namely the existence of a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competitive pressures and market forces within the Union. In each of these areas, the state of play (i.e. the readiness) is assessed according to the following five-tier standard assessment scale: Early stage – Some level of preparation - Moderately prepared - Good level of preparation – Well Advanced This composite indicator is based on a careful analysis of the situation under each of the areas. Particular emphasis is given to the importance of implementation and track records of concrete results in each area. Accordingly, these aspects are given more weight than legal alignment and institutional framework in the overall assessment. Upcoming enlargement country reports will provide an assessment of the areas, used for the preparation of this composite indicator. These indicators have been introduced in the enlargement country reports of 2015. For further details, please see the Communication on the EU Enlargement Strategy.

These result indicators are particularly relevant for DG NEAR since they show the results of its enlargement policy including financial assistance through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance as regards one main fundamental of the enlargement strategy (i.e. economic criteria). DG NEAR role is to support including through financial support the enlargement countries to address the core issues measured by these indicators. These indicators provide also greater transparency in the enlargement process and should facilitate greater scrutiny of reforms by all stakeholders.

Baseline 2015	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Four cases of early stage of preparation in these areas (i.e. Bosnia and Herzegovina on functioning market economy and competitive pressures; Kosovo* on functioning market economy and competitive pressures					Reduced number of cases of early stage of preparation in these areas		A majority of countries reach a good level of preparation in these areas**
	Actual results						
	Not available as this indicator has been introduced in 2015*	Four cases of early stage of preparation in these areas					

Source of data: Annual enlargement country reports – European Commission

* Results for 2014 are not available since the assessments, used for the preparation of this composite indicator, have been first done in 2015.

** Assuming that there will not be any backsliding on these areas, the target implies that by 2020 at least two more countries reach a good level of preparation on the functioning market economy; at least three more countries reach a good level of preparation on the capacity to cope with competitive pressures and market forces within the Union.

Indicator 2: World Bank's "Distance to frontier" (Doing Business) score*							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Western Balkans: 59.3**				70			72
	Actual results						
	68.7	68.48					
2. Turkey: 65.3**				71			73
	Actual results						
	69.93	69.16					

* The indicator shows the distance of each economy to the “frontier”, that means the highest performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies: 1 (Worst) - 100 (Best). Source: <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/distance-to-frontier>.

** The last DB Report has updated the methodology: both baseline values have been slightly revised upward. Milestones and targets have been slightly adjusted accordingly.

Indicator 3: Average of exports and imports of goods and services/ GDP - % (Source: Eurostat)							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Western Balkans: 41.50 (45.02* in 2013)				52			55
	Actual results						
	no data available	no data available					
Turkey: 24 (29** in 2013)				32			35
	Actual results						
	29.9	no data available					

*The indicator shows the degree of economic convergence of Enlargement countries towards the European average. The projections are based on a hypothesis of growth rate of 1.9% in the EU area and 3.35% in both Western Balkans and Turkey

** Excluding Kosovo*

Indicator 4: GDP per capita (current prices-PPS) as % of EU level (Source: Eurostat)*							
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Western Balkans: 32.5% ** (33.43% in 2013)				38%			43%
	Actual results						
	32.53%	no data available					
Turkey: 50% (55% in 2013)				60%			65%
	Actual results						
	52%	no data available					

*The indicator shows the degree of economic convergence of Enlargement countries towards the European average

** Excluding Kosovo*

Indicator 5: Number of economic entities benefitting from IPA II assistance performing modernisation projects in agri-food sector

General comments related to the indicators measuring the IPA II assistance in the agriculture and rural development.

IPA resources for modernisations and upgrading of farms and food companies are very limited compared to the sector size in respective countries and therefore targets are set only for the supported projects financed from the budget and not for the sector

The specific contracts in IPA II agriculture and rural development assistance are implemented in accordance with the N+3 rule which means that a given budget allocation in this programme is actually implemented (contracted and paid to projects) within a period of 3 years following year N. Therefore:

* in 2014 in line with N+3 no effective expenditure made/projects implemented;

** the target for budget year 2020 will be actually implemented as output by the end of 2023.

	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Western Balkans	0			520			5 200
	Actual results						
	0	no data available					

	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2. Turkey	0			120			1 115
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Indicator 6: Overall investment in physical capital in agri-food and rural development (EUR) implemented by beneficiaries of IPA II assistance

	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020**
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Western Balkans	0			52 600 000			737 200 000
	Actual results						
	0	0					
	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020**
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2. Turkey	0			200 000 000			1 784 000 000
	Actual results						
	0	0					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Measures to support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Western Balkans, of which (indicative as per CSPs)	22 02 01 02	6	280,7
	05 05 03 02	4	51,0
Albania		2	18,0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1	25,7
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2	68,0
Kosovo*		1	56,7
Montenegro		2	26,3
Serbia		2	137,0
2. Measures to support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Turkey	22 02 03 02	5	751,2
	05 05 04 02	1	148,0
Total		16	1 230,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Measures to support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Western Balkans	F	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
	P	10	9					
Measures to support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis - Turkey	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	P	6	7					

Expenditure related outputs covering: Specific Objective 2 - Support for economic, social and territorial development AND the relevant part from Specific Objective 3 - Support for progressive alignment with, and adoption, implementation and enforcement of, the Union acquis, including preparation for management of Union Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Specific Objective 3: Strengthening of the ability of the beneficiaries listed in Annex I of the IPA II-Regulation to fulfil the obligations stemming from Union membership by supporting progressive alignment with, and adoption, implementation and enforcement of, the Union acquis, including preparation for management of Union Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

Indicator 1: Composite indicator on the readiness of enlargement countries on alignment to the acquis

Definition: This composite indicator aims at showing where the seven enlargement countries stand in terms of their preparations for fulfilling the obligations stemming from the membership, including the alignment to the 33 *acquis* chapters. In each of the *acquis* chapters², the state of play (i.e. the readiness) is assessed according to the following five-tier standard assessment scale: Early stage – Some level of preparation - Moderately prepared - Good level of preparation – Well Advanced

This composite indicator is based on a careful analysis of the situation under each of the 33 *acquis* chapters. Particular emphasis is given to the importance of implementation and track records of concrete results in each chapter. Upcoming enlargement country reports will provide an assessment of these *acquis* chapters, used for the preparation of this composite indicator. For further details, please see the Communication on the EU Enlargement Strategy³.

These result indicators are particularly relevant for DG NEAR since they show the results of its enlargement policy including financial assistance through the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance as regards the third accession criteria⁴. DG NEAR role is to support including through financial support the enlargement countries to address the issues measured by these indicators. These indicators provide also greater transparency in the enlargement process and should facilitate greater scrutiny of reforms by all stakeholders.

Source of data: Annual enlargement country reports – European Commission							
Baseline 2015	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
- 51 cases of early stage of preparation in the 33 chapters ⁵ . - No majority of countries which are moderately prepared in 10 out of 33 chapters.					Reduced numbers of early stage in these areas		A majority of countries are moderately prepared in at least 30 out of 33 chapters.
	Actual results						
	Not available as this indicator has been introduced in 2015	- 51 cases of early stage of preparation in the 33 chapters ⁶ . - No majority of countries which are moderately prepared in 10 out of 33 chapters.					

Results for 2014 are not available since the assessments, used for the preparation of this composite indicator, have been first done in 2015.

Indicator 2: Number of economic entities progressively upgrading towards EU standards in agri-food sector

	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020**
	2014*	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1. Western Balkans	0			330			2 800
	Actual results						
	no data available	no data available					
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
2. Turkey	0			100			1 000
	Actual results						
	no data available	no data available					

* and ** - see explanations under indicator 3 and 4 of the SO 2.

Expenditure related outputs

The Expenditure related outputs designated for Specific Objective 3 - Support for progressive alignment with and adoption, implementation and enforcement of, the Union *acquis*, including preparation for management of Union Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development are split in the Expenditure related outputs of the following specific objectives, depending on their relevance:

Specific Objective 1 - Support for political reforms

Specific Objective 2 - Support for economic, social and territorial development

Specific Objective 4: Strengthening regional integration and territorial cooperation involving the beneficiaries listed in Annex I of the IPA II-Regulation, Member States and, where appropriate, third countries within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

Indicator 1: Number of cross-border cooperation programmes concluded among IPA and between IPA/ EU countries

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
IPA-IPA beneficiaries: 8				10			10

2 BiH and Kosovo* are assessed according to the European Standards, not the chapter structure.

3 COM (2015) 611 final, 10.11.2015

4 This criteria is about the administrative and institutional capacity to effectively implement the *acquis* and ability to take on the obligations of membership.

5 BiH and Kosovo* are assessed according to the European Standards, not the chapter structure.

6 BiH and Kosovo* are assessed according to the European Standards, not the chapter structure.

	Actual results						Target 2020
	8	8					
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						12
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
IPA-EU MS: 12	Actual results						12
	0	10					
Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						22
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total CBC programmes: 20	Actual results						22
	8	18					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Multi-country programmes, regional integration and territorial cooperation**	22 02 04 01	27	320,1
Contribution to Erasmus+	22 02 04 02	1	33,2
Contribution to the Energy Community for South-East Europe	22 02 04 03	1	4,4
Cross-border cooperation (CBC) — Contribution from Heading 4	13 05 63 02	12	57,5
Participation of candidate countries and potential candidates in ERDF ETC— Contribution from Heading 4 (IPA II)	13 03 64 02	1	9,4
Total		42	424,6

* Expenditure related outputs include communication, monitoring, evaluation and audit actions.

** Multi-country programmes include contributions by the Union budget to financial instruments.

5. Additional information

Policy areas

Pre-accession assistance is intended to support the Enlargement policy of the Union, i.e. to prepare candidate countries and potential candidates with a European perspective for joining the Union. In this context, the assistance pursues four specific objectives which are equally valid for all beneficiaries listed in Annex I of IPA II Regulation since they aim to put them in a position to cover the remaining ground separating them from accession. However, the assistance needs to be tailored to the specific situation of the individual IPA II beneficiary, depending on its current state of preparedness and the foreseeable further path to accession. There will therefore be a different mix of measures to provide the assistance and some of the specific objectives of the instrument will be more relevant for one IPA II beneficiary than for another.

The assistance is provided on the basis of a thorough analysis of the needs and capacities of the individual IPA II beneficiary. These needs and capacities are described in the Country Strategy Paper: a high level planning document valid for the years 2014-2020. This document describes the priorities for assistance and the sequencing of measures. The Assistance is also provided partially in the frame of national programmes and partially in the form of regional programmes covering the needs of several beneficiaries. Programmes normally have a time horizon of several years since they are intended to support sector reform plans in the beneficiary country; such reforms usually take several years to bear fruit.

Pre-accession assistance under IPA II is to be provided to the beneficiaries following a holistic approach, based on the needs and capacities of the beneficiaries. The Country Strategy Papers outline the support in the five policy areas identified in the basic legal act. In line with the coordinated and comprehensive approach to managing pre-accession assistance, all allocations for IPA II are therefore initially brought under the same budget Title 22.02.

There is, however, one major exception. In the policy area "agriculture and rural development", assistance includes management by DG AGRI in the beneficiaries which are already operating under indirect (formerly decentralised) management or which are preparing for indirect management. Given the complexity of the rules and the size of the Union acquis, preparations for the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy and shared management of related Union Funds need to start very early in the accession process; these preparations are best led by the competent service of the Commission, i.e. DG AGRI. This justifies bringing the necessary amounts under Title 5. In addition, cross-border co-operation between enlargement countries and Member States continues to be managed by DG REGIO.

Overall, the agriculture and rural development policy area will seek to contribute to security and safety of food supply as well as competitive, sustainable and efficient agriculture and maintenance of diversified and viable farming systems in vibrant rural areas of the Western Balkans and Turkey, whilst strengthening their ability in the agricultural sector to fulfil the obligations stemming from membership. Rural development programmes under the agriculture and rural development policy area aim to, in line with Union priorities for rural development, by the means of development of human and physical capital, increase ability of the agri-food sector to cope with competitive pressure and market forces as well as to progressively align with the Union standards. At the same time it is pursuing economic, social and environmental goals imbalanced territorial development of rural areas. Investment support will be channelled through management and control systems which correspond to the good governance standards and the principles of modern and efficient public administration, and resemble these respective structures with functions established in the EU Member States for similar poses.

IPA contributions (commitments made) for EU TF for Syria

	Budget Nomenclature	EUR million committed in 2015	EUR million commitments in 2016
DG NEAR IPA Budget lines			
Support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis (WB)	22 02 01 01		15,0
Support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis (Turkey)	22 02 03 02	18,0	
Support for political reforms and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis (Turkey)	33 02 03 01	6,944	
IPA (Turkey) – Completion of former pre-accession assistance (prior to 2014)	22 02 51 00	7,648	
DG EMPL Budget lines*			
IPA – completion of actions (prior to 2014) – IPA human resource development	04 05 51	19,0	
DG REGIO Budget line*			
IPA – Completion of regional development component (2007 to 2013)	13 05 02	120,686	
FRIT (Turkish Facility)	22 02 03 02		55,0
Including EUR 37 million IPA and EUR 18 million transfer from ENI			
Total		172,278	70,0

IPA contributions (commitments made) for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey

	Budget Nomenclature	EUR million B 2016	EUR million DB 2017
DG NEAR IPA Budget lines			
Support for economic, social and territorial development and related progressive alignment with the Union acquis (Turkey)	22 02 03 02	55,0	510,0

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

Implementation challenges included:

- setting up bodies to manage funds in the context of decentralised management;
- low staffing for project implementation at national level;
- lengthy planning and preparation procedures;
- coordination between donors: competition from other donors at times dilutes the transformative power of enlargement policy. In response, the Commission took the lead among donors, making EU integration the driving force behind reforms in the enlargement countries.

The evidence collected shows that the project-based approach of IPA had a number of limitations. In particular, the planned impact of the IPA programmes was not fully achieved owing to:

- the lack of strategic focus;
- the weakness of institutional ownership and leadership;
- at times poor sequencing of activities over the years to meet policy objectives.

Overall, objectives were achieved by IPA programmes but probably not to their full potential, hence in response, a sector-based approach was brought in progressively in the later years of the 2006-2013 period.

With the launch of IPA II in 2014, the sector approach became the key principle for programming financial assistance. This approach emphasises the importance of sector policy strategies, dialogue and structural reforms. This leads to stronger links between enlargement policy objectives and financial assistance. In addition, under IPA II, greater emphasis is placed on performance. Under this approach, results and impact can be assessed using evidence-based indicators.

IPA total commitments allocated for the 2007-2013 period: EUR 10.6 billion.⁷

IPA total payments for 2007-2013: Decisions: EUR 6.6 billion.⁸

Contribution to policy achievements

The evaluations confirm that IPA delivered results in strengthening democratic institutions, the rule of law and its enforcement. IPA performed best when it addressed a specific legislative gap i.e. as part of alignment with the EU *acquis*. IPA generated sustainable results when accompanied by a clear political strategy and steady progress in the accession process. Institutional development yielded the most sustainable results. New structures were built and a new philosophy was put in place in critical areas like the rule of law.

The third interim IPA evaluation in particular pointed out that assistance worked best when driven by a clear policy agenda over the approximation of legislation. Results are mainly achieved when there is a link with the *acquis*. The Twinning instrument, for example, has proved to be effective at aligning national legislation with EU standards and changing organisational culture. Similarly, an evaluation of TAIEX commended the programme for being relevant and responsive and its contribution to fine-tuning important reforms, like in Croatia in the late pre-accession stage.

⁷ As per IPA Annual report 2014.

⁸ As per IPA Annual report 2014. Payments made also in 2015 and will continue in 2016 and 2017.

IPA also improved medium-term economic programmes and budget frameworks. Procedures are now more open and transparent, and therefore harder to manipulate, preventing ‘regulatory capture’ and reducing corruption. For example, one evaluation on the fight against corruption showed that EU support under the IPA had helped countries to put in place appropriate laws and structures. However, not all results have been achieved and difficulty of staff retention makes it hard to sustain the results in some cases.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

IPA made enlargement policy more credible and increased its transformative power by focusing on fundamental reforms. Countries aspiring to join the EU now need to establish and promote the rule of law and independence of the judiciary from an early stage. Without the incentives of the enlargement policy and the IPA, the conditions for carrying out such reforms would certainly be much less favourable.

As evidenced by the annual Communications of the Commission on the Enlargement Strategy and the Progress Reports, the past years have seen further improvements in this regard, with the legal framework for fundamental rights now largely in place in all enlargement countries. Candidate countries and potential candidates have made efforts to promote freedoms and have made progress in the areas of women’s rights and anti-discrimination measures. The EU is helping candidate countries and potential candidate countries to foster civil society, particularly through the civil society facility and by encouraging civil society to participate in discussions on policy development.

More efforts are still required — particularly in the fight against corruption and organised crime. It is also important to create legal certainty for businesses in order to support consumers and stimulate investment, jobs and growth. Finally, while fundamental rights are generally enshrined in law, implementation is often lacking. Freedom of expression and media, in particular, need further improvement.

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction**

Lead DG: SRSS

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Turkish Cypriot Community (TCc) programme is accelerating with increased level 2 (contract) commitments in each of the last five years, although the annual programme allocations (global commitments) have remained similar. The programme is now more streamlined in terms of ongoing contracts and hence transaction workload with 284 contracts open at the end of 2015 compared with 402 at the end of 2012. The programme continues to target the six objectives of the Aid Regulation 389/2006.

Total allocations under the Aid Regulation from 2006- 2015 are just over EUR 400 million.

Difficulties faced have included problems arising from the non-recognised status of the beneficiary, poor absorption capacity and disputes with contractors, including a contractors' boycott which has hindered some procurement.

Key achievements

Major infrastructure works mostly contracted in 2009 have been completed. The 'confidence building measures' (support to Committee on Missing Persons and support to the Technical Committee for Cultural heritage) have shown solid progress and good bi-communal acceptance by the Turkish Cypriot Community and Greek Cypriot Community. A new, but important, recent development is the preparation of two new Green Line crossing points, specifically requested by the two leaders as a confidence building measure. Intensive efforts have been made on preparation for the implementation of the *acquis* in the areas of the Republic of Cyprus where the government does not exercise effective control. Some examples and more details of programme achievements are:

- The large Mia Milia/Haspolat wastewater treatment plant was inaugurated in 2014. This is the largest such plant on the island and serves 300,000 "population equivalent" in both communities in Nicosia. It was financed partly by the Sewerage Board of Nicosia and partly by the aid programme. The technology used allows the use of the treated water for agriculture purposes.
- "Next Generation Network" telecommunication equipment, replacing the "legacy system" with modern technology was handed over.
- Around 400 grant awards were made for farmers, private sector development, community development, civil society and lifelong learning establishments. These covered a wide range of topics and helped farms and business to modernise, improve competitiveness, schools and other educational establishments to improve teaching methods and develop child-centred education. Work in the communities and with civil society organisations was to develop advocacy, improve community services and engagement.
- A high level of output was achieved by the Committee on Missing Persons (CMP) which has exhumed 1017 sets of remains out of 2001 missing, from which 618 were genetically identified (December 2015 figures). The CMP establishes the fate of those persons declared missing by both communities as a consequence of the tragic events of 1963-64 and 1974. The Committee has no mandate to establish the cause of death or attribute responsibility. The CMP aims to bring a sense of closure to their families and end a painful chapter in the history of the island. This is further encouraged by the participation of bi-communal scientific teams at all stages of the process e.g. in undertaking awareness sessions on the CMP in high schools in both communities. The aid programme has financed around 70% of the CMP costs since 2006.
- The protection of cultural heritage completed works on several sites with the important Othello Tower reopened in 2015. The bi-communal Technical Committee for Cultural Heritage (TCCCH) created a platform for work on the protection of the cultural heritage island-wide. A 2010 study, requested by the European Parliament, examined conditions and estimated restoration costs and an inventory of approximately 2800 sites was made. Around 250 sites were ranked and about 120 detailed technical assessments were made. EU contributions under the Aid Regulation started in 2011.
- Preparation for the *acquis* is mainly through the TAIEX instrument (expert missions, training courses, workshops and study visits) with around 530 TAIEX actions in 2014-2015.
- There was also a high number of visibility actions (240) in 2014-2015, including actions through the new 'Infopoint' programme that started in 2015.
- The aid programme supports scholarships for TC students and professionals, which both provide experience and a route to qualifications abroad and contribute to the image of the EU among Turkish Cypriots. Students and teachers from the TCc have no or only limited access to EU scholarship programmes. Since 2007, eight annual grant schemes have delivered around 800 grants for study in EU places of learning. There is always considerable demand for these scholarship grants and the application process has been consistently refined since 2007. The EU scholarship programme has been outsourced from 2015-2020 with about 240 scholarships awarded for the academic years 2014 and 2015 under this outsourced operation.

The programme aims to facilitate the reunification of Cyprus for which preparation for the full application of the *acquis* is a major part, but information to the Turkish Cypriots and cultural integration is also important.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The evaluation of TAIEX activities in support of the TCc aid programme was completed in 2014 with recommendations on methods for priority setting, quality control, detailing of milestones and on respecting absorption capacity. Following the aid programme general evaluation from 2013, a reassessment of programme indicators was made. Data was collected for many sectors and a series of new indicators was proposed. It is clear, however, that much data concerning the TCc is not available and that mechanisms for data collection are not in place.

The European Court of Auditors carried out a follow-up on 2012 audit of the programme in 2015 and will report early 2016. A detailed external audit of control mechanisms was carried out in order to identify potential improvements in assurance following the 2015 transfer of the Task Force to Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy. The auditors will report in 2016.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

A major unknown at the beginning of 2016 is the point at which a major breakthrough will be achieved in the settlement process, although this is assumed to be imminent. At that time, a significant revision of the programme may well be needed, together with concentration on transition arrangements. Much will depend on the nature of the agreement. The mandate of the Aid Regulation remains unchanged in the meantime and the Commission can only stand ready to support. A maximum degree of flexibility is therefore necessary. The situation and needs for 2017 cannot easily be predicted.

The 2016 annual action programme is, in the meanwhile, being prepared for adoption in the second half of 2016. Confidence building actions will continue and more focused support to the most vulnerable sectors is being considered.

Implementation aspects (2006-2013):

The Aid Regulation dates from 2006. There was no equivalent, preceding programme specifically for the economic development of the TCc. The aid programme started with the establishment of the Task Force and preparation of a project pipeline, followed by a procurement phase. Consequently, major project activity on the ground only started in 2009. This first phase contained major investments in infrastructure and in social and economic development. A 2012 audit by the European Court of Auditors (Special Report 6/2012) was generally positive about the intervention methods and results. ECA main conclusions were:

- The Commission succeeded in developing a programme where the objectives of the instrument were reflected in the interventions funds
- The programme addresses and appropriately prioritises all sectors referred to in the regulations objectives
- The programme has assisted many different beneficiaries across the TCc and some important results have been achieved
- Despite the efforts of the EU in setting up and implementing the assistance to the TCc, the ultimate objective, the reunification of Cyprus, can only be achieved if the two communities involved have the political will to do so.

Contribution to policy achievements

The main policy objective under the legal base (Regulation 389/2006) is the reunification of Cyprus and the aid programme has supported this with a distribution of resources between the objectives specified in 389/2006. As noted above, the ECA concluded: "The Commission succeeded in developing a programme where the objectives of the instrument were reflected in the interventions funded. A 2013 programme evaluation (B&S Europe/Proman Final Report under contract 2012/295522/1) concluded that:

- The intervention logic was generally good.
- Project selection, the prioritisation, and sequencing of the assistance are assessed as good
- The effectiveness of the Aid Programme in terms of achievement of the anticipated goals and contribution to achieving the strategic objectives is overall judged to be good
- The key action linked to improving the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the assistance relates to the level of ownership of the Aid Programme objectives and the reform processes demonstrated by the TCc-side

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application
Council Regulation (EC) No 389/2006 of 27 February 2006 establishing an instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction	2014 - 2020

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		30,6	33,2	31,8	32,5	33,1	33,8	

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	32,549	105,73 %	17,967	102,04 %	33,408	0,00 %	23,978	28,72 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	32,549	105,73 %	17,967	102,04 %	33,408	0,00 %	23,978	28,72 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The programme is the only EU funding for the Turkish Cypriots, who are EU citizens. There is very little assistance from individual Member States due to difficult legal and political circumstances in the de facto divided island. The overall aim of the programme is to facilitate the

reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community. The EU programme supports reunification efforts and prepares the Turkish Cypriots for the lifting of the suspension of the application of the *acquis* in those areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control. Following the restart of settlement talks in 2014, the reunification process is in a critical phase and the support available under the Aid Programme can facilitate the technical processes with agreement of both communities. The EU contribution, both in supporting the political process, the economic integration and to improved living standards will be vital. Economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community is mentioned very prominently in the Aid Regulation. The aid programme contributes significantly in the area with private sector development schemes, facilitating involvement of the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as well as human capital development. Measures to be financed under the Aid Programme are of an exceptional and transitional nature and are intended, in particular, to prepare and facilitate, as appropriate, the full application of the EU *acquis* in the areas where the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control, in view of the withdrawal of its suspension in accordance with Article 1 of Protocol No 10 to the Act of Accession, following a solution to the Cyprus problem.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)
The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	1,5	5,0
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	10,5	5,0
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	1,5	5,0
Total	13,5	15,0

* Figures for the TCc programme contribution to Europe 2020 priorities in Budget 2016 were updated to take into account the reallocation of specific projects from 2016 to 2017.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016* (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
Waste water re-use	4,5	4,8
Renewable energy	0,0	0,2
Solid waste recycling	0,5	3,5
Total	5,0	8,5

The aid programme to the TCc includes assistance to infrastructure development, energy and environment as objectives of the Aid Regulation. Specifically, projects are:

2014: sewerage networks, connections to wastewater treatment, water re-use: EUR1 million;

2015: sewerage networks, connections to wastewater treatment, water re-use: EUR 0,5 million;

2016: sewerage networks, connections to wastewater treatment, water re-use: EUR 4 million, infrastructure project management unit EUR 0,5 million, solid waste sector TA EUR 0,5 million;

2017: sewerage networks, connections to wastewater treatment, water re-use: EUR 4,3 million, infrastructure project management unit EUR 0,5 million, solid waste sector TA EUR 0,5 million, renewable energy studies EUR 0,2 million, landfill extension works EUR 3 million.

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Project implemented under indirect management by the United Nations Development Programme on management centres for potential Natura 2000 sites.	1	0.5

Gender mainstreaming

"Women in business" may be supported as a topic under private sector development. This project is yet to be developed.

4. Performance information

Objectives

Objective 1: To facilitate the reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community with particular emphasis on the economic integration of the island, on improving contacts between the two communities and with the EU, and on preparation for the *acquis communautaire*.

Indicator 1: Reconciliation and confidence building: "Tendency to trust the EU as an institution"							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
57%			53%	55%	56%	57%	60%**
	Actual results						
	66%*	53%					

*The 2014 figure may have been the result of re-start of the settlement talks and high optimism

** Slow approximation is foreseen. Source of data: Eurobarometer

Indicator 2: Number of enterprises having received EU support in the form of a grant							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
290		330		370			420
	Actual results						
		330					

Indicator 3: Cross-green-line trade volume in process of progressive increase							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
EUR 3.411.593				EUR 6.500.000			EUR 8.500.000
	Actual results						
	EUR 3.520.045	Not available					

Source: Republic of Cyprus

Indicator 4: To increase EU visibility in northern Cyprus: Communication actions							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
49 actions/year			50	50	60	60	60 actions/year
	Actual results						
	53	188*					

Source of data: Commission

* The high result (188 actions) obtained in in 2015 is due to a very active, new "Infopoint" project, which delivered a much higher output than expected.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. development of infrastructure actions	13 07 01	3	4,7
2. social/economic development actions	13 07 01	12	11,1
3. reconciliation, confidence building actions	13 07 01	3	4,7
4. bringing TCs closer to the Union	13 07 01	2	3,1
5/6. preparation for acquis	13 07 01	Nr Green Line missions 5	5,2
7. horizontal actions	13 07 01	8	3,0
Total		33	31,8

5. Additional information

An increase in the financial support to Cyprus is foreseen in the MFF-Regulation in the case of reunification, but in the absence of this, no major changes on strategy can be made. The Aid programme to Turkish Cypriot community will continue to target all six objectives of the Aid Regulation 389/2006 and aim for social and economic development, although the partition of funding between the objectives will vary from year to year.

The indicator definitions have been revised in the PS 2017. Since the efforts to reach a settlement at the political level have been intensified in 2016, the focus on the work of the Task Force is also more intense and a set of indicators with more direct link to the achievements and outputs of the Task Force is necessary. The previous indicators were considered to be too remote for the impact of the EU assistance to be evident. The indicator previous used to measure "political and technical support" could not be assigned any quantifiable milestones or targets and was not linked to budget implementation. The use of this indicator has been discontinued

HEADING 4: Global Europe**European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)****Lead DG: NEAR**

Associated DGs: EAC, REGIO

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The ENI Regulation was adopted in March 2014 and the Implementing Regulation for Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) programmes was adopted in August 2014. The first set of multi-annual programming documents were adopted in 2014 and 2015.¹

The first round of Annual Action Programmes, Individual Measures and Special Measures were adopted in April-December 2014, with total commitments of EUR 2.3 billion (100 % budget execution reached). The second round was adopted in February-December 2015, with total commitments of EUR 2.4 billion (100 % budget execution reached).

Commitments included allocation through the ENI 'umbrella programme' of:

- EUR 200 million to seven countries (in 2014);
- EUR 184.8 million to four countries (in 2015).

The umbrella programme is an incentive-based mechanism that rewards progress in building deep and sustainable democracy. This additional funding is not pre-allocated in the countries' programming documents (see articles 4 and 7 of the ENI Regulation).

Implementation of ongoing and new programmes continued. Total spending in 2014 was EUR 1.6 billion and EUR 1.6 billion in 2015, with 100 % of the budget executed. However, the shortage of payment credits continues to create delays in payments that get rolled over from one year to the other.

The situation in the European Neighbourhood region is increasingly volatile due to:

- the Syrian and Ukraine crises;
- major displacement of people within countries and across borders;
- mass migration movements towards the EU;
- unsolved conflicts;
- mounting geopolitical pressure.

The 2015 Review² of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) highlights the need for more flexibility in the use of financial assistance and more joined-up efforts with EU Member States.

Key achievements

The ENI proved a flexible and responsive instrument to address the ENP's political priorities and react to protracted crises (Syria, Ukraine) and unfolding events (Gaza).

In the east, the political priorities are to prioritise financial assistance for countries that have signed an association agreement with a deep and comprehensive free trade area (DCFTA). In the south, the political priorities are democratic transition and socioeconomic reforms.

Following extensive consultation³, a major review of the ENP was completed in 2015. The review points to a radical shift towards more differentiated bilateral relations with each partner country.

Southern Neighbourhood

Since 2011 the EU has responded to the Syrian crisis by supporting the broader needs of the Syrian population not only inside the country but also in neighbouring Lebanon and Jordan. For example, the EU provided budget support through the ENI to the Jordanian government, enabling 143 000 Syrian children in Jordan to be educated in the state school system.⁴

In light of the terrorist attacks in Tunisia in 2015, the EU reiterated its strong support to the country and took action to help it:

- carry out security-sector reforms;
- maintain its short-/medium-term economic stability;
- support its tourism sector, a key part of the country's economy.

The Gulf of El Zayt Wind Farm Project in Egypt is an example of a successful and important ENI project. It is a 'blending operation', combining EU grant funding (EUR 30 million) with local funds and loans provided by European financing institutions (KfW and EIB). The aim is to improve and widen access to environmentally friendly electrical energy and reduction of CO₂ emissions at a reasonable economic cost. Results to date: 100 wind turbines installed (100 X 20 MW), making El Zayt the largest windfarm on the African continent. The total additional power output achieved is 200 MW and the project increases Egypt's overall installed capacity from wind energy sources by 36 %.

Eastern Partnership

The ENI is promoting investment in economic diversification and economic resilience in all eastern countries.

Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia signed Association Agreements with the EU in 2014, including Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (AA/DCFTA). The ENI complements the implementation of DCFTA commitments with measures of its own. This is to ensure that partners' economies harness the full benefits of more trade with the EU.

For example:

1 17 multiannual programming documents (Single Support Frameworks and Multi-annual Indicative Programmes) were adopted in July-October 2014, four multiannual programming documents were extended by one year in December 2015 (2014-2016) and 13 Cross-Border Cooperation joint operational programmes were adopted in December 2015 (2015-2020).

2 (JOIN(2015)50 – 18.11.2015).

3 (SWD(2015)500).

4 http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/20160316/eu_support_to_jordan_en.pdf.

- in 2015 the EU's SME flagship initiative consisted of a portfolio of active projects of more than EUR 100 million, of which EUR 75 million was provided through European financial institutions. This initiative is a good example of comprehensive collaboration among key international players and banks (EU, OECD, World Bank, EIB, EBRD, KfW) to promote small business growth with tailor-made financial instruments and policy developments in line with the EU Small Business Act.
- under the ENPARD programme for Georgia, the EU is promoting business-oriented farmers' cooperatives as a model for small farmers to improve their production and access to markets: in 2015 1 220 cooperatives were established.

The ENI is contributing to the stabilisation of Ukraine's economy with unprecedented assistance packages (EUR 565 million in 2014-2015). These packages target:

- economic governance and the fight against corruption;
- small business development;
- decentralisation and local economic development;
- integration in the EU market;
- civil society engagement.

The ENI is part of a coordinated EU response including EU macro-financial assistance and loans from EU-based financial institutions. 2016 will be a transition year, with consultations and negotiations on new bilateral agreements with the EU and new or revised bilateral political frameworks (partnership priorities and association agendas). Some indicators may be adjusted in future to reflect the outcome of these negotiations.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Evaluations of the external financing instruments are planned to start from the second quarter of 2016 and be completed by June 2017.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

In 2016/2017, the ENI will continue to focus on stabilisation and resilience in the region. Tunisia and the Syrian crisis will remain major areas of intervention. The ENI will maintain its substantial support for Tunisia's democratic transition by focusing on the country's socioeconomic development.

The EU Trust Fund for the Syria crisis (the Madad Fund)⁵ channels EU financial assistance jointly with EU Member States' contributions through a single mechanism. The EU Commission is the manager of the Trust Fund, while projects are approved by the Trust Fund operational board. To date, EUR 381 million have been committed under the ENI alone (EUR 20 million in 2014 and EUR 361 million in 2015). Five new projects totalling EUR 350 million were approved by the Trust Fund board in December 2015, with implementation starting in 2016.

A similar mechanism is planned for the Trust Fund for stability and migration in Africa.⁶ An initial EUR 30 million will be made available from the ENI in 2016 for northern Africa.

Ukraine's recovery will also require major funding and an increasingly coordinated effort with EU Member States and other donors. The ENI will continue to help with economic diversification and gradual integration in the EU market for those countries with more advanced trade agreements. This includes support for jobs and growth and for developing policy and legal frameworks in line with EU practices and legislation.

In all countries, the ENI will continue to support dialogue and reforms based on the fundamental principles of good governance and rule of law, respect for human rights, gender equality and civic engagement.

New political developments linked to implementation of the 2015 ENP review may open new channels for engagement with some partner countries on issues of mutual interest, including security.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument	2014 - 2020	15 432,6

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	57,5	44,6	45,4	47,8	47,4	48,0	48,6	339,3
Operational appropriations	2 257,7	2 338,4	2 138,6	2 136,8	2 179,9	2 294,9	2 382,6	15 728,9
Executive Agency	2,8	2,8	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,1	2,1	17,0
Total	2 315,0	2 385,8	2 186,5	2 187,1	2 229,6	2 345,1	2 433,3	16 082,5
<i>Of which contribution to Erasmus+</i>	<i>103,3</i>	<i>93,4</i>	<i>98,0</i>	<i>104,8</i>	<i>82,0</i>	<i>86,7</i>	<i>90,3</i>	<i>658,5</i>

5 C(2014) 9615 of 10.12.2014. <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/neighbourhood/pdf/key-documents/syria/20120212-signed-ca-eutf-syrian-crisis-and-annex1-objectives-and-purposes.pdf>.

6 C(2015) 7293 of 20.10.2015.

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	2 432,342	101,64 %	645,929	101,01 %	2 180,527	16,62 %	1 401,306	30,85 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	2 417,175	101,32 %	626,484	98,90 %	2 169,519	16,53 %	1 384,680	30,45 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU has a strategic interest in seeing greater prosperity, economic development and better governance in its neighbourhood and in promoting stability and security in the region. Although the responsibility for this lies primarily with the countries themselves, the EU can effectively encourage and support their reform and modernisation efforts. The objective of the European Neighbourhood policy (ENP) is to build, together with partners, a prosperous, secure and stable neighbourhood on the basis of shared values and common interests.

By acting at the Union level and by streamlining financial resources the EU has greater leverage to achieve a common goal: prevent the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours. The EU provides financial resources to support partners' own reforms and thus stimulates their transition and modernisation programmes. In addition, the EU has a leading role in bringing together donors, including major actors outside the EU, to work together on providing a comprehensive response to the new challenges in the region.

At the regional level, the EU pursues its objectives within the overall framework provided by the Union for the Mediterranean (strengthened Euro-Mediterranean Partnership), launched in 2008, and the Eastern Partnership, established in 2009.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable and inclusive development in all aspects, poverty reduction, including through private-sector development; promotion of internal economic, social and territorial cohesion, rural development, climate action and disaster resilience	232,9	246,4
Enhancing sub-regional, regional and Neighbourhood wide collaboration as well as Cross-Border Cooperation	12,1	12,8
Total	245,0	259,2

The estimated amount for climate related expenditure for 2014-2017 is based on the analysis of the climate related expenditure under ENI (2014 and 2015). Estimates reflect the OECD/DAC reporting methodology for the Rio-markers on climate mitigation and climate adaptation. The budget of marked actions is weighted 100% if climate mitigation/adaptation is marked as "principal objective" and 40% if it is marked as "significant objective".

Estimates for 2016-2020 are based on DG NEAR targets. Rio-markers apply to actions funded in all sectors; however, past trends indicate that relevant actions tend to concentrate in the sectors of rural development, environment, energy and management of natural resources – hereby tentatively associated to specific objectives 4 (country-based programmes) and 6 (regional cooperation programmes). As a consequence, budget is predominantly from BL "Poverty reduction and sustainable development".

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Specific objective 4	76,2*	60,7*

The amount constitutes around 3% of the ENI operational credits, excluding Erasmus+.

Estimates reflect the OECD/DAC reporting methodology for the Rio-marker on bio-diversity. The budget of marked actions is weighted 100% if bio-diversity is marked as "principal objective" and 40% if it is marked as "significant objective". Rio-markers apply to actions funded in all sectors; however, past trends indicate that relevant actions tend to concentrate in the sectors of rural development, environment, energy and management of natural resources – hereby tentatively associated to specific objectives 4 (country-based programmes) and 6 (regional cooperation programmes). Regarding the 2016-2020 figures, DG NEAR is currently working on defining the most accurate estimations as possible, based on strategic choices for DG NEAR's future financial assistance for the rest of the MFF.

This is currently being finalised and undergoing a hierarchical approval process.

Gender mainstreaming

The ENI follows the commitments set out in the SWD (2015)182 – "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020" (Gender Action Plan), endorsed by the Council Conclusions of 26-10-2015.

Estimates on past commitments: 14% of the ENI operational credits (excluding Erasmus+) in 2014, 31% in 2015. The same methodology will be applied in 2016 and 2017.

Estimates reflect the OECD/DAC reporting methodology. The budget of marked actions is weighted 100% if gender equality is marked as "principal objective" and 40% if it is marked as "significant objective". Gender markers apply to actions funded in all sectors.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator Specific Objective 5 is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: Establishing an area of shared prosperity and good neighbourliness involving the Union and the partner countries by developing a special relationship founded on cooperation, peace and security, mutual accountability and shared commitment to universal values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights in accordance with the Treaty on EU.

Indicator 1: Number of comprehensive agreements and individual ENP Action Plans in place with interested neighbouring countries

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Neighbourhood East: Five Partnership and Cooperation Agreements in force, one Association Agreement (Ukraine) initialled on 30.03.2012 Negotiations for Association Agreements ongoing with 4 countries: Republic of Moldova (launched in January 2010), Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia (July 2010). Five Action Plans in force. Eleven ENPI CBC Programmes				The negotiations and conclusions of agreements and ENP action plans show a positive trend.			16 Association or similarly comprehensive Agreements in force and 16 Action Plans or similar documents adopted by 2020. NB: This level of target comes from the objectives of European Neighbourhood Policy and takes into account the 16 Neighbourhood countries (10 in the South and 6 in the East).
	Actual results						
	3 Association Agreements signed (Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova)	Negotiation on a new agreement launched with Armenia					
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Neighbourhood South: Association agreements in force with 8 of the 10 southern partners (i.e. excluding Libya and Syria). Three First generation Action Plans (or equivalent documents) adopted or in place: Israel, Egypt and Palestine Second generation action plans for Jordan and Morocco approved. Political agreement on the second generation of the Tunisia and Lebanon Action Plans but formal adoption by Council pending. Since 2012 negotiations with Algeria on an ENP action plan. Comment: Libya: Discussions ongoing on possibility to re-start negotiations for a Framework Agreement.				New EU-Egypt Action Plan in place (to be started in 2015) Decision taken on down-grading/ updating/ upgrading the Action Plan with IL (suspended since 2009) The Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) with Morocco and Tunisia will have been concluded and possibly ratified. Resumption of negotiations on the EU Libya Framework Agreement.			
	Actual results						
	ENP action plans adopted with Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia. Pursuit of negotiations	ENP action plans adopted with Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia.					

Ratification of Association Agreement with Syria suspended.	on the EU-Algeria ENP Action Plan Comment: Libya: Discussions on the negotiations for a Framework Agreement are stalled due to the crisis situation since June 2014	Pursuit of negotiations on the EU-Algeria ENP Action Plan Comment: Libya: Discussions on the negotiations for a Framework Agreement are stalled due to the crisis situation since June 2014					
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2 ENPI CBC Programmes	Actual results						CBC: 900 projects implemented by ENI CBC programmes (there are 950 projects financed under the current ENPI CBC)
	CBC: adoption of ENI CBC implementing rules	13 ENI CBC joint operational programmes adopted					

Indicator 2: GDP per capita as % of EU 28 (current prices)* (source: World Bank)

Baseline Period 2008-2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2010 NE: 10.92% NS: 14.76%				NE: increase NE : increase			NE: increase NS: increase
	Actual results						
	NE: 11.68% NS: 12.69%	No data available					

*The indicator shows the degree of economic convergence of Neighbourhood countries towards the European average. The projections are based on a hypothesis of growth rate of 1.9% for the EU area and 3.5% for both Neighbourhood South and Neighbourhood East.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, principles of equality and fight against discrimination in all its forms, establishing deep and sustainable democracy, promoting good governance, fight against corruption, strengthening institutional capacity at all levels and developing a thriving civil society including social partners.

Indicator 1: Progress made in achieving political reforms, as assessed by relevant reports

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Eastern Partnership countries							Further progress
	Actual results						
	Some Progress	Some Progress		Some Progress			
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Eastern Partnership countries							Further progress
	Actual results						
	Some Progress	Some Progress		Some Progress			

The indicator assesses how the ENP partner countries progress in implementing the political reforms agreed in bilateral legal (for example: Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, Association Agreements) and political (for example: ENP Action Plans, Association Agendas) frameworks. The target is coherent with 2014-2020 programming period and is based on the past trend, the baseline value and the benchmarks.

Indicator 2: Weighted score based on eight external sources (Corruption Perception (Transparency International), Press Freedom (Reporters without Borders), Freedom of Press (Freedom House), Government Effectiveness (World Bank), Control of Corruption (World Bank), Rule of Law (World Bank), Voice and Accountability (World Bank) and Regulatory Quality (World Bank))

Baseline 2010	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East and South: 38							> 44
	Actual results						
	40.3	No data available		> 42			

The indicator is a weighted score based on 8 external sources taken in three groups, each weighted one third after normalisation: 1. Corruption Index (Transparency International) and Control of Corruption (World Bank); 2. Press Freedom (Reporters without Borders) and Freedom of Press (Freedom House); 3. Government Effectiveness (World Bank), Rule of Law (World Bank), Regulatory Quality (World Bank) and Voice and Accountability (World Bank). Values: 1 (Worst) - 100 (Best); EU benchmark: 76.99.

Source:

Corruption Index (Transparency International) - <http://www.transparency.org/country>
 Control of Corruption (World Bank) - <http://web.worldbank.org>
 Press Freedom (Reporters without Borders) - <https://rsf.org/index2014>
 Freedom of Press (Freedom House) - <http://www.freedomhouse.org/>
 Government Effectiveness (World Bank) - <http://web.worldbank.org>
 Rule of Law (World Bank) - <http://web.worldbank.org>
 Regulatory Quality (World Bank) - <http://web.worldbank.org>
 Voice and Accountability (World Bank) - <http://web.worldbank.org>

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1a. Measures supporting rule of law and good governance - South	22 04 01 01	7	121,0
	22 04 01 04	0	0,0
1b. Measures supporting rule of law and good governance -East	22 04 02 01	6	156,6
2a. Measures supporting civil society and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms - South	22 04 01 01	2	35,0
2b. Measures supporting civil society and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms - East	22 04 02 01	3	17,4
3. Countries benefiting from umbrella programme*	22 04 03 03	6	196,5
Total		24	526,5

* In line with the ENI Regulation, the total funding for the umbrella programmes is set in the range of 10% of the operational budget. Additional funding granted through this mechanism will be used in line with the co-operation priorities of each beneficiary country.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1a. Measures supporting rule of law and good governance - South	F	3	4	4	7	6	5	7
	P	6	6					
1b. Measures supporting rule of law and good governance -East	F	3	4	5	6	3	3	3
	P	4	6					
2a. Measures supporting civil society and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms – South	F	2	8	3	2	4	3	3
	P	3	4					
2b. Measures supporting civil society and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms - East	F	5	6	3	3	3	3	3
	P	5	4					
3. Countries benefiting from umbrella programme	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	P	7	4					

Specific Objective 2: Achieving progressive integration into the Union internal market and enhanced sector and cross-sectoral cooperation including through legislative approximation and regulatory convergence towards Union and other relevant international standards and improved market access including through deep and comprehensive free trade areas, related institution building and investments, notably in interconnections.

Indicator 1: Value of ENI countries export to EU-28 in relation to baseline data in year 2010 (Eurostat figures).

Baseline 2010 (EU-27)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East: 37.02% South: 24.9%				East: 36.45% South: 26.13%			East: 35.90% South: 27.97%
	Actual results						
	East: 37.02% South: 24.4%	No data available					

The indicator expresses the level of integration of the economies into the world economy.

* The targets are based on a hypothesis of GDP growth of 3.5% for the two regions and of 2.97% for the exports of the Neighbourhood East and 5.88% for the Neighbourhood South. For this second region the baseline is calculated on the volume of exports and GDP of the countries for which both exports and GDP data were available for 2014 (Algeria, Israel, Jordan and Palestine. To be noted that many factors will impact this indicator, in particular EU economic growth, unfolding crisis situations in the region and data availability

Indicator 2: Number of Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreements (DCFTA) and Agreements on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of industrial products (ACAA)

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East: 0 signed (DCFTA) 0 (ACAA); 4 DCFTA and 0 ACAA under negotiation	3 DCFTA in place						DCFTA in place with all interested ENI countries
	Actual results						
	3 AA/DCFTA's signed (June 2014) – of which 2 (Georgia and Moldova) provisionally applied as of 1/9/2014	3 AA/DCFTA's signed (June 2014) – of which 2 (Georgia and Moldova) provisionally applied as of 1/9/2014					
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
South: 0 DCFTA; 1 ACAA; 0 Agreements on liberalisation of trade in agriculture; 0 Agreements on Air Transport; 1 MoU on Energy	2 DCFTA in place and 2 in negotiations; 1 ACAA in place and 4 in negotiations; 2 Agreements on liberalisation of trade in agriculture in place; 1 Agreement on Air Transport in place; 2 MoU on Energy in place						4 DCFTA in place; 5 ACAA in place; 2 Agreements on liberalisation of trade in agriculture in place; 1 Agreement on Air Transport in place; 2 MoU on Energy in place
	Actual results						
	1 DCFTA in negotiations and 2 under preparation; 1 ACAA in place and 1 being prepared and negotiated; 4 Agreements on liberalisation of trade in agriculture in place ; 3 Agreements on Air Transport in place and 2 under negotiations; 1 MoU on Energy	1 DCFTA in negotiations and 2 under preparation; 1 ACAA in place and 1 being prepared and negotiated; 4 Agreements on liberalisation of trade in agriculture in place ; 3 Agreements on Air Transport in place and 2 under negotiations; 1 MoU on Energy					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
2a. Measures supporting the Association Agreements , approximation and institution building – South	22 04 01 02	2	6,8
2b. Measures supporting the Association Agreements, approximation and institution building - East	22 04 02 02	5	71,0
3. TAIEX and SIGMA – South & East	22 04 01 02	2	7,0
	22 04 02 02		
Total		9	84,8

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Measures supporting the Advanced Status - South	F	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	P	1	0					
2a. Measures supporting the Association Agreements , approximation and institution building – South	F	5	7	5	2	3	3	3
	P	2	3					
2b. Measures supporting the Association Agreements, approximation and institution building - East	F	5	4	3	5	4	4	4
	P	3	4					
3. TAIEX and SIGMA – South & East	F	2	2	2	2	4	2	2
	P	3	2					

Specific Objective 3: Creating conditions for the better organisation of legal migration and the fostering of well managed mobility of people, for the implementation of existing or future agreements concluded in line with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility, and for promotion of people-to-people contacts, in particular in relation to cultural, educational, professional and sporting activities.

Indicator 1: Number of Mobility Partnerships in place

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East: 3 Mobility Partnerships in place and none under negotiation.			1 under negotiation				4 Mobility Partnerships in place
	Actual results						
	4 Mobility Partnerships in place (Georgia, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan)	4 Mobility Partnerships in place; negotiation with Belarus started in 2015					
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019		
South: Mobility Partnership signed with one country in 2013. Preparatory discussions launched with two countries.							4 in place
	Actual results						
	3 Mobility Partnerships in place (of which 2 signed in 2014)	3 Mobility Partnerships in place (of which 2 signed in 2014)					

Mobility Partnerships (MP) declarations are the instrument through which the EU and its partners in the Neighbourhood intend to set a framework to manage migration flows with commonly agreed objectives and programmes. MP's follow the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility guidelines. Thus, they are a good measure of the achievements in this field.

Source: information from DG Home.

Indicator 2: Number of readmission/visa facilitation agreements and Visa Liberalisation Action Plans (VLAP) in place

Baseline 2008	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East: 1 readmission/visa facilitation agreements in place and 2 under negotiation; 2 VLAP in place			3 readmission/ visa facilitation agreements in place				4 VLAPs
	Actual results						
	Visa Facilitation Agreements and Readmission Agreements with 5 countries (Armenia and Azerbaijan entered into force in 2014); negotiations with Belarus started in 2014; 1 VLAP completed (visa-free regime granted to Moldova as of 28-4-2014); 2 VLAP ongoing	Visa Facilitation Agreements and Readmission Agreements with 5 countries; negotiation with 1 country; 1 visa-free regime (Moldova); 2 VLAP completed (Georgia and Ukraine)					

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
South: No agreements/VLAP in place			2 readmission/visa facilitation agreements in place				5 readmission/visa facilitation agreements in place
	Actual results						
	No readmission/visa facilitation agreements in place	No readmission/visa facilitation agreements in place					

Based on visa facilitation/ liberalisation agreements, both the EU and the non-EU citizens benefit from facilitated procedures for issuing visas. Visa facilitation/liberalisation agreements are linked to readmission agreements which establish the procedures for the return to the EU or to the partner non-EU country of persons (own or third country nationals or stateless persons) in irregular situation. Readmission and visa facilitation/liberalisation agreements are key elements to assess progress regarding mobility and the promotion of people to people contacts.

Source: information from DG Home.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1a. Measures supporting mobility and border management - South	22 04 01 01	0	0,0
1b. Measures supporting mobility and border management - East	22 04 02 01	1	15,0
2. Erasmus + South & East (excluding administrative credits)	22 04 20	1	102,4
Total		2	117,4

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1a. Measures supporting mobility and border management - South	F	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
	P	2	0					
1b. Measures supporting mobility and border management - East	F	1	2	0	1	2	1	1
	P	0	1					
2. Erasmus + South & East (excluding administrative credits)	F		1		1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 4: Supporting smart, sustainable and inclusive development in all aspects; poverty reduction, including through private-sector development and reduction of social exclusion; promotion of capacity building in science, education and in particular higher education, technology, research and innovation; promotion of internal economic, social and territorial cohesion; rural development; public health; environmental protection, climate action and disaster resilience.

Indicator 1: Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (source: UNDP)							
Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East: 4 countries with indicator equal or above 0.700 on the scale of 1 (between high and very high human development).			6 countries equal or above 0.700				6 countries equal or above 0.700
	Actual results						
	5	No data available					
Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
South: 3 country with indicator equal or above 0.700 on the scale of 1 (high human development). Countries with no data considered below threshold.			8 countries equal or above 0.700				9 countries equal or above 0.700
	Actual results						
	6	No data available					

The Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its population. In this sense, the inclusiveness of development can be measured

Indicator 2: Ease of doing business index (1=most business-friendly regulations) (source: World Bank)							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
East – 64.94 South – 57.19				East – 73 South - 56			East – 78 South – 59
	Actual results						
	East: 70.17 South: 53.94	East: 70.97 South – 54.35					

The sustainability of development highly depends on the capacity of our countries to facilitate the creation of a productive base, i.e. the creation of local business that can ignite a virtue circle of economic growth on a sustainable basis. The distance to frontier measures the distance from the best performing country based on the different criteria used. Indicator aligned with the one used for the EU Results Framework

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1a. Measures supporting employment, education and training - South	22 04 01 02	3	162,0
1b. Measures supporting employment, education and training - East	22 04 02 02	1	17,8
2a. Measure supporting territorial and social cohesion, social protection and rural development - South	22 04 01 02	1	5,0
2b. Measure supporting territorial and social cohesion, social protection and rural development - East	22 04 02 02	2	41,0
3a. Measures supporting inclusive economic development (including NIF) - South	22 04 01 02	6	321,2
	22 04 01 04	1	10,0
3b. Measures supporting inclusive economic development (including NIF) - East	22 04 02 02	2	124,1
4a. Measures contributing to reforms in the fields of environment, energy and management of natural resources - South	22 04 01 02	3	89,3
	22 04 01 04	0	0,0
4b. Measures contributing to reforms in the fields of environment, energy and management of natural resources - East	22 04 02 02	0	0,0
Total		19	773,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1a. Measures supporting employment, education and training - South	F	4	2	3	3	3	4	2
	P	4	2					
1b. Measures supporting employment, education and training - East	F	2	0	0	1	2	2	2
	P	3	1					
2a. Measure supporting territorial and social cohesion, social protection and rural development - South	F	5	3	4	1	3	4	3
	P	4	3					
2b. Measure supporting territorial and social cohesion, social protection and rural development - East	F	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
	P	1	2					
3a. Measures supporting inclusive economic development (including NIF) - South	F	8	6	5	7	8	8	7
	P	10	14					
3b. Measures supporting inclusive economic development (including NIF) - East	F	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
	P	4	4					
4a. Measures contributing to reforms in the fields of environment, energy and management of natural resources - South	F	3	3	4	3	3	4	3
	P	2	4					
4b. Measures contributing to reforms in the fields of environment, energy and management of natural resources - East	F	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
	P	0	1					

Specific Objective 5: Promoting confidence building, good neighbourly relations and other measures contributing to security in all forms and the prevention and settlement of conflicts, including protracted conflicts.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1a. Measures supporting confidence building and settlement of conflicts (including support to refugees) - South	22 04 01 03	7	70,4
1b. Measures supporting confidence building and settlement of conflicts (including support to refugees) - East	22 04 02 03	1	8,0
2. Measures supporting Palestine	22 04 01 04	3	272,2
Total			350,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1a. Measures supporting confidence building and settlement of conflicts (including support to refugees) - South	F	3	2	4	3	3	4	4
	P	12	1					
1b. Measures supporting confidence building and settlement of conflicts (including support to refugees) - East	F	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
	P	2	2					
2. Measures supporting Palestine	F	10	3	3	3	3	3	3
	P	7	4					

Specific Objective 6: Enhancing sub-regional, regional and Neighbourhood wide collaboration as well as Cross-Border Cooperation.

Indicator 1: Number of Cross-Border Cooperation programmes in place

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
13 ENPI CBC programmes adopted and implemented				All ENI CBC programmes (17) are adopted.			All 17 programmes foreseen in the CBC Programming Document are fully under implementation and all available funds are committed
	Actual results						
	No data available	13					

The indicator shows the progress in building cooperation among EU Member States on one side and Neighbourhood partner countries and the Russian Federation on the other side, in border regions.

Relevance of the indicator: Given that these CBC cooperation programmes are agreed among the EU member States and the partner countries, the adoption and implementation of the programme is a good indicator of the willingness of all parties to cooperate in the border regions. Each CBC programme contains a multiplicity of smaller projects benefiting the socio-economic development of the area's population.

13 ENI CBC programmes were adopted in 2015.

Source: based on the number of programmes identified in the CBC Programming Document.

Indicator 2: Number of ministerial, platform and panel meetings under the Eastern Partnership

Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Between 70 and 80 policy dialogue events were organised				85			90 policy dialogue events organised
	Actual results						
	Between 70 and 80 policy dialogue events were organised	No data available					

Indicator 3: Progress on Eastern Partnership priorities

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Establishment of the main priority areas at the Riga Summit in 2015 (i.e. (1) strengthening institutions and good governance; (2) increasing mobility and people to people contacts; (3) market opportunities; (4) interconnections.)			Strategic progress mainly in the areas of: 1) Interconnections: Approval of the extension of the core TEN-T network at ministerial level. Endorsement of the single project pipeline by the EaP countries, IFIs and the EU.	85			Significant progress in the four priority areas established at the Riga Summit in 2015
	Actual results						

			2) Market opportunities: Development of the three DCFTAs (i.e. Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova) and assistance provided				
Actual results							
76	No data available						

Indicator 4: Increased credibility of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) through a high number of ministerial meetings establishing regional sector priorities and through the engagement of regional cooperation, finance and planning ministers via the holding of UFM ministerial conferences on regional cooperation and planning

Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Three ministerials establishing regional sector priorities Ministries of Finance, Planning and International Cooperation relatively un-engaged in regional cooperation. No cooperation ministerial ever held			Three ministerials foreseen in 2016 establishing regional sector priorities. UfM Ministerial on Regional Cooperation and Planning successfully organised				Three ministerials per year (15 in total) A regular process of coordination around financing of regional integration is operational
Actual results							
76	No data available						

Indicator 5: Progress on specific regional objectives defined in ministerial declarations under the Union for the Mediterranean

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
							Tangible progress in the key elements for regional integration and cooperation identified in the Ministerial Declarations, Such as: - Regional transport network identified - Progress in depolluting Mediterranean - Electricity connections between countries enhanced
Actual results							
76	No data available						

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
CBC programmes, including European Regional Development Fund – European Territorial Cooperation – Contribution from Heading 4	22 04 03 01	17	86,1
	13 03 64 03		1,5
Measures enhancing regional co-operation in the southern Neighbourhood	22 04 01 01	2	17,0
	22 04 01 02	4	39,2
	22 04 01 03	2	20,0
	22 04 03 04	2	17,2
Measures enhancing regional co-operation among Eastern Partnership countries	22 04 02 01	3	25,0
	22 04 02 02	5	64,7
	22 04 03 04	2	12,9
Total		37	283,6

Under specific objective 6 it is envisaged that regional programmes will continue to focus on domains like, inter alia, energy, environment, border management, transport, private sector development, support to the 'Partnership for peace' process in the Middle-East, Union for the Mediterranean, functioning of regional cooperation frameworks (Northern Dimension and Black Sea Synergy) and the multilateral track of the Eastern Partnership.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. CBC programmes, including European Regional Development Fund – European Territorial Cooperation – Contribution from Heading 4	F	15	17	17	17			
	P	1	13					
2. Measures enhancing regional co-operation in the southern Neighbourhood	F	12	12	10	10	11	10	12
	P	13	14					
3. Measures enhancing regional co-operation among Eastern Partnership countries	F	11	10	13	10	10	10	10
	P	11	13					

5. Additional information

Aside from bilateral and regional cooperation, the ENI contributes to a number of political priorities for the EU linked to the response to Syrian crisis and the global migration/security issues:

- In 2014, the Regional EU Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis, the 'Madad' fund, was established. The primary objective of the Trust Fund is to provide a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian and Iraqi crises and the massive displacement resulting from them on a multi-country scale. In pursuit of this objective, the Trust Fund shall address the needs of three groups: refugees, internally displaced persons, and returnees, and provide assistance to the communities and the administrations in which those groups find themselves, as regards resilience and early recovery. The Trust Fund will thus focus on current priority needs and may also be mobilised for reconstruction and state-building needs in a future post-conflict scenario. Assistance inside Syria and Iraq will be considered taking into account, and avoiding overlap with, the actions of other existing international funding instruments. In addition, the Trust Fund may assist the authorities in the Western Balkans in responding to resilience needs of migrant or refugee populations on their territory. To date, the ENI contribution to this Trust Fund has been of EUR 381 million (EUR 20 million in 2014 and EUR 361 million in 2015).
- In 2015, the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa was established. Within this Trust Fund, a North Africa window to be financed under the ENI has been created. Indeed, North Africa remains an area of transit and final destination for mixed migration flows from sub-Saharan Africa, West Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, with many countries of these regions affected by on-going conflict. The priority areas of the North Africa window should mainly concentrate on objective 3 of the Trust fund ("Improved migration management in countries of origin, transit and destination"), and will interlink with objective 2 ('Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people') and 4 ('Improved governance and conflict prevention and of forced displacement and irregular migration') in the sense that resilience actions will be mainly developed with a focus on asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable migrants (with a particular attention to women and children) and security including through the contribution to effective integrated border management. Over the period 2016-2020 the ENI will contribute with EUR 200 million to this North Africa window.
- In 2016 EUR 18 million of the ENI budget has been transferred to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. The overall objective of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey is to coordinate and streamline actions financed from the Union's budget and bilateral contributions from Member States in order to enhance the efficiency and complementarity of support provided to refugees and host communities in Turkey.
- Following the London conference in February 2016, the EU has committed itself to provide an important financial assistance to the countries affected by the Syria crisis. In particular, under the ENI the pledge amounts to EUR 170 million in 2016 (for Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) and EUR 190 million in 2017 (for Jordan and Lebanon).

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The European neighbourhood and partnership instrument (ENPI) was created as a successor to the cooperation programmes TACIS (for the Eastern European countries) and MEDA (for the Mediterranean countries). ENPI has broader objectives, an increased budget and a greater array of aid delivery tools.

For example: neighbourhood partners were granted access to institution building tools such as TAIEX, Twinning and Sigma that were originally designed to help countries align with the EU *acquis* in the enlargement context. The introduction of budget support paved the way for dialogue on areas such as:

- public finance policy reforms;
- strengthening of budget oversight institutions;
- transparency;
- the fight against corruption.

The Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF) created a blending platform that pools grant resources from the EU budget and EU Member States to leverage loans from European finance institutions and own contributions from partner countries:

- high-level policy advice was deployed to accompany key transition and reform processes;
- cross-border cooperation brought together local authorities and stakeholders from different countries on issues of common interest.

Two major political developments took place in the Neighbourhood during the lifespan of the ENPI: in 2008, the Euro-Med Partnership was given new impetus through the formation of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and in 2009 the Eastern Partnership was launched. The ENPI adapted to these developments, for example through the Eastern Partnership flagship initiatives and with targeted support for the UfM Secretariat. In the final years of the ENPI, the Arab Spring triggered a revision of the European Neighbourhood Policy, set out in two Joint Communications in 2011.⁷

The incentive-based ('more for more') approach was a key feature of the revision triggering creation of two pilot umbrella programmes:

- SPRING in the south (EUR 390 million);
- EaPIC in the east (EUR 150 million).

These were designed to allocate additional funding to countries that made progress in democratic reforms. In addition, new dedicated tools were created to support civil society: the European Endowment for Democracy and a Civil Society Facility.

In 2014, the ENPI was replaced by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). Bilateral cooperation with Russia now falls under the remit of the Partnership Instrument (PI). However, it is still possible for Russia to be covered by some multi-country initiatives under the ENI, such as cross-border cooperation programmes.

Contribution to policy achievements

The ENPI was instrumental in implementing the European Neighbourhood Policy. It succeeded in expanding cooperation with neighbour countries and Russia well beyond the scope, ambition and financial impact of the previous TACIS and MEDA programmes. It adapted to changing needs and political priorities, such as the Eastern Partnership, the Arab Spring and the Syrian crisis (besides humanitarian support provided under dedicated instruments) and continued engagement with Palestine.

For example, the ENPI-funded the Eastern Partnership regular multilateral policy dialogue between the Commission, EU Member States and partner countries.

The subjects of the multilateral policy dialogue were:

- the core areas of democracy, good governance and stability;
- economic integration and convergence with EU policies;
- energy security;
- people-to-people contacts.
- ENPI also funded five Eastern Partnership 'flagship initiatives' on:
 - small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - energy;
 - environment;
 - prevention, preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters;
 - integrated border management.

At country level, the EU worked on jointly agreed priorities.

In Georgia, for example, the ENPI-funded criminal justice programme, in part jointly implemented with the Council of Europe, assisted with deep reform of the justice system, with focus on:

- rehabilitation and re-socialisation of offenders, prisoners and former prisoners;
- juvenile justice in the best interests of the child;
- better healthcare;
- respect for human rights.

In Moldova, the programme for economic stimulation of rural areas (ESRA) targeted the creation of new rural business opportunities and jobs. It contributed to four national schemes that awarded in total more than 3 000 grants and offered 200 loan guarantees, underpinning the creation of more than 10 000 new jobs (3 in 10 held by women). It also contributed to the creation of eight new business incubators in rural areas.

By creating a pilot mechanism rewarding countries progressing towards deep and sustainable democracy (the SPRING and EaPIC 'umbrella programmes'), the ENPI contributed to the introduction of the incentive-based approach that came out of the 2011 review of the ENP. This mechanism is now embedded in ENI 2014-2020.

The Civil Society Facility (CSF) was created to translate into operational terms the EU's commitment to support civil society in partner countries and help non-state actors promote political transition and increase public accountability. CSF-dedicated funding caused overall financial support to civil society in the Eastern Partnership to double from EUR 30 million in 2007-2010 to EUR 68 million in 2011-2013 (from programmes: ENPI, EIDHR and DCI/CSO-LA combined).

For more information on the ENPI achievements see the publication 'European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument 2007-2013 – Overview of activities and results'.

Political developments around the November 2013 Vilnius Summit resulted in a varied picture: only three countries (Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova) eventually signed Association Agreements with the EU, while the others decided to pursue a different form of engagement.

The Southern Neighbourhood presented an equally varied picture, with some countries facing crisis situations (i.e. Syria but also Jordan, Lebanon and Libya) and others pursuing democratic transition (Tunisia).

Differentiation between partner countries is at the core of the revised 2015 ENP, coupled with the response to crisis and post-crisis situations.

⁷ 'A partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean (COM(2011)200 of 8 March 2011) and 'A new response to a changing Neighbourhood' (COM(2011)303 of 25 May 2011).

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Southern Neighbourhood: the ENPI results for 2007-2013 have to be put in the very specific context of the political upheavals of 2011 in the region. This reality coincided with a review of the EU's policy towards the region and a change in the priorities of its cooperation programmes. One of the main priorities has been to support good governance, democracy and the rule of law. Since 2011, the wave of reforms in the region has made variable progress and resulted in different outcomes from country to country. Egypt and Tunisia are two contrasting examples in this respect. Short-term measures were immediately adopted responding to events in order to accompany the first steps of the social and political transition, followed by mid- and long-term action to support democracy and the rule of law in the region.

Eastern Neighbourhood: the ENPI made it possible to support major sector reforms in most of the eastern countries, with renewed and deeper policy dialogue on strategic planning and reforms. The EU led this dialogue and worked together with EU Member States through complementary projects and specific implementation arrangements. For example, cooperation evolved from projects on food security to support for investments and job creation in rural areas. The launch of the Eastern Partnership in 2009 flagged up the need to lay the foundations to offer eastern neighbourhood countries a fully-fledged 'approximation agenda' with the EU. The Comprehensive Institution Building programme, for example, offered targeted support to selected institutions playing a key role in negotiating the association agreements with the EU. With TAIEX and Twinning, EU Member States act as implementing partners in peer-to-peer exchanges and cooperation with partner countries' public institutions. In some cases, specialised EU agencies also work as implementing partners, for example FRONTEX in integrated border management projects. Regional and cross-border cooperation focused on trans-boundary challenges in key sectors like transport, energy, environment and border management. The Eastern Partnership and the UfM offer a format for EU Member States, the Commission and partner countries to exchange experiences at multilateral level through dedicated platforms and panels for policy dialogue.

The NIF created a space for enhanced strategic cooperation with EU-based financing institutions and the use of EU grants to leverage private investments and loans ('blending').

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

Lead DG: DEVCO

Associated DGs: EAC

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

All parts of the DCI 2014-2015 are being implemented as planned and appropriations were fully used. There is no need for corrective action at this stage. Annual programmes can be consulted at: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/funding/funding-instruments-programming/annual-action-programmes_en.

The Nepal earthquake in 2015 required extraordinary EU intervention through a state-building contract with budget support of EUR 100 million for rebuilding houses and schools. These funds were used from budgets for other countries, leading to a shortfall in commitment appropriations for Asia in years to come.

Work on a new comprehensive policy on migration is a top priority for the Commission. The current refugee crisis affecting Europe and its neighbours is a challenge on many levels which requires a long-term approach. High-level policy dialogues with Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh are addressing migration from Asia. EU development cooperation in these countries, in line with the Agenda for Change¹, targets both poverty and inclusive growth, addressing the root causes of fragility, insecurity and migration. Examples are:

Afghanistan — the multiannual indicative programme² for 2014-2020 focuses on:

- agriculture and rural development (30-35%);
- health (25-30%);
- policing and the rule of law (25-30%);
- democratisation and accountability (15-20%).

Pakistan — development priorities focus on:

- rural development of remote rural areas post-insurgency (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa);
- insecure zones (Balochistan and Federal Administered Tribunal Areas) (FATA3);
- education;
- good governance.

As part of a comprehensive EU approach, development cooperation must help fragile countries establish accountable institutions that function, deliver basic services and help reduce poverty. This includes support for democratisation, free and fair elections, institutional capacity, media freedom and access to the internet, the protection of minorities, the rule of law and judicial systems.

Across the Middle East and Asia, we work in partnership with countries that are not only the main countries of origin of economic migrants (such as Pakistan) and of the largest refugee populations (Afghanistan), but host countries to some of the largest refugee populations in the world (Iran, Iraq, Pakistan).

In 2014 and 2015, extensive work was done on mainstreaming environment and climate change across all financing instruments managed by DEVCO and all sectors of EU cooperation. This aims at enhancing environmental sustainability and meeting the EU's commitment of allocating at least 20% of its budget to climate-related action and of doubling biodiversity-related spending.

Key achievements

Reducing and eradicating poverty are the main objectives of the European Union's development cooperation policy and a priority for the EU's work with partner countries. EU development policy has been progressively adapted to help meet the **Millennium Development Goals** since their adoption in 2000.

Progress towards meeting the 2015 targets for the MDGs was substantial. The goal of halving extreme poverty was met in 2010 together with the goal of halving the proportion of people without access to clean drinking water. The target of halving the number of people suffering from hunger was within reach, with malnutrition falling from 23.2 % in 1990-1992 to 14.9 % in 2010-2012.

The goal of ensuring that children everywhere complete a full course of primary schooling was achieved in Latin America, the Caribbean, East Asia, the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia. Great progress was achieved on gender parity in primary education, with the enrolment ratio of girls to boys standing at 97 % for developing countries.

Significant EU support has contributed to progress on the health-related MDGs. The mortality rate for children under five in 2012 was almost half that in 1990. Similarly, maternal mortality decreased by 45 % between 1990 and 2013. New HIV infections fell by 44 % between 2001 and 2012. The incidence of tuberculosis and resulting deaths was falling and the target of halving its spread was within reach. The target on malaria was also met, with a decline in malaria mortality rates of 42 % between 2010 and 2012.

For more details and examples, see:

- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/annual-reports_en
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/year-stories-european-year-development-2015_en
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/brochure-mdg-2015_en.pdf
- https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects-results_en.

1 An extension of the European Consensus on Development, the 'Agenda for Change' (2011) is the EU's development policy.

2 The multiannual indicative programme (MIP) is an EU programming document detailing specific objectives and focal areas per country, as well as thematic multiannual programmes.

3 Federal Administered Tribunal Areas, a semi-autonomous region in North-West Pakistan.

Latin America

Sustained bilateral support in key sectors over at least six years has helped significantly improve key indicators:

Paraguay – near universal access to primary education

Bolivia - increased access to drinking water (78.9%); 19% reduction in coca cultivation since 2010 (helped by a EUR 60 million budget support programme in this sector)

Peru – malnutrition in the under-fives down from 23.2% in 2010 to 14.1% in 2014 (and from 60.1% to 40.8% in the 54 poorest districts of three regions targeted — Apurimac, Ayacucho and Huancavelica).

Regional cooperation

New phases or initiatives under the ‘continental programme’ (i.e. Eurosocial, AI-Invest, Climate Change, Facility South-South) were launched in 2015 — for example: AL-Invest **trained thousands of small businesses** during its phase IV, creating 20 000 jobs directly and 60 000 indirectly in the Andean countries.

Asia

Cambodia - outstanding progress 2004-2014 (impressive growth rates, fourth best performing country on MDG targets globally and second best of all LDCs); Cambodia has already achieved or surpassed most MDGs ahead of time; Human Development Index: still very low, but unprecedented improvement rate for the Asia-Pacific region; Sharp decline in poverty (52% in 2004; 19.5% in 2014) (and reduced inequality), but most of those who advanced remain just above the poverty line, so much remains to be done.

South Africa

- Finalisation of a concept note on qualifications policy for Early Childhood Development educators
- over 30% increase in graduate primary school teachers in 2013
- 18 of 26 public universities have expressed interest in offering technical and vocational education and training (TVET) qualifications
- minimum requirements set for training in adult and community education.

Pan-Africa

By addressing governance mechanisms at a pan-African level (something neglected by other development partners, who focus more on bilateral action), the programme has:

- aligned practices,
- implemented economies of scale
- shared good practice,
- enabled monitoring by African governments through ‘peer-to-peer’ review, and by African civil society,
- complemented initiatives at country level.

Global Public Goods and Challenges

- Environment and Climate Change programme Has helped implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda through four main components: adaptation and mitigation and transition to low-carbon; ecosystems; green economy and disaster risk reduction; international governance.
- Low Emission Capacity Building programme (coordinated by UNDP, funded under ENRTP) has successfully built national capacity in developing countries to formulate *nationally appropriate mitigation actions* and *low-emission development strategies & plans* in both the public and private sector.

These activities are the building blocks of the intended nationally determined contributions (to be implemented by the UNDP, which has an established network and proven results).

BEST 2.0 - Promoting the conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in overseas EU Territories has provided small to medium-sized grants to civil society organisations in these territories, proving that public and private stakeholders are favouring a partnership approach over the classic donor-recipient relationship (in line with the EU biodiversity strategy).

As recommended for the predecessor programme, continued attention is needed for:

- complementarity and synergies with programmes funded by geographic instruments
- concentration on a limited number of priorities and avoiding a fragmentation of the portfolio
- EU visibility
- results-based management and reporting.

Programme implementation (and new projects) will be progressively aligned with the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

Sustainable energy

ElectriFI initiative provides **early-stage financing**, to unlock private sector investment in renewable energy (and related services), mainly in Africa. The second activity – extending the Covenant of Mayors initiative to sub-Saharan Africa – continues a first-phase project which has already yielded some achievements: targeting CO₂ emission control in cities through improved city planning and energy efficiency measures, while helping sub-Saharan cities increase access to energy and other urban services for their growing populations. *ElectriFI* has attracted unprecedented interest from global development partners as a key platform for the energy agenda. The US government – through its *Power Africa* initiative – has formally confirmed its intention to contribute to *ElectriFI* with an initial amount of USD 10 million.

Human Development

Health - The Commission's close involvement in running the Global Fund against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) and the Vaccine Alliance (GAVI) has helped to considerably align their resources with EU priorities. The Commission made joint visits to key countries (Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Ethiopia) to **align approaches and spending** by the Global Health Initiatives, donor governments and our own programmes. As a result, in Zimbabwe, GAVI joined the pooled donor fund created by the EU delegation, and GFATM continues to provide salary support to all health staff, keeping well qualified staff in the country.

The Commission has also **brokered common EU and donor positions** at the boards to improve governance, programme oversight and allocation of resources for poor countries. As a result, operations at GFATM and GAVI have been considerably strengthened, risk management and audit functions are being built, and annual assurance reports have been published at GFATM for the first time and are expected from GAVI in the coming years.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) - A renewed and expanded EU commitment was made in 2015 when the Council of the EU adopted the 2016-2020 Gender Action Plan, which will be mandatory for all EU action with the outside world. It will be implemented via bilateral and thematic programmes.

Child wellbeing - The Commission has contributed to **two global programmes** to eliminate:

- FGM (with 17 partner countries)
- child/forced marriage (*with 12 partner countries*).
 - designed measures to improve birth registration mechanisms in four African countries
 - funded a research project into gender-biased sex selection (an increasing practice in some Asian countries).

Food security, nutrition and agriculture

Four projects approved – to help global/regional programmes and international research institutes promote adoption of new knowledge and technologies.

Focus – adaptive research that can be put directly into use, e.g. capacity for innovative agricultural systems in eight countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (such as technologies addressing cereal and livestock production constraints for small farmers and nomadic pastoralists).

Preliminary result – all the funded research programmes are designed to ensure delivery of agreed key targets for: food security, poverty reduction, nutrition, natural resource management and resilience.

Migration and asylum

Due to events in 2014 and 2015, migration and forced displacement rose to the top of the EU agenda, with increased expectations for effective and efficient delivery of EU development assistance to partner countries in this field. A number of measures were taken in 2015:

- *Emergency Trust Fund for Africa* launched, to address root causes of irregular migration.
- mechanisms for coordinating Commission/EU financial instruments in this area were strengthened, with good results.
- *Migration EU eXpertise (MIEUX)* programme was granted EUR 8 million, to speed up implementation of capacity building support in migration and refugee management (since launch in 2009, MIEUX has provided tailored technical assistance to over 100 countries).

Civil Society Organisations and Local authorities (CSO-LA):

Since 2014, this programme works through *framework partnerships agreements* with these organisations and authorities:

- 5 agreements were signed and implemented in 2014 with global networks of local authorities⁴.
- Agreements with 22 global and regional networks of civil society organisations were selected in 2015 for signing and implementation in 2016 (3 are already signed and in place⁵).

The EU roadmaps for engagement with civil society in developing countries have given a thorough analysis of civil society in each country in the world, a common analysis of priorities for the EU and an assessment of the impact of action taken or to be taken, in particular regarding the CSO-LA budget line; 97 such roadmaps were signed in 2014 and 2015. A capitalisation report on the exercise is available (October 2015).

In total, more than 432 new actions were deployed in 2014 under the CSO-LA programme. While 47 actions supported global and regional networks, a larger part of these new initiatives (385) supported CSOs and LAs on the ground. The programme deployed new activities for CSOs in respectively 49 countries in 2014 and 55 in 2015, and new activities for LAs in 23 countries in 2014 and 39 in 2015, ensuring the reality of the global coverage of the programme.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Evaluations of the external financing instruments and the Common Implementing Regulation will start in the second quarter of 2016 and be completed by June 2017. Some specific evaluations are presented below.

Environment and Climate Change

Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) - A global evaluation was completed in 2015. Although funded under the previous ENRTP programme, this evaluation was a key input in designing the new GCCA+ strategy. The GCCA was found to respond well to demand from beneficiary countries, both in terms of dialogue/negotiations and action. It has proven useful in practical cooperation on climate action. In most cases, its funds have boosted actions led by EU Member States' development agencies (GIZ, Danida, AFD, DFID and others) and multilateral agencies. It has enabled countries to support climate action with low transaction costs. Its combination of global, regional and national foci makes it an integrated initiative unlike most other endeavours. The GCCA has made a significant contribution to dialogue on climate change, knowledge exchange and public awareness.

Biodiversity for Life - The study 'Larger than Elephants' was carried out as part of an African Wildlife Crisis Window, to tackle poaching and biodiversity loss and devise a strategic approach to conservation. The study describes the scale of the crisis facing Africa and its people, identifies lessons learned from conservation programmes and sets out priorities for action. Compiled with the input of major conservation groups and specialists, it is an example of the Commission's joined-up approach to development cooperation. Similar strategic studies are being done for Asia and Latin America.

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) action plan - A report by the European Court of Auditors (ECA) highlighted weaknesses in the management of support to developing countries under the FLEGT action plan, stressing the need for better planning and reporting, more strategic prioritisation/targeting of partner countries, and better design, coordination and monitoring.

⁴ With CLGF, AIMF, CEMR/Plataforma, UCLG and UCLG-Africa.

⁵ With FIDH, Transparency International, Cooperative Alliance.

The Commission agreed with most of the Court's recommendations (i.e. draw up a work plan for 2016-2020, identify the scope for using work done by reputable private certification bodies, improve resource allocation, reporting and evaluation). It also launched an independent evaluation of implementation of the plan. This will be completed in 2016 and, together with the Court's recommendations, will help improve EU international cooperation on forests.

Future implementation (2016-2017)

Latin America

The following will be set up or adopted:

- new projects and programmes for all 10 countries under the DCI instrument (though for Peru, Colombia and Ecuador, 2017 will be the last year of bilateral aid under DCI)
- **EU Trust Fund**, to support the Colombian peace process, with funds to be committed in 2016 and 2017
- new **regional/continental** projects, increasingly using new instruments such as grant-loans that involve south-south cooperation.

Asia

There will be more targeting of resources where they are needed most, focusing on a few sectors in each country to achieve real impact, e.g.:

- rural development (Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan);
- social services and development such as:
 - health (Afghanistan);
 - education (Cambodia, Pakistan).

EUR 1.4 billion in 2014-2020 is to be committed in *Afghanistan*, the biggest aid recipient in the region. This includes:

- financial commitments of EUR 280 million for 2016 in time for the donor Conference for Afghanistan scheduled for October 2016;
- a new financing commitment of EUR 200 million for a state-building contract.

Sector budget support is an increasingly important type of aid in the region. Reflecting this, budget support operations will make up 35% of total financial commitments for 2016. Support for good governance across the region takes the form of programmes or project-based interventions to support local, national and sectoral actors and processes.

Actions for 2016 include:

- continued support to Afghanistan to strengthen local and national governance, achieve credible and transparent elections and improve judicial integrity and accountability;
- support for more efficient and accountable social protection systems in Kyrgyzstan;
- strengthening democratic participation and civil society capacities in Myanmar and Cambodia,
- improved access for the poor, women and vulnerable groups to fair and transparent dispute resolution systems at local government level in Bangladesh;
- support for the historic political change in Myanmar through a state building contract worth EUR 150 million with the new government of Aung San Suu Kyi, in particular to support education.

There will be increased financial and technical support to improve migration management. EUR 10 million from the DCI has already been earmarked in 2016 to support Iraqi refugees in Turkey through the refugee grant facility for Turkey. This is alongside a further EUR 10 million being channelled in 2015 through the Madad Trust Fund to support IDPs, refugees and host communities in Iraq. Further possibilities for cooperation with partner governments are under discussion, particularly over supporting returnees.

Development cooperation in Asia in 2016 will continue to have a strong focus on improving overall governance, particularly on:

- strengthening democratic government;
- human rights;
- judicial reform;
- civil society.

Focus of development cooperation in specific countries:

Iraq

- addressing the refugee crisis by tackling the roots of the current violence;
- bolstering long-term structural stability by helping Iraqi national institutions solve the current crisis and deliver effective services and support to all Iraqi citizens, displaced people and refugees.
- support for IDPs, refugees and host communities in Iraq and other affected countries through the Madad Trust Fund, which provides a coherent and reinforced aid response to the Syrian crisis on a regional scale.

Afghanistan (bilateral development cooperation 2014-2020)

- physical and legal security for citizens through increased professionalisation of police and by strengthening the rule of law;
- making the state more accountable to its citizens through democratic institutions.

Pakistan (2016)

- boosting the level of education in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces;
- helping populations to become more aware of their rights and to take an active role in their own development.

Bangladesh

Strengthening democratic governance remains one of the focal sectors of assistance, with EUR 103 million allocated.

South Africa

The EUR 60 million 2016 annual action programme (AAP) is expected to consist of two actions:

- support to the legislative sector in South Africa (EUR 8 million provisionally allocated);
- a support programme for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) (provisional allocation: EUR 52 million).

The *legislative sector support programme* will build on achievements and lessons learned from the previous programmes. The priorities of the new programme are under discussion but overall support to the legislative sector will:

- contribute to achieving universal values of human rights and democracy;
- help consolidate representative and participative democracy in South Africa.

The aim of the **MSME support programme** is to increase MSME participation in South Africa's economy. The programme will have three main components:

- strong capacity building for supplier development/value chain development for MSMEs in priority sectors to improve their competitiveness and to make it easier for them to get their goods/services on the market;
- financial support to boost MSMEs' access to appropriate finance. This is available primarily for MSMEs participating in the supplier development component, but also to other MSMEs who face challenges in accessing finance from mainstream banks;
- capacity building for relevant government departments/agencies, boosting the regulatory and administrative environment for MSMEs.

The EUR 60 million 2017 AAP is likely to consist of three actions to address the three focal sectors of the SA-EU MIP:

- employment creation (about EUR 23.5 million);
- education, training and innovation (about EUR 28 million);
- state capacity building (about EUR 8.5 million).

Pan-Africa

Action under the 2016 and 2017 AAPs will mainly focus on strategic area 4: 'Sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration'. Planned actions include:

- support for the adoption and implementation of common positions, standards and regulations in sectors such as climate, ICT, aviation, land management, sanitary and phytosanitary standards and customs, contributing to greater integration and higher standards across the continent;
- projects on sustainable management of land and livestock from a pan-African perspective. This would include a contribution to the African Investment Facility to support infrastructure projects linking up various regions in Africa.

Two actions that could not be implemented under 2014 AAP will be reconsidered for adoption. These are:

- contributions to the African legal support facility;
- contributions to the 'Africa economic outlook'.

Possible new actions contributing to 'Human Development' development in Africa are under assessment. Options include:

- extending the 'Intra-Africa Mobility' programme encouraging the mobility of students and researchers in Africa;
- a potential contribution to the Pan-African University.

Global Public Goods and Challenges

Environment and Climate Change

The programme will support work on the new sustainable development agenda, focusing on the following priorities:

The Global Climate Change Alliance + (GCCA+) will:

- continue policy dialogue with partners; support their work to implement the Paris Agreement and other UNFCCC outcomes (e.g. National Determined Contributions and National Adaptation Plans);
- seek closer cooperation and coordination with EU Member States;
- maintain the focus on the most vulnerable;
- pay special attention to involving research institutions, civil society and local authorities more actively;
- organise a global conference in 2016 and regional conferences in 2017 as part of policy dialogue;
- consider planning Disaster Risk Reduction actions with the EUR 15 million budget for 2017, to scale up implementation of Eco-DRR approaches.

The EU Biodiversity for Life (B4LIFE), under the EU action plan on wildlife trafficking, will continue focusing on the most fragile ecosystems and species in partner countries.

- Two contributions to special funds for endangered species (Save Our Species and African Elephant Fund), with an earmarked budget of EUR 11 million, will tackle the threats to African carnivores and elephants.

Two actions combine management of protected areas as landscapes with productive activities on the periphery: dry forests and agriculture in Latin America (Chacos/Catinga region), and marine protected areas with sustainable fisheries between the Philippines and Indonesia.

- A series of policy studies set out wildlife conservation priorities in Africa (*Larger than Elephants... and Whales*), Asia (*Larger than Tigers*) and Latin America (*Bigger than the Amazon*).

To improve forest governance, combat illegal logging, promote sustainable land use and tackle the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, the Commission will support partner countries, especially in Central Africa. The EU will publish a staff working document presenting its preliminary response to the evaluation of the action plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT); the evaluation, along with the European Court of Auditors' 2015 audit of the FLEGT programme, will help with planning new cooperation on forests. New contributions from the DCI are expected for the FLEGT facility, for CITES, and for actions on REDD+.

The Switch to Green flagship will be launched and implemented. It will support the transition to more sustainable production and consumption patterns — identified as one of the SDGs in the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — and towards an inclusive green economy that generates growth, creates jobs and helps reduce poverty. An evaluation on sustainable consumption and production is also expected in 2016-2017. The start of projects on Integrated Water Resources management and water diplomacy will support ongoing comprehensive dialogue with a view to synergies between interconnected sectors. The transboundary aspect will be addressed via a new project (under approval) in the Senegal river basin. The project will support integrated management of issues related to water resources and the water-energy-food nexus.

To boost environmental sustainability in partner countries and achieve the EU's objectives of:

- allocating at least 20% of its budget to climate relevant action by 2020 and
- doubling annual international financial flows to developing countries for biodiversity conservation compared with the average for 2006-2010:
 - the environment and climate change will continue to be included in all financing instruments
 - new guidelines on environment and climate change mainstreaming will be published in 2016;
 - actions submitted to the quality support groups will be systematically screened and reviewed;
 - climate and biodiversity-related financing will be tracked using Rio markers to ensure accurate reporting.

Further support will be provided for developing countries' efforts to combat desertification and implement the land degradation neutrality target under the new sustainable development agenda, paying particular attention to the links with migration.

Sustainable energy

Including renewable energy and energy efficiency, this seeks to reconcile:

- the legitimate demands of developing countries to increase access to energy in order to promote inclusive, sustainable growth and support poverty eradication, while also contributing to energy security, and
- the increasingly urgent need to cut greenhouse-gas emissions to a level which avoids dangerous climate change.

The EU will still aim to reduce poverty through improved access to energy services. It will address energy challenges by focusing on:

- innovative financing mechanisms to encourage the private sector to invest in renewable energy projects that increase access (extra funding for the ElectriFI initiative will use the 'blending' framework);
- improving energy efficiency (extending the Covenant of Mayors to Sub-Saharan Africa and potentially other regions); and
- building or strengthening existing strategic partnerships and alliances at global level.

Human Development

In health and education, the programme will:

- continue to contribute steadily to the global initiatives, GFATM, GAVI and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE),
- fund action to increase access to essential family planning supplies and maternal medicines in the world's poorest regions, in collaboration with the UN,
- help support education opportunities in fragile and crisis situations, by improving teaching and learning, building stronger evidence of what works in crisis environments, and contributing to policy formulation and decision making in this area.

Under the Gender Action Plan, introducing a gendered approach to initiatives and programmes in all fields (from health to transport) will improve outcomes for all partner countries' populations, women and men, boys and girls, in the most appropriate way.

Child wellbeing programmes will help obtain children's rights in countries where these are not a priority and provide good practice and transferable examples for countries which do want to uphold children's rights but lack capacity.

Planned cultural activities will promote intercultural dialogue, in partnership with local authorities. A follow-up programme with UNESCO on cultural governance, building on the lessons learned of the past programme (EU-UNESCO Expert facility), is being considered.

Under 'social inclusion and protection, the programme will continue to support the human development of vulnerable groups such as indigenous people to help reform systems and to promote social protection, employment and decent work (e.g. against forced and child labour). It will also help ensure the social inclusion of groups at risk. Support for vocational education and training (VET) systems will boost the employability and social inclusion of young people. Particular attention will also be paid to addressing rising social and economic inequalities, especially in urban contexts (2017).

Under 'growth, jobs and private sector engagement', an action to be adopted in 2016 (EUR 5 million) will promote international transparency and availability of market information. The International Trade Centre (ITC) has developed a set of market analysis tools and made them available online as global public goods. EU funding will help expand and add to the tools, and support their use by micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries, and their governments, to participate more in the world economy and obtain maximum benefit from it. This addresses trade information asymmetries between rich and poor countries, by improving global trade transparency and facilitating economic growth through trade.

The EC has also committed 'in principle' to further finance of up to EUR 10 million for the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), a multi-donor programme aiming to help least developed countries (LDCs) further integrate into the world trading system. The EIF is very relevant for LDCs, who have asked for a second phase of the programme. However, evaluation has shown the programme lacks efficiency and effectiveness and implementation is slow. The EIF has created a working group to address these shortcomings. EU funding will depend on their being overcome.

Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture

The focus will be on action to support adoption of new knowledge and technologies, raise private sector funding for agricultural development, and set up and consolidate national platforms for nutrition, food fortification and sustainable value chain development.

In 2012, the EU committed⁶ to helping to build resilience in vulnerable communities by addressing the root causes of food insecurity. MFF instruments will contribute to that commitment. Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FSSA) contributes through 'Supporting the poor and food insecure to react to crises and strengthen resilience'.

The indicative FSSA allocation for 2014-2020 is EUR 525 million (an annual EUR 75 million). A method of selecting countries named PRO-ACT, developed in 2013, aims to maximise complementarity between various financial instruments to ensure high-impact EU aid.

To increase efficiency, the action 'Inclusive and Sustainable Value Chains and Food Fortification' seeks to use the private sector's potential for generating inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries, both as a source of finance and as partners for government, NGOs and donors. In 2016 it is testing ways to:

- boost responsible private sector investment in agriculture, given that public investment is not enough to achieve development for the 75% of the poor living in rural areas;
- address the lack of financing mechanisms adapted to farmers and agro-entrepreneurs, particularly smallholders and agribusiness MSMEs.

Effectiveness can be increased by linking small holders, who produce 80% of the food and many of whom are supported by our national programmes, with the increasing demand for food and non-food products globally. The globalised nature of many value chains calls for:

- efforts at global level too to link the different parts of such chains, and
- work on responsible value chain governance.

This will be tested in this action through promoting strong partnerships with the private sector and fostering links between small-scale farmers and other operators in the value chain, to help reduce poverty and increase volumes of sustainable agricultural produce being marketed locally and globally.

6 COM(2012)586 final "The EU approach to Resilience: Learning from Food Security Crises".

Migration and asylum

New actions under the 2015 programme will start work in early 2016. In line with the European Agenda on Migration and the Agenda for Change, three targeted initiatives will support the recently signed mobility partnerships between the EU and Tunisia, Jordan and Azerbaijan. Their main feature is close involvement of EU Member States in providing experts and know-how. Another priority action will address mixed migration flows in the Horn of Africa, again relying on EU Member States' expertise.

The 2016 programme will help the EU implement recent commitments on migration and asylum under the European Agenda. In particular it will focus on strengthening partner countries' capacity to address the challenge of increased refugee movements, and irregular migration, on their territories, to ensure migration is lawful and safe and that persons fleeing conflict, persecution and rights violations have access to international protection.

Civil Society Organisations and Local Authorities in development (CSO-LA)

To ensure long-term predictability, reduce costs and ensure the best synergy between its various planned activities, the Commission adopted a multiannual action programme for 2015-2017, raising the profile of EU support in this area (worth EUR 723.8 million).

The 2015-2017 action programme combines global, regional and local actions to be managed both at headquarters and in Delegations, and actions outside and inside Europe (the DEAR programme), supporting the EU commitment of universality enshrined in the SDGs. It will end to coincide with the end of the 2014-2017 MIP and incorporates all the objectives and priorities in the MIP, to ensure optimal coverage.

In 2016, the action programme will cover new CSO actions in 55 countries and new LA actions in 52 countries, with:

- 107 local calls for proposals managed by EU Delegations (55 for CSOs and 52 for LAs) worth EUR 208.6 million, to boost input to country governance and development processes, ensuring maximum outreach to local non-State actors;
- actions to strengthen CSO umbrella organisations and local authority associations at regional, EU and global level, in particular through framework partnership agreements, worth EUR 3.67 million;
- actions to support a Development and Education Awareness Raising programme in Europe, worth EUR 26.6 million, to raise citizens' awareness of and involvement in development issues in Europe;
- public procurement worth EUR 3.2 million to support consultation, dialogue and support for implementing the CSO-LA programme on the ground.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020	2014 - 2020	19 661,6

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	99,9	78,2	83,9	85,0	86,1	87,1	88,2	608,5
Operational appropriations	2 243,0	2 367,3	2 543,7	2 623,8	2 877,5	3 068,2	3 161,7	18 885,2
Executive Agency	2,1	1,9	2,3	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,5	16,5
Total	2 345,0	2 447,4	2 629,9	2 711,5	2 966,0	3 157,9	3 252,4	19 510,2
<i>Of which contribution to Erasmus+</i>	<i>96,0</i>	<i>91,9</i>	<i>107,3</i>	<i>111,6</i>	<i>97,4</i>	<i>101,2</i>	<i>101,9</i>	<i>707,4</i>

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	2 530,631	101,63 %	448,265	99,92 %	2 668,874	19,07 %	1 290,712	33,65 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	2 505,893	101,46 %	420,472	97,82 %	2 648,129	19,21 %	1 262,925	33,36 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU is in a uniquely neutral and impartial position to deliver on external action on behalf of and with Member States, giving enhanced credibility in the countries where it works. The EU alone has the critical mass to respond to global challenges, such as poverty reduction and climate change. Thanks to its large scale and the existing network of international agreements, it can deliver help to the poor in some of the world's most remote areas, both implementing aid and coordinating. In its role as a promoter of inclusiveness and multilateralism, the Union can do more than other international organisation. Acting as one, the Union can have greater impact and more leverage in policy dialogue and donor cooperation. Working with the EU is also more cost effective, with lower administrative costs than the average.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development*.	488,3	480,1

*Actions aiming to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects are an integral part of the programming for the 2014-2020 period and the percentage of the contribution to mainstreaming of climate action is expected to reach the 20% target seen over the full 2014-2020 period. Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 20 % of [operational chapter 21 02 –BL 21 02 20 Erasmus+ - BL 21 02 40 Commodities agreements – BL 21 02 30 Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and other United Nations bodies].

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development	177,2	174,3

* Based on the analysis of the 2014-2017 Multiannual Indicative Programming Documents for DCI (geographic and thematic). Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 7.26 % of [operational chapter 21 02 – BL 21 02 40 Commodities agreements – BL 21 02 30 Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and other United Nations bodies – BL 21 02 20 Erasmus+ — Contribution from the development cooperation instrument (DCI)].

Gender mainstreaming

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development	397,9	391,3

Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 16,3 % of [operational chapter 21 02 – BL 21 02 20 Erasmus+ - BL 21 02 40 Commodities agreements – BL 21 02 30 Agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and other United Nations bodies]. The percentage is calculated based on the 2014 statistics on OECD, 40% of gender marker "1" (= gender equality is "significant objective" in the programme or project, meaning at least it has been mainstreamed) and 100% of gender marker "2" (= gender equality is "main objective" in the programme or project).

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator Specific Objective 1 (Indicator 6) is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: Fostering the sustainable and inclusive development in partner countries and regions and the promotion of democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights, as foreseen in the TEU, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty.

Indicator 1: SDG 1.1.1 Proportion of population below international poverty line

Baseline 1990****	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
47.7% (in developing regions)*	Decreasing trend						Zero poverty (Target 2030***)
	Actual results**						
	No data available	13.2% (with the graduated countries) 16.2% (without the graduated countries)					

* United nations poverty data, Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, 2015 (statistical tables); <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Data/snapshots.htm>

**Source of the data: World Bank (poverty rate); UN population division (population's weights). Indicator calculated on the basis of DCI eligible countries.

***2030 is the target date set by world leaders for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (UN).

**** Baseline taken from the previous MDG 1.1 Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty has dropped by more than half – from 1.9 billion in 1990, to 836 million in 2015 – too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs. Globally, more than 800 million people are still living on less than \$1.25 a day; many lacking access to adequate food, clean drinking water and sanitation. Rapid economic growth in countries like China and India has lifted millions out of poverty, but progress has also been uneven. Women are disproportionately more likely to live in poverty than men due to unequal access to paid work, education and property. Progress has also been limited in other regions, such as South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, which account for 80 percent of the global total of those living in extreme poverty. This rate is expected to rise due to new threats brought on by climate change, conflict and food insecurity. Through to 2030, SDG 1 foresees a world where extreme poverty will have been eliminated, such as through social protection for all, access to land and economic resources, and their protection against the impacts of climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental disasters.

Specific objectives

Introduction

The Regulation establishing the DCI programme (art 2.) requires that the achievement of the objectives shall be measured using relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) indicators. As those have been replaced by the new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (agreed upon at the September 2015 Sustainable Development summit), indicators in the Programme Statements 2017 have been changed consequently. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will respond comprehensively to global challenges. It incorporates and follows on from the MDGs, the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, and the Financing for Development Conferences. The 2030 Agenda addresses poverty eradication and the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development together. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

The new 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets integrate and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, covering areas such as poverty, inequality, food security, health, sustainable consumption and production, growth, employment, infrastructure, sustainable management of natural resources, oceans, climate change, but also gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and accountable institutions.

The 2030 Agenda is a universal agreement; its implementation will require action by all countries, developed and developing. It will be underpinned by a Global Partnership, mobilising governments and stakeholders (citizens, civil society, private sector, academia, etc.), at all levels. The EU is determined to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, across the range of its internal and external policies aligning its own policies and actions to the objectives of the Agenda. In doing so, the EU remains committed to global solidarity and will support the implementation efforts in countries most in need.

The EU with its Member States, already the world’s largest donor of development aid, pledged to increase their collective Official Development Assistance (ODA) and achieve 0.7% of EU Gross National Income (GNI) within the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda.

As part of the Agenda for Change, with the view of increasing the impact of EU Development Policy, the EU refocused its aid to ensure that it goes to those countries which need it most. In this prospect, the EU has unilaterally recommitted to a specific ODA target of 0.20 % ODA/GNI for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), between 2015 and 2030.

Source: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

Specific Objective 1: Poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

Indicator 1: MDG 3.1: Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, tertiary education

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Primary level: 0.97 Secondary education : 0.97 Tertiary education: 0.99	Linear increase						Full parity
	Actual results						
		Primary level: 0.98 Secondary education: 0.98 Tertiary education: 1.01*					

* Source: MDG Report Statistical Annex 2014: Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators, 2015 <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2015/Statannex.pdf>

This estimate was calculated by the UN MDG team because it was the final year for the MDGs. In a "normal" year, the Commission would not have and will not have such estimate available. There’s a time lag of 3-4 years for data to be available at aggregate global level. This also implies that there will be no data available in 2017 for the year 2016.

The new SDG 4.5.1 Parity indices will not be applicable before 3 to 4 years as no methodology has been set yet to provide figures. Therefore, the Commission continue using MDG 3.1 until new developments.

Indicator 2: MDG 2.2: Proportion of pupils starting in grade 1 who reach last grade of the primary, gender disaggregated

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
72.7% Girls: 73.84% Boys: 71.6%	Linear increase						100%
	Actual results						
		73.1 % Girls: 74.5% Boys: 71.8%*					

* These results are estimates calculated by the UN MDG Team provided for the Progress report of the MDGs being final in 2015.

Source: MDG Report Statistical Annex 2014: Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators, 2014 & 2015 <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Products/ProgressReports.htm>

The new indicator SDG 4.1.1 "Percentage of children/young people at the end of each level of education achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics. (Disaggregation: sex, location, wealth and others where data are available)" is aligned to Target 4.1: "By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes." However, it should be noted that this indicator is not available yet: methodology not defined, no data. It will take 3 to 5 years before this indicator can be used according to UNESCO, which is leading on education SDG indicators. Baseline and targets to be set in the UN process. It is therefore recommended to use the old MDG indicators while waiting for the new indicator for SDG target 4.1.

Indicator 3: SDG 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2030
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
45,6 ^[1]							25 per 1,000 live births
	Actual results						
	43.9*	42.5*					

^[1] World Health Statistics Report

* Projected data obtained from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CM1300R>

This indicator is aligned to Target 3.2: "By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births". The under-five mortality rate measures child survival. It also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care and nutritional status.

Baseline, milestones and target to be revised, once the indicators on new UN Development Goals will be finalised and values agreed.

Indicator 4: SDG3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2030
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
210 ⁷							less than 70 per 100,000 live births
	Actual results						
		216*					

* Projected data obtained from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/view.main.CM1300R>

This indicator 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live birth) is aligned to Target 3.1: "By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births". Maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy.

Maternal mortality ratio indicates the level of development of basic health services which are essential for human and social development and a prerequisite for economic and sustainable development. Within a country often major differences in MMR are identified between regions (urban/rural, major regions/provinces) and socio-economic characteristics (such as education level and wealth quintile).

Baseline, milestones and target to be revised, once the indicators on new UN Development Goals will be finalised and values agreed.

Indicator 5: SDG2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
For LDC:37% (data for all developing regions not available)			23,6	22,6	21,7	20,8	20*
	Actual results						
	23.8%	23.2%**					

*Target for 2025: The EU committed to meet at least 10% of the World Health Assembly's global target to reduce stunting of 70 million children by 2025, pledging to reduce this number by at least 7 million.

**This is an estimate by WHO. Actual figures for 2015 will be released mid-2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Cooperation actions aiming at poverty reduction and fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development in Latin America	21 02 01	15	258,7
Projects and programmes Asia, focusing on a.o. capacity building, rural development, education	21 02 02	22	544,2
Projects and programmes Central Asia, focusing on a.o. capacity building, rural development, education	21 02 03	10	126,9

[1] World Health Statistics Report

[1] World Health Statistics Report

7 World Health Statistics Report

Projects and programmes Middle East, focusing on a.o. sustainable economic development and education	21 02 04	1	66,5
Projects and programmes Afghanistan, focusing on a.o. capacity building, rural development, education	21 02 05	3	120,7
South Africa Employment Sector Reform Programme and Education and innovation programmes	21 02 06	2	51,3
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Environment and Climate Change	21 02 07 01	16	178,9
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Sustainable Energy	21 02 07 02	2	78,5
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Human Development	21 02 07 03	20	153,7
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Food Security, Nutrition and sustainable agriculture	21 02 07 04	5	154,5
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Migration and asylum	21 02 07 05	2	15,3
Programme to enhance the role of civil society organisations	21 02 08 01	278	144,7
Programme to enhance the role of local authorities	21 02 08 02	33	48,2
Pan-African Programme projects focusing on a.o. capacity building, infrastructure, agriculture, higher education	21 02 09	2	109,2
Total			2054,3

Specific Objective 2: Consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and the relevant principles of international law.

Indicator 1: Average score in the Rule of law as measured by the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicator (DCI countries eligible for geographic cooperation)

The Rule of Law indicator is one of the six aggregate indicators of the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). It captures perceptions of the extent to which agents (i.e. firms, individuals and public officials) have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence.

Baseline 2008	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
-0.88		-0.82	-0.81	-0.80	-0.79	-0.78	-0.77
	Actual results						
	-0.74*						

* Actual consolidated figure for the year 2014 for the 29 DCI countries.

The dedicated webpages of the World Bank provide information about the methodology used for the World Bank WGIs (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#doc>) and updated annually Country Data Reports (<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#countryReports>). Based on the above, DG DEVCO monitors information for the countries available for DCI geographic funding under the Multi Financial Framework 2014-2020 (29 countries). The data shows the average index score for these countries. The index ranges from -2.5 (worst possible score) to +2.5 (best possible score) where "0" means average score (across all the countries where the index is measured).

Indicator 2: Number of projects funded from the DCI to promote democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights in the DCI beneficiary countries

Baseline Average 2010-2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
70	70	70	75	80	85	90	100
	Actual results						
	96*	84**					

Source: CRIS Data Warehouse

*In 2014, 96 projects were signed under the DCI excluding CSO&LA, on the DAC codes corresponding to democracy, rule of law, governance and respect of human rights (15100, 15110, 15111, 15112, 15113, 15130, 15150, 15151, 15152, 15153, 15160).

**In 2015: 84 contracts were signed in total under the DCI, with the following detail: Democracy: 17 contracts; Democratic participation and civil society DAC 15150: 170 projects (8+24); Anti-corruption DAC 15113: 5 contracts; Justice DAC 15130: 17 contracts; HR: 21 contracts.

Indicator 3: SDG 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Baseline 2011	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
19.7% (18.2% excluding IPA countries)			26%				40%
	Actual results						
		22.7%*					

* Source: Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>

Women face several obstacles to participating in political life. Structural barriers through discriminatory laws and institutions still limit women's option to run for office. Capacity gaps mean women are less likely than men to have the education, contacts and resources needed to become effective leaders. The EU supports activities to overcome these barriers and promote the democratic participation of women and men in the political decision making process.

Source of data: UN Women data in "Facts and Figures on Democratic Governance".

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Cooperation actions aiming at consolidating and supporting democracy, rule of law, good governance, human rights and principles of international law in Latin America	21 02 01	4	74,6
Projects and programmes Asia, focusing on a.o. strengthening democratic government, human rights, judicial reform, civil society	21 02 02	8	127,5
Projects and programmes Central Asia, focusing on a.o. rule of law and border management	21 02 03	1	1,9
Projects and programmes Middle East focusing on a.o. rule of law and human rights	21 02 04	0	0
Projects and programmes Afghanistan, focusing on a.o. strengthening democratic government, human rights, judicial reform, civil society	21 02 05	2	118
South Africa Public administration and legislative support programmes	21 02 06	1	8,5
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Environment and Climate Change	21 02 07 01	0	0
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Sustainable Energy	21 02 07 02	0	0
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Human Development	21 02 07 03	0	0
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Food Security, Nutrition and sustainable agriculture, and more specifically on strengthened governance approaches for food and nutrition security at the global, continental and regional level	21 02 07 04	5	37,7
Global Public Goods and Challenges programme and projects focusing on Migration and asylum	21 02 07 05	4	33,0
Programme to enhance the role of civil society organisations	21 02 08 01	93	47,2
Programme to enhance the role of local authorities	21 02 08 02	11	15,1
Pan-African support to the fight against organised-crime and support to pan African Union	21 02 09	0	0
Total			421,2

5. Additional information

Following the refugee crisis, an amount of EUR 115 million from the un-allocated DCI reserve was assigned for the Syrian refugees in Turkey to be financed through the Instrument for Partnership. These funds were reduced proportionally from the geographic budget lines, where the reserve was initially put.

The DCI programming was also updated to take into account of the contribution of EUR 70 million to the new Trust Fund Columbia⁸. This amount will be financed from the DCI reserve, for EUR 30 million in 2016 and EUR 40 million in 2017.

To limit the impact on Asia and Central Asia budget lines, a back-loading was done from the DCI thematic⁹ and pan Africa budget lines. The amount back-loaded is EUR 41,5 million. The funds were be put back on the thematic and pan African programming in 2018-2019, reducing the corresponding amount for Asia.

As a reminder, the DCI reserve (currently EUR 263 million) is distributed proportionally on the DCI geographic budget lines¹⁰, and its use implies that the funds on these lines are reduced.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation

The DCI 2007-2013 was one of the key EU instruments of development assistance to non-European countries, alongside the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI). There were two main categories of programmes: (i) bilateral and regional geographic programmes covering cooperation; (ii) thematic programmes covering the following issues: investing in people, environment and sustainable management of natural resources, non-State actors and local authorities, food security, and migration and asylum.

At EUR 16 897 million, the programme accounted for 30% of EU budget heading 4, The EU as a Global Actor (EUR 56 130 million) and had the primary objective of eradicating poverty in partner countries and regions. Following the events in the southern Mediterranean countries in the spring of 2011 and the need to support their democratisation process, part of the funds assigned to DCI regional programmes (EUR 230 million

⁸ This will be set up in 2016 in order to reinforce the strong EU political support to the Peace Process in Colombia.

⁹ The budget lines: Environment, Energy, Human and Food.

¹⁰ Except South Africa where the programming stops in 2017.

from Asia and Latin America) was reallocated to the Mediterranean. In December 2011, EUR 167 million was added to the DCI by changing the legal base for the banana accompanying measures.

Latin America

There were national programmes for every country and regional budgets for Mercosur, Andean Community and Central America, implemented with a varying degree of success:

- *Venezuela* – very challenging due to the political situation in the country
- *Andean Community* – slow and ineffective (unlike the successful bilateral implementation with member countries).
- *Nicaragua* – budget support stopped in 2008 following fraud allegations in municipal elections; substantial amounts de-committed (it was indicatively EUR 96.3 million).
- *Honduras* – temporarily frozen in 2009 for a year, following the coup d'état; gradually picked up afterwards.
- *Colombia, Ecuador, Peru* – sustainable economic development supported.
- *Uruguay, Argentina* – development of technological innovation policies promoted.

Second half of 2007-2013 – significant share of aid deployed as budget support.

Since 2012 – greater use of *Latin American Investment Facility* (combines grants from the EU and loans from financing institutions).

The first operations delegated to other agencies were launched (the Spanish, French and German aid agencies are most active in the region, in areas like natural resources management and access to justice).

Central America

Main beneficiaries – the institutions of the Central American Integration system (SICA). Its oversized institutional framework relies highly on (especially EU) aid, without clear prospects of self-sustainability.

The EU programmes helped prepare the ground for the signature of the **association agreement** with Central America.

Activities included:

- enhanced control of customs and border management
- increasing compliance with phytosanitary requirements.

Asia

Cooperation with Asia, Central Asia, Middle East and Afghanistan accounted for EUR 5.2 billion, with 18 country strategies and a regional strategy adopted in 2014 particularly to help Asian countries achieve the MDGs, especially MDG 1 (extreme poverty, through supporting uprooted people, food security, agriculture and livelihood actions, and social protection schemes), MDG 2 and 3 (education) mainly through education budget support programmes, and MDG 4, 5 and 6 (health) mainly through sector programmes. The EU supported uprooted people in Bangladesh, Burma/Myanmar, Indonesia, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Thailand.

The Commission's 2007–2013 strategy for Central Asia doubled budget allocations to EUR 750 million:

- 80% for bilateral cooperation, taking into account the countries' policy agendas, with a focus on attainment of the MDGs.
- 20% for regional challenges such as the environment and water management, energy and transport, border management, and combating drug trafficking.

EU assistance was focused on raising living standards, developing the social sector and providing a social safety net, but also sought to improve the rule of law and public governance. An Investment Facility for Central Asia set up in 2010 focused on blending grants and loans for projects in energy, environment, small and medium-sized enterprises and social infrastructure.

The EU worked to improve good governance and respect for human rights and the rule of law by:

- setting up programmes to strengthen the rule of law and security in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Vietnam and Indonesia;
- supporting dialogue on governance in the Philippines and in Vietnam;
- sustaining policy dialogue and public administration in China;
- contributing to improving public financial management in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Laos
- helping to improve governance and human rights in Cambodia and Laos.

Sustainable growth was promoted through capacity building for economic and trade development and improves social cohesion in order to deliver higher incomes, thus impacting significantly on poverty reduction. The EU boosted trade capacity in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam. At regional level this included support for ASEAN through EU business opportunities and market access via EU business centres, business partnerships and similar interventions in Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines and Malaysia.

2013 was the last year that six Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Maldives and Malaysia) received bilateral development aid. Measures were taken to develop new cooperation relationships with these 'graduate' countries.

ACP

Cooperation with ACP countries accounted for EUR 2.12 billion in 2007-2013. Geographic cooperation under the Partnership Agreement with ACP states, South Africa excepted, is financed mainly from the European Development Fund (EDF), i.e. outside the EU budget. The EDF finances the bulk of the development cooperation with these countries, aimed at contributing to poverty alleviation, sustainable development, and gradual integration in the world economy. Some areas of intervention were, however, financed from the DCI programme.

South Africa (EUR 981 million)

The joint country strategy paper 2007-2013 focused on action to:

- promote pro-poor, sustainable economic growth: generating employment, reducing inequality, developing skills and tackling social exclusion;
- improve the capacity and provision of basic services for the poor at provincial and municipal level and promote equitable access to social services (mainly health, HIV/AIDS, education, housing, and infrastructure to provide basics such as water, sanitation, access to sustainable energy services, waste management and communication).
- promote good governance:
 - in the public domain: fighting crime, including corruption, and promoting safety, security and the rule of law;
 - in the non-public domain: strengthening civil society, especially NGOs, including social partners, and community-based organisations (CBOs).

Other areas for cooperation were: science and technology, regional and continent-wide cooperation (involving bodies such as SADC, SACU, NEPAD and the AU), land reform, sustainable resource management, environmental protection including meeting the challenge of climate change and sound management of chemicals, and TDCA-related support to provide seed money for activities related to politics, culture, the economy and trade, among others.

Cross-cutting issues included: gender, the environment, HIV/AIDS, capacity building including private-public partnerships, good governance and innovation.

Sugar Protocol countries

The Sugar Protocol scheme covered by the DCI from 2007 to 2013 aimed to help 18 countries affected by reform of the EU sugar regime adapt to the changing conditions by restructuring and/or diversifying, taking into consideration broader (e.g. social, environmental, and macroeconomic) impacts. The EU support provided was consistent with the EDF country strategy papers and complemented funding from the 10th EDF.

Banana accompanying measures

When the EU's most favoured nation (MFN) import tariff for bananas was reduced by the World Trade Organisation, the preferential margin enjoyed by the ACP countries that exported bananas duty- and quota-free to the EU fell. The programme helped the main ACP banana-supplying countries to adapt to the change.

Thematic programmes

There were four different predecessor programmes to the GPGC:

- Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP)
- Investing in People (Human Development)
- Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)
- Migration and Asylum (AENEAS)

For 2014-2020, those four programmes have been rationalised into one unified programme with five sectors, as recommended by the mid-term reviews of the predecessor programmes and backed by lessons learned from their implementation. The underlying concept of global public goods now promotes consistency with the overall objectives of the DCI to increase impact in conjunction with bilateral, regional and other thematic programmes, as well as synergies across different sectors.

The predecessor of the CSO-LA was the Non-State Actors and Local Authorities (NSA-LA) programme.

Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy (ENRTP)

The overall objective of the programme was 'to integrate environmental protection requirements and climate change action into the Community's development and other external policies as well as to help promote the Community's environmental, climate and energy policies abroad in the common interest of the Community and partner countries and regions'. It therefore focused on combating climate change and boosting capacity for sustainable energy, preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of natural resources, and strengthening global environmental and climate governance.

The total budget for 2007-2013 was EUR 1.09 billion¹¹ (other EU support for the environment and climate change comprised an additional EUR 1.74 billion). Of this total, energy received 30.2%, followed by climate change (18%), forests (11%), international environmental governance (6.7%), water resource management (6.7%) and biodiversity (6%). The main distribution channels were, according to the same ENRTP evaluation: international organisations (56%), civil society organisations (16%), research institutions (9%), and EU Member States (8%), followed by private companies, governments, and regional organisations (around 4% each).

In terms of efficiency, the funding enabled the EU to act in a relevant and substantial manner at global, regional and country levels, e.g. in the FLEGT process. The evaluation also showed that increasing EU Delegations' involvement in the design and implementation of many actions could boost synergies even further.

The programme enabled the Commission to develop environmental and climate mainstreaming tools and provided capacity for EU Delegations to implement them. More positive results can be achieved in the future, if guidelines and tools focus more on economic opportunities and national systems.

Extra efforts were made in the last years of implementation to avoid fragmentation, reduce the number of objectives, and focus on countries most in need, as well as to increase the average size of projects. This resulted in consistent and predictable support for several international organisations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which enabled them to carry out their tasks more efficiently as they could better plan their work and have longer-term actions. Working through global agencies led to greater economies of scale than EU-launched projects, although it may have impaired EU visibility and the involvement of civil society and regional organisation.

The Global Climate Change Alliance, in particular, initially had to invest heavily in building networks and in solid working relations with its partners. This delayed implementation but paid off later in more robust impacts and results. GCCA actions were more effective when strong partners, in particular civil society organisations, were involved. Careful attention needed to be paid to identifying opportunities to include climate-related indicators in sector budget support. Overall, the GCCA was found to be a reliable partner, effective and cost-efficient.

From 2010, DEVCO thematic units started to use the programme to focus on climate change mitigation issues. Several projects funded in period 2010-2013 closely followed the topics addressed in negotiations and so usually allowed good progress in knowledge of the issues and contributed to better informed decisions in partner countries, and to positioning the EU as a global leader in sustainable development and climate action.

Reversing negative environmental and climate change trends is a long-term and difficult process. By working more closely with other partners, and encouraging developing countries to give it higher priority, long-lasting and tangible impacts are nevertheless possible.

Under the 2007-2013 MFF, sustainable energy became more and more prominent in the EU's priorities, leading to the following activities:

- Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), a technical assistance facility to help partner countries draft and implement the regulatory frameworks and policy reforms needed to stimulate investment in access to energy, renewable energies, and energy efficiency in developing countries;
- a contribution of EUR 2 million to the SE4All global facilitation team through UNOPS, covering coordination, dissemination and tracking of the global effort.

Investing in People (Human Development)

The 2007-2013 budget was EUR 1.07 billion. The impact assessment performed for the new DCI regulation found Investing in People was not flexible enough and was too fragmented to respond to recent global crises and to meet high-level international policy commitments.

The large number of discrete sectoral programmes did not allow inter-linkages to be properly exploited at the programming stage. The 2009 mid-term reviews of the 2007-2010 programme strategies called for:

- improved consistency between the various external policy instruments,
- clearer explanation of the way the various geographical and thematic instruments work, and
- greater clarity with regard to their respective potential and limitations.

They recommended that while geographical instruments should remain the primary means for bilateral and regional cooperation, thematic programmes should complement them and:

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/thematic-evaluation-eu-support-environment-and-climate-change-third-countries-2007-2013_en

- be flexible enough to promote and test innovative thinking and ultimately provide fresh policy input into geographical cooperation;
- be the vehicle for approaches that do not fit within the historically determined boundaries of the EU regional programmes and for global action;
- be consistent with each other, particularly on emerging multidisciplinary issues;
- make use of more systematic exchanges with the relevant international cooperation activities of the Research framework programme.

In response to these recommendations for more integrated programming, the single 'Global Public Goods and Challenges' programme was developed. It also encourages linkages to be made between sectors. Provision was made for particular multi-sectoral flagship programmes, to provide more coherence and synergies.

On implementation, the mid-term evaluation of Investing in People 2007-2013 emphasised the 'high disparity between demand and supply' in relation to calls for proposals, and applicants' 'extremely low chance of success'. Recommendations were made to 'shift from focusing on all priorities every year to focusing only on some in one year, and others in another year. This would allow for increased spending per intervention and as such would also increase the visibility of the programme.' 'Sequencing should be determined in a way that allows for building on results of previously launched interventions in similar areas as well as for building synergies between the four pillars of the thematic programme.'

The 2014, 2015 and 2016 annual action programmes implemented these recommendations, notably by focusing on a limited number of projects responding to global challenges. The use of calls for proposals was also reduced.

Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)

The FSTP (EUR 2.49 billion for 2007-2013) was implemented according to plan via annual action programmes based on a thematic strategy paper and multiannual indicative programme (2007-2019 and 2011-2013). All funds were committed, but some contracts are still operational as the last contracts were signed in 2014. Implementation was challenging, as the FSTP supported many initiatives under all components. This is being rectified in GPGC by reducing the number of priorities and focusing on three strategic priority areas.

Migration and Asylum (AENEAS)

The first phase of the Thematic Programme for Migration and Asylum (TPMA) was implemented under the DCI's multiannual indicative programme for 2007-2013, mainly through three calls for proposals:

- 2007-2008 call: 62 projects selected – EUR 62 million;
- 2009-2010 call: 65 projects selected – EUR 70 million;
- 2011-2012 call: 49 projects selected – EUR 75 million.

Another 13 projects from the reserve list of the call for proposals for 2011-2012, worth EUR 17 million, were funded in 2013 and 2014. Some of the funds were allocated to a number of targeted initiatives through a direct award procedure. A contingency fund was also kept under Article 13 of the DCI Regulation for 'special measures' linked to unforeseen and duly justified needs or circumstances related to natural disasters, civil strife or crises.

A study on the impact of migration and development projects found that several projects implemented under the two successive migration and asylum programmes had a much wider potential impact than they had so far promoted. It found that initiatives mainly explored three ways of maximising migrants' role in the development of their countries of origin:

- mobilising diaspora members with high qualifications to serve for short periods in their countries of origin;
- having diaspora members set up small businesses in those countries; and
- using remittances for local development.

Most projects were relatively weak in increasing the capacity of institutions and CSOs to better handle the multi-dimensional link between migration and development. In terms of TPMA project implementation, there are sub-categories performing better than others: the 'remittances' sub-area was assessed as the most successful, while the 'return and reintegration' sub-topic was the most problematic. These findings were fully taken into consideration in programming for 2014-2020, and in the preparation and execution of annual action plans for 2014 and 2015.

Non-State Actors and Local authorities (NSA-LA)

The total budget for 2007-2013 was EUR 1.58 billion. The shrinking space for CSOs has been a growing constraint and concern. Many countries have adopted restrictive laws imposing excessive administrative registration and authorisation requirements for CSOs, and some have even banned foreign funding. This situation has meant adapting funding methods and tools. Promoting a CSO-enabling environment has been a priority for EU support since 2012.

The NSA-LA programme was implemented in more than 100 countries in the world, including some with volatile environments. For example, in 2014, a planned operation with local authorities could not go ahead in Burkina Faso and was postponed because of a coup that shook the country's governance and constitutional system. A system of rapid reallocation was put in place.

Policy achievements

The EU is the world's largest aid donor, providing more than half of the worldwide development aid. The European Commission alone is the world's fifth largest aid donor and a substantial part of this aid is provided through the DCI. EU development aid goes to around 150 countries in the world, ranging from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, in areas such as agriculture, security, climate change and migration, helping overcome poverty in developing countries. Aid is implemented with the help of the 139 EU Delegations and offices across the world. The EU makes sure that its development programmes follow the priorities which governments have for their countries' own development. The decision of whether to invest funding in, for example, health, schools or roads is taken in close partnership between the EU and each government, the latter often then also taking responsibility for managing the programmes and projects. When preparing its programmes, the EU not only works with governments but also makes sure that civil society organisations are included in the discussions. These could be NGOs, trade unions, human rights groups, environmental organisations, chambers of commerce and many others.

Below are some performance stories from the past:

- EU-financed assistance for employment has benefited 8.8 million people since 2004. The vast majority of people in developing countries live and work within the informal economy, with little or no protection against risks. The EU therefore assists in the development of social protection mechanisms and has helped provide technical and vocational education and training for 7.7 million people since 2004.
- Between 2004 and 2012, 46.5 million people were assisted by social transfers for food security (cash or other in-kind benefits, provided on a regular basis to the poorest and most at risk).
- The EU Food Facility (2009-2011) reached 59 million people, mainly smallholdings, with spill-over effects on an additional 93 million.

- A significant part of the support is aimed at fighting undernutrition, increasing food availability and improving access to food for people who are at risk. Another substantial part seeks to promote inclusive growth that enables the poor to participate in, and benefit from, wealth and job creation.
- Comprehensive health sector support was provided to 39 developing countries in 2012, with child health as a primary target.
- Financial support was provided to the global fund to fight AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation.
- An additional 18.3 million children were vaccinated against measles between 2004 and 2012.
- The EU helped construct or renovate more than 500 health facilities worldwide.
- 13.7 million new pupils were enrolled in primary education, 1.2 million primary teachers were trained and 37 000 schools were built or renovated.
- 70 million people gained access to drinking water.
- 7.5 million births were attended by skilled health workers, saving the lives of mothers and babies.

Latin America

Cooperation has yielded positive results in areas such as:

- social cohesion;
- peace building;
- the fight against malnutrition;
- private sector development;
- trade-related assistance.

In specific countries, EU support:

- contributed to bringing positive outcomes such as curbing violence and conflict escalation in the conflict zones in Colombia;
- helped reduce child malnutrition in Peru;
- helped 90 000 people in Bolivia to have improved access to water in 2012 and 75 000 people to gain access to sanitation services — as a result, Bolivia reaching its MDG targets on water three years early;
- helped bring about a drop in illiteracy rates in Nicaragua 22% to 3% over the last decade, an achievement endorsed by UNESCO;
- helped the ‘Zero Hunger’ national plan supply vitamins and micronutrient supplements in 2012 to more than 1.3 million children in Guatemala, which has the highest child malnutrition rates in the world.

On the question of the EU’s contribution to regional cooperation and integration, the evaluation of the EU cooperation with Central America during 2007-2013¹² found that:

- the EU helped to temporarily stabilise and give continuity to the Central American Regional Integration System (SICA);
- EU support provided several technical solutions and proposals to further the region’s political and economic integration;
- EU funding helped SICA agencies to temporarily expand their operations and provide support services to the region, for example in food security, the management of disaster-related risks and in regional security.

Asia

The EU contributed to progress on universal primary education (MDGs 2 and 3) and lower secondary education in Bangladesh, Burma-Myanmar, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Pakistan, wherever possible through sector support programmes. The EU provided assistance to the health sector in a large number of Asian countries, with substantial assistance delivered in Afghanistan, India, the Philippines and Vietnam.

One highly successful EU-funded project for the whole of the Asian region was SWITCH Asia, a multi-pronged programme to promote sustainable production and consumption, funding a series of small projects across the continent. It contributed to poverty reduction and improved quality of life (MDGs 1 and 7) while also promoting the green economy.

According to the 2012 Bangladesh MDG progress report, the country achieved remarkable progresses on poverty alleviation, primary school enrolment, gender parity in primary and secondary level education, lowering of infant and under-five mortality rates and the maternal mortality ratio, improving immunisation coverage and reducing the incidence of communicable diseases. The incidence of poverty in Bangladesh declined at an annual rate of 2.47 % from 1991-1992 to 2010, and the target of halving the population living under the poverty line was already achieved in 2012. However, challenges in achieving MDGs in several key areas remain, particularly in education, which faces significant issues over achieving targets such as:

- ensuring the survival rate to grade V;
- improving the quality of primary education;
- increasing the allocation for education in government budgets;
- increasing coverage and improving quality of adolescent and adult literacy programmes.

In the Philippines, support to the health sector through sector budget support has resulted in:

- the expansion of health insurance benefits;
- renovation of health facilities;
- a significant increase in drug availability, particularly for the poor.

83% of Filipinos are already insured including the poorest 40%. The number of births attended by skilled birth attendants and facility-based deliveries has increased, which is likely to result in future progress on maternal health and maternal mortality. Child health is mostly improving and the Philippines’ target for MDG 4 on reducing child mortality is likely to be achieved.

ACP

So far, the most relevant successes of the banana accompanying measures are (depending on the countries concerned):

- in the social components;
- the intervention in feeder roads;
- the development of organic bananas;
- the development of domestic markets.

The main difficulties are in governance and the tendering process. In order to maintain the current good progress and to mitigate the most obvious bottlenecks, a long-term monitoring mission has been organised. This approach will enable the EU to keep the relevance and impact of this programme on track.

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/80199_en

The South Africa programme delivered on its general and specific objectives and demonstrated its capacity to contribute to policy achievements in terms of results and impact. While South Africa is classified as a middle income country, inequality, endemic unemployment, a poorly functioning education system and the world's largest HIV/AIDS caseload are arguably the biggest socioeconomic challenges that it must face. The country remains racially divided and deeply affected by its apartheid history.

The EU-SA development programme, designed to support South Africa's priorities and needs, has shown good results in most sectors, in particular in areas such as health, capacity building, education, employment, justice, and science and technology.

In the health sector, attention has focused on the piloting of the country's national health insurance scheme, an ambitious programme to improve the performance of the health system over the next 13 years. Practical support has also been given in:

- providing support to the country's provinces to improve management in the areas of finance, IT and human resources;
- the reorganisation of primary healthcare services, including the contracting of general practitioners.

All these changes are aimed at reducing maternal, infant, and child mortality.

On education, the number of higher education institutions offering teacher training at the foundation phase has increased from 13 (2009) to 20 (2011), while early childhood participation has increased to around 60% and primary education participation now stands at almost 100%. The programme has helped put in place revised curriculum assessment policy statements, workbooks for learners and a national catalogue of approved textbooks.

Thematic programmes

ENRTP (Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, including Energy)

The ENRTP was established as a tool to provide support to global environmental governance processes and environmental innovations in line with EU policy objectives. The ENRTP strategy has therefore been oriented towards implementing the international environmental and climate dimension of the EU 2020 vision by scaling up support to developing countries. In a nutshell, some of the main outcomes of the ENRTP were:

- developing countries were better prepared for climate resilience;
- improved quality of policy dialogue and negotiations;
- improved governance of natural resources;
- an improved policy/institutional framework for green economy;
- resource efficiency and pollution control;
- better environmental and climate change governance;
- improved environmental mainstreaming.

More specifically, notable results of the ENRTP identified by the thematic evaluation of EU support to environment and climate change in third countries (2007-2013)¹³ included:

- increased EU support to global processes and innovations that addressed global environmental and climate change challenges. For example, many developing countries developed positions and views in line with EU policies supporting halving deforestation by 2020 or contributing to countries' commitments in view of the Climate Change Convention adopted in Paris in December 2015;
- synergies and benefits obtained through a number of ENRTP and geographic actions.

EU support led to tangible results in areas like:

- the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- use of sustainable energy and energy efficiency;
- mitigation of greenhouse gases;
- improved climate change adaptation;
- management of natural resources;
- control of pollution;
- the promotion of sustainable consumption and production.

Where the EU promoted market-based approaches on a pilot basis, there were encouraging results which, in some cases, were replicated without EU support. However, access to finance proved to be a major challenge for scaling-up. In China, for example, Switch Africa funded around 20 projects under sustainable consumption and production. Several of these demonstrated potential for upscaling, most of them concerning greening of the metal industry, industrial symbiosis and wood processing.

By helping developing and vulnerable countries to address the climate change challenge, the GCCA has provided a substantial contribution to the global objectives of the EU, not only in terms of the external dimension of EU climate policy but also as an essential element of the EU's role as a global actor in sustainable development and poverty alleviation. The GCCA has supported climate action in 38 countries and eight regional blocks and organised eight global and regional policy dialogue conferences.

The support to the Low Emission Capacity Building programme, together with Germany and Australia, achieved more results than expected. The programme targeted 25 countries, most of them yielding tangible results. This led countries to establish national structures able to prepare successful nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). The project obtained an international reputation and is one of the most well-known initiatives in this context.

On energy for development, the EU established its position as one of the most important players, with several operational instruments to support energy actions and sector policy dialogue. The Commission communication *Agenda for Change*, issued in 2011, recognised energy as a key driver for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Establishing an adequate regulatory framework was the first step towards a sound and sustainable energy sector. In order to support the efforts of partner countries in establishing an enabling environment for investments and to contribute to increasing local authorities' institutional capacity, a substantial technical assistance facility (TAF) was set up. TAF was been deployed in numerous countries in sub-Saharan Africa and other underserved regions in Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean and the neighbourhood. The purpose of the facility was to deliver high-level technical assistance at country and regional level through expert missions.

Investing in People (Human Development)

Under health and education, several evaluations were made of co-funded global initiatives of human development, such as:

- the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM);
- the Global Alliance on Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI);
- the Global Partnership for Education (GPE, formerly the Education for All Fast Track Initiative).

The evaluations found that these initiatives:

13 https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/thematic-evaluation-eu-support-environment-and-climate-change-third-countries-2007-2013_en

- achieved positive results in terms of numbers of persons treated, tested and counselled and the numbers of children immunised;
- increased the number of children enrolled in schools;
- achieved a rise in gender parity.

In education, the GPE reported that 61 million more children were in primary school and 23 million more in lower secondary school in 2013 in GPE partner countries with the help of GPE partners compared with 2002. Primary school completion rate was 72% in GPE partner countries in 2013 compared with 63% in 2002. Gender parity also improved: 91 girls for every 100 boys completed primary school in 2013, compared with 81 girls in 2002 in GPE countries. 31 countries out of the total of 61 GPE countries achieved gender parity in primary school completion.

The independent interim evaluation of the GPE covering the years 2010-2014, confirmed the support programme's relevance in terms of its focus on basic education, its strategic priorities and improved operational management. The evaluation acknowledged the partnership's role in contributing to the visibility of education on the development agenda. Further work is needed on implementing the partnership's commitment to the Paris Declaration principles of aid effectiveness and donor coordination.

From 2007 to 2013, support for gender equality contributed to a global evolution in understanding changing social norms. By generating new research and data analysis, the Commission and Unicef documented the dynamics of social change in several pilot countries. These insights contributed to:

- a new global policy on harmful practices that was in line with the latest evidence;
- global policy documents such as:
 - the 2011 United Nations Secretary General's Report on the Girl Child, which placed a particular focus on child marriage;
 - the 2012 Secretary General's Report to the Commission on the Status of Women on female genital mutilation and cutting.

The EU and Unicef worked together to reduce traditional harmful practices in Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Senegal, Sudan and India through an innovative approach aimed at changing social norms and attitudes. In response to grass-roots education and discussion programmes, rural communities across Africa that have practised female genital mutilation/cutting for centuries are starting to abandon the tradition. Senegal made astonishing progress: in little more than a decade, nearly four of the five thousand practising communities have announced that they will abandon cutting. Between 2008 and 2011, the number of villages declaring abandonment increased from 300 to 5 315, about 550 communities or a 16% increase per year.

At the same time, the 'Integrating Gender-Responsive Budgeting in the Aid Effectiveness Agenda' project resulted in considerable progress towards capacity strengthening in the five participating countries (Cameroon, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda and Tanzania) over:

- gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) awareness;
- development of customised GRB tools/manuals;
- supporting sector/local level application of GRB;
- the ability to collect relevant, sex disaggregated data;
- efforts to integrate GRB thinking into UN and donor coordination mechanisms/frameworks.

The SOCIEUX project was established in April 2013 under the 'Investing in People' programme as a facility to make partner countries better able to design, manage and monitor inclusive, efficient and sustainable social protection systems through peer-to-peer short-term technical assistance. Its mid-term evaluation (May 2015) concluded that the project is highly relevant and can develop into an effective and flexible cooperation instrument in the area of social protection worldwide. While noting that SOCIEUX is still at an initial stage and shows significant promise, it pointed to a range of issues that needed to be addressed and which have been taken into account in the formulation of the second phase SOCIEUX+. The latter will extend the existing project, widen its service to mobilise experts in the field of employment, and add a new component related to networking, knowledge development and sharing.

Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP)

The food security thematic programme (FSTP) supported activities at global, continental and regional level, contributed to improving food security for the poorest and most vulnerable and helped to achieve MDG 1.

This programme contributed to the Commission's corporate objectives. For example: the EU is playing a major role in addressing hunger in the global governance context through its involvement in the G8, G20, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the Scaling up Nutrition Movement (SUN). The EU is one of the biggest development actors in sustainable agriculture and food security, providing significant support, both financial and political. Growth in the agriculture sector is expected to have a greater impact on poverty reduction than growth in other sectors. This is because growth in agriculture offers the quickest way of raising returns to poor people's main assets, land and labour. The investments in agriculture (which include also investments in livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and agroforestry) are designed to maximise the sector's contribution to economic growth and to job creation in rural areas. However, migratory fluxes and radicalisation risks have a negative impact on progress.

An example of project dealing with research and innovation is the IssAndes project. The project, which was supported by a grant of EUR 4.9 million managed by IFAD, was implemented between 2011 and 2015 by the International Potato Centre (CIP), a research centre of the CGIAR, together with 19 public and private sector partners in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The objective was to improve the food security and nutrition of rural highland populations through innovations in native potato-based production systems and the promotion of dietary diversity. The project adopted an integrated multi-component approach based on participatory varietal selection, improvement and dissemination, strengthening seed production and supply, nutritional education and evidence-based advocacy.

IssAndes activities reached more than 5 000 farm families in the four target countries. Following screening of more than 200 native potato varieties, 20 were tested and the ones with significantly higher zinc and iron contents and favourable yield characteristics were released. Improved availability of seed potatoes and greater capacity on the part of farmers and partner institutions made it possible to diversify potato-based production systems and provided opportunities to diversify diets and access new markets. Nutritional education reached more than 4 700 families in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru and led to increased awareness and consumption of varieties with high zinc and iron content. Children and pregnant women have particularly benefited from such dietary improvements.

An example of addressing food insecurity in exceptional situations of fragility and vulnerability, where geographical instruments cannot, or do not, intervene is the WINS (Women and Children/Infant Improved Nutrition) project in Sindh. The project, which is implemented by AFS, began to operate in 2013. The project objectives are to improve the nutrition status of children and pregnant and lactating women in Pakistan, to strengthen capacity and to address the high rates of malnutrition in Thatta district of Sindh Province, Pakistan. So far almost 160 000 children under five and of almost 50 000 pregnant or lactating women have been screened for malnutrition the project. Almost 33 000 of the children screened and over 7 000 pregnant or lactating women screened were diagnosed with severe or moderate acute malnutrition.

Non-State Actors and Local authorities (NSA-LA). The NSA-LAs programme delivered on three key policy objectives:

- It helped strengthen the positive impact of CSOs and LAs as actors in their own country development or regional context, in terms of aid delivery, advocacy, participation and making the public's voice heard.
- It supported the policy shift in EU support towards CSOs and LAs towards a new paradigm, i.e. supporting CSOs and LAs as governance actors more than as providers of assistance.
- It opened doors to new initiatives to be launched, be it with new growing partners, in innovative areas or in difficult contexts. This also prepared the field for other long-term EU instruments. This is particularly, but not exclusively, the case for LAs and a comprehensive decentralisation programme under the DCI or the EDF.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The added value of EU support has been in its scale, consistency and coherence with other support efforts, which would have been more difficult to achieve through fragmented support at Member State level. This has proved to be particularly important for the global governance of environment and climate change, where EU actions have contributed greatly to credibility because of the reputation of EU support and because that support has been sufficient to bring tangible benefits and has demonstrated results.

In 2011 the Commission presented an impact assessment with the proposal for the new DCI Regulation (SEC(2011)1469 final), which found that:

- The DCI allows for a more strategic approach in planning and implementing EU aid, through a clear definition of sectors, objectives and expected results (set out in strategy papers, multiannual indicative programmes and annual action programmes, as opposed to the previous variety of one-off actions adopted individually) leading to an agreement with the beneficiary country.
- The DCI puts the beneficiary countries in the driving seat, and requires EU/donors to support the beneficiary's development strategy, policies and reforms.
- The new forms of implementation, such as budget support and the sector-wide approach, have allowed a deeper level of cooperation with partner countries, with a clear link between the level of policy dialogue with beneficiary countries and the means of delivering assistance.
- The new implementing modalities made more efficient division of labour possible, by allowing co-financing among donors.
- New financial instruments provided for in the DCI, such as blending mechanisms, could be used further where appropriate.
- Thematic programmes gave the Commission some extra flexibility in dealing with specific challenges and were a useful complement to geographic programmes.

However, a number of factors were identified as areas for improvement to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the DCI. These were taken into account when designing the new DCI regulation. In a globalised environment, different internal EU policies (climate change, environment, energy, water, justice and security, research, information society, immigration, fisheries, etc.) were increasingly becoming part of the EU's external action, and in line with the EU 2020 agenda and the Lisbon Treaty mutual reinforcement of internal and external actions was needed.

The starting point was that integration, and not duplication, must be the key word. However, the fragmented architecture of the previous DCI, with several thematic programmes, did not allow the Commission to intervene swiftly on a sufficient scale even though this was critical to ensuring the effectiveness of internal EU policies. In some cases, the thematic programmes were not flexible enough to respond to ongoing global crises (e.g. the food price crisis and avian flu) or to international commitments made at the highest level (e.g. biodiversity and climate change). The thematic budget therefore needed more flexibility to allow more predictable, long-term engagement in response to global public goods and challenges, and to react to the various shocks affecting the poorest groups. A global thematic budget would boost the flexibility, timeliness, effectiveness, and sustainability of the EU's response to such crises.

Asia

Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East are regions that wanted more than just to cooperate with the EU on poverty alleviation. As their economies were growing and they sought deeper integration with the globalised world, partner countries and their regional organisations also wanted to develop cooperation with the EU in areas of mutual interest such as trade and investment, business development, security, energy security, public diplomacy, migration etc. Demand and opportunities for cooperation in these areas were rapidly growing, financed from non-ODA/DAC-able EU cooperation budgets (ICI+, pilot projects).

ACP

The banana accompanying measures proved the coherence of the EU approach by successfully following up the Agreement negotiated by DG Trade in the WTO and putting in place a development programme taking into account the realities for all the major EU partners in this sector.

The mid-term review of the 2007-2013 multiannual indicative programme (MIP) for South Africa referred to the good overall performance in EU-South African development cooperation. The use of budget support in the bulk of MIP interventions was seen as positive. The complementary measures linked to the budget support programmes (using other forms of aid such as service procurement and grant allocations) proved to be instrumental in improving the overall quality of EU development assistance. One of the most significant features of the EU-funded programmes is strong ownership of the actions by the South African implementing partners and stakeholders.

Thematic Programmes - Global Public Goods and Challenges

ENRTP

The FLEGT action plan clearly added value to the initiatives of individual Member States by providing a basis for action on forest governance and management globally.

As an EU initiative, the GCCA offered a window on EU action on climate change, which is essential for the EU to speak with one voice in the international negotiations. By coordinating with Member States in several country-level projects, it also contributed to demonstrating the scale of EU (European Commission and Member States) support for climate action in developing countries. Through policy dialogue, the GCCA also offered a space for partner countries and EU Member States to engage in fruitful exchanges and build convergence.

Investing in People (Human Development)

Contributions to global initiatives in health and education allowed the EU to play a key role in shaping the global policy agendas, in influencing implementation methods to better align them with national priorities, and in contributing to progress on related development goals at country level. In both health (GFATM, GAVI) and education (GPE), the Commission held coordination meetings with Member States to maximise the collective EU influence on the initiatives.

In gender equality, contributing to global programmes allowed the EU to play a key role in tackling global gender inequalities and women's rights violations, and in contributing to the (limited) progress on the relevant MDG at global level. Coordination with Member States, at headquarters and partner country level, has increased, as shown by the annual report on the implementation of the gender action plan 2010-2015.

Although working in synergy with EU Member States was not systematically the means of implementing projects under the Employment and Social Inclusion and Protection part of the 2007-2013 programming, it has become the preferred option whenever it is possible, cost-efficient and both politically and technically justified.

Food Security Thematic Programme

Funding enabled the EU to contribute to public goods and food security governance at global, continental level.

At global level, together with support from other donors, the programme allowed CGIAR and its international research centres and programmes, and GFAR, the global multi-stakeholder platform supported by the EU, to develop and implement research programmes and maintain a global policy dialogue with regard to a demand-driven agricultural research and innovation agenda for international agricultural research for development (AR4D), which is instrumental in supporting research and innovation in developing countries receiving funds through geographical instruments. As a major partner, the EU has been able to steer the international agenda on nutrition and land governance and, through this support, to reinforce country-level efforts in advocacy and in raising funds to address undernutrition and land governance.

At country level, support was provided for linking relief, rehabilitation and development to complement humanitarian aid by ECHO, and the programme intervened in countries such as Zimbabwe and North Korea which did not have budget earmarked for them, but which had significant food security needs. The programme provided a more flexible source of funding than the country strategy papers (which use the budget for geographical areas and were difficult to revise following a food crisis). In 2011 and 2013, the programme was used to provide funding for certain countries to address chronic food insecurity, which led in a number of cases to EU support from geographical instruments in the period after 2013.

Non-State Actors and Local authorities (NSA-LA)

The NSA-LA programme's key strength was being the only EU instrument to focus on actors, namely non-State actors, and to support CSOs and LAs directly. The EU has become the third largest world donor to civil society and the largest world donor to local CSOs. The NSA-LA programme also paved the way for providing strong EU added value in implementing SDGs 11 and 16, with a unique instrument designed to support CSOs and LA actors of governance recognised by these very SDGs.

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Partnership instrument for cooperation with third countries (PI)****Lead DG: FPI**

Associated DGs: EAC

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

Due to the late adoption of the legal base and the delays inherent to the strategic dialogue and the multi-annual programming, the Annual Action Programme (AAP) 2014 was adopted in October 2014; all 2014 actions for a budget of EUR107 million were timely contracted in 2015 by the end of the year in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Regulation. These actions are at an early stage of implementation; interim evaluations of a number of them are planned to assess results/outcomes.

The AAP2015 was adopted in two phases; the first phase of the AAP 2015 (EUR 91,5 million) was adopted on 22nd June 2015 and the second phase (EUR 11,2 million) on 16 December 2015. The contracting of these actions is under way and it will be completed by the end of 2016.

Key achievements

The AAP 2015 includes 17 action fiches for a budget of EUR 102,7 million. The actions respond to the PI core objectives and priorities; they also build on and complement actions included in the AAP 2014. More specifically, through the actions included in the AAP 2015, the EU will engage with key partner countries to address jointly global challenges and pursue EU policy objectives and interests with particular focus on climate agenda, environmental protection and support to economic interests. While the focus of the AAP 2014 was on low carbon technologies and promoting the use of the Emissions Trading System, the emphasis of the AAP 2015 is put on urbanisation, prevention of biodiversity loss and promotion of resource efficiency with Union's strategic partners. Urbanisation is another important feature of the AAP 2015 that is embedded in urbanisation partnerships and policy dialogues with a number of important partners in both America and Asia.

Action under AAP 2015 will be contracted by the end of 2016; a sample of 2015 programmes will be subject to interim and/or final evaluations in due course.

Examples of programmes financed under AAP 2015:

- International Urban Cooperation: The urbanisation process constitutes a clear global trend. More than 50% of the global population is located in urban areas. 60% of the global GDP is generated by 600 urban centres. The economic growth of partners such as China and India is occurring in tandem with rapid urbanisation and there is a large demand for expertise in urban policy and development. Cities play a key role as contributors to smart, green and inclusive growth. Cities are also at the heart of climate change action. The International Urban Cooperation programme would offer a European contribution to the debate on a new urban agenda for the 21st century as part of a longer-term strategy of fostering urban diplomacy as a vehicle of EU's external relations. The programme will in addition support the EU climate change agenda. Estimated date of contracting: 4th quarter 2016.
- EU-South Asia civil aviation cooperation: The aviation sector is a major source of high-tech employment in Europe. It is also one of the key drivers for research and development and as such the aviation industry can make a significant contribution to meeting the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy. With regard in particular to South Asia, aviation traffic forecasts over the next 20 years are among the highest in global aviation. Ensuring access to future markets and participating in their expected growth is essential for the sustained commercial success of the European aviation industry. The EU-South Asia civil aviation cooperation will promote European aviation policies, standards and technology which will foster a higher level of aviation safety and environmental standards in the region. The expected results of the action include: Increased awareness of and harmonisation with EU regulations, procedures, policies and standards; enhanced knowledge of EU products and technology at industrial and regulatory level; improved exchange of expertise between the region and the EU due to use of / equivalence with European diplomas; increased regional governmental and industry capabilities and capacities as an enabler to better cope with the growth of aviation in the region; facilitated exchange in the form of training, internships or job rotations between EU and South Asian industry and government institutions; increased capacity of government institutions and regulators to provide higher safety standards for the aeronautical industry based on EU standards; facilitated organisation of joint seminars, conferences and high-level summits for the region(s) on a large range of aeronautical subjects through this common platform. Estimated date of contracting: 3rd quarter 2016.
- Environmental protection and biodiversity: The EU has pledged to meet the international 2020 biodiversity goals and objectives agreed to under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This requires taking action within the EU, but also at global level. Mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem services into national development plans remains poorly articulated in important partner countries such as Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa. Through The Natural Capital Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem services the EU will engage with those countries (decision-makers, civil society academia) to advance global ecosystem accounting and improve the management of ecosystems and their services. The action is expected to produce, amongst others, the following results: partner countries are expected to have specific outputs on ecosystem accounting, describing the state of the various ecosystems in scope of each country, and providing a tested methodology that can be applied in other neighbouring countries; by the end of the project, the partner countries will adopt the monitoring of the state of land and ecosystems in their national accounts, as they do with GDP and other economic, social and demographic indicators; partner countries will generate case studies which will help finalise or contribute to the SEEA methodology for Ecosystem Accounting. It will have a positive impact on its wider acceptance as an international standard for environmental accounting. Estimated date of contracting: 2nd quarter 2016.

Examples of programmes financed under AAP 2015:

- Republic of Korea: facilitating the Implementation of an Emissions Trading System - Europe has gained wide expertise in the development of carbon markets with the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS), the largest multi-national, emissions trading system in the world and a major pillar of EU climate policy. The EU is in a unique position to support the development of carbon markets in other countries around the world through sharing expertise and good practice. The overall aim of the action is to promote the implementation

of state of the art climate policy tools by South Korea. Actions of this type may be pursued with other strategic partner countries in the future. Starting date: December 2015.

- Brazil and Mexico: fostering the development of low carbon industries - The EU has a strategic interest in stimulating plausible efforts from middle income countries to adequately tackle the global challenge of climate change. Assisting these countries in a shift towards a low carbon, green economy will be crucial to stay within the internationally agreed 2C objective. At the same time, the EU has a leading role in low carbon technologies. The overall aim of these programmes is to support the exchange and uptake of low carbon technology through industrial cooperation between companies in Brazil and Mexico. The action offers the opportunity to combine these two strong policy objectives within one action. The first outcome of the project in Mexico has been the conduction of a mapping exercise aiming at achieving a sound knowledge on the main sectors related to the low carbon economy in Mexico, as well as identifying existing initiatives in those sectors. The mapping focuses on the sectors closely related to the low carbon economy: energy efficiency, waste management and waste water. The state of the art in each sector has also been analysed, in order to identify gaps, needs or technological demands that can be fulfilled through collaborations between European and Mexican stakeholders. This will help target the activities of the project in order to maximise the potential impact. Starting date: August (Mexico)/September (Brazil) 2015.
- Assessing public procurement - Addressing key aspects of the EU Trade policy is an important objective of the PI. In particular fostering market openness and evidence based trade policy is vital with regard to issues such as transparency and public procurement. Public Procurement is gaining importance on the trade negotiation agenda, both under the aegis of the WTO and at the bilateral level. In addition, public procurement markets in third countries offer significant potential for European companies. However, often the size of these markets is not fully known due to the lack of reliable data. Finding ways to increase data availability about key markets will enable the EU to assess the status-quo and potential gains and to ensure better access to these markets. The purpose of the action is to provide the analytical tools to assess – in the context of trade negotiations on procurement – (i) the size of procurement markets; (ii) the positive effects of improved market access and (iii) the degree of contestability of a procurement market for European companies. The methodology will be tested in three pilot countries (Brazil, India and Thailand). Starting date: December 2015.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Evaluations of the external financing instruments are planned to start from the second quarter of 2016 and be completed by June 2017.

The study "Perception of the EU and EU's policies abroad" was carried out in 2015. The study was designed to contribute to EU Public Diplomacy outreach facilitating a more meaningful and effective EU engagement globally. The study presents an in-depth analysis of the perceptions of the EU and Europe in several regions of the world with a specific focus on the EU's Strategic Partner countries (Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, and the US). Visibility analysis showed that the general public in the US, Canada and Japan tends to hear about the EU less frequently as compared to the other SP countries, such as China, Brazil and, in particular Russia. TV was the most popular channel of EU news across most countries, followed by online media, print media and social media. Media reports on the EU/ Europe focused mostly on dramatic events and crises, such as the European sovereign debt crisis and (the threat of) Grexit, elections in the UK and (the threat of) Brexit as well as the migration/refugee crisis. Notably, there were very few media reports concerning EU's intentions and actions in fields such as research, science, technology, environment and education. EU's role in international development has also been mostly invisible despite the EU being the world's biggest donor. While the media focus on dramatic and current events is understandable, this presents a problem for Public Diplomacy, as the EU is frequently seen as mired in and reacting to crises, while its longer-term efforts are barely noticed.

The majority of public opinion survey respondents across the SP countries had an overall positive view of the EU and described the relationship between their country and the EU as good or very good, with a notable exception of Russia, where negative perceptions were reported. The data shows that in terms of influence and importance, the EU is usually perceived as falling behind the US, the UN. Public opinion survey results show that EU countries are seen as somewhat to very attractive in terms of their culture and lifestyle (around 70-80 per cent of responses in all SP countries, including Russia).

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The preparation of the AAP 2016 started in 2015 and is under way; at this stage 12 actions are being considered with a view to adopt the first phase of AAP 2016 in spring 2016 while the second phase would be adopted in the last quarter. The annual programming of 2016 has taken into account the Sustainable Development Goals and the 10 Commission Priorities in addition to the multi-annual framework. The main lines of actions for AAP 2016 being considered are: post COP21 climate change action, sustainable environment and water diplomacy, transparency and fair competition, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), the promotion of the external aspects of the Digital Single Market as well as public and culture diplomacy.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 234/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries	2014 - 2020	954,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)								Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020		
Administrative support	4,3	3,4	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,5	5,8		34,1
Operational appropriations	115,4	114,4	120,4	128,5	138,0	148,5	156,4		921,6
Executive Agency	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0		1,0
Total	119,9	118,0	125,6	133,7	143,2	154,0	162,3		956,7
<i>Of which contribution to Erasmus+</i>	8,2	11,7	14,7	15,6	11,5	12,5	13,7		88,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	119,222	100,27 %	32,836	99,52 %	126,657	8,13 %	79,544	14,96 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	118,410	99,98 %	31,757	94,92 %	125,785	7,99 %	78,599	14,17 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Partnership Instrument (PI) has been designed to advance and promote EU and mutual interests abroad by supporting the external dimension of EU policies, in particular the "Europe 2020" strategy, and by addressing major global challenges, both at bilateral and at multilateral level. Contrary to many traditional financing instruments, the PI promotes peer to peer relationships globally, although with a specific focus on EU's designated strategic partners¹. The PI also intends to improve market access and develop trade and business opportunities for EU companies through economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation. Finally, the PI is intended to enhance widespread understanding and visibility of the Union on the world scene by means of public diplomacy, education/academic cooperation & outreach activities.

The EU has numerous international agreements with partner countries all over the world, not matched by individual Member States, which gives to all of them influence in virtually all fields of international relations. By combining the weight of all Member States acting within common policies and strategies, only the EU has the critical weight to respond to global challenges. The EU as a global player has the credibility and the neutrality which is not available to individual Member States. The EU is also in a unique position to promote EU norms and turn them into global standards through international cooperation.

The EU has signed Strategic Partnership agreements with Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation and USA. When referring below to 9 strategic partners, it is being referred to these countries.

N.B.: South Africa signed a Strategic Partnership with the EU in 2007, however it is still benefitting from bilateral development assistance under the DCI. The PI being an instrument of "last resort" is not planning major operations in South Africa, therefore it is not counted in the baselines, milestones and targets of the instrument, as reflected below.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

See specific objectives 1 and 2 (Section 4). One of the specific objectives of the PI is to implement the international dimension of the 'Europe 2020'. Headline targets set by the 'Europe 2020' strategy are relevant for the EU-28, hence PI contributes to the achievement of these targets in an indirect manner, by facilitating the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, increasing energy efficiency and promoting the use of energy from renewables at the global level. In addition, through actions implemented under specific objective 3, the PI can indirectly contribute to the achievement of the headline target on employment.

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	14,7*	15,6*

* Erasmus+ - Contribution from the Partnership Instrument.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Specific objectives 1, 2 and 3	29,9	23,0

Contribution to financing biodiversity

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Specific objective 1	3,36*	3,5

Common methodology for contribution to mainstreaming of climate action and financing biodiversity:

- With regard to the forecast for 2017, in the light of the MIP programming indicative financial allocations and previous experience with AAP 2014-2016 referred to above, FPI estimates that EUR 23 million will be devoted to mainstreaming climate action and EUR 3,5 million will constitute biodiversity-related expenditure.
- FPI has used the RIO markers (as developed by DG DEVCO) to estimate the percentage of the 2017 budget that will be allocated to mainstreaming climate action and biodiversity. The annual reporting should confirm the contribution amounts entered in the Programme Statement.

The amounts indicated as contribution to mainstreaming of climate action and to financing biodiversity result from the indicative financial allocation whereby a maximum of 20% of the PI budget for the period 2014-2020 should be dedicated to Global Challenges (climate change, energy security and the protection of the environment).

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator Specific Objective 1 (Sub-indicator 1b and Sub-indicator 1c) is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Partnership Instrument shall support measures that respond in an effective and flexible manner to objectives arising from the Union's bilateral, regional or multilateral relationships with third countries and address challenges of global concern, or ensure an adequate follow-up to decisions taken at multilateral level.

Indicator 1: Number of new relevant instruments and / or negotiation processes launched / on-going with EU's strategic partners, regional organisations and at multilateral level

Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Relevant existing instruments (e.g. agreements, declarations, action plans) and negotiation processes ongoing with EU's strategic partners, regional organisations and at multilateral level			A mid-term review will be carried out to measure the contribution of PI towards the 2020 target			At least 1 new relevant agreement or negotiation process launched per strategic partner

* Data sources:

PI website: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/fpi/what-we-do/partnership_instrument_en.htm

Under instruments, mainly agreements, declarations and action plans are counted. The EU has to date signed Strategic Partnership agreements with 10 countries: Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa and USA.

In the framework of the Strategic Partnership agreement, or in addition to it, the EU often concludes bilateral agreements with these countries. Bilateral agreements traditionally contain three pillars: cooperation, trade and economic relations and political dialogue. These agreements vary in scope, content and level of ambition/engagement: Free Trade Agreements, Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, Association Agreements, visa liberalisation agreements, etc. The PI will facilitate the implementation of such agreements, often materialised through Memoranda of Understanding, letters of intent, joint strategies and action plans, etc.,

Information on developments in the negotiation and conclusion of these processes will be obtained directly from EU internal sources (i.e. EEAS and Commission services involved) and from data sources relevant for the strategic partners, including relevant websites.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To support the Union's bilateral, regional and inter-regional cooperation partnership strategies, by promoting policy dialogues and by developing collective approaches and responses to challenges of global concern.

Indicator 1: Progress made by key partner countries in the fight against climate change or in promoting the environmental standards of the Union, as measured by the following sub-indicators:

Sub-indicator 1a - Operating Emissions Trading Schemes for greenhouse gas mitigation (ETS) outside the EU/EEA (at city, regional, country or multi-country level)

Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
15	18	20	21	22	24	26
	Actual results					
	16					

* Data source: <https://icapcarbonaction.com> – interactive map regularly updated

Baseline data – January 2014, extracted from "Emission Trading Worldwide: the International Carbon Action Partnership, Status Report 2014", January 2014, accessible at: <https://icapcarbonaction.com/component/attach/?task=download&id=152>. (Data for 2015 extracted on 29 January 2016).

* Data source: <http://energyatlas.iea.org/?subject=-1076250891> (Data for baseline (2013) extracted on 1 February 2016. Last data available 2013)

Sub-indicator 1d - Number of local and regional authorities signing the Covenant of Mayors

Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
6 270	-	7 000	7 600	8 100	9 000	4,000 new cities in at least 30 countries have joined the cooperation in the field of sustainable energy (Global Covenant)
	Actual results					
	6 750					

* Data source: http://www.covenantofmayors.eu/index_en.html (Data for baseline: December 2014. Data for 2015: extracted on December 2015).

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme*	19 05 01	8	47,5

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Output		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded in the field of global challenges and policy support under the Annual Action Programme	F	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
	P	8**	9					

** The figure for 2014 has been modified as compared to the figure presented in the PS 2016 following the amendment of the AAP 2014 in March, June and November 2015.

Specific Objective 2: Implementing the international dimension of "Europe 2020 - A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth".

Indicator 1: Uptake of the "Europe 2020" strategy by key partner countries, as measured by the following sub-indicators:

Sub-indicator 1a - Number of cities that have signed new bilateral or multilateral agreements on sustainable urban development						
Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	6	25	47	64	At least 84 cities in at least 7 strategic partners
	Actual results					
	0					

* Data source: PI monitoring reports

Sub-indicator 1b - Number of regions that have signed new bilateral or multilateral agreements on innovation						
Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	6	8	11	15	At least 18 regions /provinces worldwide
	Actual results					
	0					

* Data source: PI monitoring reports

Sub-indicator 1c - Number of international agreements on Migration and Mobility signed with the strategic partners						
Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
15	15	15	17	17	19	20
	Actual results					
	15					

* Data source: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/dg/home/policy/legal/Pages/International-agreements.aspx> (Data extracted on 4 February 2016).

Sub-indicator 1d - Average worldwide level of implementation of international safety standards in civil aviation						
Baseline 2014*	Milestones					Target 2020
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
61%	61%	62%	62%	63%	63%	Increase by at least 5%
	Actual results					
	62%					

* Data source: Based on the assessment done by the Universal Safety Oversight Audit Programme (USOAP) http://www.icao.int/safety/Documents/ICAO_Safety_Report_2015_Web.pdf (Data extracted on 4 February 2016. Last data available 2015)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded in support of “Europe 2020” strategy and/or to support the externalisation of EU internal policies under the Annual Action Programme*	19 05 01	3	20,25

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded in support of “Europe 2020” strategy and/or to support the externalisation of EU internal policies under the Annual Action Programme	F	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
	P	5**	3					

** The figure for 2014 has been modified as compared to the figure presented in the PS 2016 following the amendment of the AAP 2014 in March, June and November 2015.

Specific Objective 3: Improving access to third country markets and boosting trade, investment and business opportunities for European companies, while eliminating barriers to market access and investment, by means of economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation.

Indicator 1: EU share in foreign trade in goods and services of 9 strategic partners

Baseline 2013*	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2010: 18,1%	Maintain share	Maintain share	Maintain share	Maintain share	Possible increase in share	Possible increase in share	Overall increase in share
2011: 17,8%							
2012: 17,4%	Actual results						
2013: 17,4%	17,7%						

*EU share in Brazil, Mexico, US, Canada, Russian Federation, India, China, Japan and Republic of Korea total foreign trade in goods and services (imports + exports) (N.B.: these figures don't measure these countries' share in EU foreign trade). Data for all values extracted on 29 January 2016. As from 2010, the reporter is EU-28 for both trade in goods and trade in services and, the data for both trade in goods and trade in services is calculated according to BMP6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual) methodology.

Data source: COMEXT/IMF (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/international-trade/data/database>) for trade in goods - first data published approximately in July of year n+1. WTO/EUROSTAT for trade in services – first WTO data published in April of year n+1, preliminary EUROSTAT data published approximately in June of year n+1 and complete EUROSTAT data published approximately in December of year n+1.

Indicator 2: EU investments flows from/to 9 strategic partners

Baseline 2013*	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
EU Foreign Direct Investment - Inward flows: 509.064 million EUR - Outward flows: 395.554 million EUR	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Maintain FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Possible increase in FDI flows	Increase FDI flows in parallel with global economic growth
	Actual results						
	- Inward flows: 24.171 million EUR						
- Outward flows: 12.998 million EUR							

**Until 2012 the reporter was the EU-27 and the data were calculated according to BMP5 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual) methodology. The figures as from 2013 use the reporter of EU-28 and are calculated according to BPM6. Data for all values extracted on 13 February 2015.

Data source: EUROSTAT (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Foreign_direct_investment_statistics), preliminary data for selected countries published in June of year n+1; data with complete geographical breakdown are foreseen in December of year n+1.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Actions funded to support and increase EU's position on the world scene in terms of trade and foreign investment	19 05 01	4	32,9

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Actions funded to support and increase EU's position on the world scene in terms of trade and foreign investment	F	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	P	5	5					

The Partnership Instrument will build on the experience gained with the ICI to support EU trade overall objectives by financing measures to improve market access and develop trade, investment and business opportunities. With its global reach, the PI supports in particular the opportunities arising from the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) negotiated and the ones under negotiation. It will be instrumental in supporting trade policy (COM/2010/612 - "Trade, Growth and World Affairs - Trade policy as a core component of the EU's 2020 Strategy"), in particular as regards the strategic economic partners.

Specific Objective 4: Enhancing widespread understanding and visibility of the Union and its role on the world scene by means of public diplomacy, people to people contacts, education/academic/think tank cooperation and outreach activities to promote the Union's values and interests.

Indicator 1: EU visibility

Baseline	Milestones						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
See result 2015	n/a			Maintain high visibility in Strategic Partner Countries (SPC) where EU is highly visible and improve where less visible.			Maintain high visibility in SPC where EU highly visible and improve where less visible.
	n/a	Actual results					
		Brazil – Visible 93%, Not 7% Canada – Visible 87%, Not 13% China – Visible 95%, Not 5% India – Visible 93%, Not 7% Japan – Visible 76%, Not 24% Mexico – Visible 97%, Not 3% Russia – Visible 93%, Not 7% South Africa – Visible 85%, Not 15% Republic of Korea – Visible 92%, Not 8% USA – Visible 88%, Not 12%					

* Measured through public opinion poll in 10 Strategic Partner Countries (Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Republic of Korea, and USA).

This indicator will not be measured annually.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Education / academic cooperation (covered by a PI-specific "Erasmus +" Multi-annual Indicative Programme)	19 05 20	See Programme Statement for "Erasmus +"	15,6
Actions funded in the area of public diplomacy, people to people contacts and outreach activities	19 05 01	3	12,2
Total			27,8

* The precise number of actions and budget will be confirmed upon adoption of the Annual Action Programme.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Education / academic cooperation	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Actions funded in the area of public diplomacy, people to people contacts and outreach activities	F	-	-	At least 4	3	2	3	2
	P	1	1					

HEADING 4: Global Europe**European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)****Lead DG: DEVCO**

Associated DGs: FPI

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The EIDHR Programme implementation has been executed as foreseen in the first two years of the 2014-2020 MFF. All the activities of the 2014 budget are ongoing as well as the activities of the 2015 budget that were planned to start in 2015²⁰¹⁵ or in the first quarter of 2016. There have been no specific delays or problems in executing the 2014-2015 Work Programmes.

The 2014-2015 programmes were implemented following the adoption of:

- a special measure for 2014¹ pending the adoption of the 2014-2017 MIP focusing on most pressing issues to avoid a disruption of EIDHR funding that would endanger Human Rights Defenders and the activities of Civil Society Organisations on the ground, to continue supporting actors directly identified by the EIDHR regulation and its annexes and to launch multi-annual activities linked to the start of the renewed instrument.
- an Annual Action Plan for 2015² supporting usual pressing issues such as endangered Human Right Defenders and key partners identified in the regulation, maintaining a breath of fresh air to Civil Society Organisations on the ground and launching several new initiatives in priority areas identified by the MIP.

The 2014-2015 programmes maintained the achieved worldwide coverage, a key added-value of the EIDHR. Their actions can be regrouped in five axes of work along the priorities of the instrument:

- reinforcing the EU's capacity to address the most difficult situations, to react quickly to human rights emergencies and to support a comprehensive EU Human Rights Defenders mechanism;
- supporting local civil society organisations on the ground;
- launching key capacity building programmes in the area of democracy, human rights, and education;
- strengthening key international and regional multilateral actors;
- contributing to increasing transparency and trust in the electoral process by means of Electoral Observation Missions (EOMs).

In 2014 and 2015, the focus has been put on:

- setting-up the EU comprehensive Human Rights Defenders Mechanism addressing the most difficult human rights situations faced by human rights defenders at risk worldwide (EUR 15 million);
- setting-up the Crises Facility (EUR 7 million) designed to address countries and urgency situations where human rights and fundamental freedoms are most at risk and where disrespect for those rights and freedoms is particularly pronounced and systematic in a flexible and reactive way;
- continuing the financing of the emergency fund allowing support through ad-hoc low-value grants to individual human rights defenders in emergency situations (EUR 2 million);
- launching the Democracy Initiative accompanying the Democratic Pilot Exercise, part of the implementation of the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy, through an umbrella programme to support concerned EU Delegations to put an inclusive process in place (EUR 5 million for 2014 and EUR 4.6 million for 2015);
- launching the first Global Call for proposals (EUR 26.9 million) following the restructured system that has been proposed by the Commission and agreed by all stakeholders in the run-up to the revision of the EIDHR and the adoption of its new 2014-2017 programming. The system is based on a recurrent EIDHR annual global call as from 2015, covering in parallel the main EU priorities in the field of human rights, which allows for a more long-term response in each area. One of the lots has for example been dedicated to supporting the rights of migrants including asylum seekers in third countries, internally displaced persons and stateless persons;
- continuing the EU support to the Master of Human Rights which opened its 7th regional network during 2014 in the MENA region as well as the launching of other targeted initiatives;
- deploying Election Observation Missions according to the approved list of priority countries.

Regarding global calls for proposals, five lots are recurrent in the upcoming EIDHR calls for 2014-2017 and cover respectively (i) Human rights and their defenders where they are the most at risk, (ii) Economic, Social and Cultural rights, (iii) Human Dignity, (iv) Discrimination and (v) other priorities planned in the multi-annual programming or linked to new unforeseen areas. The 2015 global call focuses on a specific sub-area for each of these recurrent five lots respectively (i) Support to HRDs grass root organisations, (ii) Contributing to the monitoring and the effective implementation of 27 core international conventions in the GSP+ context, (iii) Death Penalty, (iv) Migrants, Internally Displaced Persons and stateless persons, and (v) Children and armed conflict. Evaluation of the proposals submitted is ongoing and the activities will start by mid-2016.

In 2014 a targeted support to indigenous peoples organisations coordinated by the International Labour Organisation aimed at creating and launching the Indigenous Navigator, an innovative community based data collection that will generate human development index of qualitative data to complement government data to fit into the SDGs goals, which is key to the inclusiveness endorsed by the 2030 Agenda.

As far as the execution of the Annual Action Programme of 2015 for election observation is concerned, the Commission addressed significant operational challenges in the implementation of 8 Election Observation Missions (EOMs, together with 9 Exploratory Missions) and 11 smaller

¹ C(2014) 5142 final

² C(2015) 2025 et/2

expert missions, namely Election Expert Missions (EEMs) and Election Follow-up Missions (EFMs). The unstable political environment in several of the priority countries on the 2015 list led to the cancellation or postponement of elections (Philippines, Palestine, Libya and Afghanistan). Furthermore, two EOMs, those of Ivory Coast and Guatemala were downgraded from fully-fledged EOMs to smaller expert missions leading to a significant decrease in their budget. Overall, the volatility of 2015 electoral calendars together with the fact that EEAS did not propose alternative missions led to a lower number of electoral processes observed in 2015 compared with the original forecast.

The Commission continued the scrutiny of the draft budgets submitted by service providers for EOMs and other electoral missions. This practice led to a 13% reduction of the average cost of missions under the present (2013-16) and the previous (2011-13) Framework Contract. Care is taken so that additional cost reductions don't undermine the security and operational capabilities of the electoral missions which are often deployed to highly volatile countries.

An evaluation of the Election Observation and Democratic Support (EODS) project was launched at the end of 2015. Its goal is, inter alia, to identify possible shortages in the selection of observers and electoral experts, so that future training can better address the bottlenecks. Evaluation of the impact of EU EOMs to assess, amongst other, to which extent recommendations are implemented by the host country and supported by EU instruments will be carried out in 2016.

In 2016, an indicator of 23 missions is set in terms of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of EOMs, Election Assessment Teams (EATs) and EEMs proposing recommendations to the host country, along with four EFMs. These indicators are set at the same level for 2017.

Key achievements

The 2014-2015 programmes have been built on the EIDHR's added-value, namely its independence of action allowing interventions in the most difficult country situations (worldwide) and without the consent of the host government, creating synergies and complementarity where geographical instruments could not act. The EIDHR allows for unique actions not covered by other instruments, such as in cases of serious human rights violations or urgent need for protection, thematic advocacy such as democracy support, fundamental freedoms, or the fight against discrimination, torture or death penalty.

In difficult contexts, the EIDHR helps weakened or shattered civil society and media survive, thereby opening the door to dialogue and change. It focuses on the outreach to disenfranchised civil society organisations. While limited in financial scope, its flexible tools have worked very well and are essential (e.g. direct support to human rights defenders, direct small grants, working with informal partners, re-granting). They have been strengthened in the revision of the instrument for 2014-2020.

The EIDHR programme has so far been successful in fulfilling its planned objectives and, pending the mid-term review results, there is no need identified for adjustments or corrective action in order to reach these objectives.

For the 2014-2020 EIDHR, it was decided in light of the results achieved between 2007 and 2013 to strengthen EU support to Human rights and Human Rights Defenders (HRDs), who play a vital role in the promotion and protection of human rights. The success and performance of the emergency support to HRDs at risk, considered as a flagship of the EIDHR activities, turned into an increasingly number of requests. The first-of-its-kind EU comprehensive Human Rights Defenders Mechanism for an unprecedented amount of EUR 15 million is now up-and-running and will confirm this trend, addressing the most difficult human rights situations in the world and providing support to the local actors who strive to promote and defend them. This mechanism is additional to the EU support to HRDs in cases of urgent need through the ad-hoc emergency fund allowing low-value grants of up to EUR 10,000. It is also additional to the existing support to HRDs provided under previous and future EIDHR local and global calls for proposals. The trend for an increased support to HRDs is reflected by the number of individual cases positively treated under the EIDHR emergency fund which, compared to 2012, increased by 17% in 2013 and by 68% in 2014. Moreover, during 2015, over 87 emergency grants for HRDs were disbursed, amounting to a total sum of over EUR 650,000.

The EU support to global action on HRDs represents in total EUR 20.5 million for 2014 and EUR 10.5 million for 2015, for which implementation has started. More than EUR 10 million has already been implemented through the EIDHR Country Based Support Scheme (CBSS) under the 2014 budget in countries such as Azerbaijan, Belarus, Burundi, Egypt, Russia, Syria, Thailand and Ukraine.

Improvements and simplifications in the programme management increasing efficiency and allowing economies of scale have been put in place since 2014: (i) the restructured system for global calls for proposals that allows for a more long-term response in each area of the EU human rights priorities, (ii) the encouragement of including sub-granting schemes in activities and (iii) more streamlined management of the EIDHR emergency fund for HRDs at risk.

EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs) followed the objectives, principles and methodology of electoral observation over two decades of experience with a view to encouraging professionalism and transparency in electoral management, discouraging irregularities and abuse, and inspiring confidence in the electoral process. Therefore the key programme achievements lie in the contribution to the consolidation of democracies in third countries by improving the reliability of electoral processes and implement a methodology which is considered as one of the most modern among those used by other international organisations. This methodology is based on a comprehensive and systematic observation of the electoral process including among others the conduct of public and private media as well as issues linked to campaign financing.

In terms of achievements based on programme indicators, FPI services deployed in 2015 the planned election Follow-up Election Missions (EFM) which assess the implementation of recommendations made by previous EOMs. These recommendations are included in the EOM's final report and refer to possible improvements in the electoral process (i.e. through assistance to the electoral commission and / or changes in the electoral legislation etc.).

As far as the number of observed electoral processes is concerned, the unstable political environment in several of the priority countries on the 2015 priority list led to the cancellation or postponement of elections in some cases. The necessary steps were taken in order to ensure so that to the extent possible the missions dropped to be replaced by new ones added i.e. in the context of the mid-term review of the priorities held in June / July of each year.

EOMs represent an EU value added because they are independent and abide to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and the Code of Conduct. Although the results of election observation do contribute to the improvement of a country's electoral process and to the consolidation of democratisation, they are not quantifiable. Two EOMs in 2015 illustrate this conclusion since they contributed to peaceful transition and transfer of power from the incumbent leadership to the opposition:

- **Myanmar** - The European Union deployed an Election Observation Mission for the general elections of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, scheduled for November 2015. At the invitation of the Union Election Commission of Myanmar, the mission assessed the elections against national law and international principles for elections contained in regional and international law and standards. The EU EOM's presence clearly showed the European Union's commitment to the conduct of inclusive, transparent and credible elections in Myanmar that contributed to a historic political reform process. The holding of competitive elections, contested by 91 parties and over

6,000 candidates, was an important milestone in the country's democratic transition. The mission concluded that the voters of Myanmar turned out in large numbers and cast their votes in a generally well-run polling process, with secrecy of the vote respected.

- **Nigeria** - The EU Election Observation Mission assessed the Presidential, National Assembly, Governor and State House elections against national law and international principles for elections contained in regional and universal law and standards at the invitation of the Nigerian authorities. The 2015 elections were historic, with the opposition winning for the first time since the transition from military rule in 1999, and with the incumbent presidential candidate, Goodluck Jonathan, conceding defeat and thus paving the way for a peaceful handover of power. Overall, despite the increased incidents of violence and interference, the election process was assessed by the EU EOM as being more efficient, with polling staff working diligently and improvements evident in the functioning of polling stations.

In 2015, EU EOMs observed elections in several geographically important countries and developed cooperation with other international bodies undertaking election observation. The EU-funded project of Network for Enhanced Electoral and Democratic Support (NEEDS) contributed to building a reliable election observation capacity at regional level (for example at the Arab League and the Africa Union).

Priorities were decided in the light of the calendar of elections, political developments and resources available taking into account the Commission's commitment to keep EU EOMs expenditure within the 25% of the total EIDHR budget over the seven-year period. In this context and with a view to reinforcing their impact, EU EOMs were often deployed to observe conflict and post conflict elections. Emphasis was placed on acting on electoral findings either in the Exploratory Mission or during the EU EOM and to ensure that issues were raised in the political dialogue with the country concerned.

In addition to EOMs, the EC continued to organise experts missions (EEM), to assess electoral processes. The conclusions from these missions contributed in the shaping of the Union's political position on development in the country concerned. They create also significant inputs in the political dialogue of the Union with the authorities of the partner country.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Evaluations of the external financing instruments, DCI, EIDHR, IcSP, INSC, and the Greenland Decision, and the Common Implementing Regulation are planned to start from 2nd quarter 2016 and to be completed by June 2017.

An evaluation of the Election Observation and Democratic Support (EODS) project was launched at the end of 2015. Its goal is, inter alia, to identify possible shortages in the selection of observers and electoral experts, so that future training can better address the bottlenecks. Evaluation of the impact of EU EOMs to assess, amongst other, to which extent recommendations are implemented by the host country and supported by EU instruments will be carried out in 2016.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The EIDHR Multiannual Action Programme for 2016 and 2017 (MAP 2016-2017) was adopted by the European Commission on 7 December 2015³, following the positive opinion of the Management Committee and a positive result of the scrutiny by the European Parliament. The European Parliament has welcomed a number of new activities in the MAP 2016-2017 such as activities to be carried out in the fields of business and human rights, support for land and environmental human rights defenders or support for projects combating modern forms of forced labour. The Commission has integrated into the 2016 programme a pilot project tabled by the European Parliament in the course of the 2016 Budget procedure. A separate 2016 Annual Action Plan addresses EU Election Observation.

The EIDHR MAP 2016-2017 is a pragmatic combination of targeted projects and calls for proposals, to be managed by both HQ and Delegations. Global, regional and local actions will allow maintaining a largely comprehensive and coherent implementation involving all actors: civil society (main target) as well as international and regional organisations. The MAP covers 2016 and 2017, i.e. the end period of the 2014-2017 MIP: it therefore integrates all the objectives and priorities entailed in the MIP with a view to ensure their optimal coverage. As a consequence, while it will continue supporting usual pressing issues such as endangered Human Rights Defenders, local Civil Society Organisations and key partners, this MAP will also support several new thematic initiatives. In addition, this MAP maintains the achieved worldwide coverage of the EIDHR. While EU delegations were implementing 44 Country-Based Support Schemes (CBSS) in 2007, this MAP foresees a CBSS in 108 countries for 2016 and 102 for 2017:

- 210 local calls for proposals and support measures managed by EU Delegations via Country-based Support Schemes, for an indicative amount of EUR 75.10 million in 2016 and EUR 80.19 million in 2017; for example, the EU Delegation in Turkey will publish in 2016 a call for proposals including a 2 MEUR lot financed by the EIDHR specifically dedicated to supporting the refugees from Syria/Iraq in Turkey;
- Two global calls to support various human rights priorities, for an indicative amount of EUR 26.890 million in 2016 and EUR 30.214 million in 2017. Part of the 2016 funds will be used to finance additional projects supporting the rights of migrants including asylum seekers in third countries, internally displaced persons and stateless persons;
- A facility for direct awards to finance actions in the most difficult situations where the publication of a call for proposals would be inappropriate, for an indicative amount of EUR 3.5 million in 2016 and an indicative amount of EUR 3.5 million in 2017;
- One targeted project to support the activities of the UN Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, and their joint activities, for an indicative amount of EUR 1.6 million in 2016;
- Public procurement and call for proposals for a global programme to strengthen the capacity of political parties and parliaments, for an indicative amount of EUR 5 million in 2016 and an indicative amount of EUR 5 million in 2017.

In 2016, an indicator of 23 missions is set in terms of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of EOMs, Election Assessment Teams (EATs) and EEMs proposing recommendations to the host country, along with four EFMs. These indicators are set at the same level for 2017.

³ Commission implementing Decision C(2015) 8548 final of 7 December 2015.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for democracy and human rights worldwide	2014 - 2020	1 332,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		10,4	10,6	10,8	11,1	11,3	11,6	
Operational appropriations		161,4	174,9	178,2	181,7	185,3	189,7	
Total	184,2	171,9	185,5	189,0	192,8	196,7	201,3	1 321,2

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	173,761	100,49 %	72,930	100,93 %	186,563	99,44 %	124,788	42,44 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	173,085	100,53 %	71,178	95,89 %	185,887	99,37 %	124,107	41,79 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Given its accomplishments in conflict resolution, peace building and the creation of prosperity, the EU is in an excellent position to deliver on external action, on behalf of and with its Member States, generally enjoying high credibility in the countries where it works. It is well placed to take on the role of a global leader on behalf of its citizens, in particular in its support and promotion of democracy and human rights. European added value is much larger than suggested by purely balance sheet approach: contributing to peace building worldwide, assisting the world's poorest people and supporting democracy and respect for human rights are indisputable demonstrations of how the EU adds value through its work every day.

Due to its scale and remit, the EU can deliver help in the world's most remote areas, hereby enhancing the strategic reach of Member States, especially in cases when their presence is limited and therefore the capacity to act is reduced.

Election Observation Missions (EU EOMs) contribute to projecting EU values like democracy and rule of law outside of the European Union. Electoral missions aim at building confidence, enhancing the reliability and transparency of democratic electoral processes, and discouraging irregularities, abuse and electoral violence. They have therefore become an important flagship of the EU foreign policy.

Furthermore, EOMs constitute an example of inter-institutional cooperation between the European Commission, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the European Parliament. The EEAS is responsible for all programming and political aspects, whereas the European Commission is in charge of the operational, logistical and security-related aspects of the election observation. EU EOMs are led by a Chief Observer, (Member of the European Parliament, MEP). Furthermore, a Delegation of the European Parliament composed of MEPs is deployed to the partner country to observe the Election Day and is fully embedded in the EOM. The European Parliament is consulted on the yearly list of priority countries for election observation.

The EU Member States also play a crucial role as they are, via their respective Focal Points for election observation, responsible for the pre-selection of the EU Observers. Furthermore, the EU Member States are also consulted on the establishment of the yearly priority list for election observation.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Support to environmental human rights defenders	5,0*	10,0*

* Amount estimated based on 2015 activities. It is observed that an increasing number of human rights defenders fighting against violations of environmental rights, or the defence of activists involved in fields such as land grabbing, water pollution, or non-respect of laws by building or extraction industries, are victims of human rights violations. The EIDHR supports those human rights defenders that contribute to the defence of the environment. The increase in 2017 is justified by a lot of the global call for proposals that will specifically address Human Rights Defenders active in the field of land and environmental issues.

Gender mainstreaming

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Gender relevant commitments	37,4	38,1

Methodology for calculation of the amounts: 28.7 % of [operational chapter 21 04]. The percentage is calculated based on the 2014 statistics on OECD 40% of gender marker "1" (= gender equality is "significant objective" in the programme or project, meaning at least it has been mainstreamed) and 100% of gender marker "2" (= gender equality is "main objective" in the programme or project).

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 2) is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: Enhancing the respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international and regional human rights instruments, and strengthening their protection, promotion, implementation and monitoring, mainly through support to relevant civil society organisations, human rights defenders and victims of repression and abuse.

Indicator 1: Level of implementation of United Nations Universal Periodic Review* recommendations which have been accepted by states in percentage

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
33.7%**	33.8%	33.9%	34.2%	34.5%	34.8%	35%	35.3%
	Actual results						
	48% ***	not available yet					

* These data are monitored by the UN OHCHR and the UNHRC. Reports can be found through UN OHCHR web site.

** Data from all developing countries; source: http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/-david_frazier_paper_upr_implementation_2011-2.pdf.

*** at mid-term review of the 1st UPR cycle, data from UPR-info : http://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/general-document/pdf/2014_beyond_promises.pdf

General Objective 2: Supporting, developing and consolidating democracy in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, in particular by reinforcing an active role for civil society within this cycle, the rule of law and improving the reliability of electoral processes, in particular by means of election observation missions.

Indicator 1: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
20	25	25	25	25	25	25	175 (25 per year)
	Actual results						
	24	25					

This indicator builds on the number of electoral processes at national level that have been established by partner countries own constitutional calendars.

Electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed and followed include:

- EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs): fully-fledged election observation missions;
- EU Election Assessment Team missions (EATs): limited observation or assessment missions in countries with particularly difficult security situations;
- EU Election Expert Missions (EEMs): small scale missions composed of electoral experts of assessment of the election process;
- Electoral assistance (e.g. technical assistance, provision of voting material and equipment, support to the registration of political parties and/or of voters, support to civil society organisations in areas such as voter and civic education or training of local observers, media monitoring, training of journalists, etc.).

The first three items are counted in Indicator 1 of Specific Objective 4 below.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support to Human Rights and Human Rights Defenders in situations where they are most at risk.

Indicator 1: Number of Human Rights Defender individuals who have received EU support (being protected politically, legally and/or physically and pulled out of their position of abuses)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
230	300	300	300	300	300	300	300*
	Actual results						
	421	258**					

Source: CSO networks and small grants allocated.

* Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period. For the 2014-2020 programming, it was decided in the light of the results achieved between 2007 and 2013 to strengthen EU support to Human rights and Human Rights Defenders (HRD), who play a vital role in the promotion and protection of human rights. The success and performance of this programme considered as a flag ship of the EIDHR activities turns into an increasingly number of requests. The EU comprehensive Human Rights Defenders Mechanism (worth EUR 15 million in the 2014 budget, to be launched mid 2015) addressing the most difficult human rights situations faced by human rights defenders worldwide will confirm this trend. This mechanism will be additional to the EU support to human rights defenders in cases of urgent need through ad-hoc grants of up to EUR 10 000 as well as to the existing support to HRDs provided under previous EIDHR calls for proposals.

** In 2015, at least 258 human rights defenders at risk were supported by the EIDHR (without counting human rights defenders supported by projects financed via global or local calls for proposals for which no data collection exists yet, including for confidential reasons).

Indicator 2: Number of crisis response projects implemented under the EIDHR

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15*
	Actual results						
	15**	8***					

*Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period

**The 2014 milestone was realised as follows: 9 in country projects (most difficult situations as Belarus, Syria, Ukraine) and 6 global projects were deployed offering a global coverage and compiling a mix of in-country and multi-country projects (most difficult type of HR violation and/or categories of defenders at risk) activities.

*** The 2015 milestone was realised as follows: at least 6 in-country projects under the EIDHR Crises Facility and 2 global projects (EIDHR Emergency Fund and the grant to the EU Comprehensive HRDs mechanism Protectdefenders.eu)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects related to situation where Human Right Defenders are most at risk	21 04 01	52	36,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects related to situation where Human Right Defenders are most at risk	F	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
	P	86	18*					

* A more streamlined, less labour-intensive system has been adopted to channel the grants to beneficiaries resulting to less contracts for a higher number of human rights defenders supported.

Specific Objective 2: Support to other priorities of the Union in the fields of human rights

Indicator 1: Number of EIDHR projects in line with EU Guidelines*

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
150	250	250	250	250	250	250	250
	Actual results						
	271	332					

*http://eeas.europa.eu/human_rights/guidelines/index_en.htm

EU guidelines are not legally binding, but because they have been adopted at ministerial level, they represent a strong political signal that they are priorities for the Union. Guidelines are pragmatic instruments of EU Human Rights policy and practical tools to help EU representations in the field better advance our Human Rights policy. They also serve as priorities for defining activities in order to put into practice the political orientation.

There are 11 Human Rights Guidelines we are delivering on:

1. Death penalty (2013)
2. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (2012)
3. EU Guidelines on the promotion and protection of freedom of religion or belief (2013)
4. Guidelines to promote and protect the enjoyment of all Human Rights by lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons (2013)
5. Human Rights dialogues with third countries (2009)
6. Children and armed conflict (2008)
7. Human Rights defenders (2008)
8. Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child (2008)
9. Violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them (2008)
10. International Humanitarian Law
11. EU Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression Online and Offline.

Despite the fact that the indicator is output oriented, the number of EIDHR projects is an important element, for such a financial instrument, as it should be highlighted that having a human rights project in place in some countries is an achievement by itself. For this reason part of the EIDHR projects are classified 'confidential'. As example under the Country Based Support Scheme (CBSS), it was officially possible to support activities in China and Eritrea in 2014, the official support for activities in Cuba is still under negotiation and the activities in Egypt are likely to be abandoned.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects	21 04 01	250	44,7

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects	F	250	250	250	250	250	250
	P	271	332				

Specific Objective 3: Support to Democracy.

Indicator 1: The percentage of countries belonging to the Democracy Pilot Countries which have improved their V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index*

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0 %	15 %	30 %	50 %	65 %	75 %	90 %	100 %
	Actual results						
	Not available	41.6%					

*Source: The V-DEM Electoral Democracy Index can be found at V-DEM net (<https://v-dem.net/about>).

V-DEM for Varieties of Democracy is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA

Indicator 2: The percentage of actions of the democracy support action plans implemented

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014*	2015*	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	0	15 %	25 %	45 %	60 %	100 %
	Actual results						
	0	0					

* Democracy action plans should be adopted during 2015 and thus their implementation will start after 2015

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Projects	21 04 01	105	36,6

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Projects	F	160	160	110	105	100	100
	P	140	115*				

* Note that the important reduction in number of contracts finds its explanation in the increase of single contract value, to cope with drastic cuts in human resources, in line with the principle of do more with less.

Specific Objective 4: EU Election Observation Missions

Indicator 1: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of Election Observation Missions, Election Assessment Teams and Election Experts Missions proposing recommendations to the host country

Baseline 2010 - 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
17	19	21	22	23	23	24	25
	Actual results						
	17 (7 EOMs, 1 EAT, 9 EEMs)	16 8 EOMs, 8 EEMs					

The indicator takes into consideration the:

- EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs): fully-fledged election observation missions;
- EU Election Assessment Team missions (EATs): limited observation or assessment missions in countries with particularly difficult security situations;
- EU Election Expert Missions (EEMs): small scale missions composed of electoral experts of assessment of the election process.

The total number of processes observed and assessed by the EU depends on:

- the political agenda defined by the High Representative/Vice President,
- the changes (postponements/cancellations) of the corresponding electoral calendars/processes,
- the annual budget available,
- the EU capacity to deploy electoral missions.

The number of electoral missions is important "per se" because election observations contribute to strengthening democratic institutions, build public confidence in electoral processes and help deter fraud, intimidation and violence. Election observation also serves to reinforce other key European Union foreign policy objectives.

Indicator 2: Number of Election Follow-up Missions (post-election expert missions) deployed in countries after an Election Observation Mission to assess the implementation of recommendations.

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2: Bolivia and Mozambique	2	3	4	4	4	4	5
	Actual results						
	2: Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo	3: Paraguay, Cambodia and Hondura					

The aim of Election Follow-up Missions is to take stock of the state of implementation of the EOM/EAT recommendations.

Election Follow-up Missions have been implemented since 2013.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. EU Election Observation Missions and EU Election Assessment Team Missions	19 04 01	11	42,0
2. EU Election Expert Missions	19 04 01	12	2,9
3. Follow-up missions	19 04 01	4	0,5
Total			45,4

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. EU Election Observation Missions and EU Election Assessment Team Missions	F	8	9	10	11	11	12	12
	P	8	8					
2. EU Election Expert Missions	F	11	12	12	12	12	12	13
	P	9	8					
3. Follow-up missions	F	2	3	4	4	4	4	5
	P	2	3					

Specific Objective 5: Support to targeted key actors and processes, including international and regional human rights instruments and mechanisms.

Indicator 1: Number of States that have signed and ratified international & regional Conventions and related optional Protocols

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10*
	Actual results						
	34**	53***					

Source: OHCHR Treaty Bodies.

* Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period

** Between January and December 2014, 34 countries have ratified one of the 18 International Human Rights Treaties

*** Between January and December 2015, 53 countries have ratified one of the 16 International Human Rights Treaties

Indicator 2: Number of key actors supported, in particular international, regional and national organisations

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15*
	Actual results						
	15**	11***					

Source: OHCHR, HR CSO and networks.

*Target set on the basis of our experience from the last programming period

**15 key actors were supported in 2014 as follows: OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, EIUC - European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation, National Human Rights Institutes, ICC - International Criminal Court, International Organization for Migration.

*** 11 key actors were supported in 2015 as follows: European Inter-University Centre for Human Rights and Democratisation (7 stakeholders), IOM - International Organization for Migration, OHCHR - Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNICEF and indirectly the African Union

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Support to UN OHCHR	21 04 01	2	5,5
Support to EIUC/ Network	21 04 01	7	5,4
Support to ICC	21 04 01	1	1,0
Other	21 04 01	5	3,1
Total			15,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Support to UN OHCHR	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	4	2					
Support to EIUC/ Network	F	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	P	7	7					
Support to regional mechanism	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	5					

5. Additional information

EIDHR contribution to the situation of migrants in Turkey:

In Turkey the EIDHR is implemented through local calls for proposals launched by the EU Delegation. In 2016, the EIDHR will play a key role in the context of the regional migration dynamics and even more in the context of the Syrian crisis through a call for proposals including a 3 million lot focusing on the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and migrants (launched in February 2016 – the selection process is ongoing).

The objective of this Call is to promote, protect and monitor the rights of nearly 2.2 million refugees from Syria and Iraq in the making, implementation and monitoring of policies at local, national and international levels or where violation of their rights is observed. Under this call, priority areas are:

- respect of the principle of non-refoulement;
- provision of psychosocial support;
- rights of children (in particular right to education)
- access to justice and legal counsel/aid, right to fair trial and due process;
- prevention of torture and ill-treatment;
- social rights and equal opportunities (including but not limited to people with disabilities, right to education, health, housing, employment).

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

From a budgetary perspective, the 2007-2013 EIDHR was successful, as the whole commitment allocations were absorbed by activities with high impact, especially concerning the objective of enhancing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms in countries and regions where they are most at risk and its flagship support to HRDs in situation most at risk, as demonstrated in various documents. The Commission also pursued its activities towards the objective of building confidence in and enhancing the reliability and transparency of democratic electoral processes, in particular through election observation, accounting for 25% of the overall EIDHR budget.

The main implementing challenges were to fulfil the commitment tabled in the Strategy Paper regarding the indicative financial allocations for each Objective and indicative regional shares for Objective 1 and 2, in particular for Objective 2 that represented about 2/3 of the yearly annual envelop at the end of the period. This was overcome by an in-depth coordination from HQ aiming at preserving the regional balance and the fulfilment of the commitments regarding identified EU thematic priorities such as fight against death penalty and against torture, as well as children and armed conflicts, Indigenous Peoples, Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Intersex, minorities, freedom of expression, pluralism.

Contribution to policy achievements

The impact assessment accompanying the renewal of the EIDHR⁴ as well as other evaluations at instrument level⁵ or projects level⁶ revealed several strengths:

- (i) Independence of action, allowing working without the need for government consent, which is a critical feature especially in the sensitive areas of democracy and human rights. Support could for instance be provided to democratic education e.g. at graduate level of future young Belarusian leaders abroad or to mitigate unfair criminalisation of democratic activists imprisoned for being in the opposition;
- (ii) Flexibility and capacity to respond to changing circumstances, contrasting with the long-term programming approach of the geographical programmes: for example, in the context of the evolving Arab Spring, an immediate assistance was made available to the reform committee in Tunisia to design the roadmap for transition and help civil society contribute to the process;
- (iii) Intervention in the most difficult environments where basic rights and freedoms are most at risk. In order to protect the physical safety of activists and others whose life may be seriously endangered, the details of such projects cannot be made public. These difficult cases represent about 20% of EIDHR activities: between 2007 and 2013, the EIDHR has supported more than 100 such confidential projects (EUR 60 million) and backed 19 projects in support of HRDs (EUR 13.5 million) in more than 45 countries.

In those contexts, the EIDHR has acted as a breath of fresh air, with most projects focusing on helping the survival of weakened or shattered civil society and media. It has offered the chance for democratic education of students and vulnerable groups, often based abroad. It has helped the advocacy of civil society and diasporas abroad. Sometimes it has simply protected and, when needed, brought victims of repression out of their country into safety. A prominent example of a Human Rights Defender whose life was saved thanks to the EIDHR emergency support to Dr Denis Mukwege, a Congolese gynaecologist who founded and works in the Panzi Hospital in Bukavu specialised in the treatment of women gang-raped by rebel forces. Victim of an assassination attempt in October 2012, Dr Mukwege was relocated to Europe with EIDHR support. He has been awarded the EU's Sakharov Prize in 2014,

The "Jasmine revolution" meant that the EIDHR could reveal its involvement in Tunisia in 2010 where, prior to transition, it was already supporting activities of the Tunisian League of Human Rights, the Association of Democratic Women, Trade Unions, Judges' and Lawyers' Associations and others, which at the time was not authorised in the country. The lack of publicity concerning its involvement at the time could have been interpreted as a lack of responsiveness, while the EIDHR was actually very active. The awarded of the 2015 Nobel Peace Prize to the Tunisia's National Dialogue Quartet recognised the critical role that civil society organisations played and continue to play in consolidating the democratic process, essential work which has long been acknowledged and supported by the EU and the EIDHR in particular.

The EIDHR also put emphasis on vulnerable groups (national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, women, children, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and inter-sex persons (LGBTI), indigenous peoples). For example, the War Child project in DR Congo rehabilitated former child soldiers and in particular protected girls at risk from being recruited or enlisted by the military. Girls were also given psychosocial support, as was the case for a 12-year-old accused of being a witch by her family and community and threatened with death. The project provided her with protection and temporary shelter, continued schooling and care from social workers and a psychologist⁷.

The impact assessment also concluded that the budget of the EIDHR was too limited given its vast geographical and thematic scope. The EIDHR was and still is the smallest of the existing EU instruments and only represents 1% of the overall EU Official Development Assistance. The qualitatively acceptable, yet unsatisfied requests for support received represent 2-3 times more than the current funding capacities allow to cover, proving a high relevant absorption potential.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The EIDHR key strength, which is the ability to operate without the need for host government consent and to cooperate directly with local, scattered or disenfranchised Civil Society Organisations needing to preserve independence from public authorities, has generated high EU added value, making EU intervention in these difficult contexts less "EU State oriented" and more neutral.

Being characterised by a greater flexibility than other financial instruments and a capacity to respond to changing circumstances, the EIDHR was, for instance, part of the EU response to the crises in countries such as Libya, or Syria/Iraq.

The EIDHR has also been designed to be complementary where geographical instruments could not act, such as in countries where there is no EU Delegation. It allows for unique actions not covered by other instruments, such as in cases of serious human rights violations or urgent need for protection on the spot, in complement to the other long-term development programmes. It thus has high capacity to stimulate as well as to leverage action to reduce disparities, raise standards, and create synergies. Resources and expertise can be pooled with Member States thanks to the enhanced coordination of activities at country level through human rights focal points and human rights informal groups.

4 The Impact Assessment of the EIDHR Regulation (SEC(2011)1479) can be found at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52011SC1479>

5 Study on Legal Instruments and Lessons Learned from the Evaluations managed by the Joint Evaluation Unit (July 2011) covering DCI, ENPI, INSC, IFS, EIDHR, ICI can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/evaluation-cooperation-ec-legal-1292-main-report-201107_en_0.pdf

6 Other more specific evaluations can be found at: https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/node/80199_en

7 Many more concrete examples of EIDHR support are available on: <http://www.eidhr.eu/success-stories>

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace****Lead DG: FPI**

Associated DGs: DEVCO

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

In 2015 the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) committed a total of EUR 257,6 million under the IcSP: EUR 232,6 million under the short-term crisis response component (Article 3) and EUR 25,0 million under the structural peace-building component (Article 4).

In accordance with the IcSP Regulation, the objective under Article 3 - Response to crisis and emerging crisis is not subject to multi-annual programming as the actions depend on developments in the international situation, in particular in terms of conflicts and crises. At least 70% of the financial envelope is allocated to this objective.

The second objective under Article 4 – Assistance for conflict prevention, peace building and crisis preparedness, which consumes 9 % of the financial envelope, and the third objective under Article 5 - Assistance to address global and trans-regional threats implemented by DG DEVCO, are both subject to programming¹. The IcSP programme is being implemented in accordance with the relevant Multi Annual Indicative Programme and funds have been committed at 100% against this benchmark. Any difficulties and problems are being addressed in a continuous manner to avoid any impact on the implementation of the programme and no delays have been encountered.

In 2015 DG DEVCO committed a total of EUR 64 million under the IcSP Article 5, providing assistance in addressing global and trans-regional and emerging threats such as the fight against terrorism, organised crime, cyber-crime, illicit trafficking, threats to critical infrastructure, and Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) risk mitigation.

Key achievements

In terms of achievements under the first objective, 44 short-term crisis response actions were adopted and launched in 2015. Of these, 80 % responded directly to political priorities as discussed in the Foreign Affairs Council which illustrates both the timeliness and relevance of IcSP short-term interventions. In addition, 4 actions (Georgia, Kosovo, Niger, Mali) directly complemented the work of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) missions thereby contributing to the realisation of the EU Comprehensive Approach.

- Ukraine: Following the signature of the Minsk Agreement in early 2015 and to ensure a sustainable solution to the crisis, a package measure of EUR 18 million was adopted in June to support the second mandate of OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) in the areas of satellite imagery, complementary monitoring tools (such as UAVs, vision equipment) and contribution to staff and operational costs. This measure further enhanced SMM monitoring capacity thereby contributing towards, inter alia, a normalisation of the security situation in Eastern Ukraine, monitoring of conflict-prone areas, investigating specific incidents and supporting respect for human rights. An additional EUR 9.5 million measure, adopted in August, helped mitigate the most acute effects of the crisis on conflict-affected populations, meeting in particular their psychological needs, monitoring human rights abuses to assist in restoration of justice, implementing mine education activities and promoting a more balanced media coverage of the conflict. A final EUR 10 million was mobilized in December 2015 to improve regional and local government capacity in recovery planning and service delivery, enhance community security for people in conflict-affected areas, with a focus on Internally Displaced Persons and gender equality. All measures served to underpin the EU objective (expressed in numerous Foreign Affairs Council (FAC) Conclusions) of contributing, in cooperation with international partners to a peaceful solution of the crisis in Ukraine and to address the recovery needs of affected populations.
- Niger: Following the first Boko Haram attack in early 2015, the Diffa region was confronted with the arrival of thousands of refugees and returnees from Nigeria compounding an already fragile agricultural, trade and livelihood situation. Further strain was placed on pastoral communities providing a potential fertile ground for Boko Haram recruitment particularly women and youth. A EUR 15.5 million measure was launched in August to support community resilience and economic recovery, quick-impact education and training initiatives stimulating youth employment, schooling incentive schemes for girls and boy and inter- and intra-religious dialogue to prevent radicalisation. The role of the High Authority for the Consolidation of Peace (HACP) in the supervision and coordination of national and local initiatives promoting stability was enhanced while an additional component kick-started a Migration Response and Resource Mechanism in Agadez assisting migrants with information, protection and medical assistance in line with the European Agenda on Migration of May 2015. Community resilience to radicalisation pressures in a politically critical region of Africa was enhanced underpinning the EU Africa Partnership while synergies with EUCAP Sahel Niger were realised especially on training and development procedures for border police forces
- In terms of achievements under the second objective covering programmable actions for conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness, a total of 512 processes and 816 entities benefited from strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding during the course of 2014. This allowed the EU to engage with its partners – international, regional, sub-regional organisations, Member States and civil society actors – on structural measures to support peace-building in a more comprehensive manner.
- Ongoing support since 2010 (via the Instrument for Stability - IfS) to civil society at grass-roots level increased its capacity to engage in peace-building and conflict prevention actions across 23 conflict-affected countries in all geographical regions, notably in the areas of mediation and dialogue, fragility and conflict, women peace and security, young peoples as agents for peace and children and conflict.
- In Bosnia-Herzegovina, access to justice and rehabilitation for conflict victims and witnesses was enhanced and facilitated by civil society actors through targeted multi-disciplinary support to individuals and communities with a particular focus on women. Witnesses/victims of war crimes testimonies were exposed to the wider public and 9 new support networks were established to address individual needs and deliver psychosocial support in 10 cantons/districts. The issue of transitional justice served to promote engagement with and between governments and NGOs from Republika Srpska, FBiH and Brčko District on how to better respond to witnesses/victims and their families'

¹ The 2014-2020 Strategy Paper and 2014-2017 Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) adopted on 11 August 2014.

needs in post-conflict transition. It also allowed the EU to contribute effectively to building durable peace and to promote its policy on Women, Peace and Security and Transitional Justice at grass-roots level in a key region (Western Balkans) and in a challenging environment.

- Investment in post-disaster and post-conflict needs assessment (PDNA/PCNA) increased the capacity of governments and local authorities in post-disaster and conflict situations to assess and identify their own recovery needs and allowed the EU to deploy technical expertise to support these local recovery processes. 5 post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA) were conducted focusing inter alia on the Ebola epidemic in West Africa and recovery planning after the Nepal earthquakes in April and May 2015. The latter allowed the Commission to lead the joint donor assessment and to have a visible input to the donor conference in June, thereby enhancing cross-instrument coordination and the overall effectiveness of EU assistance. 2 post-conflict needs assessments (PCNA) in Yemen and Nigeria supported donor coordination and local consultations to identify opportunities for peace-building recovery work thereby contributing to efficient planning of future interventions. Investment in this policy area also underpins complementarity between EU external instruments (DC, ENI, EDF) while politically underpinning the 2008 Trilateral Declaration (EU, UN, World Bank) aiming to coordinate and harmonize recovery planning for countries and populations affected by disasters and strife.

In terms of achievements under the third objective covering programmable actions addressing global, trans-regional and emerging threats, preliminary key programme achievements based on established programme indicators are indicating the fulfilment of planned objectives. In terms of overall programme management, a successful change process over the past three years has led to actions being of longer duration and the average size of contracts have tripled leading to a more effective use of resources and efficiency gains.

Concerning actions under Article 5:

- Legislative and operational capacity in third countries was strengthened and global and trans-national cooperation frameworks and networks established. The focus has been two-fold, by supporting security capacities at national and regional levels on the one hand and promoting frameworks for effective global and trans-regional cooperation on the other. Following a tailored approach, key countries were identified in priority regions and the capacities of local law enforcement and security units were strengthened by setting up or further developing specialised units and inter-agency cooperation. Regional coordination and information-sharing functions continued to be supported to foster regional and trans-regional cooperation, primarily by making use of existing structures whenever possible.
- At the strategic level, the Centres of Excellence (CoE) programme has increasingly taken a bottom-up, needs-based approach that promotes cooperation with the partner countries. It would benefit from deeper and more systematic coordination with similar programmes implemented by EU Member States, other States (USA, Japan), and International Organisations and their associated bodies. There are, on the other hand, good examples for effective operational-level coordination, including through working groups in the areas of border controls and export control of dual use goods.
- The IcSP has made an effective use of the technical expertise of EU Member States and their institutions involved with chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear (CBRN) prevention, detection, preparedness and response. It has also complemented the outreach and technical support programmes implemented by individual EU Member States, for example in such fields as dual use export controls, chemical and biosecurity, nuclear/radiological security and border controls. It has mirrored internal action under the EU's CBRN Action Plan. However, further efforts are needed to improve expertise transfers between these different EU programme sectors to the benefit of the support to third countries, by more effective collaboration between DG DEVCO (responsible for the implementation of the "Global Threat " measures) and other DGs and EU institutions, as well as the EEAS.
- The first counter-terrorism (CT) action in the Sahel was effective in delivering capacity building activities and trainings in three countries with some 600 participants. According to a recent evaluation of the programme, the cross-divisional trainings were commended by national beneficiaries as the value added of the programme, setting it apart from other actors providing capacity building. The added value of the CT Sahel programme also laid in integrating human rights components into the trainings. According to the evaluation, 'the national capacity building activities are able to demonstrate a number of individual incidents where CT Sahel trainings resulted directly in an improved capacity for response. [...] CT Sahel has clearly done much to positively reinforce the image of the EU in all three countries, and the EU Delegations in all three countries observed that the project paved the way for an enlarged role for the EU in the security sector in the Sahel.'
- In order to fight the illicit accumulation and trafficking in small arms and light weapons (SALW) and address their destabilising effects, IcSP support in this area continued with concrete, complementary projects with regional, trans-regional and global dimension. Targeted regions included West, East and Central Africa, as well as Latin and Central America. The IcSP has supported iArms, the INTERPOL's Illicit Arms Records and tracing Management System, an information technology system that facilitates information exchange and investigative cooperation between law enforcement agencies. Indicative of the system's added value is the fact that iArms was utilised by INTERPOL member countries to share information on recovered firearms in the wake of the January 2015 Paris attacks.
- The Heroin Route Programme has undertaken work primarily in support of law enforcement agencies in Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as promoting the establishment of a forensic laboratories network amongst the ten Economic Cooperation Organisation member countries. The second phase of the programme is still running, with a focus on Central Asia and neighbouring countries. A follow-up action in tackling the issue of trafficking in human beings (THB) in countries along the heroin route (Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Turkey and Pakistan) has commenced with a view to set up or improve victim-centred referral systems in the beneficiary countries and strengthen their capacities on THB data collection, analysis and information sharing.
- In recognising the need to respond to new emerging threats such as cybercrime and attacks on cybersecurity, the two areas have been introduced as new priorities under the IcSP. A pilot project commenced in 2014 in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Kosovo and Moldova with the aim to enhance the countries' capabilities to adequately prevent and respond to cyber-attacks and accidental failures.
- Maritime security actions in the Horn of Africa/Western Indian Ocean (HoA/WIO), as well as in the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) continued. A new four-year maritime security project covering the entire Indian Ocean, CRIMARIO, commenced. A review in 2015 of all IcSP supported actions under the heading 'Critical Maritime Routes' (CMR) indicated that MARSIC has been a "pioneer project coexisting with Military operations (EUNAVFOR, OCEAN SHIELD (NATO), Operation Enduring Freedom etc.)".
- Under the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation initiative, the most significant achievements and EU-added value were achieved through the finalisation of CBRN needs assessments by national teams and EU experts in more than 15 partner countries and the development of CBRN National Action Plans in 8 partner countries.
- Another initiative to strengthen capabilities against biological threats was launched in African countries affected by Ebola in 2015 (three existing light mobile labs and a new six-wheel drive truck mobile lab were deployed). The latter has proven the efficiency of the IFS/IcSP in the West Africa Ebola crisis. The EU project on mobile diagnostic laboratories has helped to contain the Ebola outbreak in Nigeria, where one EMLab was deployed for trainings. In Nigeria 20 people were infected and eight died, in comparison to an estimated 11 300 mortalities

in the three other countries. The outbreak was contained in a few weeks for several thousand euros, whereas in the neighbouring countries of Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia, the crisis continued for over one and a half years, with the cost reaching over several billion euros.

Evaluations/studies conducted

On counter-terrorism, the first action in the Sahel will be completed in early 2016. The external review conducted of the programme has confirmed that 'the CT Sahel Project could be considered the first active intervention of the European Union (EU) in the realm of counter-terrorism implemented by EU Member States. [...] [The] project has sat at the heart of a number of integral internal and external strategic priorities of the EU in development and security, and that it has had a pivotal role to play in positioning the EU as a credible and valuable actor as part of a coordinated approach to addressing the growing threat of terrorism.' Based on the experience established under the IcSP, all major EU instruments for external action have substantially increased their support to counter-terrorism measures. Specifically, the support under the CT Sahel project will be continued under the traditional development programme, an indicator of the achievements of the project.²

Another review conducted in connection with the EU's support to the Global Counterterrorism Framework (GCTF) concluded that the EU is a credible global actor on CT issues due to the significant commitment to CT/CVE, and has demonstrated its ability to inform global policy development through broader development cooperation and other instruments. It was also reported that the experience and comparative advantage that the EU has through working at the nexus of development and security, along with its global field presence, is allowing it to ensure the relevance of countering violent extremism (CVE) programmes, particularly by working at community and local level to develop resilience against radicalisation. One successful example is the Strengthening Resilience to Violence and Extremism (STRIVE) project, which prioritises a holistic community response to support focused law enforcement and security imperatives. The EU also has 'a very well developed strategy for dealing with FTFs (Foreign Terrorist Fighters) and this should be shared and promoted with other international, regional and national stakeholders.' https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/summary-report-ct-morse-unga-final_en.pdf.

On Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), a review conducted in late 2015 concluded that support to SALW actions include projects that combine internal and external European concerns in a positive manner and that the EU has been crucial in helping to set up a tracing mechanism to identify loopholes of how legal firearms enter the illicit market that need to be closed in order to combat illicit proliferation effectively.

A Mid-Term Review on the Cocaine Route Programme found that although trans-regional cooperation has been difficult, most of the projects have come a long way in raising beneficiary capacities. Further details can be found under this link: http://www.cocaineroute.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/crp_mtr_final_report_en.pdf

On CBRN, a recent review found that at the strategic level, the CBRN Centres of Excellence programme has increasingly taken a bottom-up, needs-based approach that promotes cooperation with the partner countries. The review found that it would benefit from deeper and more systematic coordination with similar programmes implemented by EU Member States, other States (USA, Japan), and International Organisations and other related bodies. There are, on the other hand, good examples for effective operational-level coordination, including through working groups in the areas of border controls and export control of dual use goods. It has mirrored internal action under the EU's CBRN Action Plan. However, further efforts are needed to improve expertise transfers between these different EU programme sectors to the benefit of the support to third countries, by more effective collaboration between DG DEVCO and other DGs and EU institutions, as well as the EEAS.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

As measures under the first objective are non-programmable and respond to international developments and crises, it is not possible to outline future implementation measures. However, it should be noted that the budget for the first objective in 2017 has been reduced by EUR 60 million in order to contribute to the Facility for refugees in Turkey.

In relation to the second objective, the following 7 outputs and policy results can be expected in 2016:

- Continued funding to support in-country civil society actors in conflict prevention, peace-building will extend coverage to a further 4 conflict or post-conflict affected countries or regions (Burundi, Kenya/Horn of Africa, Nicaragua and Tunisia) in addition to the 36 countries already within its scope on the basis of earlier IFS/IcSP actions in the period 2010-2015. The thematic scope will extend to include Culture; Transitional Justice and promoting conflict-sensitive business practice.
- Continuing support for strengthening an EU-level dialogue platform on conflict prevention and peace-building between EU decision-makers and civil society actors: will allow for embedding a robust EU-level dialogue mechanism into future policy discussions particularly with regard to implementation of SDG 16 and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.
- Continuing funding for pre-deployment training for staff of EU, OSCE, UN and AU civilian stabilization missions will enable them to work in a more efficient, effective and sustainable manner to better achieve their missions' mandates.
- Continuing funding for third parties engaged in inclusive peace mediation and dialogue processes at the international, regional or local levels, with a view to contribute to conflict prevention and resolution: will allow extend the reach and quality of EU global engagement on mediation.
- Continuing support for development, use and adoption of OECD Due Diligence Guidelines on Mineral Supply Chains in conflict and high – risk areas will allow for promoting responsible sourcing and trading of minerals in Africa and Asia as well as underpin the EU role in the Kimberly Process.
- A new measure to facilitate expertise in security sector governance and reform (SSR) will support and sustain inclusive national SSR processes in conflict, post-conflict and fragile countries with a focus on national policy planning and dialogue and ensuring that gender concerns are fully met in implementation. It will also contribute to greater effectiveness of EU assistance in SSR globally by focusing on the preparatory phases.
- Investment in strengthening the capacities of national governments to assess, plan and implement their own recovery processes following natural disaster/emergencies: will contribute to building the resilience of high-risk countries as well as key regional organizations in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.

In relation to the third objective, the following outputs and policy results can be expected in 2016:

- Continuing funding to help disrupt the illegal networks that are disseminating drugs and other illicit products and facilitating the filling of the gaps in the programme that has so far had remarkable achievements, through activities at airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Promoting evidence-based strategic capacity building and information sharing in the fight against organised crime and the smuggling of migrants, at the same time contributing to strengthening the internal-external security nexus in support of the European Agenda on Security, the European Agenda on Migration and the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling.

² More information can be found under the following link: <http://ct-morse.eu/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/CT-Sahel-Final-review-EN-Dec-2015.pdf>.

- Continuing investment in disrupting the illegal networks that are disseminating drugs and other illicit products and facilitating the filling of the gaps in the programme that has so far had remarkable achievements, through activities at airports in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Promoting evidence-based strategic capacity building and information sharing in the fight against organised crime and the smuggling of migrants, at the same time contributing to strengthening the internal-external security nexus in support of the European Agenda on Security, the European Agenda on Migration and the EU Action Plan against migrant smuggling.
- With regard to the protection of critical infrastructure, support on cyber security capacity building and cooperation will continue by supporting the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive set of policy, organisational and technical measures. This aims at contributing to enhancing the security and resilience of critical information infrastructure and networks in third countries, as well as addressing the vulnerabilities in ICT infrastructure to allow for the reaping of the benefits of the internet on human development.
- In the field of CBRN risk mitigation, strengthening national and regional CBRN governance and promoting a culture of CBRN safety internationally will continue. With the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence initiative having reached a stage of maturity in 2015, further efforts will inter alia allow for developing its sustainability.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an instrument contributing to stability and peace	2014 - 2020	2 338,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		8,8	8,8	9,2	9,5	9,7	9,9	
Operational appropriations		321,6	317,9	264,1	330,5	337,1	343,9	
Total	276,8	330,4	326,6	273,3	340,0	346,7	353,8	2 247,6

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	332,690	100,51 %	153,750	101,74 %	327,661	10,29 %	226,750	45,82 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	332,590	100,88 %	151,038	98,88 %	327,641	10,77 %	226,266	45,52 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The Treaty on the European Union, under Article 21, has defined common overarching principles and objectives for the Union's external action, such as to: "preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security". Responding to this particular challenge requires a collective effort based on strong partnerships with other States, civil society actors, multilateral and regional partners. As a global player, the EU has credibility and a perception of neutrality that provides a competitive advantage to intervene in many conflict areas to avoid escalation or to offer assistance in preventing conflicts. A greater impact is achieved when the response is provided at EU level, as combined efforts provide increased leverage over authorities and international partners. Crisis response actions at EU level increase the coherence of response and aid efficiency while peace-building actions create openings for structural and thematic engagement with Member States and civil society. Synergies and cooperation are increasingly needed at international level, as EU Member States and international donors are facing similar problems in terms of scarce resources. In this regard, it should be noted that a very limited number of EU Member States operate a crisis response or peace-building facility comparable in scope to the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

The '20/20/20' climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right)

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Specific objective: Addressing global and trans-regional effects of climate change having a potentially destabilising impact.	0,0*	5,5**

* No commitments planned for 2016.

** The total amount for 2016-2017 constitutes 4% of Article 5 (Assistance in addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats, Budget line: 210501 – Global, trans-regional and emerging threats) of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, as per the MIP adopted for the programming period 2014-2017, and is planned for commitment in 2017.

Gender mainstreaming

Gender is a key cross-cutting issue for the IcSP: it is integrated into all actions, both non-programmable crisis response measures under Article 3 and programmable actions on conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness and in addressing global and trans-regional threats under Articles 4 and 5, respectively. Due attention is paid to the relevant provisions of the legal basis particularly those related to combating gender-based violence and promoting the participation of women in peace-building. In this regard, key priority is given to ensuring that all actions contribute to delivering on EU commitments on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) based on the Comprehensive EU Approach to the Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820 on WPS (2008).

To this end, the IcSP Gender Facility supported and strengthened the capacity of staff at Headquarters and in Delegations to mainstream gender more systematically and to address Women, Peace and Security (WPS) issues more efficiently in all IcSP actions. Services delivered included ad hoc guidance and technical assistance to improve project design, conduct of baseline studies for particular sectors or geographic regions to improve project effectiveness. This one year facility will be continued in 2016 with a particular focus on developing indicators in the areas of gender and WPS for monitoring and evaluation purposes and implementation of the Commission's Gender Action Plan 2016-20.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: To provide direct support for the Union's external policies by increasing the efficiency and coherence of the Union's actions in the areas of conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and crisis response and peace-building, and in addressing global and transregional threats.

Indicator 1: Number of conflicts worldwide*

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Total: 405 - 44 highly violent conflicts (level 5: 19 wars and level 4: 25 limited wars); - 177 violent conflicts (level 3); - 184 non-violent conflicts (level 2: 85 non-violent crises and level 1: 99 disputes)				Total: 402			Total: 399
	Actual results						
	Total: 424 - 46 highly violent conflicts (level 5: 21 wars and level 4: 25 limited wars); - 177 violent conflicts (level 3) - 201 non-violent conflicts (level 2: 89 non-violent crises and level 1: 112 disputes)	Total: 409 - 43 highly violent conflicts (level 5: 19 wars and level 4: 24 limited wars) - 180 violent conflicts (level 3) - 186 non-violent conflicts (level 2: 89 non-violent crises and level 1: 97 disputes)					

*Source: Conflict Barometer published annually by the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research; <http://hiik.de/en/index.html>
 Note: This indicator is used on a trial basis and will need to be evaluated over a longer time period whether it is appropriate for the assessment of the EU's impact on global crises.

The indicator is based on the "Conflict Barometer" of the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research (HIK) which measures the number of crises in the world and quantifies crises by intensity of conflict as: wars (level 5); limited wars (level 4); violent crises (level 3); non-violent crises (level 2); disputes (level 1). The indicator has the merit of establishing a global picture of the situation annually, thus making it possible to track conflicts over time based upon empirical evidence. However, it is difficult to establish a direct link between CFSP or IcSP interventions and any particular outcome as regards the overall global level of conflict or in relation to the country/region concerned by the intervention. For example, IcSP responses often require a collective effort based on partnerships with other donors, civil society actors, multilateral and regional partners. Moreover, the EU does not intervene in all conflicts and therefore no correlation can be established between IcSP interventions and the number of conflicts. The evolution of a specific conflict, as measured by the Conflict Barometer in terms of intensity, depends on factors which go beyond the results and the scope of a specific EU intervention. These interventions have to be seen as a contribution to the ultimate goal of either a de-escalation of a conflict or avoiding its escalation, in light of the EU's comprehensive approach and the efforts of the international community.

Nonetheless, this is a useful indicator of the EU's global impact as a stabilising force. As a global player, the EU often has certain credibility and is perceived as a more neutral actor, lending it a competitive advantage when intervening in many conflicts to offer assistance in preventing conflict or avoiding escalation. Thus, an impact can be achieved when a response is provided at EU level, as a combined effort provides increased leverage over local authorities and international partners.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: In a situation of crisis or emerging crisis, to swiftly contribute to stability by providing an effective response designed to help preserve, establish or re-establish the conditions essential to the proper implementation of the Union's external policies and actions in accordance with Article 21 TEU.

Indicator 1: Percentage of projects adopted within 3 months of a crisis context (date of presentation to PSC).							
Baseline 2011 - 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
69 %				70 %			75 %
	Actual results						
	68 %	64 %					

The indicator measures swift mobilization of resources to implement projects for short-term crisis response and conflict prevention where other financial instruments are not available and/or where the IcSP needs to contribute to a comprehensive response. The total number of actions under this objective adopted in 2011 was 47 of which 26 were adopted (COM Decision) within 3 months of a crisis context (presentation to PSC), a percentage rate of 57%. The number of actions adopted in 2012 was 37 of which 29 were adopted (COM Decision) within 3 months of a crisis context, a percentage rate of 78%. In 2013, the percentage rate was 72%. Therefore, the average percentage rate for the three year baseline period amounts to 69 %. The objective is to reach a percentage rate of 75 % by 2020.

In 2014 of the 30 projects adopted, 28 responded to situations of crisis or emerging crisis (whereas the remaining 2 related to situations adopted via Comitology as Interim Response Programmes in line with Article 7 (6) of the IcSP Regulation). 68% were adopted within 3 months of a crisis context.

In 2015, of the 44 projects adopted 41 respond to situations of crisis or emerging crisis whereas 3 relate to protracted conflict situations adopted via Comitology as Interim Response Programmes in line with Article 7 (6) of the IcSP Regulation. 64% of IcSP actions were adopted within 3 months of a crisis context. An increased recourse to use of Interim Response Programmes (requiring Comitology) to respond to protracted crises globally, particularly in regions of key EU political interest (Pakistan, Georgia) alongside the need to better schedule measures in the context of contributing to comprehensive EU responses can account for the decrease in the performance indicator. However, a greater number of crisis response measures were adopted in 2015 as opposed to 2014, reflecting the increasing political relevance of this component of IcSP.

The first IcSP contribution to the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT) is a EUR 20 million support programme to support the Turkish Coast Guard - TCG. This IcSP measure aims to strengthen the operational capacities of the TCG to successfully conduct search and rescue operations in order to save lives and enhance the protection of migrants and refugees at sea while at the same time tackling irregular migration and trafficking through regular patrolling.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of estimated response actions in situations of crisis or emerging crisis.	19 02 01	24	170.2

The IcSP component “crisis response” is not programmable. However, based on previous IfS experience, some 32 response actions are launched per year. The financing will remain flat over the period 2014-2020. However, due to the reduction in commitments credits in 2017 by EUR 60 million, 24 actions are expected to be launched in 2017.

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of estimated response actions in situations of crisis or emerging crisis (projects launched)	F	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
	P	30	44					

Specific Objective 2: To contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to ensuring capacity and preparedness to address pre- and post-crisis situations and build peace.

Indicator 1: Number of processes and entities with strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding							
Baseline 2012*	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014**	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Processes: 734 Entities: 449 Total: 1 183				Total: 1 200			Total: 1 500
	Actual results						
	Processes: 512 Entities: 861 Total: 1 373	Processes: 961 Entities: 454 Total: 1 415					

**Results stemming from the contracting of the year n-1 Annual Action Programme.

The indicator measures the strengthened capacity of EU and beneficiaries of EU assistance to prevent conflicts, address pre- and post-crisis situations and to build peace. It refers to the annual number of processes (for example: mediation processes, training and coaching) and entities (local communities, regional organisations, NGOs, technical bodies, media outlets) benefiting from strengthened capacity, attributable to IcSP funding in conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building through the so-called “Peace Building Partnership”.

*In 2012, the base line figure was 1183, composed respectively of 734 processes and 449 entities with strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding in relation to a budget of EUR 22 million. In 2014, the figure was 1373, composed respectively of 512 processes and 861 entities with strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding in relation to a budget of EUR 24 million. In 2015, the figure rose to 1415, composed respectively of 961 processes and 454 entities in relation to a budget of EUR 19 million.

Examples of processes include the organisation of capacity building and training for civil society and other stakeholders in third countries on mediation, provision of in-country training and coaching to advance transitional justice processes in third countries with a focus on gender (Colombia, Philippines, Kosovo) and of training to improve strengthen the governance of trade in the diamond sector in support of the Kimberly

Process. The entities covered include inter alia civil society and community-based organizations, regional and technical organizations, private sector operators and local government authorities.

Greater engagement with civil society in critical countries such as Yemen, Pakistan and Afghanistan and across all geographical regions alongside continuing needs for capacity building in mediation and for civil society under the Kimberly Process can account for the marked increase in activities and impact measured in 2015 as opposed to 2014. If continued, this trend will result in reaching and exceeding the 2020 target by 2017. This may warrant a revision of the indicator or target following the Mid Term Review of the IcSP.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of actions launched under the Annual Action Programme.	19 02 02	5	29

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of actions launched under the Annual Action Programme.	F	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	P	5	7					

Specific Objective 3: To address specific global and trans-regional threats to peace, international security and stability.

Indicator 1: EU contribution towards tackling global and transregional threats, measured as :

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Global and trans-regional threats							
1.1. Risk Mitigation: Number of former weapon scientists talents redirected to peaceful activities (Moscow and Kiev): 18.000**	Actual results						18 600
	18 150	18 300					
1.2. Strengthening capabilities against biological threats: Number of facilities upgraded to international standard level: 2	Actual results						12
	5	8					
1.3. Regional centres of excellence: Number of partner countries benefitting from the assistance of the EC acting in multilateral framework: 15	Actual results						70
	45	52					
1.4. Countering Terrorism: Number of partner countries covered by the countering terrorism activities financed by the EU: 8	Actual results						20
	12	12					
1.5. Fighting organised crime: Number of major drug smuggling routes tackled by activities supported by the EU: 2	Actual results						2
	2	2					
1.6. Protecting critical infrastructure: The number of countries covered by protection of critical infrastructure activities: 4	Actual results						14
	11	14					

* Cumulative

** Including TACIS period (from 1994)

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Number of countries involved /projects covered in the chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) Centres of Excellence initiative	21 05 01	50/55	20,0
2. Number of countries/regional organisations covered by critical infrastructure activities	21 05 01	14	7,0
3. Number of major drug smuggling routes covered by the organised crime activities	21 05 01	2	14,75
4. Number of countries covered by counter terrorism activities	21 05 01	16	15,0

5. Climate change project	21 05 01	5	5,0
6. Export Support Facility project	21 05 01	10	3,15
Total			64,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Number of countries/projects involved in the Centres of Excellence initiative	F	40/40	45/48	50/51	50/55	57/57	59/60	60/60
	P	48/42	52/53					
2. Number of countries/regional organisations covered by critical infrastructure activities	F	10	12	14	14	14	14	14
	P	11	12					
3. Number of major drug smuggling routes covered by the organised crime activities	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	2	2					
4. Number of countries covered by counter terrorism activities	F	12	14	16	16	16	16	16
	P	12	14					
5. Climate change projects	F	0	2	5	5	6	7	8
	P	0	0					
6. Export Support Facility projects	F	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
	P	6	10					

5. Additional information

Under IcSP a project was launched in December 2013 called "Strengthening Capacities in CBRN event response and related Medical Emergency response under strengthened CBRN event preparedness". The overall goal is to improve the preparedness and response capacity of countries to deal with potential threats posed by the use of chemical, biological and radioactive materials and the projects cover the first response teams (on the ground and at the site of the event). This is a 4 million project that also covers Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. Roughly EUR 1.4 million will be spent in both Iraq and Lebanon, and EUR 1.2 million will be spent in Jordan. Four other projects have been implemented under the IcSP in conjunction with the CBRN Centres of Excellence around the Mediterranean basin, including Jordan and Lebanon, with a budget of over EUR 16 million. These projects include; MediPIET, which provides field training for epidemiologists in the Mediterranean region in order to foster a common approach towards communicable diseases; Medilabsecure, which promotes the creation of a network of reference laboratories in the Mediterranean region where a speedy and reliable diagnosis can be guaranteed; and the Points of entry and Strengthening Health Laboratories projects, both implemented by World Health Organisation (WHO) and aimed at supporting countries to protect the health of population and travellers at points of entry such as ports, airports and ground crossings. At such points of entry the high traffic of people, animals and goods can represent a danger for public health if not correctly managed, and the projects also seek to enhance laboratory biosafety, biosecurity, quality management and diagnostic capacity. Finally, an additional project implemented by the German BAFA (Federal Office for Economic Affairs and Export Control) aims to enhance the effectiveness of export control systems of dual-use items in Jordan and Kazakhstan, which gives specific attention to the regional dimension by aiming to contribute to the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials, equipment and technologies.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

- 73% of the 2007-2013 budget allocation of the Instrument for Stability (IfS) was for non-programmable short-term measures to fund swift interventions in a situation of crisis or emerging crisis to contribute to stability. 27% of the 2007-2013 budget allocation was for long-term measures subject to programming and aiming at building capacity to address specific global and trans-regional threats having a destabilising effect and to ensure effective pre- and post-crisis capacity.
- Over the seven year period 2007-2013, the IfS crisis response component mobilized EUR 1.08 billion for 288 individual actions worldwide. Over the same period, some EUR 502.45 million was made available to support long-term programmable actions dealing with security and safety threats and improving pre-and post-crisis capacity and preparedness. Crisis response measures were largely devolved to EU Delegations while the longer term actions were centrally-managed.
- Regarding Global Threats, the budget for the period 2007-2013 was executed as planned in the Multi-Annual Programming and Annual Action Plans.
- An external review that is in the process of being published for the Global Threats part of the Instrument for Stability (IfS) from 2007-2013 found that, in general, there is a good level of coherence between the objectives of the projects funded under the IfS programme, the programming document priorities and those of the relevant Regulation.
- 'To assess the level of achievement of the expected results, the team focussed on two indicators: 1) the level of increased knowledge among staff who benefited directly from IfS support, 2) the level of increased capacity in terms of operations of beneficiary entities who directly benefited from IfS support. In general the level of increased knowledge for all programmes is assessed between good and excellent, with seldom examples of poor results'. 'In general the comparison between the programming documents and the projects shows a high coherence between the objectives of the projects and the priorities of the programming documents.' Overall assistance appears to be highly relevant according to the review. Beneficiaries were consulted and project objectives were found to be coherent with their priorities. 'Despite important variations among the IfS programmes and within projects, the evaluation found that overall the delivery of the IfS assistance has been positive ranging from medium to high.'
- The overall the assistance appears to be highly relevant according to the review. Beneficiaries were consulted and project objectives were found to be coherent with the priorities of beneficiaries.

- Despite this positive review, challenges persist in terms of ensuring adequate staff resources to a centrally managed programme which covers a very broad range of priorities with additional needs. The lack of project monitoring possibilities has been addressed through various means – by externalising such efforts and through posting a limited number of contract agents in Delegations.

Contribution to policy achievements

- The IfS facilitated an EU comprehensive response to crises, acting when no other EU external action instruments were immediately available. With a worldwide scope, enjoying a double Treaty legal basis (“development cooperation” and “economic, financial and technical cooperation with third countries”) and not bound to ODA-eligibility criteria, it allowed the EU to tackle the security and development nexus.
- Over seven years, IfS provided assistance towards addressing the full cycle of conflict and crisis prevention, response and recovery around the world, addressing security threats at national, regional and trans-regional levels and building capacities to prevent conflict and respond to crises. IfS provided the EU with a unique response tool, in many cases acting as an entry point and a catalyst to enable a broad range of EU responses that combined to form the EU’s strategic and comprehensive approach to conflict prevention and crisis response. For example, in 2008 it prepared the groundwork for the deployment of the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (CFSP) while in 2010, it helped secure the conditions for a more efficient delivery of EU aid in response to the Haiti earthquake. In this way, it allowed the EU to assume its role as global player as envisaged under Article 21 TEU in terms of acting decisively to seek to prevent conflicts, preserve peace and strengthen international security. While modestly funded, its impact was positive.
- Between 2007-2013, 288 individual crisis response actions were supported in over 70 countries and regions worldwide covering inter alia protracted crises (Syria, Libya), volatile political transition (Democratic Republic of Congo), peace processes and rule of law (Myanmar, Colombia and Philippines) while 140 long-term actions built and strengthened the pre-and post-crisis capacities of the EU and its partners in areas such as mediation, dialogue and reconciliation, early warning and promoting the peace and security agenda for women and children across all geographic regions.
- An evaluation of IfS Crisis Preparedness component (Article 4.3) found it highly relevant to the policy objectives of EU external action and its thematic areas complementary to other geographic instruments. Although attribution was difficult to capture in fragile and conflict-affected settings, several civil society-based projects (Timor Leste, Colombia, Chad) helped reduce actual violence. However, more would need to be done to link individual actions and build on results in order to generate broader and more sustainable gains.
- As organised crime becomes increasingly globalised, the Instrument works to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and judicial and civil authorities to work effectively across boundaries and jurisdictions in the fight against terrorism and organised crime. For the period 2007-2014, EUR 103.2 million of the IfS long-term component has been committed to fight against organised crime.
- According to an external evaluation that is still to be published, the IfS 'creates an instrument that enables the EU to address global security threats across and between regions to respond to crises. Unlike geographic instruments that have country specific and regional approaches, the IfS can operate at trans-regional level. Its value is therefore in its flexibility and ability to tackle issues that are global or trans-regional in nature.'
- The IfS has brought 'valuable results in terms of training of staff and increased capacities of beneficiary authorities and improved regional cooperation among several participating countries. IfS assistance permitted to increase awareness on the link between security and development. The long-term presence of the EU in the field of security also resulted in considerable rise in profile of the EU as a credible partner on security issues.' 'The Cocaine programme is made out of 8 projects covering several priorities (interdiction, money laundering, information system and precursor control). There are discrepancies among projects in terms of delivery rate but in general assessment report and informants consider that the delivery of the CRP as a whole has been very satisfactory (score 4/5). Training and equipment were delivered in time and to good effect.' It was also reported that the Heroin Route programme reinforced both knowledge and national capacities in many beneficiary countries.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

- The IfS lent the EU credibility as a global player and its perception of neutrality as an honest broker with a comparative advantage to intervene in many conflict areas to avoid escalation or to prevent conflicts. When conflicts erupted, a greater impact was achieved as compared to previous individual Member States' actions precisely because the response was provided at EU level. The combined operational and diplomatic efforts of the EU and its Member States provided increased leverage over authorities and international partners to seek more integrative responses to crises and conflict. IfS also facilitated a structural engagement with Member States, international, regional and sub-regional partners and civil society on how to create better conditions for achieving sustainable peace and development. (Effectiveness).
- Crisis response actions when addressed at EU level also increased the coherence of response and aid efficiency as evidenced by IfS role in mobilizing the EU response to the floods in Pakistan in 2010. Synergies and cooperation were increasingly needed at international level in the period 2007-13, as EU Member States and international donors faced similar problems in terms of scarce resources. In this regard, it should be noted that a very limited number of EU Member States operated a crisis response or peace-building facility comparable in scope to the IfS (Efficiency).
- The IfS demonstrated a catalytic effect in preparing and improving the delivery of EU long-term external assistance in the areas of peace-building and security and of actions adopted by the EU in pursuit of Common Foreign and Security Policy objectives within the framework of Title V of the TEU (Synergy)
- According to a recent evaluation, the IfS programme has had 'increased EU visibility in several regions of the world, which resulted in a considerable rise for the profile of the EU as a credible partner on security issues.'
- The programmes under the long-term component of the IcSP have allocated major resources to the various priorities set up in the Strategy 2007-2013. They are all providing daily support in major security domains and addressing issues identified as key threats to European security (European Security Strategy, 2003; European Agenda on Security, 2015). The issues cover countering terrorism and violent extremism, the fight against a wide range of organised crime issues, the trafficking of human beings in correlation to the migration crisis in different parts of the neighbourhood and beyond, and in the preparedness for major chemical, biological or nuclear crises, as well as public health crises such as the Ebola fever outbreak.
- The IfS has allowed the EU to respond to security threats in a flexible manner and to work on the global and trans-regional level, thus importantly complementing geographical instruments of external action and development cooperation that follow a country-specific or regional logic. The collected evidence shows that the IfS programme has made an effective use of the technical expertise of EU Member States and their institutions. It has also complemented the outreach and technical support programmes implemented by individual EU Member States, for example in such fields as dual use export controls, chemical and biosecurity, nuclear/radiological security and border controls.

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Humanitarian aid (HUMA)

Lead DG: ECHO

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The implementation of the programme for humanitarian assistance is on track, advancing according to schedules.

The annual working programme – called "General Guidelines for Operational Priorities for Humanitarian Aid (GGOPHA)¹" – establishes priorities on the basis of the assessment of foreseen Humanitarian Aid needs. The working programme provides sufficient flexibility to adapt priorities to new crises and evolving Humanitarian Aid needs. For instance, between 15 and 20 % of the budget is set aside as operational reserve for unforeseen needs.

Key achievements

As the world's largest humanitarian aid donor, the EU plays a central role in tackling the humanitarian challenges. The European Commission provided over EUR 1,3 billion in aid in 2015 to the most vulnerable across more than 80 countries, reaching around 134 million beneficiaries.

The objective to provide rapid and needs-based assistance is key to the Commission and is considered to have been achieved since more than 50 % of the Humanitarian budget goes to most vulnerable countries² and an additional 17 % is allocated to forgotten crises³ (crises with little media attention and poor coverage). 77 % (57 % in 2012, 61 % in 2013 and 73 % in 2014) of the contracts are issued within very short deadlines (11 days). In addition, the Commission is committed to build capacity and resilience of vulnerable communities and has put in place a resilience action plan for which 80 % of actions are already implemented.

2016 will mark further improvement of above mentioned markers. It is intended that at least EUR 465 million are invested for crises in most vulnerable countries and EUR 126 million in forgotten crises. In addition, the Commission will support more vulnerable countries to have a plan with country priorities in place. The aim is to reach at least 10 countries in 2016 against 9 in 2015 and 7 in 2014.

Regarding quality and effectiveness of aid delivered, ECHO has developed a set of key result indicators assessing how projects are delivering in respect of quality standards in different aid categories (shelter, food, nutrition and health). Results of these indicators are translated into an integrated indicator providing info on the level of quality of the aid delivered through funding by ECHO. It is planned that in 2016, 90 % of projects will meet the established criteria against 77% in 2015 and 73% in 2015 and 2014 respectively.

Concrete examples of programme success stories / generated EU added value in 2014/2015 are available below:

- In Syria, the "Whole of Syria" approach is built on a four-pillar strategy, which includes negotiated access, emergency response, protection, accountability and support to partnerships. As one of the main donors of the 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP), the Commission contributed to supporting 12 million beneficiaries with health assistance, 5 million with protection services, 8 million with WASH services and over 6 million vulnerable internally displaced people with shelters and non-food items. The Commission/DG ECHO also got increasingly involved in international diplomatic initiatives (e.g. the Vienna talks) and advocacy efforts aimed to promote the respect of basic humanitarian principles and the International Humanitarian Law.
- Bangladesh, one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, exposed to a variety of natural disasters including cyclones, floods, earthquakes and landslides, is an EU Flagship Country for Resilience. A very high population density exacerbates the impact of locale disasters. In 2015, food insecure people in the Chittagong Hills Tract benefitted from food and livelihood support programmes designed in a way to make them more resilient. The Commission, as a global actor, also supported the Government in the roll-out and implementation of its Standing Order on Disasters and Disaster Management Act at the community level. This includes supporting locally identified initiatives such as the building of flood-resistant infrastructure and early warning systems, as well as school based disaster preparedness programmes.

The Commission also takes the role of a reference donor, basing its actions on the humanitarian principles, informed assessments, and promoting a non-political approach to humanitarian assistance by participating in well-established fora such as the Good Humanitarian Donorship the UN Economic and Social Group, the OCHA Donor Support Group and holding strategic dialogues with its partners as major Humanitarian actors.

The principled and needs based approach includes addressing 'forgotten crises', where The Commission / DG ECHO was present in every humanitarian situation in 2014/15 with a variety of adapted funding tools. In larger crises the Commission consistently advocated responding to situations where other donors were not present and often played the role of coordinator and catalyst.

Furthermore, the Commission's strong field presence allows for a comprehensive understanding of the complex needs on the ground, and its neutrality provides greater flexibility and power to act on behalf of the most vulnerable. The Commission is valued by other donors for its technical know-how and capacity for coordination.

Complementary to humanitarian assistance, the Union's civil protection operations offer immediate support with expert teams, rescue equipment, and real-time monitoring.

Indeed, this complementarity has become effective with the establishment of the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), a Commission's flagship initiative. It aims at immediate, coordinated and pre-planned live-saving EU response during an emergency. Complementing its primary tasks in supporting and facilitating civil protection and humanitarian aid operations, the ERCC serves as the crisis management coordination platform for the whole Commission and for the Solidarity Clause invocations at the heart of the EU's emergency management architecture. The setup of one common emergency centre (ERCC), provides a unique opportunity for further efficiency gains, enhanced effectiveness and good use of scarce budget resources. Good examples of successful coordination are the EU response to the Ebola epidemic and to the floods in Western Balkans.

1 SWD(2015)267 of 26/11/2015

2 based on the Index for Risk Management (INFORM), a tool for the comparative analysis of countries to identify their level of risk to humanitarian crisis and disaster

3 e.g. Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, Rohingya refugee crisis and Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, internal armed conflict in Colombia and the Kachin conflict and Rakhine crisis in Myanmar/Burma.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Due to the specific nature of humanitarian operations, the Commission/DG ECHO evaluations do not follow the timing and the scope of the MFF cycle. Thus, evaluations could well include years from two different MFF cycles, as in the case of the evaluations listed below. Furthermore, because of the ‘continuous’ nature of humanitarian operations, it is deemed that evaluation results have a validity for the medium term (3-5 years) – unless actions have been substantially modified– which also provides a basis for Commission’s evaluation strategy, whereby basically all humanitarian interventions are evaluated over a five-year period. Accordingly, the evaluations presented below are considered – to a certain extent – relevant also for the period of 2014 – 2015. To be added is that it is not feasible to have evaluation results referring to a specific year available already at the end of the same year.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Activities are planned annually on the basis of the outcome of needs assessment exercises conducted every year. For 2016, the following activities/outputs are planned:

- 100% of humanitarian aid budget implemented is needs-based;
- >15% initial planned budget is spent in forgotten crises;
- 4% of initial adopted budget allocated to Education in Emergencies;
- 30% of aid provided through cash transfers modalities;
- 30% of aid provided through cash transfers modalities;
- Humanitarian aid is delivered rapidly, for instance, contracts are issued within very fast set targets (11 days).

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis
Regulation No 1257/96, Regulation concerning humanitarian aid

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		9,1	9,0	9,2	9,4	9,6	9,8	
Operational appropriations		1 087,8	1 099,7	936,2	949,9	969,1	971,6	
Total	1 081,7	1 096,9	1 108,8	945,4	959,4	978,7	981,4	7 152,2

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	1 465,549	127,34 %	1 349,296	103,77 %	1 179,142	89,70 %	1 568,764	24,60 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	1 341,195	122,24 %	1 217,216	100,07 %	1 109,894	83,48 %	1 476,636	22,92 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The aim of the humanitarian aid policy as defined in article 214 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Council Regulation 1297/96 is to provide ad hoc assistance, relief and protection to people in third countries who are victims of natural or man-made disasters, in order to meet the humanitarian needs resulting from these situations.

Over the years, the EU has acquired high levels of recognition as a reference donor and important contributor to humanitarian action. The EU leads the way in ensuring that humanitarian aid allocations are needs based and that no humanitarian crisis is overlooked in the international humanitarian response. It is also in a unique position to be able to encourage other humanitarian donors to implement effective and principled humanitarian aid strategies and has a comparative advantage in being able to intervene in politically sensitive situations more flexibly.

Furthermore, the EU is well positioned to rapidly complement as required EU Member States' bilateral contributions in response to crises. A share of the annual EU humanitarian aid budget is pre-allocated to on-going crises (in some cases, the Commission being the only donor, namely in "forgotten crisis") and for prevention/preparedness measures, while the rest is deployed to respond to new crises or deterioration of existing ones.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Disaster preparedness activities funded through the Humanitarian Aid budget (budget line 23 02 02) aim to increase the resilience of local communities to withstand climate related disasters	37,9	43,1

It is to be noted that an additional EUR 4,35 million have been mainstreamed in humanitarian operations through the budget line 23 02 01 in 2016.

Gender mainstreaming

In its commitment to quality programming, ECHO has developed several assessment parameters, one of them being the Gender-Age Marker. ECHO is fully committed to ensuring that its humanitarian aid takes into account the different needs and capacities of women and men of all ages. The Gender-Age Marker is a tool that assesses to what extent humanitarian actions integrates gender and age considerations. The Gender-Age Marker uses a set of four criteria to assess how strongly humanitarian actions are adapted to and integrate gender and age considerations [1]. Given that the Gender-Age Marker is not applicable to all ECHO funded projects, for instance due to the action's priorities in extremely challenging circumstances, ECHO aims for 37% of its funded operations to have a Gender-Age marker of 2 (meets all four criteria) by 2018 and 50% by 2020. In 2015, the result was 16% (EUR 234,5 million) To achieve this, in the coming years, ECHO will continue the targeted training of implementing partners, as well as the dissemination and further development of guidance and toolkits on the gender-age cross-cutting issues. The development of operational best practices will continue to be based on operational experience. Systematic monitoring of operational guidance implementation via feedback loops, using key results indicators on gender and age will be ensured.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: The aim of the humanitarian aid policy as defined in article 214 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union and the Council Regulation 1297/96 is to provide ad hoc assistance and relief and protection for people in third countries who are victims of natural or man-made disasters, in order to meet the humanitarian needs resulting from these different situations.

Indicator 1: Number of deaths due to natural disasters (Source: As recorded in the EM-DAT database)

Baseline Annual average 2010-2012	Milestones foreseen*						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
98 689	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000	≤ 100 000
	Actual results						
	15 733	22 773					

* Estimate based on the average of the annual deaths of the past 10 years

The number of deaths in 2015 due to natural disasters was 22 773. This is higher than 2014 and included 8 831 deaths from the Nepal earthquake. At the same time it is considerably less than the 2010-2012 average of 98 689. According to the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters CRED 'it does seem that early warnings are having an impact in the case of storms'. The reduction in 2015 compared to the 2010-2012 average cannot be attributed to EU humanitarian and civil protection assistance only, although support for early warning has featured in many operations.

More information will come from geographical Humanitarian Aid evaluations in the future. All evaluations planned for coming years will address this General objective by assessing the EU's humanitarian aid contribution to improving the situation of crisis affected people. The aim to measure 'contribution' reflects the limited influence of ECHO on the objective due to the many and significant external factors such as the general political and economic stability, the number and scale of conflicts and disasters.

Indicator 2: Number of countries ranked very high risk to disasters in the INFORM Index (Source: INFORM)*

The index for Risk Management - INFORM is an open-source risk assessment tool created to support decisions about crisis and disaster prevention, preparedness and response. The European Commission has supported and worked with 16 other partners to build this global tool that simplifies a lot of information about risk into a risk profile for every country, by assessing natural and human hazards and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity. INFORM categorises countries in 5 risk clusters: very high, high, medium, low and no risk. More on: www.inform-index.org.

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
12	≤ 11	≤ 11	≤ 11	≤ 11	≤ 11	≤ 11	≤ 9
	Actual results						
		10					

In 2015 the Commission replaced the Global Vulnerability and Crisis Assessment (GVCA) with the Index for Risk Management - INFORM. Compared to the GVCA, INFORM is an improved assessment tool for evaluation of global situations of humanitarian concerns, as it gives more and better quality data, improved methodology (it adds the 'lack of coping capacity' dimension and improves Vulnerability and Hazards' measurement compared to the previous tool); common and open data sets; and risk based prioritisation and resource allocation.

INFORM results were calculated retroactively for the 2012 – 2014 period when ECHO started monitoring the Objective 1. These results are adjusted compared to the previous tool and presented in the table.

We can observe an improvement between 2013 and 2015, with less countries falling in the category of the very high risk. This decline can be contributed to a slight improvement in the 1) number of countries with very high vulnerability (a drop from 17 in 2013 to 16 in 2015 due to an improvement in certain countries' socio-economic vulnerability and vulnerable groups status) and the 2) number of countries whose coping capacity to deal with disaster improved over this two year period (from 31 countries with very high lack of coping capacity in 2013 to 21 in 2015). Finally, the third dimension of the INFORM index: natural and man-made hazard and exposure prevented a faster progress in the final risk indicator, as we observed an increase in the number of countries at very high risk of natural and man-made hazards to 30 in 2015 from 27 in 2013.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Provide needs based delivery of EU assistance to people faced with natural and manmade disasters and protracted crises.

Indicator 1: % of non-emergency agreements signed in maximum 11 working days							
Baseline 2015	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
77%			≥ 95%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%	≥ 95%
	Actual results						
		77 %					

This indicator has been adapted to evaluate current procedures for non-emergency proposals, since the use of primary emergency decisions is very rare (none in 2015) and the process for emergency decisions has been modified (possibility of accelerated process through the Worldwide Decision, hence without the need to have an ad-hoc decision).

Indicator 2: Total number of beneficiaries of Commission's interventions (Source: Hope database)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
106 million beneficiaries for a budget of 1,277 billion => 72,4 million when prorating to 2014 HUMA budget of EUR 872 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 73 million	≥ 77 million
	Actual results						
	105 million	110 million					

The number of beneficiaries disclosed should be better viewed as a number of beneficiaries per million EUR spent in order to get a fair comparison basis.

Commission's intention is to ensure it can reach 83 000 beneficiaries per million EUR spent during the whole programming period, despite the negative effects of the inflation and the current rising trend of prices of humanitarian items, mainly food.

In 2014, 105 million beneficiaries were reached for a total budget of around EUR 1,1 billion , i.e. 94 000 beneficiaries per EUR 1 million.

In 2015, 110 million beneficiaries were reached for a total budget of around EUR 1.4 billion, i.e. 77 000 beneficiaries per EUR 1 million.

Indicator 3: % of HA funds spent in "very high risk to disaster" countries (Source: INFORM)							
Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
50 %			≥ 53 %		≥ 55 %		≥ 56 %
	Actual results						
	51%	52,5%					

Indicator 4: % of projects meeting quality standards in food, nutrition, health, shelter and water / sanitation / hygiene intervention sectors (Source - Key Results Indicators (KRI) introduced in project single form)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A - new		90 %		92 %	93 %		95 %
	Actual results						
	73 %	77%					

In 2015, 77% of humanitarian aid projects intervening in health, nutrition, food, WASH and shelter sectors met pre-established quality standards. Measurement is made through a system of Key Results Indicators⁴ (KRI) introduced in 2014. These KRI are standardized metrics based on international good practice in the respective sector, its use can be interpreted as a proxy indicator for quality as good project indicators are crucial for good project management, monitoring and reporting which ultimately has a positive effect on project quality as a whole. ECHO's humanitarian needed some time to adjust to the new Single Form project template and the new KRI system when it was introduced in 2014. The increase from 73% in 2014 to 77% in 2015 shows that the KRI system has been adopted well. An internal analysis of the KRI system has nevertheless identified a number of shortcomings which may explain why the share of projects using KRI is not high. As a result, ECHO has decided to revise and streamline the KRI system.

Indicator 5: % of EU HA initial budget for specific crises spent in forgotten crises (Source –Forgotten crises countries based on the Commission' Forgotten Crisis Assessment - as explained and described in the yearly Operational Priorities document of DG ECHO)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
15,6 %			≥ 18 %		≥ 19 %		≥ 20 %
	Actual results						
	15 %	16,7 %					

4 List of KRIs available at <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/fpa/Documents/EN.pdf>

In 2014, the calculation method has been changed, the budget of forgotten crisis is now compared to the whole HA budget including our operational reserve instead of only to pre-allocated budget. The baseline 2013 has been recalculated for comparability purposes.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 EUR million
HA funds for specific crises in most vulnerable countries	23 02 01	496
HA funds for forgotten crises	23 02 01	135
HA funds for other crises	23 02 01	305
Total		936

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HA funds for specific crises spend in most vulnerable countries (EUR million)	F	≥ 481	≥ 450	≥ 467	≥ 476	≥ 501	≥ 511	≥ 522
	P	511	769					
HA funds for forgotten crises (initial HA budget – EUR million excluding reserve 20%)	F	≥ 129	≥ 106	≥ 128	≥ 129	≥ 138	≥ 141	≥ 149
	P	127	118					

The results produced are higher than the foreseen, because of several reinforcements made through the Emergency Aid Reserve and internal transfers (Global Transfer and Art. 26.2).

Specific Objective 2: Build the capacity and resilience of vulnerable or disaster affected communities.

Indicator 1: Number of persons benefiting from DIPECHO actions in disaster prone regions (Source: Hope database)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
18 million beneficiaries	≥18 million	≥18 million	≥18 million	≥18 million	≥18 million	≥18 million	≥19 million
	Actual results						
	16 million	24 million					

Indicator 2: No of vulnerable countries with country resilience priorities in place (Source: EU Del, MIPs, CSPs)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A New	3		10				20
	Actual results						
	7	9					

Indicator 3: % of actions 'on track' of Resilience Action Plan. (Source: Transition Interservice Working Group on Resilience)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A New	70 %		80 %				90 %
	Actual results						
	80 %	85%					

Indicator 4: % of ECHO funded operations in which Disaster Risk Reduction has been mainstreamed (Source: ECHO DRR metrics – E-single form)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
40 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 45 %	≥ 50 %
	Actual results						
	48 %	43 %					

43% of projects with DRR mainstreamed in 2015, which represent quite a good score given the context where the Syrian crisis mobilizes an important share of humanitarian funding.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017 (EUR million)
Operational budget having a DRR component*	23 02 02	143,1

*In addition to the budget line 23 02 02 allocation, approximately EUR 100 million, from budget line 23 02 01 is also considered as having a DRR component.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
ECHO operational funds including a DRR component (in EUR million)*	F	n/a new	≥ 137	≥ 138	≥ 140	≥ 142	≥ 145	≥ 146
	P	122	142					

* Objectives have been set at 15% of initial HA funding

5. Additional information

ECHO will be one of the key stakeholders contributing to and implementing the EU pledge for the Syrian crisis made at the London Conference and the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT) in 2016 and 2017. Regarding the FRT, ECHO will also receive additional contributions from Member States (in the form of external assigned revenue). In total, 2/3 of the FRT, i.e. EUR 1 million is planned to be implemented by ECHO for humanitarian aid projects. These funds will be subject to the usual procedures and well-recognised modus operandi in all its aspects.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

As for the period 2007-13, the implementation of the annual work programme was always made according with the relevant planning. The fact that the annual working plan established operational reserves complemented with the emergency aid reserve provided adequate flexibility to effectively respond to updated needs of existing crisis and new crisis as well. In 2010, the EU's civil protection mandate has been integrated in DG ECHO generating complementarity opportunities with the implementation of Humanitarian Aid.

Contribution to policy achievements

During the period 2007-13, EU humanitarian aid has achieved its mission to contribute to saving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and safeguarding the integrity and human dignity of populations affected by natural disasters and man-made crises. Such conclusion is supported by the overall attainment of the targets set by indicators (see below some examples) and by the geographical evaluations some of which are presented in the following chapter.

Considering that humanitarian aid is not multi-annual, focus is given to the results obtained in 2013. In 2013 the Commission responded rapidly and effectively⁵ to new crises (tropical cyclone Haiyan in the Philippines and the serious aggravation of crises (Syria civil war and famine in the Sahel) while fulfilling its objectives related to forgotten crises.

In 2013 the Commission has excelled in achieving the targets set: the number of total beneficiaries reached was 124 million (102 million in 2007) and the percentage of funding allocated to forgotten crises reached 16% (13% in 2007), whereby EU has played a crucial role in assisting and raising awareness on forgotten crises (often protracted crises which escaped the media and international community's attention) through its participation in various international *fora* and through strategic dialogues with its partners.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The information provided below draws on the following evaluations that were finalised in 2015/16.

EU Added Value

The Commission has established itself as a reference humanitarian donor, basing its actions on the humanitarian principles, informed assessments, and promoting a non-political approach to humanitarian assistance. Its importance for maintaining the humanitarian space is well recognised. The principled and needs based approach includes addressing 'forgotten crises', where the Commission was present in every humanitarian situation, in forgotten areas with a variety of adapted funding tools, where other donors were absent⁶. In larger crises, the Commission consistently advocated responding to situations where other donors were not present and often played the role of coordinator and catalyst. The EU budget's financial weight enables it to exercise policy leadership and impose a more coordinated and coherent approach on implementing partners. An example is provided by the evaluation of Transfer Modalities,⁷ which shows that, partly as a result of Commission's capacity building initiatives and evidence based funding strategies, cash transfers are an increasingly common element of humanitarian response, which supports the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian aid delivery. Furthermore, Commission/DG ECHO's strong field presence allows for a comprehensive understanding of the complex needs on the ground, and its neutrality provides greater flexibility and power to act on behalf of the most vulnerable. DG ECHO is valued by other donors for its technical know-how and capacity for coordination.

5 For more information on effectiveness of Commission funded Humanitarian Aid operations, please refer to summary of evaluations presented in the next chapter

6 e.g. Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, Rohingya refugees and Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh, internal armed conflict in Colombia and the Kachin conflict and Rakhine crisis in Myanmar/Burma

Recognition of EU added value in Humanitarian Aid is also evidenced by the significant voluntary financial contributions to the EU Humanitarian Aid Budget⁸ made by several Member States⁹ in recent years. Likewise, the appointment of Commissioner Stylianides as the EU Ebola coordinator demonstrates the recognition by Member States and other humanitarian actors of the EU's added value in the field of Humanitarian Aid.

Effectiveness

For Coastal West Africa, the evaluation¹⁰ confirmed the overall effectiveness of EU funded operations. The Commission funded critical sectors (health, water, sanitation, hygiene, livelihood, food assistance), mobilised partners and supported the overall capacity of the humanitarian system. In the cases of Côte d'Ivoire (CIV) and Liberia it has to be noted that the Commission effectively addressed the needs resulting from the conflicts in those countries, and contributed significantly to stabilisation. The Commission was able to mobilise partners and ensure that the needs of the vulnerable were addressed, and favoured a cross-border approach that facilitated effectiveness and efficiency of the response. The Commission funded actions were also critical for the overall effectiveness of the humanitarian response. Besides supporting the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in its coordination role, the Commission was also the main donor to the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flight system during the CIV crisis. The support to the World Food Programme (WFP) also encompassed the improvement of the logistics capacity of trucking and storage for the humanitarian partners. All partners praised the Commission for this support which was deemed critical for the success of the operation. Targeted communities all reported that they were able to better withstand future shocks. The use of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and the support given to the activities of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Red Cross national societies was particularly appropriate and effective. In the response to floods in Benin (as in post-conflict settings in CIV), the village-level associations for savings and loans (AVEC/VSLA) proved to be highly effective tools for ensuring livelihood recovery and resilience of affected communities.

The Sahel Strategy¹¹ played a very important role in linking relief to rehabilitation and development (LRRD), and there are a number of examples of successful cooperation with other EU programmes (AGIR) and other actors (UK/DfID and France) in this respect. As for the hand-over of results to governments, there have also been notable changes in the governments' acceptance of malnutrition as a pathology and an issue to be addressed at national level. Yet, LRRD should be further strengthened in the region to promote impact and sustainability, which is a subject of recommendation by the evaluators.

Commission's decision to support remote management operations inside Syria¹², whilst simultaneously acting to mitigate the risks of doing so, enabled it to provide effective life-saving assistance to some of the most vulnerable populations in hard-to-reach areas. Together with assistance inside government-held areas, engagement with remote management operations allowed the Commission to provide impartial and needs-based assistance under difficult circumstances.

The Commission/DG ECHO Note on remote management is still seen by many partners as leading the policy agenda on this issue. A review of EU funded operations inside Syria suggests that the Instruction Note has been widely followed by all partners.

Efficiency

For Syria the evaluators concluded that the Commission has generally provided a logical rationale for the sub-allocation of funds to the countries within the region; the Syria team has used a relatively small budget to promote an ambitious set of strategic objectives and exert larger-than-expected influence on the overall response. In part this has been achieved through good collaboration with other EU funding instruments to allow more targeted use of the humanitarian budget. However, the link between the humanitarian funding decisions and beneficiary needs in Syria is not always easy to identify.

In Coastal West Africa (CWA), the evaluation confirmed the efficiency of the 'multi-country/cross-border approach', which enabled humanitarian partners to better assist populations moving back and forth between two countries, given their knowledge of the context, capacities and constraints on both sides of the border. The inclusion of such cross-border dynamics is bound to reinforce the capacity of the communities on both sides of the border to absorb shocks (resilience). Furthermore, for Côte d'Ivoire (where the larger part of the budget was allocated), given the situation created by the crisis and the number of people affected (5.9 million were registered in 2012 in the most affected western regions; nearly 4 million people are thought to be living in the 2 most affected areas in Abidjan), it can reasonably be concluded that the Commission – the main humanitarian donor – has achieved a very high cost-effectiveness ratio, based on the lack of reported excess mortality and the effectiveness of the livelihoods and social cohesions approaches.

The choice of Transfer Modalities in operations has a strong bearing on cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness. The Commission/ DG ECHO generally promoted the use of cash transfers over the period of 2011-2014. The evaluation of Transfer Modalities confirmed that the policy was relevant, i.e. that having used cash transfers in certain contexts and circumstances raised efficiency of EU funded actions.

8 In 2015, external assigned revenue represented 8.5% (EUR 124.4 million) of the budget implemented

9 France, Austria, Luxembourg and United Kingdom

10 Report available at <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/evaluation-of-the-dg-echo-actions-in-coastal-west-africa-2008-2014-pbKR0415526/>

11 Report available at <http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/evaluation-of-echo-s-interventions-in-the-sahel-2010-2014--pbKR0215833/>

12 Awaiting finalisation and publication.

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

Lead DG: FPI

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The European Union's (EU's) Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) which forms a part of the CFSP, aims to promote peace, security and progress in Europe and the World. The volatile nature of challenges to the strategic interests of the EU means that many of the actions that the EU undertakes to implement the CFSP cannot be programmed in advance. Rather, for the CFSP to be effective, the EU needs to be ready to react, rapidly and with determination, to respond to new emerging crises that threaten its strategic interests. Moreover, the actions undertaken by the EU to implement the CFSP need to be sufficiently flexible so that responses can be quickly tailored to evolving situations such as the refugee crises and on-going threats in EU Member States. In consequence, the majority of CFSP actions are initially implemented, at a short notice, for short time periods and then are adapted, adjusted, re-sized and prolonged or terminated in accordance with the changing needs and priorities.

In 2015, 11 CSDP civilian missions were being implemented: EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine); EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya); EU Border Mission in Rafah (EUBAM Rafah); EU Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP Nestor); EU CSDP Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali); EU CSDP Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger); EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo); EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia); EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan); EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOL COPPS); EU Mission to provide Advice and Assistance for Security Sector Reform in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUSEC RD Congo). Two of these missions, EUAM Ukraine and EUCAP Sahel Mali, were launched in 2014. In addition, in 2014 two civilian CSDP missions ceased operations, EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (EUPOL DR Congo) and EU Aviation Security Mission in South Sudan (EUAVSEC South Sudan).

European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs) also play an important role in the development of a stronger and more effective CFSP. In 2015 there were 9 EUSRs for Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Central Asia, Horn of Africa, Kosovo, Sahel for Human Rights, the Middle East Peace Process and the South Caucasus and the Crisis in Georgia. The EUSRs promote the EU's policies and interests in troubled regions and countries and play an active role in efforts to consolidate peace, stability and the rule of law. Previously in 2014 there were also EUSRs for the African Union and for the Southern Mediterranean region.

In addition to the CSDP missions and the EUSRs, the CFSP also supports projects to promote disarmament, non-proliferation and arms export control (NPD projects) as well as horizontal measures contributing to security and peace. In 2015 seven new NPD projects were launched following of 6 new projects in 2014. The EU contribution to the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) was also renewed in 2015.

Key achievements

The achievements of CSDP missions are as wide-ranging and diverse as the EU's strategic security interests and of the regions of the world in which they operate.

For example, in order to build up the capacities of Niger authorities to fight terrorism and organised crime, EUCAP Sahel Niger has trained over 6,500 members of the country's internal security forces, armed forces and judiciary. It also contributed to improving coordination of international security projects.

In order to strengthen the maritime security capacity of Somalia to effectively govern its territorial waters and to reinforce its ability to fight piracy, EUCAP Nestor has co-ordinated and facilitated specialised training to support capacity building efforts. An important achievement is the development of a regional network of law drafters and prosecutors with experience in prosecuting piracy and maritime crime. Regional networking of prosecutors and lawyers from the Horn of Africa and the western Indian Ocean has been improved through the organisation of conferences and simulations.

EULEX Kosovo has contributed significantly to strengthening justice in Kosovo, particularly in respect of challenging fields such as corruption, organised crime, war crimes and human trafficking. EULEX prosecutors and police have investigated over 200 war crimes as well as over 125 cases of corruption, financial and organised crime. EULEX judges have delivered over 600 verdicts and Special Chamber Judges have finalised over 10,000 property cases. EULEX expertise has also been used in 96% of the laws proposed by the Kosovo Ministry of Justice since 2008. The EULEX department of forensic medicine has carried out over 400 operations and identified 518 missing persons (on average the remains of missing persons have been returned to their families every six days). As a result of EULEX support not only has the Kosovo police service become more efficient but, according to polls, it has also become the most trusted public institution in Kosovo.

EU Special Representatives work in some of the most challenging regions and on some of the fractious subjects worldwide, promoting and protecting the EU strategic interests. An example of the types of achievements and value added resulting from the work of the EU Special Representatives is that of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). Despite the context (a country, bordering the EU, where after 20 years the peace the reconciliation process remains fragile and where the established political environment and dynamics are largely unchanged, being based upon a de-jure power-sharing method that emphasises the ethnic principle and preserves political partners ethno-partisan goals), the EUSR's efforts have resulted in the entry into force of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the EU and Bosnia and Herzegovina and the endorsement of the "Reform Agenda for BiH 2015-2018" by the State and Entities Governments. This reform agenda is crucial for the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) delivery of financial assistance to the country. As a result of the EUSR's close co-ordination with the IFIs, the reform agenda can serve as the basis for the IFIs negotiations on their respective programmes of financial and technical assistance. The EUSR also actively supported DG NEAR in ensuring that the BiH Judicial authorities commit to continuing and intensifying efforts within the Structured Dialogue on Justice. The EUSR also successfully facilitated the required reform of the Human Rights Ombudsperson's Institution in BiH and efforts to reform the existent Anti-Discrimination legislation. The EUSR also engaged in the promotion and leveraging the EUR 43.5 million EU Floods Recovery Programme, which according to surveys, is the most highly recognised EU activity in the country and which is very positively perceived by the population.

With regard to non-proliferation and disarmament, the positive trend observed in recent years in terms of number of countries having ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) has been maintained. It is expected that the trend will continue in 2016. There were also several new actions linked to high-priority topics like the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria.

Evaluations/studies conducted

Given the specific nature of CFSP actions, which are a response to evolving crises, the approach adopted to the evaluation of these actions is also specific so that the key stakeholders, Member States, EEAS and FPI can constantly utilise results and lessons learned in the initiation and adaptation of actions to protect the EU's strategic interests.

During the period from the autumn 2015 to early 2016, 5 civilian Missions have been subject to Strategic Review (EUAM Ukraine, EUMM Georgia, EULEX Kosovo, EUCAP Sahel Mali, EUCAP Nestor). Such Reviews include an in-depth analysis of the achievements and efficiency. On the basis of the results of these reviews, the planning documents (possibly the Council Decision on the Mission and the Budget Impact Statement) are adapted accordingly.

In addition, the lessons learned from the missions are identified in accordance with the "Guidelines for identification and implementation of lessons and best practices in civilian CSDP Missions". An Annual Report on these lessons learned is compiled by the Lessons Working Group which gathers representatives of the Crisis Management Planning Directorate (CMPD), the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC), geographical desks of the EEAS, EU Member States, DG DEVCO, DG NEAR, DG ECHO and the FPI. These Annual Reports are used when undertaking Strategic Reviews or when planning new Missions.

The European Court of Auditors has produced two Special Reports of particular relevance to CFSP actions: Special Report n°18/2012 on "European Union assistance to Kosovo related to the rule of law" which relates to EULEX Kosovo during the period 2007-2011; Special Report n°7/2015 on EUPOL Afghanistan since the start of the mission in 2007 until end 2014, the findings of which are relevant to the 2014-2020 MFF.

The evaluation of the non-proliferation and disarmament projects takes place within the competent Council bodies. In addition to the FPI and EEAS receiving quarterly reports on implementation and spending from the implementing agency (e.g. IAEA, UN or Member State agencies) and the FPI conducting regular audits as for Missions, the final Impact Assessments provided at the end of each project are discussed in the competent Council preparatory groups (COARM, CONOP).

Altogether, every CSDP action is subject to a constant evaluation process, notably by the Council and its preparatory bodies, as well as to monitoring and auditing by the FPI, from the initial planning phase until after its termination, with a lessons learned process feeding into the decision-making process on the same action (if continued) and on future actions.

For instance, the results of an Interim Strategic Review of EUCAP Sahel Niger seen in combination with the situation in Niger, resulted in the opening of a local antenna of the mission in the Agadez region which is a cross-roads and gathering point for potential immigrants to Europe from western Africa.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

A new civilian capacity building and assistance mission in the field of Security Sector Reform in Libya may be proposed, when a Government of National Accord is formed and the security situation allows. EUBAM Libya has been tasked to inform EU planning on such a possible mission. Political evolutions in Syria may call for future CSDP action.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	
Operational appropriations		269,6	326,8	333,4	340,0	346,9	353,9	
Total	301,1	270,1	327,3	333,9	340,5	347,4	354,4	2 274,8

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	326,852	98,84 %	297,970	108,54 %	360,407	5,63 %	314,846	14,22 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	326,852	98,84 %	297,970	108,43 %	360,407	5,63 %	314,846	14,19 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The Treaty on the European Union (article 21) has defined common overarching principles and objectives for the external action of the Union, in particular to "preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security".

The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is intended to safeguard the common values of the Union, to strengthen its security, to preserve peace and strengthen international security, to promote international cooperation and to develop democracy and the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

With 28 Member States acting within common policies and strategies, the EU alone has the critical mass to respond to global challenges, whereas the action of Member States may be limited and fragmented, with projects which are often too small to make a sustainable difference in the field. This critical mass also puts the EU in a better position to conduct policy dialogue with partner governments.

The EU is in a uniquely neutral and impartial position to deliver on external action on behalf of and with Member states, lending enhanced credibility in the countries in which it works. It is best placed to take the role of global leader on behalf of its citizens.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: Contribute to the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty (Article 21 (2) (c) which seeks to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and with the aims of the Charter of Paris.

Indicator 1: Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate (international staff) of the main CSDP missions							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
84 %			85%	86%			90%
	Actual results						
	80,5 %	82,3 %					

* Notes:

- The indicator measures the actual implementation of the deployment (versus the operational plan) of the CSDP civilian missions under the respective responsibilities of:
- EEAS in terms of human resources mobilization (international staff, i.e. staff seconded from the Member States and contracted staff), IT, procurement, logistics, etc.
- FPI in terms of expenditure management (budget, contracting, support to missions in financial issues, etc.)
- The indicator monitors the effectiveness of the ongoing civilian CSDP missions' deployment but also the level of cooperation between the HRVP's services (EEAS and FPI). The fulfilment of the objectives of the mission's mandate depends on the transfer of know-how which is linked to the rapid generation of civilian capabilities. Reaching the full operational capacity of CSDP missions depends on effective mobilization of human resources and logistics.
- CSDP missions and EUSRs usually have annual mandates. The milestones and targets have been identified on the assumption that these actions will be extended until 2020, while keeping the same objectives.
- According to the Treaties, the evaluators of the CFSP achievements are the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Council.

In 2015, the downward trend observed in recent years in terms of deployment of staff in CSDP missions was reversed. The effective deployment rate increased by nearly 2% in 2015, bringing the effective rate to 82.3%. The main factor contributing to this increase was a rise in relative terms of contracted staff, which more than compensated the decrease in seconded staff. Seconded staff still remains preponderant in CSDP missions, constituting two-thirds of all staff. Yet the share of seconded staff in CSDP missions has constantly declined over the years. The reason for this is the decreasing willingness by Member States to second personnel.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support to preservation of stability through substantial CSDP missions and EUSRs mandates

Indicator 1: Degree of achievement of the objectives as defined in the respective Council Decision / Joint Action							
Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1) Georgia Council Joint Action 2008/736/CFSP of 15 September 2008 on the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia, EUMM Georgia. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 91%			- Parties to the conflict comply with the Six-Point Agreement of 12 August 2008. - Security situation on the ground remains stable, number of incidents remain low. - Situation is increasingly normalised, including freedom of movement across the Administrative Boundary Lines for populations. - Confidence has improved between parties to the conflict, through increased interactions and confidence building measures, including the meetings of the Incident Prevention and Response Mechanism both in the Abkhazia and South Ossetia theatre, and through compliance of the Georgian authorities with the MoU between the Mission and the Georgian MoIA and MoD; new Confidence Building Measures are in place. - European policy informed by the Mission's reporting in view of a political solution for Georgia	200 monitors are sent by EU Member States to monitor compliance with the August 2008 Six Point Agreement. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%			Contribution to long term stability in Georgia and the surrounding region. Human rights are respected, including freedom of movement and rights of internally displaced people and refugees. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%
	Actual results						
	91%	72%					

<p>2) Serbia (Kosovo)</p> <p>Council Decision 2012/291/CFSP of 5 June 2012 amending and extending Joint Action 2008/124/CFSP on the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo.</p> <p>Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 91%</p>			<p>EULEX Kosovo ahead of end of current mandate 14 June 2016 is aiming for results according to four lines of operation:</p> <p>1) To further assist the development of Kosovo's rule of law capacity through monitoring, mentoring and advising key strategic institutions;</p> <p>2) To deliver executive rule of law services including fight against corruption and organised crime until the performance of local authorities has reached a level where executive functions can be transitioned;</p> <p>3) Assisting in restoring the rule of law throughout the north of Kosovo through providing structured monitoring, mentoring and advising and maintaining a Formed Police Unit for public order operations. Also monitoring and assisting Kosovo Border Police in setting up and running the necessary structures for control;</p> <p>4) Continue support to the EU facilitated structured dialogue between Serbia and Kosovo by monitoring and facilitating implementation on reached agreements.</p> <p>Substantial progress has been made towards the establishment of the Specialist Chambers and the Specialist Prosecutor's Office (political endorsement by PSC on 3 December 2015 of the 5-year estimated budget (212 Meuros); signing of the interim agreement between the Netherlands and Kosovo agreement reached between the EU and the Netherlands on financial conditions for hosting the proceedings in The Hague).</p>	<p>War crimes, terrorism, organised crime, corruption, inter-ethnic crimes, financial and economic crimes and other serious crimes are properly investigated, prosecuted, adjudicated and enforced.</p> <p>Cooperation and coordination structures between police and prosecution authorities are created.</p> <p>Kosovo Anti-Corruption Strategy and Anti-Corruption Action Plan are developed and implemented.</p> <p>Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%</p>			<p>Kosovo has an independent and multi-ethnic justice system and a multi-ethnic police and customs service.</p> <p>Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%</p>
Actual results							
87%		86%					
<p>3) Libya</p> <p>Council Decision 2013/233/CFSP of 22 May 2013 on the European Union Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya).</p>				<p>The cross ministerial working group on border management is set up and continues working. The Tripoli Action Plan on border security is implemented. Training policies and curricula are adopted by border management agencies</p>			<p>A national Integrated Border Management Strategy is developed and implemented by Libyan authorities. The roles and tasks of law enforcement agencies working in border management are defined.</p>
Actual results							
<p>Due to the continuously deteriorating security situation in the host country EUBAM Libya was relocated to Tunis on 31 July 2014. All operational activities were stalled by end of the year</p>		<p>The Strategic Review extended the on Hold mission mandate to 20 May 2016</p>	<p>Implementation of the outcome of the Interim Strategic Review (ISR): as of 22 February 2016, EUBAM Libya is to inform EU planning for a possible civilian capacity building and assistance crisis mission in the field of Security Sector Reform, which could be proposed when a Government of National accord has been formed and the security situation in Libya allows.</p>				
<p>4) Palestinian Territories</p> <p>COUNCIL DECISION 2013/354/CFSP of 3 July 2013 on the European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS). Planned vs. actual</p>		<p>Interim Strategic Review in March 2016, no significant changes are expected to the Mission's mandate. EU Member States have decided (in April 2015) to extend the Mission's mandate</p>	<p>- Palestinian Civilian Police (PCP) reform and development is supported by the adoption of the relevant legislation in line with the international standards. - MoI capacity is strengthened. - Criminal Justice system of the Palestinian Authority is strengthened. - Police-prosecution interaction is improved.</p>	<p>The strategic and regulatory framework of Palestinian Civilian Police (PCP) is reviewed in line with international standards.</p> <p>New legislation on criminal justice is</p>			<p>Sustainable and effective policing arrangements are established under Palestinian ownership.</p> <p>A sustainable criminal justice sector compliant with international</p>

capacity deployment rate: 91%		for year and, in principle, for another year until 30 June 2017.	Strategic Review (SR) expected for the spring of 2016. EUPOL COPPS (as EUBAM Rafah) will be extended for 1 year	drafted. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%			standards is set up under Palestinian ownership. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%
Actual results							
	91%	82%					
5) Afghanistan COUNCIL DECISION 2013/240/CFSP of 27 May 2013 amending Decision 2010/279/CFSP on the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL AFGHANISTAN). Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 91%			1) Ministry of Interior's institutional reform in the areas relevant to civilian policing is supported: - improved leadership and management skills; - increased capacity to produce/revise legislation and to develop and implement policies and strategies; - increased capacity to manage force resourcing; - gender issues increasingly incorporated into policies and those policies being implemented; - increased Afghan ownership and leadership in coordinating international support to police reform and increased cooperation of the MoI with the Attorney General's Office (AGO). 2) Afghan National Police civilian policing approach is strengthened: - Community policing concept further developed and implemented; - Improved capacities in intelligence-led policing and crime investigation; - Sustainable recruitment and retention of female police officers is in place; - Increased cooperation between ANP and AGO; - Increased command and control capabilities and performance; - Capacity to run and manage training institutions has advanced; Enforced Code of Conduct within ANP is in place.	Mission's mandate ends on 31 December 2016. However, the winding-up phase will generate substantial costs. Moreover, discussions are ongoing on the continuation of the Mission.			Sustainable and effective policing arrangements are established under Afghan ownership, which will ensure appropriate interaction with the wider criminal justice system.
Actual results							
	91%	82%					
6) Mali COUNCIL DECISION (CFSP) 2015/76 of 19 January 2015 launching the European Union CSDP mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali) and amending Decision 2014/219/CFSP				Approval of new legal and/or regulatory framework in the area of human resources and training for the internal security forces. Training strategies for the Police, Gendarmerie and Garde Nationale are defined. All staff of the security forces are registered in his/her relevant base and database updated daily by staff duly trained. Training of 2000 members of the internal security forces. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%			The operational efficacy of the internal security forces is improved and the hierarchical chains re-established The role of the judicial and administrative authorities with regard to the management and supervision of their missions authorities is reinforced The redeployment to the Northern part of the country is facilitated. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%
Actual results							
	50 %	74%					
7) Ukraine COUNCIL DECISION 2014/486//CFSP of 22			- On national and regional level, support and advice to the authorities on a coherent interagency implementation of the agreed civilian Security Sector Reforms (SSR).	As the civilian security sector reform strategy is being developed,			Create a conceptual framework for planning and

<p>July 2014 on the European Union advisory for civilian security sector reform in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)</p>			<p>- As a part of the overall reform process, to continue support in implementation of the anti-corruption strategy in the area of the civilian security sector. - To support and advise the authorities in the final stage of the establishment of a comprehensive HR policy (including a vetting process) for civilian security sector and to advise on elaboration of a roadmap for its implementation. - To support the authorities to establish routine processes for identifying and effectively absorbing civilian SSR designated international assistance (identifying project proposals and potential donors).</p>	<p>sufficient resources have been made available for the elaboration of concrete coordinated plans for its implementation. The SSR Vision and Strategy, plans and implementation are disseminated to the public and to relevant public employees. The Mission participates in relevant international fora in Ukraine. Ukrainian mechanisms for effective coordination and cooperation are included within Ukrainian SSR. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%</p>		<p>implementing reforms that result in sustainable security services delivering the rule of law, in a manner that contributes to enhancing their legitimacy and to increased public confidence and trust, in full respect for human rights and consistent with the constitutional reform process; Reorganise and restructure the security services in a way which permits recovering control and accountability over them. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%</p>
Actual results						
	62%	81.9%				
<p>8) EUCAP SAHEL Niger COUNCIL DECISION 2012/392/CFSP of 16 July 2012 on the European Union CSDP mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger). Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 72.5%</p>			<p>1) Interoperability: all joint regional command centres are operational (refurbished and equipped rooms, trained staff, some contingencies plans drafted); Gendarmerie Operational Centre (COG) in Niamey, Agadez and Zinder are operational; 2) Technical competencies: training on intelligence gathering and analysing, border management skills (for police staff deployed along the border with Nigeria), intervention technics, forensic, Human rights and gender (for Municipal police staff); 3) Sustainability: Human resources strategies for all forces conceived and approved ; training for trainers and pedagogic supports conceived, approved by local endorsement committee and in use in Nigerien Security Forces training centres; Logistic: improve the logistic capacities (the management of weapons and vehicles) of Nigerien Security Forces; refurbished garages are operational; 4) Coordination: a fully locally appropriated coordination mechanism for all the actors in the field of security is in place 5) Migration: in view of preventing and containing irregular migratory flows, the concerned security actors will be able to efficiently fight irregular migration and related criminal activities</p>	<p>Regional Joint Centres are operational. Members of the country's internal security forces are trained. Police are able to carry out forensics investigations A field office will be opened in Agadez Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%</p>		<p>Nigerian security forces are able to interoperate. Criminal investigation capacities are developed in line with the criminal justice system. Sustainability of human resources and logistics of Nigerian security forces is achieved. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%</p>
Actual results						
	80.7%	79%				
<p>9) EUCAP Nestor COUNCIL DECISION 2012/389/CFSP of 16 July 2012 on the European Union Mission on Regional Maritime Capacity Building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP</p>			<p>1) Progress in the reconstruction of the Somalia Federal Government indigenous maritime law enforcement capacity in Mogadishu and development of the legal framework in the field of maritime security. 2) Setting up of coordination mechanisms in the field of maritime security. 3) Implementation of a Somaliland Joint</p>	<p>Training courses are delivered to coast guards and maritime units, in parallel to their equipment by other actors. The legal and</p>		<p>Maritime capacities, including maritime security agencies, are efficiently organised, and have achieved self-sustainability in training.</p>

NESTOR). Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 8%			Action Plan (SLJAP) for reconstruction of indigenous maritime law enforcement capacity in Somaliland. 4) Development of legal and regulatory framework and subsequent related capacity building activities for the land-based coastal police capability in Puntland. 5) Phasing out bilateral programmes in Tanzania, Djibouti and the Seychelles. The mission will be re-named EUCAP Somalia and will focus on Somalia as of December 2016.	regulatory framework on the judiciary and land-based coastal police capability is revised or established in Somalia Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 86%		Somalian coastal police capabilities are developed. National legislation and the rule of law are strengthened in relation with the international maritime law. Planned vs. actual capacity deployment rate: 90%
	54%	72%				

* The milestones are based on the respective Council Decisions or Joint Actions of the missions and on public information about the mission's activity (Mission Factsheet). The milestones might need to be modified following changes in the planning documents (CONOPS and OPLAN). Given the qualitative nature of monitoring, mentoring and advising activities it proved difficult to identify quantitative milestones.

** The targets are based on the respective Council Decisions or Joint Actions. For each CSDP Mission, the final target is the achievement of the objectives foreseen in the Council Decisions establishing them. The Strategic Reviews of the respective missions and Assessments of the respective actions under the political guidance of the HR and of the Council constitute appropriate milestones for each mission

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. CSDP Mission: EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia	19 03 01 01	1	18
2. CSDP Mission: EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)	19 03 01 02	1	70
3. CSDP Mission: EUPOL (EU Police Mission) Afghanistan	19 03 01 03	1	40
4. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Sahel Mali	19 03 01 04	1	18
5. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Sahel Niger	19 03 01 04	1	19
6. CSDP Mission: EU Police Mission for the Palestine Territories (EUPOL COPPS)	19 03 01 04	1	10
7. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Nestor	19 03 01 04	1	12
8. CSDP Mission: EUBAM Ukraine	19 03 01 04	1	16,4
9. Other CSDP Missions	19 03 01 04	5	8,5
10. Emergency measures (including reserve for the financing of staff and other costs in support of the EUSRs based outside the EU)	19 03 01 05	4	69,5
11. Preparatory and follow-up measures	19 03 01 06	15	8,5
12. EU Special Representatives	19 03 01 07	9	24,0
Total			313,9

The number of outputs (number of CSDP missions and EU Special Representatives) is not programmed over the period 2014-2020 as it depends on the evolution of the international security environment in the various regions of the world.

Specific Objective 2: Support the implementation and promotion of: 1) strategy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in order to increase security in this area (WMD); 2) strategy on combating illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) as well as measures against illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons; 3) EU's policies in the field of conventional arms exports, in particular on the basis of Common Position CFSP/944/2008

Indicator 1: Number of countries having ratified the treaties mentioned in the baseline

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
1) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, CTBTO: number of countries having ratified 159				165			166
	Actual results						
	163	164					
2) UN Resolution 1540: number of countries having submitted the National Implementation Plan				175			192
	Actual results						
	14	21					
3) Nuclear security assistance provided by IAEA: 82 countries				Assistance provided to up to 120 countries.			120 (focusing on countries for EU interest)

	Actual results						
	100	104					
4) Arms Trade Treaty: number of ratifications NB: entered into force on 24/12/2014	Entry into force of the Treaty (ratified by 50 States Parties)			Entry into force of the Treaty (ratified by 100 States Parties)			130
	Actual results						
	61	79					

CTBTO website: <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>

UN Resolution 1540 website: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/>

IAEA website: <https://www.iaea.org/Publications/index.html>

Arms Trade Treaty website: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>

Progress in other monitoring reports will be followed: Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Biological convention, Ottawa Convention, Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI), Non-Proliferation Treaty, Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), Hague Code of Conduct, Outer space activities, Wassemar arrangement, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) with the aim of having an increased number of signatories of those Treaties and better preparation of the countries to implement the clauses of the treaties

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	19 03 02	6	14,5
2. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons	19 03 02	3	5
Total			19,5

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	F	4	5	5	6	6	6	7
	P	4	5					
2. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons.	F	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
	P	1	3					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

The CFSP is not implemented through a programmatic approach but rather through a series of actions, be they CSDP missions, the appointment of EUSRs or the implementation of projects to promote disarmament, non-proliferation and arms export controls, to protect and enhance the EU's strategic interests in response to evolving threats and crises. The lessons learned from implementation of these actions are captured through a wide variety of different mechanisms and fed back into the adaptation and adjustment of on-going actions and are also utilised when initiating new actions.

Contribution to policy achievements

A number of CSDP missions closed down in the period 2007-2013 having successfully achieved their objectives. As with current missions, the variety of those objectives was as diverse as the challenging environments that they worked in: from the former Yugoslavia to Georgia, from Darfur to Guinea-Bissau. As an example, the EU Integrated Rule of law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX-Iraq) was the first EU integrated rule of law mission conducted under the CSDP.

The mission promoted the adoption of modern investigative techniques based upon evidence not confession. International judicial co-operation was also enhanced as was prison management, security and the protection of the human rights of prisoners. Importantly the mission also strengthened local capacity to combat domestic violence and the trafficking of persons. Overall more than 7,000 mid- and high-level Iraqi officials were trained or mentored during the mission's mandate. To promote sustainability, all the curricula, manuals and training materials were delivered to Iraqi counterparts so that they could continue to build upon the success of the mission.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

As with the CFSP actions under the current period 2014-2020 and as described in point 3 below, the EU Added value from CSDP actions during the period 2007-2013 was significant. In particular, the issues and crises addressed under CSDP policy are so fractious and complex that most Member States acting alone have insufficient leverage to effect change. Through collective action under the CFSP, the EU is able to mobilise and synergise the specific competencies and strengths of the 28 Member States to increase its role and better protect the strategic interests of the EU, its Member States and citizens.

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)**

Lead DG: DEVCO

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Annual Action Programme 2014 contained 7 Actions (Central Asia; Iraq; Tanzania; Ukraine (2 Actions); Training and Tutoring; Support measures) for a total of EUR 29,3 million. All the actions subject to the N+ 1 rule have been contracted before 31/12/2015 and all the Financing Agreements were signed by 04/12/2015. Three actions, although subject to the N+3 rule, are most likely to be contracted and start before the end of 2016. Only the action foreseen for Ukraine is expected to be signed later in 2017/2018 as results from other currently ongoing projects are needed before the implementation of this action can start. All projects are going according to schedule.

The Annual Action Programme 2015 consists of 10 Actions (Armenia; Belarus; Central Asia; China; Cooperation with IAEA; Ukraine; Contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund; Morocco; Safeguards; Support Measures). The necessary steps for the signature of the Financing agreement have already started. Two actions were already contracted (Central Asia and Chernobyl Shelter Fund). The procedure to sign the actions subject to N+1 rule have started.

Key achievements

The Central Asia states have inherited one billion tons of hazardous processing waste - highly toxic chemical and radioactive residues left behind and unsafely stored in uranium legacy sites. Failure in containing this waste in a number of the legacy sites in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan would have severe cross-boundary impacts. In June 2015 the EBRD established a multi-donor Environmental Remediation Fund that will finance the environmental remediation of targeted uranium legacy sites in Central Asia. The European Union is the first donor to contribute to this fund (16.5 million euro in December 2015). The Environmental Remediation Fund is crucial to avert the threat from the uranium legacy sites in Central Asia towards human health and the environment.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The support to the International Atomic Energy Agency must be contracted before 31 December 2016. The procedure is currently blocked due to the refusal by the IAEA to sign any PAGODA¹ with the European Commission. There is a real risk that the corresponding EUR 3,5 million will not be contracted in due time.

The priorities for 2016 - 2017 are defined in accordance with the objective of the new INSC Regulation (2014-2020). Priority will be given to Accession Countries (Turkey and Balkan Countries) and countries in the European Neighbourhood area (ENP East: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine; ENP South: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Iraq). The regional approach will be favoured for the countries in the other regions and in particular in Africa. The improvement of the nuclear safety culture will remain the primary objective under the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation. Cooperation in the field of Safeguards will be maintained while all on-going activities in waste management including environmental remediation and decommissioning will only be supported in a limited way given their financial impact. New demands from various African countries, in particular the ones related to uranium mining activities, will be supported on a regional basis.

In 2016 an Action aiming at improving the regulation of nuclear installations' safety in the Republic of Armenia is foreseen. It will strengthen the capacity and enhance the capabilities of the national Nuclear Regulatory Authority (ANRA) and its Technical Support Organisation (NRSC) in this area. It will also enhance the regulatory framework related to the licensing of the forthcoming safety enhancement measures to be implemented at the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant (ANPP) as a result of the EU stress tests, as well as the regulatory supervision of the planned long-term operation (LTO) of ANPP. Furthermore, it will provide assistance to the Operator of ANPP in order to promote nuclear safety and in particular to assist during the implementation of safety enhancement measures decided after the completion of the EU stress tests. In addition, the envisaged project will support decommissioning activities, the staff training related to nuclear safety, as well as radioactive waste management. Belarus is pursuing the construction of his first NPP at the Ostrovets site, located in Grodno region about 25 km from the Republic of Lithuania and more than 50 km from Vilnius. Actions in 2016 will continue the efforts to support and to strengthen the capabilities of the Belarus nuclear safety regulator (GosAtomNadzor) in regulatory assessment of a Nuclear power plant and commissioning and trial operation concerning complex and specialised regulatory activities related to nuclear safety.

Successful engagement with Turkey has been achieved in 2015. Turkey has planned to construct nuclear electricity generating capacity in the country with the first unit to be operational in 2023. An action in 2016 is foreseen to strengthen the managerial and technical capabilities of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority in Turkey.

The second additional EU contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund will be executed in 2016.

The Pridneprovsky Chemical Plant (PCP) was one of the largest enterprises of uranium production in former Soviet Union. This enterprise processed uranium ores of different geochemical composition that had been mined in Ukraine, Central Asia and countries, such as the Czech Republic and the former East Germany. As a result of the Uranium production at the site of the PCP, there are five tailings storage facilities, two industrial waste disposal facilities (including radioactive waste), as well as other facilities that are now considered as uranium production legacy sites. The site nowadays contains a number of significant radiological hazards and it represents a serious safety risk for workers and citizens in

1 PAGODA is the Pillar Assessed Grant or Delegation Agreement designed for entities having passed the pillar assessment to implement activities under indirect management.

the area. An action in 2016 is foreseen to implement a number of urgently required safety improvement measures, at the former Uranium Processing Plant.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Regulation (Euratom) No 237/2014 of 13 December 2013 establishing an Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	2014 - 2020	225,3

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	
Operational appropriations		59,7	70,4	60,9	31,5	32,2	31,4	
Total	30,5	61,2	71,8	62,3	33,0	33,6	32,9	325,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	61,320	100,24 %	14,482	97,85 %	71,817	99,97 %	64,523	53,23 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	61,320	100,24 %	14,482	96,68 %	71,817	99,98 %	64,523	53,10 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The promotion of the highest level of nuclear safety is crucial for the safety and the security of the population and the environment of the EU. The Fukushima Daichii accident in 2011 after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 showed that any accident has trans-boundary effects and impacts the international community widely. The access to nuclear or radioactive materials is a security concern for the global world with proven evidence that non-state actors are trying to have access to such materials. The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation has successfully contributed to the reduction of both risks by providing support especially to regulatory authorities and the priority will be given to Accession Countries (Turkey and Balkan Countries) and countries in the European Neighbourhood area (ENP East: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia and Ukraine; ENP South: Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Iraq) engaged in nuclear power generation. It also contains health and ecological measures directed to the population that suffered from the Chernobyl accident in Ukraine and Belarus.

New challenges have appeared over the years that could not be addressed before by the TACIS and the previous INSC programmes:

- The increasing cases of uncontrolled movement of radioactive or nuclear materials as shown in the Illicit Trafficking Database of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The number of incidents involving radioactive sources used in medical and industrial application also needs to be addressed through extra safety and security measures.
- The European Union has at various occasions expressed its support to remediate the radiological situation in Central Asia due to the legacy of former uranium mining and milling activities. There the international community is engaging in the development of ambitious remediation projects. This will drastically improve the health of the population and the environmental conditions (clean water). It will also reduce the risk of malevolent use of contaminated materials. The Commission will build on the results of previous EU funded feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments and fund direct remediation activities.
- A similar uranium mining legacy exists in many African countries. Moreover, mining activities are fast developing there and call for the establishment of a strong safeguards system to control possible diversion of the uranium produced. This work will continue.

These new challenges have to be addressed in addition to the on-going European Union actions aiming at establishing or enhancing independent and competent regulatory authorities that will guarantee the safe use of nuclear energy and promoting sound safeguards systems to enforce the non-proliferation regime. Emergency preparedness systems need to be put in place. Training and tutoring are essential to ensure adequate management of nuclear power generation.

In all these domains, the EU added value lies in its long experience in nuclear safety and security, as well as the use of the highest safety standards. Moreover, there is a need to further extend the *acquis communautaire* in the field of nuclear energy to third countries, especially with respect to the carrying out of the stress tests in the EU neighbourhood and abroad.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Union shall finance measures to support the promotion of a high level of nuclear safety, radiation protection, and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in third countries

Indicator 1: Number of countries benefiting from EU support in developing of a culture of safety for nuclear energy							
Baseline 2014	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
6 countries			10 countries	11 countries	12 countries	12 countries	12 countries* and 3 regions (Central Asia, Africa and South East Asia)
	Actual results						
	6 countries ²	8 countries ³					

*The countries currently embarking on nuclear energy are: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam. The countries with radioprotection issues are Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: The promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety and radiation protection standards, and continuous improvement of nuclear safety.

Indicator 1: Number of regulatory documents produced in the beneficiary countries with the support of EU expertise							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1 (total 2014-2020 = 8)
	Actual results						
	5	3					

This indicator describes the implementation of EU projects.

At the preparation phase of the projects, a number of issues are identified through several Cooperation Forums with the IAEA. Subsequently during the implementation phase these issues are addressed through actions (e.g. training, reports, draft regulations). This indicator measures the number of nuclear safety regulatory documents (and actions such as laws, regulations, guidelines) that are produced with the support of the EU project and which proposes solution to the issues identified. At the final stage, those documents are adopted by the Beneficiary country and applied by the concerned stakeholders (operators, regulatory authorities, nuclear facilities).

This indicator is amongst the programme implementation indicators in the MIP 2014-2017⁴.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
1.Number of regulations and/or guidance in nuclear safety benefitting of the transfer of EU expertise	21 06 01	1	15,0
2. number of staff trained in the beneficiary countries	21 06 01	120	1,9
3. EC additional contribution to EBRD for the Chernobyl accident related projects*	21 06 02	1	30,0
Total			46,9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.number of regulations and/or guidance in nuclear safety benefitting of the transfer of EU expertise	F	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	5	3**					
2. number of staff trained in the beneficiary countries	F	90	90	100	120	120	100	80
	P	291	415***					
3. EC additional contribution to EBRD for the Chernobyl accident related projects (EUR million)*	F	N/A	30	40	30	N/A	N/A	N/A
	P	0	30					

* Additional appropriations amounting to EUR 100 million are mobilised under the INSC to continue EU's contribution to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund (CSF) and the Nuclear Safety Account (NSA). This relates to the funding gap of around EUR 615 million identified for the Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Plan and the EUR 105 million funding gap to complete the ISF2 under the NSA. Both funds are managed by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). An additional contribution of EUR 100 million is previewed from the INSC for the period 2015-2017 in instalments of EUR 30 million, EUR 40 million and EUR 30 million, respectively.

** The five major documents are regulations and guidance produced in the beneficiary countries under the INSC funded projects. These are:
 - Support in the development of the self-assessment final report (implementation of the stress tests at the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant): this report is of major importance as it summarises the findings of the European stress tests applied to the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant and the corresponding safety upgrades.

2 Armenia, Belarus, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam.

3 Armenia, Iraq, Morocco, Tanzania, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

4 Commission Implementing Decision of 13.06.2014 on the Instrument for Nuclear Safety cooperation Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014 – 2017) C(2014)3764 Final.

- Severe accident management guidelines (SAMG) for Angra 2 nuclear power Plant in Brazil: this regulation describes the procedure to manage a potential severe accident at the Brazilian nuclear power plant.
- Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine order on the approval of the plan concerning transparency and accessibility of information related to nuclear use and growth of safety culture level in atomic energetics: this document is the Ukrainian law on nuclear transparency based on EU standards.
- Adaptation for Ukraine of the EURATOM procedure on the supervision and control of trans-boundary shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel: this transfer of EURATOM expertise is part of the EU *acquis communautaire* that Ukraine starts to adopt in its national legislation.
- Review of the Ukrainian regulation on decommissioning: general provisions on the nuclear power plants and research reactors safety during decommissioning: this project has produced a report on the existing Ukrainian legislation on decommissioning with corresponding recommendations to issue a revised version in line with the EU standards.

** The number of trainees under the “Training and Tutoring” programme amount to 291 + 14 tutees in 2014. It reflects the attractiveness and efficiency of the programme that corresponds to an identified need in the beneficiary countries. This increased value (compared to the foreseen output) is due to the cumulative effect of the projects that are running in parallel (Annual Action Programme 2010 and 2011).

Specific Objective 2: Responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, namely transport, pre-treatment, treatment, processing, storage and disposal, and the decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations.

Indicator 1: Number of waste management and remediation documents developed with EU support

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
4	2	2	1	1	0	0	Total 2014-2020 = 6
	Actual results						
	2*	1**					

This indicator measures the number of documents produced with the EU support in the area of nuclear wastes: strategy, policy, regulation, laws, guidelines, environmental impact assessment and feasibility studies for remediation or decommissioning. "Waste management documents" has a broad meaning and does include also documents like spent fuel, nuclear waste and decommissioning strategies

* The main documents in 2014 are:

National strategy for management of radioactive waste and spent fuels in Mexico

Survey and strategic assessment of Georgian waste disposals and interim storage sites

* Document in 2015: Review of the Regulatory Framework for the management and remediation of damaged ecological system of Uranium production legacy sites of Charkesar and Yangiabad in Uzbekistan.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of regulatory document issued benefitting of the transfer of the EU expertise	21 06 01	1	9

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of national strategies developed with EU support	F	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	P	2	1*					
Number of regulatory document issued benefitting of the transfer of the EU expertise	F	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	P	0	1**					

*Radioactive waste and spent fuel management strategy for Armenia

** Review of the Regulatory Framework for the management and remediation of damaged ecological system of Uranium production legacy sites of Charkesar and Yangiabad in Uzbekistan.

Specific Objective 3: The establishment of frameworks and methodologies for the application of efficient and effective safeguards for nuclear material in third countries.

Indicator 1: Number of nuclear safeguards authorities benefitting from EC funded projects

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0 (total 2014-2020 = 3)
	Actual results						
	0	1					

This indicator describes more effectively the implementation of our projects. During the preparation phase of projects a number of issues are identified through several Cooperation Forums with the IAEA. Subsequently, during the implementation phase these issues are addressed through actions (e.g. training, reports, draft regulations). The indicator measures the number of national or international safeguards organisations that benefit from projects transferring the EU expertise in the area of safeguards

This indicator is amongst the programme implementation indicators in the MIP 2014-2017

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Support to regional safeguards systems	21 06 01	1	5

Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Support to regional safeguards systems	F	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	P	0	1					

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

The indicators have been changed as compared to the 2016 Programme Statement. The indicators proposed in the Regulation are focused on the identification phase of projects and not on the result of the projects. In fact in the implementation phase the issues identified are directly addressed and actions put in place for example this actions could be: trainings, or recommendations on how to change gaps in the legislation or even producing draft for regularity documents complying with international requirements. The new indicators are then more linked to the implementation and are more relevant to assess the overall INSC' achievements.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The INSC Programme 2007-2013 was implemented in accordance with the criteria and priorities as outlined in the INSC Strategy and its mid-term revision⁵. The evaluation concluded that the scope and nature of the INSC programme are in accordance with the objectives of the INSC regulation and the criteria and priorities of the nuclear strategy and its mid-term revision.

Cooperation in the areas of supporting regulatory authorities and decommissioning, radioactive waste and environmental remediation continued throughout the programme at substantial levels, reflecting the highest priority attributed to them.

The major decline over time in the scale of cooperation with nuclear operators (from EUR 63 million in 2007-2009 to EUR 3 million in 2012-2013) and the cessation of support for safety improvements, due to the events related to the Fukushima accident, warrants careful reflection for the future. Nuclear safety is, in practice, achieved by those who design, construct, operate and decommission nuclear installations. Failure to fully recognise this reality is likely to result in the sub-optimal allocation of future INSC resources in enhancing global nuclear safety. While the importance of transferring European knowledge and experience in supporting the establishment of competent and independent nuclear regulators elsewhere is not in question, the transfer of European experience in the safe design, construction and operation of nuclear installations is likely to be even more effective in enhancing global nuclear safety. This aspect warrants careful consideration in optimising the scope and content of further INSC activities.

The number of third countries benefiting from INSC support has increased over the years (from 3 at the inception of the programme to 20 currently).

Contribution to policy achievements

The Fukushima Daichii accident in 2011 after the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 showed that any accident has trans-boundary effects and impacts the international community widely. The access to nuclear or radioactive materials is a security concern for the global world, with proven evidence that non-State actors are trying to access such materials. The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation has successfully contributed to the reduction of both risks, by providing support especially to regulatory authorities⁶, in particular in countries under the EU's neighbourhood policy such as Armenia, Belarus, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Ukraine engaged in nuclear power generation. It also contains health and ecological measures directed⁷ to the population that suffered from the Chernobyl accident in Ukraine and Belarus.

The safe management of waste has included support to Ukraine in dealing with the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster⁸, as well as in cleaning up contaminated sites, and a large remediation programme in Central Asia to address the legacy of former uranium mining sites left abandoned after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Both programmes have had an important and direct impact on the affected population living in the area, in order to improve their safety as well as their quality of life.

The EU has at various occasions supported the work to remediate the radiological situation in Central Asia, due to the legacy of former uranium mining and milling activities. From 2011 to 2013 feasibility studies and environmental impact assessments necessary to define direct remediation activities have been launched in different countries in Central Asia. The Commission will build on the results of those EU-funded projects for engaging in the development of ambitious remediation projects. This will drastically improve the health of the populations concerned and the environmental conditions (clean water). More importantly, it will reduce the risk of malevolent use of contaminated materials.

5 Report from the Commission on the evaluation of the implementation of the Council Regulation (EURATOM) N°300/2007 (Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation) in the period 2007 – 2013.

6 Support to Regulatory Authorities entails enhancement of the nuclear safety regulatory framework and the transfer of the EU expertise, capacity building by providing training and tutoring opportunities to young professionals, development of procedures for emergency, preparedness and response to nuclear incidents/accidents

7 The social programme in Ukraine includes the provision of a contaminated wood incinerator, a greenhouse to grow clean vegetables for children and pregnant women, hospital equipment for the monitoring of the exposed population and the set-up of an information center for the Ivankiev district located close to the exclusion zone.

8 The completion of the Chernobyl Shelter is planned before the end of 2017 and will securely isolate the damaged reactor N° 4 for the next 100 years.

The European Union actions aimed also at establishing and/or further supporting independent and competent regulatory authorities that guarantee the safe use of nuclear energy and promoting sound safeguards systems to enforce the non-proliferation regime. Projects supporting regulatory authorities in the beneficiary countries have contributed to the development and enhancement of the national regulatory framework and the strengthening of the organization in charge. Laws and regulations produced with the support of the EU have brought the corresponding areas in line with the best international practices, in particular for the licensing, verification and enforcement process.

A long standing effort has started with the Training and Tutoring (T&T) initiative that will continue under the new instrument. This very successful tool has provided training to young nuclear safety professionals and tutoring opportunities to nuclear safety authorities or technical support organisations, to cope with the evolving challenges they face in fulfilling their responsibilities. It is of utmost importance in particular in countries embarking in nuclear energy generation where the necessary expertise to assess the different stages of the licensing of a nuclear power plant is very often under-represented. The T&T programme has celebrated the 1000th trainee during an award ceremony in November 2015.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

In all three domains covered by the INSC (namely nuclear safety, safe radioactive waste management and promotion of effective safeguards frameworks), the EU added value lies in its long experience in nuclear safety and security, as well as in the use of the highest safety standards. Moreover, there is a need to further promote the EU best practises and the *acquis communautaire*, in the field of nuclear safety, to third countries, especially with respect to the carrying out of the stress tests in the EU neighbourhood as well as worldwide

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Union Civil Protection Mechanism - Heading 4

Lead DG: ECHO

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

Since 2014, selected prevention and preparedness actions can be implemented in eligible third countries (candidate, potential candidates countries and countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy), helping national civil protection administrations increase their capacities in cooperation with Member States (through prevention and preparedness projects, exercises, by participating in the training programme or in the exchange of experts programme). There were no delays in the programme execution. All activities started as planned, first projects and exercises involving third countries were launched at the beginning of 2015 (following selection procedures for grants and tenders launched in 2014). Some of these actions will be implemented over the period of 2 years (prevention and preparedness projects or exercises organised by Member States), others are more short-term.

Key achievements

- Introduction of prevention actions in eligible third countries with focus on Seveso implementation (prevention of technological disasters) in cooperation with the Joint Research Centre of the Commission already enabled the transfer of knowledge and experience of Member States with technological disasters from warnings and notifications of disasters to response.
- The peer review programme in third countries, with assistance of Member States experts (peer reviews in Georgia and Turkey organised in 2015). Peer review process should identify possible weaknesses in the current CP system and propose suitable solutions for improvements in preparedness of national civil protection organisations.
- Assets registered in the voluntary pool and upgraded with the use of EU funds performed medical evacuation of 16 persons from the Western Africa (medical evacuation by a specially adapted plane) hit by the Ebola crisis and provided necessary laboratory services to stop Ebola. Search and rescue teams and other assets (water purification) were deployed in Nepal following an earthquake in April 2015.
- Better cooperation with Member States' authorities in terms of information exchange and knowledge of procedures will speed up the provision of assistance during large scale emergencies (Ebola, Nepal earthquake).

Evaluations/studies conducted

The mid-term evaluation of the current legislation will be done in 2016/2017.

The Eurobarometer survey conducted in 2015 confirmed the need to increase the level of knowledge of citizens about disasters and need of European cooperation in civil protection.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The prevention and preparedness actions with eligible third countries will continue, with slightly increased budget in 2016/2017. Prevention and preparedness project, exercises, training and the exchange of experts programme will provide opportunities for the involvement of relevant civil protection authorities to improve their capacities.

Response actions outside EU will follow any emergencies that might occur. The voluntary pool will be increasingly utilised in order to decrease the deployment time after the activation of the Mechanism.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism	2014 - 2020	144,7

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Operational appropriations		19,9	17,6	20,7	21,1	21,5	21,4	
Total	14,9	19,9	17,6	20,7	21,1	21,5	21,4	137,3

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	20,462	95,56 %	15,014	102,98 %	18,091	67,24 %	19,437	6,12 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	19,965	93,06 %	14,629	100,34 %	17,612	64,80 %	18,922	3,39 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

Based on the new Treaty Article 196 for civil protection policy, the aim of the Mechanism is to support, coordinate and supplement the actions of the Member States in the field of civil protection with a view to improving the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

The EU's added value comes in the form of:

- reducing the loss of human life, environmental, economic and material damage caused by disasters through a comprehensive approach covering disaster prevention, preparedness and response;
- an improved understanding in Member States of disaster risks through cooperation on risk assessment and planning, and the gradual development of a European culture of disaster prevention;
- an improved preparedness for disasters through training, exercises, exchange of best practices and similar activities; improved coordination of the response to disasters by bringing together and facilitating Member States' offers of assistance; increased cost-effectiveness through the pooling of assistance, the sharing of transport capacities, the identification of complementarities and the avoidance of duplication; a coherent, predictable and more visible response to disasters through the set-up of a European Response Capacity ready to help everywhere in the EU and in third countries when needed.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects and by fostering a culture of prevention.	2,1	2,1

In 2017, it is planned to continue with prevention actions in third countries, namely through the prevention call and through the continuation of exchange of experts programme that also covers prevention activities, with total amount of app. EUR 1,7 million (ERU 1,5 million for prevention projects, EUR 0,1 million for the knowledge base for disaster prevention and EUR 0,52 million in the action lessons learned, that also included advisory missions in third countries). Approximately 50 % of these actions have a relation to climate actions.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: The Union Civil Protection Mechanism shall aim at strengthening the cooperation within the EU and facilitating coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters in Third countries.

Indicator 1: Economic damage caused by natural disasters (Source: As recorded in the EM-DAT database)

Baseline Annual average 2010-2012 (USD Billion)	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020 (USD Billion)
	Annual average 2014 – 2019* (USD Billion)						
155	93						93
	Actual results						
	85	66					

* Estimate based on the average of annual economic damage of the past 10 years

The results on this indicator depend to a large extent on external factors (such as the occurrence of disasters and their severity that are not under the Commission's control. Nevertheless, the impact of EU funding will be reviewed in 2016 during the interim evaluation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects by fostering a culture of prevention and by improving cooperation between the civil protection and other relevant services.

Indicator 1: Number of projects financed for prevention in Third countries covered by the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance and the European Neighbourhood Policy (including exchange of experts)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A New	4	4	5	7	7	8	8
	Actual results						
	4	5					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Grant agreements	23 03 01 02	4	1,5
Contracts	23 03 01 02	2	0,5
Total			2,0

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant agreements	F	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	P	3	4*					
Contracts	F			2				
	P							

*Two additional prevention project were co-financed in 2014, due to transfer of funds from another action on the same budget line.

Specific Objective 2: To enhance preparedness in Third countries to respond to disasters.

Indicator 1: Number of projects financed for preparedness (including training and exercises, workshops and exchanges of experts) in Third countries covered by the Instrument of Pre-Accession and the European Neighbourhood Policy

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A New	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
	Actual results						
	5	6					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Grant agreements and contracts	23 03 01 02	8	3,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Grant agreements and contracts	F	4	5	6	8	10	10	10
	P	5	6					

Specific Objective 3: To facilitate rapid and efficient response in the event of disasters or imminent disasters.

Indicator 1: Average speed of interventions under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (from the acceptance of the offer to deployment). (Source: Annual report for the EP on the implementation of the new union Civil Protection Mechanism Decision)

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
≤ 36 hours	≤ 24 hours			≤ 18 hours			≤ 12 hours
	Actual results						
		22					

Remark: Quantitative response indicators will depend entirely on the number of future disasters, which are unpredictable. This is reflected in the fact that a separate implementing decision on disaster response was adopted (C(2013) 9085 final) which contains no indicators: Commission Implementing Decision of 18.12.2013 on financing emergency response actions under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in 2014 from the general budget of the European Union.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Number of contracts	23 03 02 02	1	3
Grant agreement/ service contract	23 03 02 02	75	12
Total			15

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Number of contracts	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					
Grant agreement/ service contract	F	60	60	70	75	80	85	90
	P	91	67					

Specific Objective 4: To increase public awareness and preparedness for disasters.

The Union Civil Protection Mechanism strengthens cooperation and coordination between Member States in preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters. While response actions are foreseen anywhere in the world, the prevention and preparedness actions are limited to Member States, accession candidates and potential candidates, and European neighbourhood countries. According to Article 20(d) Mechanism Decision, public information, education and awareness raising and associated dissemination actions are limited to Union citizens. Therefore, the progress in increasing public awareness and preparedness will be measured only inside the Union.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

Prevention and preparedness actions outside the EU were not authorised under the previous Civil Protection Financial Instrument that covered only response actions (dispatch of MS experts, transport support in case of emergencies in third countries and an official request from a country activating the Civil Protection Mechanism). For response actions, the main challenge was Member States' willingness to provide experts or material assistance to countries outside EU. The lack of offered assistance was addressed with the EU cofinancing of transport. Member States nominated experienced experts for the team deployments (experts were required to follow the training programme organised under heading 3 before being able to be selected for an EU mission). The evaluation of the Civil Protection Financial Instrument and Community Civil Protection Mechanism covered period 2007 – 2013. The evaluation demonstrated that the Mechanism's components were in most cases implemented efficiently; in particular the provision of transport assistance was considered as a major step forward for the Mechanism and proved a useful, effective and efficient tool.

The Civil Protection Mechanism actions were interconnected and complementary over the evaluation period. The coordinated EU emergency assistance reduced the risk of duplication of efforts. Prevention-related actions helped improving the connection between existing financial and legislative instruments and prevention elements in many other related EU policies. However coherence between civil-military cooperation and humanitarian aid could be further improved:

The civil protection mechanism brought EU added value by strengthening the cooperation between Participating States; addressing gaps in national response capacities; and starting to shift the focus of the Mechanism towards a more prevention-related approach.

Contribution to policy achievements

Effective response to natural and manmade disasters was one of the objectives of the previous Civil Protection Financial Instrument. Response actions under the previous instrument contributed to one of policy objectives, which is assistance in case of natural and manmade disasters in the form of synergies and pooling of Member States resources and assistance in the form of expert teams and equipment. As evidenced by the external evaluation in 2013, the response related actions proved effective, efficient, and flexible in delivering relief during major disasters, facilitated by the EU coordination centre (Monitoring and Information Centre, later upgraded to the Emergency Response Coordination Centre and common IT System (CECIS) connecting all Member States. The mechanism was activated for many emergencies outside the EU, not only for natural disasters, but also in case like a civil war in Libya, where the Member States citizens and third country national were evacuated, with the transport support and partial financing from the Mechanism. More than 130 operations were co-financed by the Mechanism, enabling to transport necessary relief items around the world.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

Though only response actions could be supported under the previous instrument, these activities also contributed to distributing aid to countries hit by disasters around the world. The improved deployment procedures and information sharing via the Emergency Response Coordination Centre set up in 2013 meant faster provision of assistance and of necessary expertise. The coordination role by the Commission allowed for the rapid and effective deployment of EU CP teams and modules and facilitated the coordination of EU interventions with Participating States and international partners, like the UN or Red Cross organisations. Transport procedures were gradually developed to provide a necessary financial support for those states offering assistance, but without sufficient transport capacities or sufficient financing possibilities, especially for overseas missions for some of Member States without available transport means.

Deployment of teams and the provision of assistance increase the EU role as an international player and also supported a better preparedness inside the EU, as the teams tested their procedures and trained knowledge in real life.

HEADING 4: Global Europe

EU Aid Volunteers initiative (EUAV)

Lead DG: ECHO

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

As the adoption of the whole legislative package providing the legal basis for the EU Aid Volunteers initiative only happened in spring 2014, the project implementation has been delayed for about a year.

Programme implementation started mid-2014 with the adoption of the first Annual Work Programme ((C2014) 3872 of 16.6.2014). The first call for capacity building and technical assistance was launched end of 2014 as well as a call for tender for an insurance scheme for future volunteers. The Work Programme 2015 was adopted beginning of 2015 ((C2015) 1548 of 12.3.2015) and main activities were: the launch of the call for certification of participating organisations, the first call for deployment of volunteers and the launch of a call for tender for the establishment of the training programme for EU Aid Volunteers. The Annual Work Programme 2016 was adopted in December 2015 ((C2015)9058). Hence, the year 2015 focused on the contracting with start of operations in 2016.

Key achievements

Key achievements so far were the selection of 6 projects for capacity building and 4 projects for technical assistance with a total participation of 66 organisations in capacity building and 22 organisations in technical assistance. Furthermore, until end of 2015 13 sending and 7 hosting organisations completed successfully their certification, the contract with an insurance provider was signed and the work on the EU Aid Volunteers IT Platform commenced. Numerous communication and outreach activities were carried out in different Member States. An Info Day was organised on 23 January 2015 and a conference was organised on 10&11 September 2015 to allow for networking and exchange of experiences.

The programme incentivises and fosters collaboration, exchange of knowledge and good practices and building of partnerships between organisations in the field of humanitarian aid, because organisations that wish to participate in capacity building projects need to form consortia composed of a minimum of 3 EU-based organisations and 3 organisations based in third countries. Technical assistance projects require the participation of 3 organisations based in the EU.

Furthermore, the set-up of a dedicated on-site training of selected volunteers to prepare them for deployment (start in 2016) is expected to create a strong 'esprit de corps' among European volunteers from different countries. This will then further be strengthened in the course of the implementation of the programme through the creation of a network of former and current EU Aid Volunteers and the participating sending and hosting organisations in order to enhance learning and further professionalization of the sector.

The possibility to do an apprenticeship with an NGO based in the EU ahead of deployment will provide especially for European citizens whose national NGOs do not provide such services due to their size or management capacity an opportunity to engage or even seek their professional future in the field of humanitarian aid.

Evaluations/studies conducted

A mid-term evaluation of the programme will take place in 2017 according to Legal Base requirements.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The Annual Work Programme 2016 foresees the launch of two calls for proposal, one for capacity building and technical assistance projects (it is expected to fund 23 projects) and one for the deployment of volunteers (objective is the deployment of 350 volunteers). Given that organisations need to go through a certification process before they can deploy volunteers, a delay in the submission of applications for deployment to the 2015 call occurred. This is why only a small number of EU Aid Volunteers will be deployed in 2016 as a result of the 2015 call for proposal. It is however expected that the full implementation of the initiative will succeed in 2016. The contract with the training provider is expected to be signed beginning of 2016 and that the EU Aid Volunteers Platform will be launched in the first half of 2016.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Regulation (EU) No 375/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps ('EU Aid Volunteers initiative')	2014 - 2020	147,9

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operational appropriations		6,6	16,9	21,0	25,2	25,5	26,2	
Executive Agency		0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	
Total	12,7	7,4	17,9	22,0	26,3	26,8	27,5	140,6

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	7,447	100,00 %	3,752	269,40 %	17,875	6,09 %	14,190	11,98 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	7,447	100,00 %	3,752	269,40 %	17,875	6,09 %	14,190	11,98 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU added value comes in the form of:

- the European and transnational character of the EU Aid Volunteers bringing together Union citizens from different Member States for joint contributions in humanitarian aid operations;
- fostering transnational cooperation of humanitarian aid organisations and stakeholders in implementation of the actions of the initiative;
- allowing for economies of scale and effects through complementarities and synergies with other relevant national, international and Union programmes and policies;
- providing for a tangible expression of the European values in general and in particular the solidarity of the Union and its citizens with the people who are most vulnerable and in need;
- contributing to reinforcing active European Union citizenship by empowering Union citizens of a different age and from different social, educational and professional background to engage in humanitarian aid activities.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Smart Growth (innovation, education, digital society)	4,2	6,3
Inclusive Growth (employment and skills, fighting poverty)	0,9	1,2
Total	5,1	7,5

Smart growth: related to 50% of the output "deployment" under specific objective 1

Inclusive growth: related to 50% of the output "Training of volunteers and apprenticeships" under specific objective 1. Figures for 2016 were updated to EUR 4,2 million (Smart Growth) and EUR 0,9 million (Inclusive growth).

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Training, capacity building and deployments will focus amongst other on disaster risk reduction and prevention of climate related disasters.	1,7*	2,5*

* The amount earmarked constitutes 20% of total appropriations for the EUAV deployment based on the assumption that the whole project cycle from selection, training and deployment and 20% of all volunteer placements are foreseen for activities related to disaster risk reduction, prevention etc. This has been confirmed by experience of pilot projects.

Total appropriations for deployment in 2016 are EUR 8 400 000, 20% = EUR 1 700 000. Total planned appropriations for 2017 are EUR 12 600 000, 20%= EUR 2 500 000. Hence, the methodology for the calculation of this amount for 2017 is the same as for 2016.

Gender mainstreaming

The monitoring of the initiative will provide information about the gender of volunteers deployed. This will only be possible ex-post, because these figures can only be calculated after the selection of volunteers.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General Objective 1: To contribute to strengthening the Union's capacity to provide needs-based humanitarian aid aimed at preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity and to strengthening the capacity and resilience of vulnerable or disaster-affected communities in third countries, particularly by means of disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and by enhancing the link between relief, rehabilitation and development. That objective shall be attained through the added value of joint contributions of EU Aid Volunteers, expressing the Union's values and solidarity with people in need and visibly promoting a sense of European citizenship.
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Indicator 1: The number of people reached by humanitarian aid provided through the EU Aid Volunteers initiative and the average costs per person reached

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of people reached	0	17 500	25 000	30 000	35 000	42 500	50 000
	Actual results						
Costs (in EUR) / person reached	n/a	845	716	733	751	631	550
	Actual results						
	0	0					

*The EU Aid Volunteers initiative was only launched end of 2014. The year 2015 focused therefore on the publication of calls for proposals and calls for tender, the selection of projects and service providers and on contracting. Implementation of these contracts (launch of projects and monitoring of first results) will happen only in 2016.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Contribute to increasing and improving the capacity of the Union to provide humanitarian aid.

Indicator 1: Number of EU Aid Volunteers deployed or ready for deployment with the required qualifications

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A new programme	0	≥ 350	≥ 350	≥ 550	≥ 800	≥ 1000	≥ 1 250
	Actual results						
	0	0					

The EU Aid Volunteers initiative was only launched end of 2014. The year 2015 focused therefore on the publication of calls for proposals and calls for tender, the selection of projects and service providers and on contracting. Implementation of these contracts (launch of projects and monitoring of first results) will happen only in 2016.

The planning has been revised to compensate the delay in the start of the initiative and to achieve the objective of a deployment of about 4 000 volunteers.

Indicator 2: Number of EU Aid Volunteers who have completed their contract of deployment

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A new programme	0	315	350	550	800	1000	1 125
	Actual results						
	0	0					

The EU Aid Volunteers initiative was only launched end of 2014 with the adoption of the first Annual Work Programme and the finalisation of the implementing legislation. The year 2015 focused therefore on the publication of calls for proposals and calls for tender, the selection of projects and service providers and on contracting. Implementation of these contracts will only happen in 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Training of volunteers and apprenticeships	23 04 01	1025	2,3
Deployment	23 04 01	550	12,6
Total			14,9

The budget for training 2017 will be used for the training of the volunteers identified in projects in the previous year (=2016). EUR 2 350 000 is the estimated amount for training and EUR 12 600 000 is the estimated amount for the deployment of volunteers in 2017.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Training of volunteers and apprenticeships	F	0	540	825	1 025	1.225	1.400	1 700
	P	0	0					
No of volunteers deployed	F*	0	≥ 350	≥ 350	≥ 550	≥ 800	≥ 1000	≥ 1 250
	P	0	0					

* Outputs foreseen are updated as from 2016 in line with indicator 1

Tables cover expenditure related outputs of objective 1 and 2. No training took place in 2015. Indeed, as in 2014 no volunteers were deployed throughout the 2014-2020 MFF funding, the selection of deployment project started only in 2015 explaining why the first volunteers will only be deployed and trained in 2016.

Justification of changes to the financial programming and/or to the performance information

In order to apply to the call for deployment, NGOs or International Organisations need to be certified. The call for certification was published as planned in January 2015, but until end of 2015 only 13 sending and 7 hosting organisations had been certified.

- ECHO responded to this problem in that it opened the deployment call not only to already certified organisations, but to all organisations that would apply in simultaneously for deployment and for certification.
- In order to apply to the call for deployment applicants must form a consortium of minimum 6 organisations (3 sending organisations based in the EU and 3 hosting organisations based abroad.). With view to the fact that only a few sending and hosting organisations achieved certification, we received only 2 applications for deployment (instead of 12 as planned).
- Given that the number of participants in a consortium is enshrined in the annual work programme 2015, we could not offer any flexibility for applicants this year. In work programme 2016 ECHO proposes, however, to reduce the minimum number of consortium members to 4 (2 sending and 2 hosting organisations). To be noted: this high number of consortium members was a request from Member States to ensure that also organisations from smaller Member States and States that have so far not gathered much experience in humanitarian aid are included in the consortium building). We are also considering increasing the amount per project to enable quicker uptake (in 2016).

Specific Objective 2: Improvement of the skills, knowledge and competences of volunteers in the field of humanitarian aid and the terms and conditions of their engagement.

Indicator 1: The degree of satisfaction of the EU Aid Volunteers trained and deployed, of the sending and hosting organisations with regard to the quality of the training, level of knowledge and competences of volunteers, the fulfilment and adequacy of the standards and procedures for management of candidate and EU Aid Volunteers (overall satisfaction rate out of 100%)

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A new programme	0	75	80	80	85	85	85
	Actual results						
	0	0					

The EU Aid Volunteers initiative was only launched end of 2014 with the adoption of the first Annual Work Programme and the finalisation of the implementing legislation. The year 2015 focused therefore on the publication of calls for proposals and calls for tender, the selection of projects and service providers and on contracting. Implementation of these contracts will only happen in 2016.

Expenditure related outputs

See expenditure related outputs listed under Objective 1.

Specific Objective 3: Building the capacity of hosting organisations and foster volunteering in third countries.

Indicator 1: Number of third country staff and volunteers participating in the capacity building actions

Baseline	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
2013							
N/A new programme	≥ 1.450	≥ 300	≥ 700	≥ 700	≥ 600	≥ 550	≥ 550
	Actual results						
	0	0*					

*The figure will summarises all direct beneficiaries of capacity building. Projects will only start in 2016. It is therefore not possible at this stage to indicate the real number of third country staff that participated in the actions.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Capacity building and technical assistance	23 04 01	23 projects	7,6

It is estimated that the amount for capacity building and technical assistance remains more or less the same as in 2016. Hence, also the estimated number of projects to be funded remains the same.

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
No of participants to capacity building and technical assistance actions	F	1 450	≥300	≥700	≥700	≥600	≥550	≥550
	P		n/a					

Tables cover expenditure related outputs of objectives 3 and 5.

* Projects will only start in 2016. It is therefore not possible at this stage to indicate the real number of participants.

Specific Objective 4: Communication of the Union's humanitarian aid principles as agreed in the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.

Indicator 1: Number, type and costs of information, communication and awareness-raising actions

Baseline N/A new programme	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Number of communication and awareness-raising actions	2	3	4	5	4	4	4
	Actual results						
	2	4					
Costs per action (in EUR)	0	686 234*	425 000	565 000**	187 500	187 500	165 000
	Actual results						
	n/a	171 559					

* The high amount in 2015 combines the budgets in 2014 & 2015 into a commitment for the development costs of the EU Aid Volunteers IT platform.

** Costs include the estimated amounts for the mid-term evaluation of the EU Aid Volunteers initiative and the continuous development and maintenance of the EU Aid Volunteers platform (EUR 265 000 platform, EUR 200 000 evaluation, EUR 100 000 communication costs).

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million
Support measures (Awareness raising events, platform, networking)	23 04 01	5	0,6

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Overall information platform produced and maintained during the programme	F	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	P	0	0					
Awareness raising conference and seminars	F	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
	P	0	2					

No platform was produced since, even if the preparatory work started in 2015 (work packages, design, milestones), it will only be launched (= go live) in spring 2016.

The two events were an info day in January 2015 and a conference in September 2015.

Specific Objective 5: Enhancement of coherence and consistency of volunteering across Member States in order to improve opportunities for Union citizens to participate in humanitarian aid activities and operations.

Indicator 1: Number of (newly) certified sending organisations applying the standards and procedures for deployment and management of European volunteers

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
N/A new programme	n/a	50	44	40	30	30	10
	Actual results						
	n/a	13					

This number reflects the actually certified sending organisations in 2015. Work Programme 2015 indicates an objective of 100 certified organisations (50 sending and 50 hosting). In 2016 the objective is to certify 114 organisations (44 sending and 70 hosting). The planning was revised to reflect current expectations with a view to sending organisations only.

Expenditure related outputs

See expenditure related outputs listed under Objective 3.

5. Additional information

Initially it was planned to launch the initiative in 2014 (MFF 2014-2020), but the adoption of the whole legislative package providing the legal basis for the EU Aid Volunteers initiative only happened in spring 2014. Hence, project implementation has been delayed for about a year. Key achievements so far were the selection of 6 projects for capacity building and 4 projects for technical assistance with a total participation 66 organisations in capacity building and 22 in technical assistance. Furthermore, until end of 2015 13 sending and 7 hosting organisations completed successfully their certification, the contract with an insurance provider was signed and the work on the EU Aid Volunteers IT Platform commenced. Numerous communication and outreach activities were carried out in different Member States. An Info Day was organised on 23 January 2015 and a conference was organised on 10&11 September 2015 to allow for networking and exchange of experiences. The capacity building and technical assistance projects will foster transnational cooperation of humanitarian organisations and stakeholders. Overall, the initiative provides for a tangible expression of European values in general and in particular the solidarity of the Union and its citizens with the people who are most vulnerable and in need.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The programme was preceded by the EU Aid Volunteers pilot action (2011-2014) that was set-up in order to test different options of volunteering in humanitarian aid and to provide the necessary design elements of the final scheme launched in 2014. 12 pilot projects were funded with a total amount of EUR 4,5 million. 289 volunteers were deployed to 49 countries and hosted by 148 organisations. It was subject to an evaluation¹ completed in 2014 that provided useful inputs for the implementation arrangements of the programme, including monitoring aspects. The report is available at: https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2014/pilot_project_euaidvolunteers_final_report_en.pdf.

The evaluation of the EUAV Pilot Action found that this phase was effective in testing different models or methods of implementing the distinct dimensions of EUAV initiative. These findings on the different aspects of the initiative were finally included in Regulation 375(2014) of 3 April 2014 establishing the European Voluntary Aid Corps ("EU Aid Volunteers initiative") as well as Delegated Regulation 1398/2014 and Implementing Regulation 1244/2014. Overall, the pilot action was also robust to the extent that multiple models / approaches were trialled for each 'dimension' of the EUAV. Some of the most relevant relate to suitability and usefulness of different profiles of volunteers, key volunteer competences, the understanding and definition of 'expert volunteer', methods for volunteer selection, volunteer training and preparation, volunteer management in the field, capacity-building and security. It was therefore recommended that these areas should be monitored during the implementation in the early stages of the programme so as to shape them as necessary. This will be done through a dedicated Monitoring Framework established for the initiative. Furthermore it was recommended that mechanisms shall be created for continuous generation and dissemination of lessons learnt / good practices once the programme is running: e.g. regular feedback on the project's status, annual programme reporting, evaluations, partner meetings, use of feedback forms, etc. in order to support future applicant organisations and support consistency and high quality of projects. Feedback will be gathered through regular monitoring meetings, surveys, data collection and events in the course of the implementation of the initiative which will feed into the annual reports of the EUAV initiative to Council and Parliament as well as the interim and final evaluation of the initiative.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The key added value of the EUAV Pilot Action was its trans-national dimension, both for the organisations and the volunteers involved. The possibility to work with DG ECHO project and to build partnerships with organisations from other EU Member States was reported by sending organisations interviewed as one of the key reasons for having participated. 76% (54 out of a total of 71) of volunteers surveyed considered that participation in the EU AV Pilot Action increased, to some extent or to a large extent, their feeling of belonging to a European Humanitarian Aid force, and to the EU more generally. Only 18% replied 'not at all' to this statement. These findings were confirmed by volunteers participating in the Facebook focus group and some of the volunteers interviewed. This sentiment was generated when volunteers from different EU countries were deployed together at the same time and were trained together. However, evidence shows that under some projects, volunteers' 'loyalty' was first and foremost to their sending and/or hosting organisation.

The EUAV Pilot Action has had a notable added value for the twelve (out of 39) participating sending organisations from EU13. For these organisations, the EUAV Pilot Action provided an opportunity to learn more about HA provision abroad, especially if this was spread over more than one call, raised their profile at Member State level and increased their credibility within the international HA sector.

By contrast, accessibility to the EUAV for potential volunteers from EU13 is still very limited. This is due in a great part to the absence of a historical investment in the EU13 region, but also language and financial barriers and in some cases due to inadequate targeting of candidate volunteers at recruitment stage. This is a key area for improvement in the future initiative.

¹ Report available at: https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/evaluation/2014/pilot_project_euaidvolunteers_final_report_en.pdf.

HEADING 4: Global Europe**Cooperation with Greenland**

Lead DG: DEVCO

I. Programme update**Implementation status (2014-2015)**

The Financing Agreements for the 2014 and for the 2015 budget were signed with the Government of Greenland on 05/12/2014 (GL(2014)037-433) and on 15/03/2015 (GL(2015)038-022) respectively. The Annual Work Plan 2014 and 2015 were presented by the Government of Greenland and approved.

The Annual Implementation Report 2014 was received from the Government of Greenland providing adequate proof satisfactory programme implementation and allowing for the payment of 95% of the Variable Tranche (F.A. 2014) in 2015.

Insufficient payment credits for both 2014 and 2015 means that 40% of the Fixed Tranche (F.A. 2014) had to be paid in 2015 and 30% of the Fixed Tranche (F.A. 2015) will be paid in 2016.

Key achievements

The EU continues to provide financial support to the Greenland Education Sector through the implementation of a budget-support Sector Reform Contract. The overall objective of the new programme adopted in 2014 is to contribute to a higher standard of living through improved education, skills development and knowledge. This will ensure Greenland's continuous economic progress in the increasingly globalised world economy through provision of a critical mass of qualified, flexible people and a competitive workforce. Increased productivity in the working age population will reduce the growing pressure on the public finances resulting from the growing share of elderly people in the population. Furthermore, a highly educated and skilled labour force will reduce the economic dependence on single sectors and is a prerequisite for development and inclusive growth in emerging sectors.

Whereas Greenland Education Programme phase 1 resulted in an increased capacity of the education system and a related improved general access to education, the emphasis during phase 2 (period 2014 – 2020) will be on:

- increasing initiatives to reduce the dropout rate, including in vocational education and training (VET),
- improving the quality of the education system,
- the ability of the system to accommodate and include students who are in need of special attention,
- improvements in the transitions between different stages in the education system, i.e. from elementary school to high school and from high school to higher education,
- reducing the number of 16 – 18 year young people outside the education system.

On basis of the Annual Implementation Report 2014 the performance of the Greenland Education Programme II is measured against an agreed set of indicators. Targets for these indicators were set in the Annual Work Plan 2014.

The indicators for the variable tranche payment for the Financing Agreement 2014 are shown in the table below with baseline value 2013, targets and results for 2014 and weights- used for the calculation.

Table: Variable tranche indicators

No.	Indicator	Weight 2014	Baseline 2013	Target 2014	Result 2014	Achievement*	Contribution**
EU2b	Share of professionals in elementary school	0.15	80.3 %	81.6 %	81.0 %	0.54	0.08
EU4	Transition rate to education 1 year after elementary school	0.15	35.6 %	36.6 %	38.4 %	2.8	0.15
EU8	Number of completions	0.25	968	990	1019	2.32	0.25
EU11	Transition rate to education 2 years after drop-out	0.25	41.4 %	42.0 %	42.0 %	1	0.25
EU13	Expenditure on education as percentage of total public expenditure***	0.20	25.8 %	25 %	25.9 %	1.04	0.20
	Tranche						0.93077

* Target achievement in relation to baseline TA*** = (R-B)/(T-B)

** Contribution to tranche release CT*** = TA x W

*** If the target achievement is above 100% for a specific target, the figure of 100% will be used to calculate the amount to be released

*** As target is below baseline 2013 the baseline value is not used in the calculation of the Achievement

Evaluations/studies conducted

Evaluations of the external financing instruments, DCI, EIDHR, IcSP, INSC, and the Greenland Decision, and the Common Implementing Regulation are planned to start from 2nd quarter 2016 and to be completed by June 2017.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

For 2017 one of the main priorities will continue to be the improvement of elementary schools, which will be done through the education and up-skilling of school staff, on the basis of an external evaluation of the elementary school system. Furthermore, the EU funded study on dropout from vocational education and training programmes, examining the causes of and solutions to the substantial dropout rates from these programmes will provide recommendations for each school, as well as overall recommendations for central policy making.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
Council Decision 2014/137/EU of 14 March 2014 on relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other	2014 - 2020	217,8

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	
Operational appropriations		30,7	31,1	31,6	32,1	32,6	33,2	
Total	24,8	30,9	31,4	31,9	32,4	32,9	33,5	217,8

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	30,943	100,00 %	30,610	99,66 %	31,379	0,00 %	35,048	23,19 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	30,943	100,00 %	30,610	99,35 %	31,379	0,00 %	35,048	22,91 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The EU-Greenland partnership allows for the continuation of strong relations between the partners and responds to the global challenges, allowing for the development of a proactive agenda and the pursuit of mutual interests. The partnership shall, in particular, define the framework for policy dialogue on issues of common interest for either partner, providing the basis for broad cooperation and dialogue in areas such as (i) global issues concerning, inter alia, energy, climate change and environment, natural resources, including raw materials, maritime transport, research and innovation and (ii) Arctic issues.

As the EU is the only donor besides the Kingdom of Denmark, the support allocated through the new partnership will bring an EU perspective to the development of Greenland and will contribute to the strengthening of close and long lasting ties with that territory.

Greenlanders enjoy the citizenship of the Member State to which they are constitutionally linked (Denmark), and subsequently hold EU citizenship, making for the corresponding parts of the Treaty to apply to them. The EU support strengthens the position of Greenland as an advanced outpost of the EU, based on the common values and history which links the two partners

The financial support from the Union, allocated through the new partnership, brings a European perspective to the development of Greenland and contributes to the strengthening of close and long lasting ties with that territory, while strengthening the position of Greenland as an advanced outpost of the Union, based on the common values and history which links the two partners.

Contribution to mainstreaming of climate action

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2014 (EUR Million)	Budget 2015 (EUR Million)	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
EU support for the sustainable development of Greenland*	6,0	5,9	6,8	6,9

*This contribution is calculated each budget year following the same methodology and based on the following assumptions:

- that around 75% of the overall Greenland Education Programme II Budget is spent on building equivalent to EUR 27.63 million per year (2014 is reference year for DB2017),
- that the current EU programme contributes around 50% to the overall budget of the GEP,
- that the EU contribution allows the heavy investments in the buildings and housing
- that most building activity under the GEP replaces old school buildings and especially old dormitories that the new buildings are 50% more energy efficient.

Gender mainstreaming

Relevant objective/output	Budget 2016 (EUR Million)	DB 2017 (EUR Million)
EU support for the human development of Greenland*	2,75	2,75

*This contribution is based on the following assumptions:

- that around 50% of the children attending elementary school are female,
- that 60% of the children completing further education are female (for 2014, female completion in high school, VET and higher education were respectively 65%, 53% and 75%),
- that around 25% of the overall Greenland Education Programme II Budget is spent on non-building activity equivalent to EUR 9,18 million,
- that the current EU programme contributes to around 50% of the overall budget of the GEP II.

4. Performance information

Given the absence of data about the actual results achieved in 2014 and /or 2015 the indicator Specific Objective 2 (Indicators 1) is not included in the present edition of Programme Statement. It will be restored once the data is available (e.g. next edition of programme statements).

General objectives

General Objective 1: The EU/Greenland partnership aims to preserve the close and lasting links between the partners, while supporting the sustainable development of the Greenlandic society.

Indicator 1: Percentage of trade balance in GDP

Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
-16.1%				-16.1%			-15%
	Actual results						
	-13.7%*						

* Data from 2013 are the latest available.

No significant change in the trade balance for 2017 is forecasted as no new mining activities will have started up during that year. The baseline and targets 2017 and 2020 have been recalculated by Statistics Greenland due to a change of methodology.

Source: Statistics Greenland; www.stat.gl, data have been extracted from the Greenland Figures 2014 (pamphlet provided by the Statistical Bureau of Greenland on an annual basis).

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: To support and cooperate with Greenland in addressing its major challenges in particular the sustainable diversification of the economy, the need to increase the skills of its labour force, including scientists, and the need to improve the Greenlandic information systems in the field of Information and Communication Technologies.

Indicator 1: Completion rate at high school, VET and higher education

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
51,1%				54%			60%
	Actual results						
	48.9%						

Indicator 2: Share of age group outside education system

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
61,6 %				57 %			40 %
	Actual results						
	63.5 %						

Indicator 3: Percentage of fisheries in total exports

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
89,8 %		91 %	91 %	91 %			83 %
	Actual results						
	91 %						

No significant change in the percentage of fisheries in total exports for 2015 to 2017 is forecasted as no new mining activities will have started up during those years. In fact, recent developments showed that fisheries will maintain the leading position in the economy and their share will possibly even increase in the following years. Source: Statistics Greenland; www.stat.gl, data have been extracted from the Greenland Figures 2015 (pamphlet provided by the Statistical Bureau of Greenland on an annual basis).

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017						
		Number			EUR million			
Support to the Greenland Education Programme Phase II	21 07 01	1			31,6			
Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Support to the Greenland Education Programme Phase II	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	P	1	1					

Specific Objective 2: To contribute to the capacity of the Greenlandic administration to formulating and implementing national policies in particular in new areas of mutual interest as identified in the PDSO referred to in Article 4(1).

Indicator 2: Percentage of civil servants that are (long-term) residents in Greenland

Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
87,2%							No target set by the government since it depends on external factors
	Actual results						
	87,8%*						

*Data from 2013 are the latest available.

The definitions of the 2 indicators were changed following the signature of the Programming Document for the Sustainable Development of Greenland (C(2014)6775) on 28/10/2014, leading to modification of the baselines. In order to provide more specific information on trainings, the definition of indicator 1 was re-formulated in the programming document from number of persons having completed training (as per legal base), to number of participant days to training (one participant day is defined as one person participating in one day of training).

Indicator 2 measures the civil servants with at least 5 years of residence in Greenland and the short term residents which were born in Greenland. Milestones and targets for indicator 2 have not been established as this indicator is not directly influenced by the EU support. Data on this indicator are monitored and provided by Statistics Greenland.

Expenditure related outputs

The EU support is focused on Specific Objective 1 only.

5. Additional information

Following the Council Decision 2014/137/EU of 14 March 2014 on relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other, the Commission agreed with the Government of Greenland the "Programming document for the sustainable development of Greenland 2014-2020" which was signed on 28/10/2014. The objectives and indicators follow those in the Council decision, complemented by indicators on education, taken from the programming document.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

The Support to the Greenland Education Programme 2007–2013 was implemented via 7 annual Financing Agreements (FA). Each FA signed between the Commission and the Government of Greenland was implemented via sectoral budget support. For each FA the available budget was paid via one fixed tranche of 80% of the available budget in the year the FA was signed (year N) and via one variable tranche of up to 20% of the available budget in the year N+1. Each year an Annual Work Plan was established setting targets for a predetermined set of 17 indicators. The Government of Greenland prepared yearly an Annual Implementation Programme that reported on the results achieved for the indicators. On the basis of these results the payment rate for the variable tranche was calculated.

The implementation via budget support worked efficiently and allowed for a detailed Policy Dialog with the Government of Greenland.

The major challenge was to upgrade the data collection and programme reporting by the Government of Greenland sufficiently to allow for the effective monitoring of the programme. For this T.A. for the Government of Greenland was mobilised in all years of implementation, which combined with the determined efforts by the government and its agencies.

Contribution to policy achievements

During Greenland Education Programme phase I (2006-2013), attendance to educations after elementary education increased by 43% (from 2700 in 2005 to 3862 in 2013) on average over all levels of post-elementary education. Subsequently, this resulted in an increase in the number of pupils graduating of 59,7 % (from 581 in 2005 to 928 in 2013), which can be considered a crucial increase in the education level of the population¹. As a result 56 % of the cohort that turned 35 in 2012 completed an education above elementary level. The final evaluation of the Greenland Education Programme² confirmed the performance of the programme but had to conclude that the performance was 5-8 % below target for the increase in attendance to educations and was 7 % below target for the students graduating from Vocational Education and Training and 5 % below target from High schools as the targets of the programme were set very high (+65 %) from the beginning. Only the number of graduates from Higher Educations achieved the target set for 2013.

However, the drop-out rates have not decreased since the start of the programme, and the completion rate of the youth education programmes remains at approximately 50 %. Since the attendance has increased the schools are now recruiting from a broader part of the population, which partly explains this lack in progress in the field of drop-out.

Despite the increase in attendance to all post-elementary educations, the number of young people 16 – 18 years remained stable around 50 % for the period up to 2013. This indicates deficiencies in the elementary education (in Greenland from 6 to 15 years).

The EU programme contributed on average 50% to the budget of the Greenland Education Programme I for the period 2007-2013. Overall it contributed 17% to the overall budget of the Ministry of Education for the period. Therefore up to 50% of the increase in the numbers of students attending and graduating from educations after elementary school can be attributed to the EU action.

The elementary education system was not part of the Greenland Education Program phase I.

1 Source: Statistics Greenland, indicator matrices delivered to the Ministry of Education, Church, Culture and Gender Equality.

2 External review of EU support to the education sector in Greenland 2007-2013; Contract n° CRIS(2014)348-756

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The EU contribution to the Greenland Education Program phase I of the Government of Greenland allowed for synergies by complementing the on-going and planned effort of the Government of Greenland. This support is an integral element of the wider strategic objectives established by the Council Decision in the relations between Greenland, the Union and the Kingdom of Denmark. Beyond the immediate financing of the national budget, the approach adopted by the EU in providing its support should be underlined. This method has been built over time and on the basis of experience both in Greenland and elsewhere – it builds on processes for implementing sector support programmes which have demonstrated their value added, including the establishment of quantified objectives, budgets and follow-up through regular reporting and dialogue.

By engraining such a focus on results, the process of implementing the programme also leads to a strengthening of the national administrative capacity – which is one of the overall objectives of the Greenland Decision.

In the recent Policy Dialog with the Government of Greenland, the EU was able to convince the Government to set more ambitious targets for its interventions, demonstrating its responsiveness to the dialogue. In a context of very limited direct engagement by other partners, this approach should pay longer-term dividends.

Financial Statement for the Macro Financial Assistance (MFA)

Lead DG: ECFIN

I. MFA update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

During the course of 2014 and 2015, the Commission made important progress in the implementation of a number of MFA operations. These include:

(a) four MFA operations which had been previously delayed:

- Ukraine I (EUR 610 million in loans). MFA decisions for Ukraine adopted in 2002 and 2010 were combined into one operation. The first two tranches under this operation (EUR 100 million and EUR 260 million) were disbursed in May and November 2014, respectively. The last tranche (EUR 250 million) was disbursed in April 2015.
- Georgia (EUR 46 million, including EUR 23 million in grants). The MFA decision for Georgia was adopted by the co-legislators in August 2013. The disbursement of the first grant element (EUR 13 million) was done in January 2015, and the first loan element (EUR 10 million) was disbursed in April 2015.
- Jordan (EUR 180 million in loans). The MFA decision for Jordan was adopted by the co-legislators in December 2013. The first tranche of EUR 100 million was disbursed in February 2015, whilst the disbursement of the second tranche of EUR 80 million took place in October 2015.
- The Kyrgyz Republic (EUR 30 million, including EUR 15 million in grants). The MFA Decision for the Kyrgyz Republic was adopted in October 2013. The disbursement of the first grant element (EUR 10 million) was done in May 2015, and the first loan element (EUR 5 million) was disbursed in October 2015.

(b) two MFA operations for which the Commission's legislative proposals were adopted by the co-legislators in 2014:

- Tunisia (EUR 300 million in loans). The MFA Decision for Tunisia was adopted in May 2014. The first two tranches (EUR 100 million each) were disbursed respectively in May and December 2015. The disbursement of the third and last tranche (EUR 100 million) is envisaged in the second quarter of 2016.
 - Ukraine II (EUR 1 billion in loans). The MFA Decision for Ukraine II was adopted in April 2014. The two tranches (EUR 500 million each) were disbursed in June and December 2014, respectively.
- (c) one MFA operation for which the Commission's legislative proposal was adopted by the co-legislators in 2015:
- Ukraine III (EUR 1.8 billion in loans). The MFA Decision for Ukraine III was adopted in April 2015. The first tranche (EUR 600 million) was disbursed in July 2015.

Key achievements

Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) is an EU financial instrument designed to address exceptional external financing needs of countries that are geographically, economically and politically close to the EU. It is conditional on the existence of an adjustment and reform programme agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and can take the form of either loans, for which the Commission borrows the necessary funds in capital markets and on-lends them to the beneficiary country, or, under certain circumstances, grants financed by the EU budget. MFA has gained increasing prominence in the EU's external toolbox. Since 1990, the EU has implemented 26 MFA operations in candidate, potential candidate and neighbourhood countries, for a total amount of over EUR 10 billion. Individual MFA operations have ranged from relatively small ones – the smallest being the EUR 15 million operation implemented in 1996 in Moldova – to large scale ones, such as the most recent EUR 1.8 billion operation in Ukraine.

MFA volumes increased substantially following the global economic and financial crisis of 2008-2009, which profoundly affected the emerging economies of the European Union's neighbourhood. Six new MFA operations were approved between 2009 and 2010 in support of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine, accounting for a total of EUR 1.3 billion. The EU made an even greater use of MFA from the second half of 2011, partly reflecting the effects of the euro area's sovereign debt crisis and in response to regional developments. The political and economic upheavals in the Arab Mediterranean partner countries put heightened pressure on these countries' budgets and external financial positions, which led to an increased demand for MFA in 2012 and 2013, with requests for support from Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia. In 2014, the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the marked deterioration of the country's economic and financial situation triggered MFA support at an unprecedented level, all in the form of loans. Between 2014 and 2015, EUR 3.4 billion were made available to Ukraine under three MFA operations, of which EUR 2.21 billion were disbursed as of December 2015. This represents the largest financial assistance ever granted to a non-EU country in such a short period of time.

As outlined in the ex-post evaluation reports published to date (see below), MFA operations have contributed to restoring macroeconomic stability and returning the external financial situation of beneficiary countries on a sustainable path, whilst underpinning economic adjustments and structural reforms in the medium term by means of strict conditionality. However, given its specificities, MFA cannot be linked directly to identifiable outputs, and its concrete achievements are therefore difficult to assess.

Evaluations/studies conducted

All MFA operations are subject to an ex post evaluation, which is normally carried out within two years from the end of the availability period defined in the legislative decision granting assistance. The objective is twofold: (i) to analyse the impact of MFA on the economy of the beneficiary country and in particular on the sustainability of its external position; (ii) to assess the added value of the EU intervention.

The evaluations carried out so far conclude that MFA operations do contribute, albeit sometimes modestly and indirectly, to the improvement of external sustainability, the macroeconomic stability and the achievement of structural reforms in the recipient country. In most cases, MFA operations had a positive effect on the balance of payments of the beneficiary country and contributed to relax their budgetary constraints. They also led to a slightly higher economic growth. All final reports of ex-post evaluations of MFA operations are published on http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/economy_finance/evaluation/completed/index_en.htm

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

Currently, the pipeline of MFA programmes for 2016/2017 includes:

(a) implementation of ongoing MFA operations, as described above. These include:

- Georgia (EUR 46 million, including EUR 23 million in grants). The disbursement of the second tranche (EUR 10 million in grants and EUR 13 million in loans) is foreseen in the first quarter of 2016.
- The Kyrgyz Republic (EUR 30 million, including EUR 15 million in grants). The second tranche (EUR 5 million in grants and EUR 10 million in loans) is expected to be disbursed in early 2016.
- Tunisia (EUR 300 million in loans). The disbursement of the third and last tranche (EUR 100 million) is foreseen in the second quarter of 2016.
- Ukraine III (EUR 1,8 billion in loans). The second and third tranche (EUR 600 million each) are expected to be disbursed in 2016 subject to successful implementation of the policy measures laid down in the MoU and satisfactory progress with the IMF programme for Ukraine.

(b) approval and implementation of possible new MFA operations, based on requests received to date or expected to be received imminently. These include:

- Tunisia II (tentatively EUR 500 million in loans). A request for additional MFA support was received from the Tunisian authorities in August 2015, and reiterated in December 2015. In view of the strong impact the security situation is having on Tunisia's economy and external financing needs during a period of consolidation of its political transition, the European Commission is preparing a proposal for a second MFA operation. Assuming that Tunisia will reach an agreement with the IMF for a successor arrangement which could start in April 2016, the Commission proposal for MFA could be envisaged in February 2016, and the approval by co-legislators could take place in the second quarter of 2016.
- Moldova (tentatively EUR 100 million, including EUR 50 million in grants). As a result of the deteriorating economic and financial conditions in Moldova, a request for MFA support was received from the national authorities in August 2015. A possible MFA operation would be conditional to a new IMF programme being agreed. However, the dismissal of the government on 29 October 2015 and the persistent political instability has put discussions on a new IMF programme on hold. In the light of the presidential elections in March 2016 and the continued political instability, a new IMF mission could be delayed to the second quarter of 2016. As a result, the Commission proposal for an MFA operation to Moldova would also be delayed to the second quarter of 2016.
- Jordan II (tentatively EUR 200 million, in loans). As the Jordanian economy continues to be hampered by regional unrest and the refugee emergency, there are good prospects for a second Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) operation. A new MFA would be conditional on the authorities agreeing on a successor financial arrangement with the IMF. The Jordanian authorities are already in talks with the IMF on a new IMF programme (possibly of a 3-4 years duration, to be supported by an Extended Fund Facility), which could be starting in spring 2016. In this context, a follow-up MFA operation in the order of EUR 200 million could be considered by the Commission. An official request from the Jordanian authorities may follow soon.
- In addition, the European Commission may launch other new MFA operations both in the Southern and the Eastern Neighbourhood in 2016, 2017 and beyond, in view of the deteriorated economic environment in several of these countries as a result of, among other things:
 - conflicts in some countries, which have a negative impact on the economy, notably through refugees/internally displaced persons (IDPs);
 - terrorist attacks in some countries, which have a direct impact on some sectors of the economy and overall on economic sentiment, business environment and level of investment;
 - deterioration of the economy of the major economic partner(s) of some EU neighbouring countries, which has a negative economic impact through the remittances, the trade and the currency/monetary channels;
 - lower oil/gas prices;
 - internal shocks in some countries (e.g. banking crisis) and/or structural weaknesses translating into high fiscal deficit and/or current account deficit.

II. Key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

	Financial Programming (EUR million)						
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020
Operational appropriations		0,5	79,7	30,8	42,1	83,8	84,0
Total		0,5	79,7	30,8	42,1	83,8	84,0

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	0,500	12,58 %	23,030	100,00 %	79,669	0,00 %	79,669	6,28 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	0,500	12,58 %	23,030	100,00 %	79,669	0,00 %	79,669	6,28 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value

The financial assistance provided under MFA operations and the policy measures attached to them aim at supporting the EU agenda vis-à-vis the recipient countries, notably by promoting macroeconomic and political stability in the EU's neighbourhood. The policy measures associated with MFA cover selected provisions related, where applicable, to the accession-related agreements, Stabilisation and Association Agreements, Association Agreements, Partnership and Cooperation Agreements and European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans or equivalent documents. They also cover other conditions aimed at fostering a sustainable balance of payments and budgetary position, raising potential growth, promoting integration and regulatory convergence with the EU and strengthening public finance management.

MFA complements EU assistance under the "programmed" instruments (e.g. IPA, ENI) and maximises its effectiveness by alleviating the risks of disruption of the regular EU cooperation framework whilst at the same time laying the basis for structural change and sustainable economic and social development of the beneficiary countries. MFA is also complementary to the other EU crisis response mechanisms (e.g. the Instrument for Stability and humanitarian aid) and EIB lending.

When using loans, MFA operations increase the effectiveness of the EU budget through the leverage effect. MFA operations allow the EU as a whole to bundle financial resources and negotiate with recipient countries on modalities of the assistance and policy conditions as a unified actor. By complementing the resources made available by the IFIs and other donors, EU MFA contributes to the overall effectiveness of the financial support agreed by the international donor community.

4. Performance information

General objectives

General note: Given the specificities of MFA, a precise assessment of its impact is difficult to make, as effects on macroeconomic variables over time cannot be uniquely attributed to MFA operations. In addition, as MFA is by nature a short-term crisis related instrument spanning over 2 to 3 years maximum, it is not possible to quantify its objectives in terms of indicators/milestones beyond the horizon of the MFA operations themselves or, at most, of the beneficiary countries' programmes agreed (or to be agreed) with the IMF. Therefore, for years going beyond the MFA operation or the IMF projections, the figures reflect the latest data available, and are marked below with an asterisk.

General Objective 1: Restoring a sustainable external finance situation for countries facing external financing difficulties

Indicator 1: Official foreign exchange reserves in months of imports of goods and services. Source of data: Central Banks, IMF

Countries Baseline: 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Jordan 5.0			6.7	6.4	6.4	6.6*	6.7*
	Actual results						
	6.7	7.0					
Kyrgyzstan 3.9			3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.0*
	Actual results						
	4.2	3.7					
Georgia 3.4			3.7	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.9*
	Actual results						
	3.1	3.1					
Tunisia 3.4			4.1	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7*
	Actual results						
	4.2	4.3					
Ukraine 3.1			3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.1
	Actual results						
	1.8	3.0					

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Providing macro-financial assistance to third countries in resolving their balance of payment crises and restoring external debt sustainability

Indicator 1: Current account balance (% of GDP). Source of data: Central Banks, IMF

Countries	Baseline 2014	* Milestones foreseen					Target 2020
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Jordan			-6.5	-6.2	-5.6	-5.0	-4.9*
	Actual results						
	-6.8	-7.4					
Kyrgyzstan			-17.3	-14.9	-14.1	-13.1	-11.4*
	Actual results						
	-16.8	-16.0					
Georgia			-9.5	-8.4	-7.7	-6.5	-5.4

	Actual results						
	-9.7	-10.0					
Tunisia			-7.9	-6.9	-6.3	-5.3	-4.5*
	Actual results						
Ukraine	-8.9	-8.8					-3.0
	Actual results						
	-3.5	-0.9					

Indicator 2: External debt (% of GDP). Source of data: Central Banks, IMF

Countries Baseline 2013	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Jordan 26.4			33.3	31.9	30.8	30.1*	29.5*
	Actual results						
Kyrgyzstan 44.8	31.9	34.5					62.7*
	Actual results						
Georgia 81.8			65.3	66.1	64.7	63.6	80.3
	Actual results						
Tunisia 54.0	82.3	95.0					68.8*
	Actual results						
Ukraine 78.6			67.7	70.6	72.3	71.3	105.3
	Actual results						
	56.2	61.6					
			137.4	129.6	119.5	112.9	
	Actual results						
	95.1	139.7					

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2016		Draft Budget 2017	
		Number	EUR million	Number	EUR million
MFA grant commitments to third countries	01 03 02	2	79,3	1	30,4
Operational assessments, PEFA* studies and ex post evaluations	01 03 02	3	0,4	3	0,4
Total					30,8

* Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability

5. Additional information

The below tables summarize the MFA operations foreseen in 2016 and 2017.

Commitments for grants 2015-2017 (tentative) - in million EUR				
	2015	2016	2017	Total 2015-2017
New MFA operations		79,3	30,4	109,7
Total	0	79,3	30,4	109,7

Payments for grants 2015-2017 (tentative) - in million EUR				
	2015	2016	2017	Total 2015-2017
MFA Kyrgyz Republic	10	5		15
MFA Georgia	13	10		23
New MFA operations		64,3	30,4	94,7
Total	23	79,3	30,4	132,7

MFA loan disbursements in 2015-2017 (tentative) - in million EUR				
	2015	2016	2017	Total 2015-2017
MFA III Ukraine	600	1200		1,800
MFA Georgia	10	13		23
MFA Tunisia	200	100		300
MFA Kyrgyz Republic	5	10		15
MFA Tunisia II (new)		350	150	500
Other new MFA operations		150	350	500
Total	815	1,823	500*	3,138

*The figure of EUR 500 million is consistent with the planned provisioning of the Guarantee Fund under the remainder of the 2014-2020 MFF. Nevertheless, as evidenced by MFA loan disbursements planned for 2015-2016, this amount is insufficient to meet the increasing demands for macro-financial support by our neighbouring countries.



► Special Instruments

Special Instruments

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)

Lead DG: EMPL

Associated DGs: BUDG

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The main challenge from the previous programming period (i.e. the length of the decision-making process) has been successfully addressed in the current one, where the EGF decision-making process follows a strict timeline. Thus applications are being approved within the deadline provided for in the Regulation.

The Regulation for the 2014-2020 programming period entered into effect on 1 January 2014 and immediately applied to all new submissions, while applications made under the 2007-2013 Regulation continue to be implemented and wound up under the latter.

Key achievements

In 2014, the applications to the EGF targeted for support 13 764 redundant workers. In addition to these workers, 1 893 NEETs were also targeted to receive support through EGF funding. In 2015 the number of redundant workers targeted for support in the EGF applications totalled at 13 270, while the NEETs were 1 051. The relevant EGF funding requested was EUR 98,5 million. Activities for measures such as training and up skilling under these cases are being or to be implemented during the next two years.

Greece (EUR 35,1 million), France (EUR 24,8 million) and Belgium (EUR 12,0 million) are the Member States who have received more substantial funding. Other MS who have received EGF support are Germany, Sweden, Italy, Finland, Ireland, Spain and the Netherlands.

As regards economic sectors, most of the EGF co-funding for the last two years has been requested by the automotive sector – EUR 27,7 million; by the retail trade sector – EUR 20,2 million and by the road transport sector – EUR 11,2 million. Other sectors concerned were construction of buildings, metalworking industry, shipbuilding, solar modules, aircraft maintenance and others. Aiming at making the EGF application process easier and faster the Commission has integrated in 2015 the EGF into SFC - the IT tool used for all funds under shared management. As a first step, an online application form is being used while more SFC modules, i.e. reporting, statistical, etc. are to follow.

In order to improve results and gain efficiency, the Commission continues to address all implementation aspects of the EGF during the bi-annual meetings with the EGF Contact Persons and in seminars. In 2015, the use of Technical Assistance and the SFC were addressed during these meetings.

Evaluations/studies conducted

The EGF mid-term evaluation started at the end of 2015 and will be carried out throughout 2016. Results must be presented to the EU Institutions by the end of June 2017. An online public consultation is scheduled for the second quarter of 2016.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

29 EGF cases are currently in their implementation phase. They concern more than 29 000 redundant workers and NEETs.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application
Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (2014-2020) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1927/2006	2014 - 2020

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support		0,6						
Operational appropriations		159,3	165,6	168,9	172,3	175,7	179,3	
Total	120,4	159,9	165,6	168,9	172,3	175,7	179,3	1 142,2

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	226,760	30,79 %	81,797	610,04 %	205,501	0,66 %	70,444	3,91 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	226,760	30,79 %	81,794	608,50 %	205,501	0,73 %	70,444	3,65 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value, contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

EU added value (ex-ante)

The opening of economies to international competition brings new opportunities in terms of competitiveness and the creation of high-quality jobs. However, the opening of trade can also have negative consequences, including redundancies in some sectors and areas of the EU. As the EU takes external trade decisions, it is logical that it should assume some responsibility for workers who lose their jobs due to more open trade by providing support to reintegrate them into the labour market. The EU set up the European Globalisation adjustment Fund (EGF, under shared management) in 2006 to address the adverse effects of globalisation, to strengthen overall participation in the labour market and to demonstrate the EU's solidarity with the workers affected. The scope of the fund has been broadened for the 2014-2020 period to include support for workers made redundant as a consequence of a global financial and economic crisis, fixed-term and temporary agency workers, self-employed workers and also under certain circumstances NEETs. Union involvement through the EGF allows it to complement national and ESF resources available for the re-integration of workers made redundant as a consequence of trade related globalisation and a global financial and economic crisis. Experience so far with the EGF indicates that Union involvement makes it possible to provide more tailor-made support, for a longer period of time, often including measures that could not have been provided or people who could not have been reintegrated into employment without the involvement of the EGF.

Contribution to Europe 2020 headline targets

75% of the population aged 20-64 should be employed
20 million less people should be at risk of poverty

Contribution to Europe 2020 priorities

Priority	Budget 2016 (EUR million)	DB 2017 (EUR million)
Sustainable Growth (competitiveness, climate, energy and mobility)	165,6	168,9

Gender mainstreaming

The EGF Regulation (Art.10) provides for the Commission and the Member States to ensure that equality between men and women and the integration of the gender perspective are an integral part of and promoted during, the various stages of the implementation of the financial contribution from the EGF. To that end the Member States formally confirm the respect of this principle at the time of application, where they provide a breakdown of the workers targeted for assistance. This is however a general principle applied across the implementation of the programme and it is not relevant to produce estimate of budget contributions.

4. Performance information

Specific Objective 1: To contribute to smart, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and to promote sustainable employment in the Union by enabling the Union to demonstrate solidarity towards and to support workers made redundant and self-employed persons whose activity has ceased as a result of major structural changes in world trade patterns due to globalisation, as a result of a continuation of the global financial and economic crisis addressed in Regulation (EC) No 546/2009, or as a result of a new global financial and economic crisis

Indicator 1: Proportion of redundant workers reintegrated into employment following EGF supported measures							
Baseline 2012	Milestones foreseen						Target 2020
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
47 % *	49 %						> 50 %
	Actual results						
	49 %	**					

* % of workers targeted that were re-employed at final reporting time. This is an average figure based on the six annual reports available (2007 to 2012) and the biennial report 2013-2014. These results were heavily influenced by the global financial and economic crisis.

** The next biennial report on the activities of the EGF (2015-2016) will be delivered by 1 August 2017.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2017						
		Number			EUR million			
Active labour market policy (ALMP) measures for workers made redundant as a result of changes in world trade and for NEETs	04 04 01	na			Max 168,9			
Outputs	Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Active labour market policy (ALMP) measures for workers made redundant as a result of changes in world trade (number people)	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	13 764	13 270					
Measures supporting NEETs (number people)	F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	P	1 893	1 051					

III. Performance of the predecessor programme

Implementation (2007-2013)

During the 2007-2013 programming period the EGF received a total of 148 applications for financial support. Of these, 131 were implemented to provide support to redundant workers, 16 were withdrawn by the Member State and 1 was rejected by the Commission. EGF co-funding reached a total of EUR 478,6 million (the co-funding rate varied between 50 % and 65 % as the legislation changed). The length of the decision-making process (in the Member States and at EU level) was the main implementation challenge during the period under consideration. This challenge was successfully addressed in the new EGF Regulation where a precise timeline was established. The scope of the EGF was another challenge that was addressed in the new EGF Regulation, which made additional categories of workers (such as self-employed, fixed-term workers and temporary agency workers) eligible for EGF support. The global financial and economic crisis became eligible as an intervention criterion only from May 2009 to December 2011; this criterion has become a standard part of the new Regulation.

Contribution to policy achievements

The ex-post EGF evaluation for the 2007-2013 period found that an average of 49 % of the targeted workers had taken up new employment following EGF implementation, a figure which rises significantly during the six to twelve months after the end of EGF support. The reintegration rate varies substantially across MS and cases. Depending on the economic sectors, results may differ in one and the same MS as well. For example, in the Netherlands, a considerable number of cases (i.e. 11) achieved a re-integration rate between 62 and 86 %, but another two cases reached a re-integration rate of 47- 48 %. For bigger MS, for example Spain, results may also vary from one region to another. Given the difficult situation on the labour market in the years of and following the global financial and economic crisis, the estimated average of 49 % is considered to be a good result.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

The ex-post EGF 2007-2013 evaluation (<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=326&langId=en>) found that there are a number of positive effects arising from EGF support, i.e. volume effects (related to the fact that the increased volume of activity was an important factor supporting beneficiaries back into employment); scope effects (related to a wider scope of measures and/or target groups other than the usual PES ones); role effects (related to transfer of good practices from regional to national level) and process effects (related to the way different levels of administrations interact).

Examples of added value through mirroring national action have been reported by the evaluators in the DK Danfoss Group and DK Linak cases; the IE Dell, Waterford Crystal and SR Technics; the ES Comunidad Valenciana case and others. Similarly added volume through boosting effects were reported in the DK Odense Steel shipyard, the IE Construction 41, 43 and 71 cases and others. The scope effects of the EGF were illustrated in the DE Heidelberger Druckmaschinen and Arnsberg-Duesseldorf cases where workers with migrant background were supported. Additionally, EGF support has had considerable role effects as well in terms of capacity building at local/regional level (examples -ES Catalonia, IT Trentino-Alto Adige, MT Textiles, etc). Finally, the EGF also created process effects influencing national policies (examples – ES Galicia, LT Wearing apparel, Furniture, Construction of buildings and AB Snaige cases).

Special Instruments

European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF)

Lead DG: REGIO

I. Programme update

Implementation status (2014-2015)

The Solidarity Fund (EUSF) is activated when major or regional natural disasters occur, which are eligible for EUSF aid, such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, forest fires, storms, oil spills, volcanic eruptions etc., depending on the nature of these disasters. This also determines the amount of spending in a given year. The total annual budgetary allocation to the Fund which is provided for in the multi-annual financial framework is a ceiling rather than a spending target. EUSF is therefore not programmable for example like ESI Funds, as it entirely depends on the ad hoc occurrence, nature and magnitude of these disasters.

In 2014, DG REGIO received 13 applications for Solidarity Fund assistance, namely from Italy relating to the flooding on Sardinia of 2013, from France for the Cyclone Bejisa of 2014, from Greece for the earthquake at Kefalonia of 2014, from Slovenia for the ice storm of 2014, from Croatia for the flooding and ice events of 2014 (2 cases), from Bulgaria for the spring and summer flooding of 2014 (2 cases), from Serbia for the flooding of 2014, from Romania for the spring and summer flooding (2 cases) and for the extreme winter case of 2014, and one application from Italy for the autumn floods of 2014.

11 of these applications were accepted; two were assessed as not meeting the conditions of the Regulation and were therefore rejected (France/Bejisa and Romania/extreme winter). For the accepted cases aid from the Fund totalling to EUR 193,2 million was mobilised following a co-decision procedure and paid out.

In 2015, only three applications were received, namely two cases from Greece (Evros and Central Greece flooding) of 2015 and one from Bulgaria for the severe winter conditions of 2015. All three cases were accepted and a total amount of EUR 16,3 million was mobilised and paid.

For each case, following the adoption of the mobilisation decision by the budgetary authority and prior to making the payment, the Commission adopted an implementing decision addressed to the beneficiary State, specifying the conditions for the use of the money (with indicative amounts per measure). Spending is limited to the four types of emergency and recovery operations laid down in the EUSF Regulation. None of the 2014 and 2015 mobilised EUSF cases above have been closed yet as the financial contribution from the Fund shall be used within 18 months from the date on which the Commission has disbursed the full amount of the assistance. Eligibility starts however from the first occurrence of the damage and costs (such as emergency measures) taken before the Commission's decision are therefore eligible for the intervention too. The beneficiary State has another six months to present a report on the implementation of the financial contribution from the Fund with a statement justifying the expenditure incurred. It should also be noted that the EUSF was not set up with the aim of meeting all the costs linked to natural disasters. The Fund is limited in principle to non-insurable damage and does not compensate for private losses. Long-term action – such as lasting reconstruction, economic redevelopment and prevention – are not eligible for EUSF aid. In most of the above cases, the beneficiary states decided to dedicate EUSF aid for the restoration of public infrastructure.

Key achievements

In total 14 applications were approved in 2014/2015 and the EUSF intervened in 7 countries for emergency and recovery operations in the areas of basic infrastructures mainly for transport (road, rail) and water management (securing of flood protection constructions), energy, and cleaning up operations. In some cases, beneficiary States also used the Fund to compensate for temporary housing.

After assessment of the implementation reports and independent audit opinions received for earlier EUSF cases the Commission closed four interventions in 2014 and eight in 2015 dating from 2005 to 2012 and concerning Romania, Greece, Portugal, Croatia (two cases), Sweden, Cyprus, Italy (two cases), the Czech Republic, Ireland and Austria. The EUSF aid is only limited to 2,5% of total direct damage under the threshold and 6% for the part of the damage above for the major disasters; for regional disasters and disasters accepted under the “neighbouring country” EUSF aid rate is only 2,5%. Therefore the overall impact of EUSF is very specific on the targeted population and as it does not follow the programme approach as in the case of ESI Funds, it is not possible to specify the part of the population or areas covered by this aid alone as these were substantially covered by the beneficiary State's budget.

Forthcoming implementation (2016-2017)

The occurrence of natural disasters cannot be predicted and applications are submitted if and when an eligible State decides to make an application following the ad hoc nature and impact of such natural disasters. In order to better assist beneficiary States in implementing the financial contribution from the Fund, it is planned to provide further guidance on the reporting and closure.

II. Programme key facts and performance framework

1. Financial programming

Legal Basis	Period of application
Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 of 11 November 2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund, amended by Regulation (EU) No 661/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014	2014 - 2020

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							Total Programme
	2014	2015	2016	DB2017	2018	2019	2020	
Operational appropriations		82,8	50,0	563,0	574,0	585,0	597,0	

2. Implementation rates

	2015				2016			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Authorised appropriation	209,506	253,09 %	209,506	100,00 %	50,000	0,33 %	50,000	0,33 %
Authorised appropriation excluding external earmarked revenue	209,506	253,09 %	209,506	100,00 %	50,000	0,33 %	50,000	0,33 %

This table includes all authorised appropriations (in EUR million), including assigned revenue; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2016 by comparing the execution of these credits to the voted appropriations (after transfers).

3. EU added value (ex-ante)

The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) is one of the most concrete demonstrations of solidarity between Member States in acute times of need in the event of a major natural disaster. The European Union Solidarity Fund is an instrument distinct from those of Cohesion policy and was set up in 2002 to grant financial assistance to Member States and to countries negotiating their accession to the EU. From 2002 to 2013 the EUSF had an annual budget of EUR 1 billion (current prices). From 2014 this amount has been reduced to EUR 500 million (in 2011 prices) plus any remaining amounts not spent in the preceding year.

The EUSF can be mobilised in the event of major and regional disasters. A "major disaster" within the meaning of the Regulation means any disaster resulting, in an eligible country, in damage estimated at over EUR 3 billion in 2011 prices, or more than 0.6 % of its gross national income (GNI), whichever is the lower. The Fund may be activated for regional disasters, if total direct damage exceeds 1.5% of regional GDP at NUTS level 2 (1% of GDP for outermost regions). The EUSF is a relatively simple instrument in administrative terms. It may only intervene upon application from the national authorities of the country concerned; the Commission may not activate it upon its own initiative. Appropriations for the EUSF are raised outside the normal EU budget, the Commission therefore cannot decide on contributions from the Fund alone, it has to propose to the budgetary authority (Council and European Parliament) to mobilise the Fund. Following the mobilisation of the Fund by decision of the budget authority the financial contribution from the Fund is paid 100% upfront as a single instalment. Affected countries may however request the payment of an advance of 10% of the expected contribution (limited to a maximum of EUR 30 million per request). For the payment of the advance, the Regulation allows mobilising the Fund for up to EUR 50 million. Therefore commitment and payment appropriations of EUR 50 million are requested on the EUSF budget line for the DB2017. There is neither a co-financing nor a programming requirement. The EUSF is very efficient as a financing instrument for emergency operations following a disaster. Once the financial contribution is paid out, it can re-finance emergency measures from day one of the disaster.

4. Performance information

Specific Objective 1: To grant financial assistance to Member States or countries negotiating their accession to the EU in the event of a major natural disaster with serious repercussions on living conditions, the natural environment or the economy for the financing of emergency operations undertaken by the public authorities in support of the affected population

Indicator 1: Number of population helped in overcoming a crisis situation where their living conditions have been affected		
Former results	Latest known result	Target 2020
<p>7 EUSF applications decided in 2014, covering 100% of the affected areas and population for which interventions were requested by MS. Following the carry-over procedure of the budget, payments for these cases will be executed in early 2015.</p> <p>5 payments made in 2014 granting financial assistance:</p> <p>1) to Croatia for the flooding event of 2012;</p> <p>2) to Romania for the drought of fires disaster of 2012;</p> <p>3) to Germany, Austria and the Czech Republic for the flooding events of 2013;</p> <p>for recovery measures in the areas of basic infrastructures mainly for transport (road, rail) and water management (securing of flood protection constructions), energy, cleaning up operations.</p> <p>The combination of these measures covers 100% of the affected population.</p>	<p>3 EUSF applications were received and decided in 2015, covering 100% of the affected areas and population for which interventions were requested by MS.</p> <p>Following the carry-over procedure of the budget, payments for 14 cases received in 2013/2014 and 2015 were executed in 2015. In summary, commitments and payments were made for the following cases:</p> <p>1) to Greece for the Evros and Central Greece flooding of 2015 (2 cases);</p> <p>2) to Bulgaria for severe winter conditions of 2015;</p> <p>3) to Italy for the flooding on Sardinia of 2013;</p> <p>4) to Greece for the earthquake at Kefalonia of 2014;</p> <p>5) to Slovenia for the ice storm of 2014;</p> <p>6) to Croatia for the flooding and ice events of 2014 (2 cases);</p> <p>7) to Bulgaria for the spring and summer flooding of 2014 (2 cases);</p> <p>8) to Serbia for the flooding of 2014;</p> <p>9) to Romania for the spring and summer flooding of 2014 (2 cases);</p> <p>10) and to Italy for the autumn floods of 2014;</p> <p>for recovery measures in the areas of basic infrastructures mainly for transport (road, rail) and water management (securing of flood protection constructions), energy, and cleaning up operations.</p> <p>The combination of these measures covers 100% of the affected population.</p>	<p>100% of population affected and eligible under the EUSF Regulation upon the Member States' request</p>

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2014		Budget 2015		Budget 2016	
		Number	EUR million	Number	EUR million	Number	EUR million
1.Number of applications received and assessed	130601	12	~	3	16,3	~	~
	130602	1	~	~	~	~	~
2.Number of award decisions adopted and commitments done	130601	0	0	13	149,3	~	~
	130602	0	0	1	60,2	~	~
3. Overall committed amount			0		209,5	~	~

For 11 applications received in 2014, awarding decisions and commitments were done in 2015. Since EUSF disasters are not foreseeable, it is impossible to know at this stage whether applications will be submitted in 2016, but this is very likely.

III. Performance of the predecessor programme**Implementation (2007-2013)**

Not applicable.

Contribution to policy achievements

Financial contributions from the Solidarity Fund are limited to finance essential emergency and recovery operations undertaken by the public authorities to alleviate non-insurable damages (such as covering the cost of rescue services, restoring essential infrastructure including reconstruction of preventive infrastructure up to the status quo-ante, providing temporary accommodation, cleaning-up operations of disaster-stricken areas, protecting cultural heritage assets from further damage etc.). Damage to private property and income losses, including to businesses and in agriculture, are not eligible. There is no programming, nor any co-financing requirement. The financial contribution can be used during 18 months, including the re-financing of operations already taken during or in the immediate aftermath of the disaster (retroactive use). The EUSF aid is only limited to 2,5% of total direct damage under the threshold and 6% for the part of the damage above for the major disasters; for regional disasters and disasters accepted under the "neighbouring country" EUSF aid rate is only 2,5%. Therefore the overall impact of EUSF is very specific on the targeted population and as it does not follow the programme approach as in the case of ESI Funds, it is not possible to specify the part of the population or areas covered by this aid alone as these were substantially covered by the beneficiary State's budget.

Generated EU added value (ex-post)

See above.

Annex 1: List of indicators for which actual data are not yet available and which were removed from the 2017 Programme Statements ¹

HEADING 1a

International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)			
Missing 1 out of 2			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected??	Leading DG
General objective 1	Indicator 1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at EU level compared to 1990	By 31 December 2017 (legal basis)	ENER
European Earth Observation Programme (Copernicus)			
Missing 6 out of 9			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected??	Leading DG
General Objective 2	Indicator 1: Expected growth in downstream Earth Observation sector directly benefiting from Copernicus	By 31 December 2017 (legal basis)	GROW
General Objective 3	Indicator 1: Market penetration, including expansion of the existing markets and creation of new markets and competitiveness of the European downstream operators	June 2016	
General Objective 4	Indicator 1: Number of directives and decisions directly invoking the use of Copernicus data and Copernicus information by Union institutions and bodies for autonomous decision-making	By 31 December 2017 (legal basis)	
General Objective 5	Indicator 1: Percentage of Copernicus global Earth Observation data available through Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS)	By 31 December 2017 (legal basis)	
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of engaged users showing sustained uptake through registered data download	2017	
	Indicator 2: Progression in number of satisfied users * expressed by the percentage of returning and engaged users	2016	
Nuclear decommissioning assistance programme in Bulgaria and Slovakia			
Missing 4 out of 7			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of major components and systems dismantled in all the concerned nuclear reactors in accordance with the respective decommissioning plans	By 2017	ENER
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Number and type of systems and equipment dismantled		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Quantity and type of safely conditioned waste		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: Number and type of systems and equipment dismantled		
Nuclear decommissioning assistance programme in Lithuania			
Missing 2 out of 4			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of major components and systems dismantled in all the concerned nuclear reactors in accordance with the respective decommissioning plans	2017	ENER
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of unloaded fuel assemblies		
The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (Horizon 2020)			
Missing 40 out of 52			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 3: Share of researchers in the EU active population	By 31 December 2017	RTD +
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Share of publications from ERC-funded projects which are among the top 1 % highly cited per field of science		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in Future and		

¹ The Interoperability Solutions and Common Frameworks for European Public Administrations, Businesses and Citizens (ISA2) and the Instrument for Emergency Support within the Union are not included in the list as the two Programmes started in 2016.

	Emerging Technologies		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: Number of researchers who have access to research infrastructures through Union support		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: Patent applications and patents awarded in the different enabling and industrial technologies		
	Indicator 2: Share of participating firms introducing innovations new to the company or the market (covering the period of the project plus three years)		
	Indicator 3: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 7	Indicator 1: Share of participating SMEs introducing innovations new to the company or the market (covering the period of the project plus three years)		
	Indicator 2: Growth and job creation in participating SMEs		
Specific Objective 8	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of health and wellbeing		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of health and wellbeing		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 9	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of food security		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of food security		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 10	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of secure, clean and efficient energy		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of secure, clean and efficient energy		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 11	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of smart, green and integrated transport		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of smart, green and integrated transport		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 12	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 13	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of inclusive, innovative and reflective societies		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 14	Indicator 1: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the area of secure societies		
	Indicator 2: Patent applications and patents awarded in the area of secure societies		
	Indicator 3: Number of prototypes and testing activities		
	Indicator 4: Number of joint public-private publications		
Specific Objective 15	Indicator 1: Evolution of the publications in high impact journals in the relevant research fields		
Specific Objective 16	Indicator 1: Share of research organisations funded implementing actions to promote Responsible Research and Innovation		
Euratom Research and Training Programme			
Missing 2 out of 21			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at EU level compared to 1990		RTD
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Training through research - the number of PhD students and postdoctoral researchers supported through the Euratom fission projects		
Programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small- and medium sized enterprises (COSME)			
Missing 7 out of 26			

Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 2	Indicator 3: Changes in the proportion of Union citizens who wish to be self-employed	By 2018	GROW
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 4: Activities to improve competitiveness – Resource efficiency (which may include energy, materials or water, recycling, etc.) actions taken by SMEs		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 3: Leverage ratio Indicator 4: Additionality of the EFG and LGF		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: International Industrial Cooperation – Number of cases of improved alignment between Union and third countries' regulations for industrial products		
	Indicator 4: Enterprise Europe Network – Clients satisfaction rate (% SMEs stating satisfaction, added-value of specific service provided by the Network)		
	Indicator 6: Enterprise Europe Network – Number of SMEs using digital services (including electronic information services) provided by the Network		
The Union Programme for Education, Training, Youth and Sports (Erasmus+) Missing 10 out of 25			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: % of participants declaring that they have increased their key competences	By 31 December 2017	EAC
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: % of participants who have received a certificate, diploma or other kind of formal recognition of their participation in the Programme		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: % of participants in long-term mobility declaring that they have increased their language skills		
Specific Objective 7	Indicator 1: % of participants declaring that they have increased their key competences		
	Indicator 2: % of participants in voluntary activities declaring that they have increased their language skills		
Specific Objective 9	Indicator 1: % of participants who have received a certificate 'for example a Youthpass', diploma or other kind of formal recognition of their participation in the Programme		
Specific Objective 11	Indicator 1: % of participants who have used the results of cross-border projects to combat threats to sport		
Specific Objective 12	Indicator 1: % of participants who have used the results of cross-border projects to improve good governance and dual careers		
Specific Objective 13	Indicator 1: % of participants who have used the results of cross-border projects to enhance social inclusion, equal opportunities and participation rates		
	Indicator 2: Size of membership of sport organisations applying for, and taking part in, the Programme, by country*		
European Union Programme for Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) Missing 1 out of 8			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 2: Proportion of beneficiaries that have created or further developed a business with EU microfinance that are unemployed or belonging to disadvantaged groups	Beginning 2017	EMPL
Programme to promote activities in the field of the protection of the financial interests of the European Union (Hercule III) Missing 1 out of 2			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: The added value and effective use of co-financed technical equipment, expressed by the users of the equipment in their final technical report and final implementation report of the action (percentage of users that considered the use of Hercule funded equipment added value to their activities).	Beginning of 2017	OLAF
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) Missing 19 out of 42			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 3: Volume of private investment in fast and ultra-fast broadband internet	By 31 December 2017	MOVE
	Indicator 4: Volume of public and private investment in projects of common interest for fast and ultra-fast broadband internet funded by CEF		
Specific	Indicator 5: The length of the railway network in the EU-28 upgraded		

Objective 1	following the requirements set out in Article 45 (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 2: The number of improved rail-road terminals		
	Indicator 6: Kilometres of roads covered by (real-time) Traffic Information Services or equipped for (dynamic) Traffic Management, including speed related ITS services (Variable Message Signs or equivalent means)		
	Indicator 7: The level of deployment of VTMS		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: The number of projects effectively interconnecting Member States' networks and removing internal constraints		
	Indicator 2: The reduction or elimination of Member States' energy isolation		
	Indicator 4: Price convergence in the gas and/or electricity markets of the Member States concerned		
	Indicator 5: The percentage of the highest peak demand of the two Member States concerned covered by reversible flow interconnections for gas		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: The number of projects allowing diversification of supply sources, supplying counterparts and routes		
	Indicator 2: The number of projects increasing storage capacity		
	Indicator 4: The amount of avoided curtailment of renewable energy		
	Indicator 5: The connection of isolated markets to more diversified supply sources		
	Indicator 6: The optimal use of energy infrastructure assets		
Specific Objective 6	Indicator 1: The amount of renewable electricity transmitted from generation to major consumption centres and storage sites		
	Indicator 2: The amount of avoided curtailment of renewable energy		
	Indicator 3: The number of deployed smart grid projects which benefited from the CEF and the demand response enabled by them		
	Indicator 4: The amount of CO2 emissions prevented by the projects which benefited from the CEF		

HEADING 1b

European Social Fund (ESF) Missing 9 out of 13			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of participants benefiting from ESF under this thematic objective	After first AIR (Annual Implementation Reports) due by 31 May 2016	EMPL
	Indicator 2: Participants (unemployed or inactive) in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Participants considered as part of disadvantaged groups that are reached by the ESF		
	Indicator 2: Inactive participants engaged in job searching upon leaving		
	Indicator 3: Participants above 54 years of age.		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Number of participants benefiting from ESF under this thematic objective		
	Indicator 2: Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: Number of projects targeting public administrations or public services at national, regional or local level		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: Number of participants aged 15-24 benefiting from ESF		
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Missing 47 out of 48			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Employment rate by sex, age group 20-64	EU 2020 Common Objectives	REGIO
	Indicator 2: Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)		
	Indicator 3: Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990		
	Indicator 5: Energy intensity of the economy (proxy indicator for Energy savings, which is under development)		
	Indicator 6: Early leavers from education and training by sex; Tertiary educational attainment by sex, age group 30-34		
	Indicator 7: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion		
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of new researchers in supported entities	After first AIR (Annual Implementation Reports) due by 31 May 2016	
	Indicator 2: Number of enterprises cooperating with research institutions		
	Indicator 3: Number of researchers working in improved research infrastructure facilities		

	Indicator 4: Private investment matching public support in innovation or R&D projects		
	Indicator 5: Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the market products		
	Indicator 6: Number of enterprises supported to introduce new to the firm products		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Additional households with broadband access of at least 30 Mbps		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Number of enterprises receiving support		
	Indicator 2: Number of enterprises receiving grants		
	Indicator 3: Number of enterprises receiving financial support other than grants		
	Indicator 4: Number of enterprises receiving non-financial support		
	Indicator 5: Number of new enterprises supported		
	Indicator 6: Private investment matching public support to enterprises (grants)		
	Indicator 7: Private investment matching public support to enterprises (non-grants)		
	Indicator 8: Employment increase in supported enterprises		
	Indicator 9: Increase in expected number of visits to supported sites of cultural and natural heritage and attractions		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: Additional capacity of renewable energy production (KM/MWH)		
	Indicator 2: Number of households with improved energy consumption classification		
	Indicator 3: Decrease of annual primary energy consumption of public buildings		
	Indicator 4: Number of additional energy users connected to smart grids		
	Indicator 5: Estimated annual decrease of GHG		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: Population benefiting from flood protection measures		
	Indicator 2: Population benefiting from forest fire protection measures		
Specific Objective 6	Indicator 1: Additional waste recycling capacity		
	Indicator 2: Additional population served by improved water supply		
	Indicator 3: Additional population served by improved wastewater treatment		
	Indicator 4: Total surface area of rehabilitated land		
	Indicator 5: Surface area of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status		
Specific Objective 7	Indicator 1: Total length of new railway line of which: TEN-T		
	Indicator 2: Total length of reconstructed or upgraded railway line of which: TEN-T		
	Indicator 3: Total length of newly built roads of which: TEN-T		
	Indicator 4: Total length of reconstructed or upgraded roads of which: TEN-T		
	Indicator 5: Total length of new or improved tram and metro lines		
	Indicator 6: Total length of improved or created inland waterway		
Specific Objective 8	Indicator 1: Employment increase in supported enterprises		
Specific Objective 9	Indicator 1: Population covered by improved health services		
	Indicator 2: Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas		
	Indicator 3: Public or commercial buildings built or renovated in urban areas		
	Indicator 4: Rehabilitated housing in urban areas		
Specific Objective 10	Indicator 1: Capacity of supported childcare or education infrastructure		
Specific Objective 11	Indicator 1: Population living in areas with integrated urban development strategies		
Cohesion Fund (CF) Missing 20 out of 21			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990	EU 2020 Common Objectives	REGIO
	Indicator 3: Energy intensity of the economy (proxy indicator for Energy savings, which is under development)		
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Additional capacity of renewable energy production (KM/MWH)	After first AIR (Annual Implementation Reports) due by 31 May 2016	
	Indicator 2: Number of households with improved energy consumption		

	classification		
	Indicator 3: Decrease of annual primary energy consumption of public buildings		
	Indicator 4: Number of additional energy users connected to smart grids		
	Indicator 5: Estimated annual decrease of GHG		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Population benefiting from flood protection measures		
	Indicator 2: Population benefiting from forest fire protection measures		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Additional waste recycling capacity		
	Indicator 2: Additional population served by improved water supply		
	Indicator 3: Additional population served by improved wastewater treatment		
	Indicator 4: Total surface area of rehabilitated land		
	Indicator 5: Surface area of habitats supported to attain a better conservation status		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: Total length of new railway line		
	Indicator 2: Total length of reconstructed or upgraded railway line		
	Indicator 3: Total length of newly built roads		
	Indicator 4: Total length of reconstructed or upgraded roads		
	Indicator 5: Total length of new or improved tram and metro lines		
	Indicator 6: Total length of improved or created inland waterway		

HEADING 2

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) including European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)			
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)			
Missing 2 out of 6			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 2	Indicator 1: Emissions from agriculture	EU 2020 Common Objectives	AGRI
	Indicator 2: Water abstraction in agriculture: volume of water applied to soils for irrigation purposes		
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)			
Missing 4 out of 21			
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 2: Share of value added for primary producers in the food chain		AGRI
Specific Objective 8	Indicator 1: Percentage of expenditure (EAGF+EAFRD) with statistics or 100 % check		
Specific Objective 10	Indicator 1: Representativeness of information about the EU farm economic situation collected by the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)		
	Indicator 2: Adequate knowledge of Farm's structure		
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)			
Missing 18 out of 18			
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: % of expenditure for the three measures Knowledge transfer & information action, advisory services and cooperation in relation to the total expenditure for the RDP (Focus area 1A: Fostering innovation and the knowledge base in rural areas)	After first AIR (Annual Implementation Reports) due by 30 June 2016	AGRI
	Indicator 2: Number of cooperation operations planned under the cooperation measure (groups, networks/clusters, pilot projects) (Focus area 1B: strengthening the links between agriculture and forestry and research and innovation)		
	Indicator 3: Total number of participants trained (Focus area 1C: fostering lifelong learning and vocational training in agriculture and forestry sectors)		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: % of agricultural holdings with RDP support for investment in restructuring (Focus area 2A: facilitating the restructuring of farms facing major structural problems, notably farms with a low degree of market participation, market-oriented farms in particular sectors and farms in need of agricultural diversification)		
	Indicator 2: % of agricultural holdings with RDP supported business development plan for young farmers (Focus area 2B: facilitating generational renewal in the agricultural sector)		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: % of agricultural holdings supported under quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups (Focus area 3A: better integrating primary producers into the food chain through quality schemes, promotion in local markets and short supply circuits, producer groups and inter-branch organisations)		
	Indicator 2: % of agricultural holdings participating in risk management schemes (Focus area 3B: supporting farm risk management)		

Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: a) % of agricultural land under management contracts contributing to biodiversity b) Percentage of forest area under management contracts contributing to biodiversity (Focus area 4A: Restoring and preserving biodiversity, including Natura 2000 area and high nature value farming, and the state of European landscapes)		
	Indicator 2: a) % of agricultural land under management contracts improving water management b) percentage of forest area under management contracts improving water management (Focus area 4B: improving water management)		
	Indicator 3: a) % of agricultural land under management contracts preventing soil erosion and improving soil management b) Percentage of forest area under management contracts preventing soil erosion and improving soil management (Focus area 4C: improving soil management)		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: % of irrigated land switching to more efficient irrigation systems (Focus area 5A: increasing efficiency in water use by agriculture)		
	Indicator 2: Total investment in energy savings and efficiency (Focus area 5B: increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing)		
	Indicator 3: Total investment in renewable energy production (Focus area 5C: Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by products, wastes, residues and other non food raw material for purposes of the bio-economy)		
	Indicator 4: a)% of LU concerned by investments in life-stock management in view of reducing the GHG and ammonia emissions b) % of of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of GHG and ammonia emissions (Focus area 5D: Reducing nitrous oxide and methane emissions from agriculture)		
	Indicator 5: % of agricultural and forest area under management to foster carbon sequestration (Focus area 5E: Fostering carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry)		
Specific Objective 6	Indicator 1: Number of jobs created through supported projects (outside LEADER) (Focus area 6A: Facilitating diversification, creation of new small enterprises and job creation)		
	Indicator 2: a) % of rural population covered by local development strategies b) % of rural population benefiting from new or improved services / infrastructures c) Number of jobs created through supported projects (LEADER) (Focus area 6B: Fostering local development in rural areas)		
	Indicator 3: % of rural population benefiting from new or improved IT infrastructures (Focus area 6C: Enhancing accessibility to use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT) in rural areas)		
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) Missing 14 out of 15			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Labour productivity (in terms of gross value added per employee) in the EU fisheries sector	After first AIR (Annual Implementation Reports) due by 31 May2016	MARE
	Indicator 2: Profitability of the EU fishing fleet by fleet segment		
	Indicator 3: Fuel efficiency of fish capture		
	Indicator 4: Volume of discards of commercially exploited species		
	Indicator 5: Value of aquaculture production in the EU		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 6: Relative value or volume of products placed on the market by Producers Organisations (POs), associations of POs or inter-branch organisations		
	Indicator 1: Marine knowledge 2020 initiative: Degree of use of the European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) measured by the number of users downloading data		
	Indicator 2: Maritime Surveillance: Percentage of available cross-sectorial and/or cross-border data, as a percentage of the total information gap identified in the Impact Assessment on CISE (Common Information Sharing Environment)		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 3: Percentage of the surface area of marine waters conserved through spatial protection measures in the context of Article 13.4 of MSFD		
	Indicator 1: Employment created/maintained in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors with support from the EMFF		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 2: Number of local strategies implemented by Fisheries Local Actions Groups (FLAGs)		
	Indicator 1: Number of apparent infringements of CFP rules by operators found in the framework of specific control and inspection programmes (SCIPs), divided by the number of inspections conducted		

	Indicator 3: Proportion or number of stocks that are fished at MSY levels		
	Indicator 4: Degree of adequate responses to data calls under the data collection framework (100% minus failures to deliver the full data set required)		
Programme for Environmental and Climate Action (LIFE) Missing 30 out of 33			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: Attributable environmental and climate improvements	By mid- 2017	ENV +
	Indicator 2: Percentage of the Natura 2000 network targeted by LIFE projects restored or brought to adequate management		
	Indicator 3: Percentage of surface and type of ecosystems targeted by LIFE projects restored		
	Indicator 4: Percentage of types of habitats and of species targeted with improving conservation status		
General Objective 2	Indicator 1: Number of interventions developed or undertaken that implement plans, programmes or strategies pursuant to Union environmental or climate policy or legislation		
	Indicator 2: Number of LIFE interventions (projects, measures, approaches) suitable for being replicated or transferred		
	Indicator 3: Number of interventions achieving synergies with or mainstreamed into other Union funding programmes, or integrated into public or private sector practice		
General Objective 3	Indicator 1: Number of interventions to ensure better governance, dissemination of information and awareness of environmental and climate aspects		
General Objective 4	Indicator 1: Number of interventions to support the implementation of the 7th Environment Action Programme		
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Number of water bodies covered by projects and thus progressing towards or having reached an improved ecological status		
	Indicator 2: Population benefiting from improved air quality		
	Indicator 3: Percentage of regions covered by waste IPs and thus progressing towards or having reached adequate waste management		
	Indicator 4: Percentage of River Basin Districts (RBD) covered by IPs and thus progressing towards or having reached adequate management		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: Percentage of surface and type of ecosystems targeted by LIFE projects restored		
	Indicator 2: Percentage of habitats targeted progressing towards or improving conservation status as a consequence of LIFE interventions		
	Indicator 3: Percentage of species targeted progressing towards or improving conservation status as a consequence of LIFE interventions		
	Indicator 4: Percentage of the Natura 2000 sites covered by nature IPs and thus progressing towards the implementation of prioritised actions frameworks		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: Number of stakeholders and citizens participating in awareness raising activities in the framework of LIFE interventions		
	Indicator 3: Percentage of projects promoting and contributing to a more effective compliance with and enforcement of Union environmental law		
	Indicator 4: Percentage of increase in the participation of NGOs in consultations on EU environmental policy		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 1: Number and coverage of climate change mitigation strategies or action plans developed or implemented through LIFE		
	Indicator 2: Tons of greenhouse gases reduced by new technologies, systems, methods or instruments and/or other best practice approaches developed and taken up following LIFE examples		
	Indicator 3: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union climate policy and legislation, and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on the climate (cf. Article 14(b) Regulation 1293/2013)		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: Number and coverage of climate change adaptation strategies or action plans developed or implemented		
	Indicator 2: Attributable climate resilience, broken down by sector, due to the demonstrated new technologies, systems, instruments and/or other best practice approaches developed and taken up following LIFE examples		
	Indicator 3: Number of interventions to improve the knowledge base for Union climate policy and legislation, and for assessing and monitoring factors, pressures and responses having an impact on the climate resilience (cf. Article 15(b) Regulation 1293/2013)		

Specific Objective 6	Indicator 1: Number of stakeholders and citizens participating in awareness raising activities in the framework of LIFE interventions		
	Indicator 2: Number of interventions to support communication, management and dissemination of information in the field of climate change mitigation and adaptation and to facilitate knowledge sharing		
	Indicator 3: Share of projects promoting and contributing to a more effective compliance with and enforcement of Union climate law		
	Indicator 4: Number of interventions emanating from NGOs funded by LIFE with an impact on EU policy		
Compulsory contributions to Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and other international organisations and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) Missing 1 out of 5			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: Conservation measures based on scientific advice adopted, for all species under the purview of RFMOs to which the EU is a member	Milestone 2017	MARE

HEADING 3

Justice Programme Missing 5 out of 14			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General Objective 1	Indicator 2: share of citizens that consider that it is easy to access civil justice in another Member State		JUST +
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: The number of legal practitioners that participated in training activities, staff exchanges, study visits, workshops and seminars funded by the Programme		
Common Indicators to the Programme	Indicator 2: the number of stakeholders participating in, inter alia, training activities, exchanges, study visits, workshops and seminars funded by the Programme		
	Indicator 3: the improvement in the level of knowledge of Union law and policies and, where applicable, of rights, values and principles underpinning the Union, in the groups participating in activities funded by the Programme compared to with the entire target group	Data will be collected from projects' final reports.	
	Indicator 4: the number of cases, activities and outputs of cross-border cooperation	Data will be collected from the projects using a common questionnaire developed by DG JUST	
Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (REC) Missing 9 out of 41			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 1: the percentage of unreported incidents of hate crime and hate speech		JUST
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: employment rate of people with disabilities		
Specific Objective 4	Indicator 3: the gender pay gap		
Specific Objective 5	Indicator 1: percentage of people that consider that domestic violence against women is unacceptable		
Specific Objective 6	Indicator 1: the percentage of children aware that they enjoy specific rights		
Specific Objective 7	Indicator 1: number of complaints received by data protection authorities from individuals relating to data protection		
Common Indicators to the Programme	Indicator 3: the improvement in the level of knowledge of Union law and policies and, where applicable, of rights, values and principles underpinning the Union, in the groups participating in activities funded by the Programme compared to with the entire target group		
	Indicator 4: the number of cases, activities and outputs of cross-border cooperation		
	Indicator 5: participants' assessment of the activities in which they participated and of their (expected) sustainability		
Consumer Programme Missing 1 out of 12			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
General	Indicator 1: Consumer conditions index		JUST

Creative Europe Programme Missing 13 out of 18			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Objective 1			
General Objective 1	Indicator 1: the number of people accessing European cultural and creative works, including, where possible, works from countries other than their own		EAC
Specific Objective 1	Indicator 1: the scale of international activities of cultural and creative organisations and the number of transnational partnerships created		
	Indicator 2: the number of learning experiences and activities supported by the Programme which have improved the competences and increased the employability of cultural and creative players, including audiovisual professionals		
Specific Objective 2	Indicator 2: MEDIA Sub-programme: the percentage of European audiovisual works in cinemas, on television and on digital platforms		
	Indicator 3: MEDIA Sub-programme: the number of people in the Member States accessing non-national European audiovisual works and the number of people in the countries participating in the Programme accessing European audiovisual works		
	Indicator 5: Culture Sub-programme: the number of people directly and indirectly reached through projects supported by the Programme		
	Indicator 6: Culture Sub-programme: the number of projects addressed to children, young people and under-represented groups and the estimated number of people reached		
Specific Objective 3	Indicator 1: the volume of loans guaranteed in the framework of the Guarantee Facility, categorised by national origin, size and sectors of SMEs and micro, small and medium-sized organisations		
	Indicator 2: the volume of loans granted by participating financial intermediaries, categorised by national origin		
	Indicator 3: the number and geographical spread of participating financial intermediaries		
	Indicator 4: the number of SMEs and micro, small and medium-sized organisations benefiting from the Guarantee Facility, categorised by national origin, size and sectors		
	Indicator 5: the average default rate of loans		
	Indicator 6: the achieved leverage effect of guaranteed loans in relation to the indicative leverage effect (1:5,7)		

HEADING 4

European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) Missing 1 out of 16			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific objective 5	Indicator 1: Political stability and absence of violence: number of countries in a percentile rank above 0-10 (lowest rank)		NEAR
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) Missing 1 out of 10			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific objective 1	Indicator 6: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) : CO2 equivalent emission reduction by 2020 in the context of global action to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C	With the issuance of the Sixth Assessment Report produced by UNEP (scheduled for mid-2016)	DEVCO
Partnership instrument for cooperation with third countries (PI) Missing 2 out of 12			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific objective 1	Sub-indicator 1b - Share of renewables in total energy production in the 9 strategic partners	With the issuance of the data by http://energyatlas.iea.org/	FPI
	Sub-indicator 1c - CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in the 9 strategic partners		
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) Missing 1 out of 13			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific	Indicator 2: Number of Human Rights victims benefitting from EIDHR	Data not available as there is	DEVCO

objective 2	projects	no data collection tool available.	
Cooperation with Greenland Missing 1 out of 6			
Objective	Indicator missing	When the results are expected?	Leading DG
Specific objective 2	Indicator 1: Number of administrative staff completing training (participant days)		DEVCO

List of Programmes with full list of informed indicators

Name of the programme	Leading DG
<i>Heading 1a</i>	
Implementation and exploitation of European satellites navigation systems (EGNOS and Galileo)	GROW
Action programme for customs in the European Union (Customs 2020)	TAXUD
Action programme for taxation in the European Union (Fiscalis 2020)	TAXUD
Exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting (Pericles 2020)	ECFIN
Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS)	OLAF
European Statistical programme (ESP)	ESTAT
Specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing	FISMA
European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)	ECFIN
<i>Heading 1b</i>	
Fund of European Aid to the Most Deprived	EMPL
<i>Heading 3</i>	
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	HOME
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	HOME
Europe for Citizens	HOME
Union Civil Protection Mechanism - Heading 3 (UCPM3)	ECHO
Food and Feed	SANTE
Union action in the field of health (Health Programme)	SANTE
Statement on Financial Intervention on the Communication Policy Area	COMM
<i>Heading 4</i>	
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)	NEAR
Instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the European Agency for Reconstruction	REGIO
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace	FPI
Humanitarian aid	ECHO
Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	FPI
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	DEVCO
Union Civil Protection Mechanism - Heading 4	ECHO
EU Aid Volunteers initiative (EUAV)	ECHO
Financial Statement for the Macro Financial Assistance (MFA)	ECFIN
<i>Special Instruments</i>	
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)	EMPL
European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF)	REGIO

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BUDG-MAILBOX-02@ec.europa.eu

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