



Annual Activity Report 2023

annexes

Directorate-General for Trade

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ANNEX 1: Statement of the Director in charge of Risk Management and Internal Control

“I declare that in accordance with the Commission’s communication on the internal control framework ⁽¹⁾, I have reported my advice and recommendations on the overall state of internal control in the DG to the Director-General.

I hereby certify that the information provided in the present annual activity report and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete.”

Brussels, 02 April 2024

(e-signed)

Sofía MUÑOZ ALBARRÁN

⁽¹⁾ C(2017)2373 of 19.04.2017.

ANNEX 2: Performance tables

General objective: A stronger Europe in the world			
Impact indicator: Share of EU in world trade in goods and services as well as investment			
Source of the data: IMF for goods, WTO for services, UNCTAD for investments (including intra-EU27 stocks)			
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
Goods average 2017-2019 Services average 2016-2018 Investments average 2016-2018	The objective is to maintain the EU share in global trade	The objective is to maintain the EU share in global trade	Goods average 2020-2022 Services average 2020-2022 Investments average 2020-2022
Goods			
Imports: 13.9% Exports: 15.7% Total: 14.8%	Maintain	Maintain	Imports: 14.2% Exports: 14.4% Total: 14.3%
Services			
Imports: 21.4% Exports: 23.4% Total: 22.4%	Maintain	Maintain	Imports: 24.1% Exports: 24.5% Total: 24.3%
FDI stocks			
Inward: 26.1% Outward: 31.2% Total: 28.6%	Maintain	Maintain	Inward: 26.7% Outward: 33.2% Total: 29.8%

General objective: A stronger Europe in the world			
Specific objective 1: Lead the reform of the World Trade Organization to preserve rules-based trade			
Main outputs in 2023:			
Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
WTO reform across the three pillars: rulemaking, dispute settlement and monitoring/deliberation	Advancing ongoing negotiations in Geneva	Throughout 2023	Progress on all key files during 2023 with a view to delivering

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Proposal for a Council Decision establishing the position to be taken by the European Union at the 13th Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO)	Adoption by the Commission	End-February/early-March 2024 (preparations to start in Q4 2023)	Commission Proposal adopted on 4 December 2023 - COM(2023)756.
WTO Agreement on Investment facilitation for development (IFD)	Conclusion of negotiations and endorsement of negotiated outcome by MC13	2023	Agreement concluded in July 2023.
Commission proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the WTO	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Q4 2024
Commission proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of Serbia to the WTO	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Q4 2024
Proposal for a Council Decision establishing the EU position for the WTO General Council/Ministerial Conference on the accession of Timor-Leste to the WTO	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Commission Proposal adopted on 11 December 2023.
Proposal for a Council Decision establishing the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the World Trade Organization's 13th Ministerial Conference on the accession of the Union of the Comoros to the WTO	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Commission Proposal adopted on 11 December 2023.

General objective 2: An economy that works for people

Impact indicator: EU trade openness

Source of the data: Eurostat. (Balance of payments, National Account data); Table (Eurostat online data code: bop_gdp6_q)

Baseline (2017)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
	The objective is to increase EU openness through an increase in exports and imports that outpace the growth in GDP		
42.2% (EU27)	> 42.0% (EU27)	> interim milestone	2018: 42.60% 2019: 43.5% 2020: 40.4% 2021: 42.9% 2022: 49.8%

General objective 2: An economy that works for people

Impact indicator: Jobs and EU exports

Source of the data: European Commission (2021), EU exports to the world: Effects on employment, DG TRADE and DG JRC.

Timmer et al (2015), "An Illustrated User Guide to the World Input– Output Database: the Case of Global Automotive Production", *Review of International Economics*, 23: 575–605.
Timmer et al (2016), "An Anatomy of the Global Trade Slowdown based on the WIOD 2016 Release", GGDC research memorandum number 162, University of Groningen
EUKLEMS, International Labour Organization (ILO).

Baseline (2017)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
35.4 million jobs (EU27)	> 35.4 million jobs (EU27)	> Interim milestone	2019: 38.1 million jobs ⁽²⁾

⁽²⁾ EU exports to the world: effects on employment - José M. Rueda-Cantucho, Pablo Piñero and Zornitsa Kutlina-Dimitrova (2021)

General objective 2: An economy that works for people

Impact indicator: Consumer benefits from trade

Source of the data: Eurostat. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2018), Classification by Broad Economic Categories Rev. 5, Statistical Papers Series M No. 53, Rev.5.

Baseline (2017)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
€360.6 billion (EU27)	> €360.6 billion (EU27)	> Interim milestone	2018: €369.6 billion 2019: €392.3 billion 2020: €388.3 billion 2021: €402.2 billion 2022: 487.9 billion 2023: 440.3 billion (Dec22-Nov23)

General objective: An economy that works for people

Specific objective: Creating opportunities for European businesses through new and existing negotiations and an additional effort to monitor and improve the implementation and compliance of existing trade agreements

Result indicator 2.1: Number of on-going ⁽³⁾ EU trade and investment negotiations and number of applied ⁽⁴⁾ EU trade and investment agreements

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31-12-2023)
<p>Preferential Trade Agreements with 74 partners.</p> <p><u>'New generation' of preferential trade agreements:</u></p> <p>South Korea, Colombia-Peru-Ecuador, Central America (Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala), Canada CETA, Japan and Singapore.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion of the EPA deepening negotiations with Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA-5). - Conclusion of Angola's accession to the EU-SADC EPA and the accession of new countries to ESA and Pacific EPAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion of FTAs with Australia, Chile, and Indonesia - Conclusion of the investment protection agreements with Singapore and Vietnam 	<p>The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement was signed on 30 December 2020, was applied provisionally as of 1 January 2021 and entered into force on 1 May 2021.</p> <p>Agreement in principle found on the CAI on 30 December 2020.</p> <p>Vietnam FTA entered into force on 1 August 2020.</p>

⁽³⁾ "On-going trade and investment negotiations" are here identified as negotiations from the point of launch of negotiations to provisional application of the agreement.

⁽⁴⁾ This refers to agreements that have entered into force and agreements that have been provisionally applied (awaiting conclusion of the ratification process)

<p>Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs): Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.</p> <p><u>'First generation' of preferential trade agreements:</u></p> <p>Türkiye Customs Union, Switzerland, Norway, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Lebanon, Egypt, Algeria, Mexico Global Agreement, Chile Association Agreement, North Macedonia SAA, Albania SAA, Montenegro SAA, Serbia SAA, Bosnia and Herzegovina SAA, Kosovo SAA, Faroe Islands, Liechtenstein, Iceland, Andorra and San Marino.</p> <p><u>Economic Partnership Agreements with African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States:</u></p> <p>Southern African Development Community (SADC) (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Mozambique), Eastern and Southern African States (ESA-5) (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe), EPAs with Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana (West Africa), EPA with Cameroon (Central Africa), CARIFORUM (Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Surinam and Trinidad & Tobago) and Pacific countries (Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Samoa).</p> <p><u>Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreements:</u></p> <p>Iraq, Armenia and Kazakhstan.</p> <p><u>Investment agreement:</u></p> <p>Energy Charter Treaty (1998)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completing signatures of EPAs with East African Community (EAC) and West Africa and start application of these agreements. - Vietnam (FTA entered into force on 1 August 2020). - Restart negotiations for a DCFTA with Tunisia and Morocco; - Continue discussions with GCC with a view to relaunch FTA negotiations. - Conclusion of agreements with New Zealand, Mexico, and Mercosur). - Signature and provisional application of Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and of a new agreement with Azerbaijan - Launch of new FTA negotiations. - Possible launch of modernisation negotiations of the FTA with Switzerland (if IFA is signed) and of the Customs Union with Türkiye (if political situation allows adoption of the negotiating directives by the Council) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion or entry into force of the modernised Energy Charter Treaty - Launch of new FTA negotiations. - Council decision on conclusion of Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, and of new agreement with Azerbaijan. - Conclusion of DCFTA with Tunisia and Morocco. - Conclusion of the investment agreement with China. 	<p>Conclusion of the negotiations with New Zealand on 30 June 2022.</p> <p>Accession of Solomon Islands to the EU-Pacific iEPA on 17 May 2020.</p> <p>Conclusion of the EU-Angola SIFA on 18 November 2022 and signature in November 2023.</p> <p>Conclusion of the Advanced Framework and Interim Free Trade Agreement negotiations with Chile in December 2022 and signature in December 2023.</p> <p>Negotiations with Mercosur and Mexico intensified in 2023 but did not reach conclusion by December 2023.</p> <p>Conclusion of EU-Kenya EPA negotiations in June 2023 and signature in December 2023.</p> <p>In 2023, there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 rounds and 1 intersessional held with Indonesia - 2 rounds held with ESA. <p>On 8 May 2021, the EU-India Leader's agreed to resume trade negotiations and launch negotiations on investment protection. 3 rounds were held in 2022.</p> <p>On July 6, 2022, EU-Uzbekistan EPCA was initialled after 10 rounds of negotiations.</p> <p>Negotiations with Tajikistan were kicked off in February 2023, with 2 more negotiating Rounds during the year.</p> <p>No progress in the negotiations with AZ did not allow for signature of the new agreement in 2023.</p> <p>The recommendation for the Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations with Switzerland was adopted by the College on 20 December 2023, the FTA modernisation will not be part of the broad package of negotiations.</p>
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Result indicator 2.2 ⁽⁵⁾: Percentage of trade covered by applied bi-lateral and regional agreements ⁽⁶⁾

Source of the data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline			Interim Milestone			Target			Latest known results		
Goods (2017-2019) and services (2016-2018) average FTA status 31/12/2019			(2022)			(2024)			Goods (2020-2022) and services (2020-2022) average FTA status 31/12/2022		
Percentage of trade in goods and services											
Imp.	Exports	Total	Imp.	Exports	Total	Imp.	Exports	Total	Imp.	Exports	Total
29%	32%	30%	33%	36%	34%	34%	38%	36%	42%	48%	45%

Result indicator 2.3: Percentage of fully liberalised imports from the world (MFN duty-free and preferential duty-free) - Merchandise imports EU imports extra EU

Source of the data: Eurostat

Baseline		Interim Milestone		Target		Latest known results	
(2019)		(2022)		(2024)		(2022)	
72%		Increase		Increase		74%	

Result indicator 2.4: China and US share in total EU trade in goods, services and investments

Source of the data: Eurostat

Baseline				Interim Milestone		Target		Latest known results		
				(2022)		(2024)		Goods 2022 Services 2022 FDI stocks 2022		
Goods										
2019	Imp.	Exp.	Total				Imp.	Exp.	Total	
US	12.0%	18.0%	15.2%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	US	12.0%	19.8%	15.6%	
China	18.7%	9.3%	13.8%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	China	20.9%	9.0%	15.4%	
Services										
2019	Imp.	Exp.	Total				Imp.	Exp.	Total	
US	22.6%	19.4%	20.9%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	US	34.3%	22.0%	27.6%	
China	3.3%	5.0%	4.2%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	China	4.2%	4.8%	4.5%	
FDI stocks										
2018	Inward	Outward	Total				Inward	Outward	Total	

⁽⁵⁾ Correction of baseline value.

⁽⁶⁾ This indicator does not cover multilateral WTO nor the plurilateral sectoral negotiations and agreements

Baseline				Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results			
US	25.1%	24.9%	25.0%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	US	31.8%	28.3%	29.9%
China	0,8%	2.0%	1.5%	Maintain or increase	Maintain or increase	China	0.7%	2.6%	1.8%

Result indicator 2.5: Share of preferential and zero duty imports from GSP countries

Source of the data: Eurostat

Baseline					Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2022)				
	Total	Normal	Plus	EBA	Keep GSP share close to 100%	Keep GSP share close to 100%		Total	Normal	Plus	EBA
2017	85%	81%	88%	96%			2020	86%	82%	90%	97%
2018	86%	82%	88%	96%			2021	85%	82%	90%	95%
2019	88%	84%	90%	97%			2022	88%	84%	91%	96%

Result indicator 2.6: Share of preferential and zero duty imports from ACP countries

Source of the data: Eurostat

Baseline					Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (year)				
	Total	Africa	Carib.	Pacif.	Keep ACP share close to 100%	Keep ACP share close to 100%		Total	Africa	Carib.	Pacif.
2017	93%	93%	87%	93%			2020	97%	97%	91%	99%
2018	95%	95%	90%	98%			2021	97%	97%	93%	98%
2019	96%	96%	92%	99%			2022	97%	97%	97%	99%

Result indicator 2.7: Number of EU's exporting and importing SMEs

Source of the data: Eurostat ⁽⁷⁾

Baseline Number of trading SMEs extra EU			Interim Milestone (2022)		Target (2024)		Latest known results		
Year	Importing	Exporting	Importing	Exporting	Importing	Exporting	Year	Importing	Exporting
2016	790,013	604,588	maintain	maintain	maintain	maintain	2019	899,505	636,112
2017	796,598	607,952					2020	1,248,977	669,615
2018	834,769	604,654					2021	1,153,859	681,182

(7) The data collected for this indicator is very important and relevant in substance to the EU's trade policy. However, the collection of data is not mandatory for EU Member States and thus risks being rather unstable and coming with a considerable delay.

Result indicator 2.8: Preference utilisation rates of EU preferential trade arrangements for the EU and partners' side

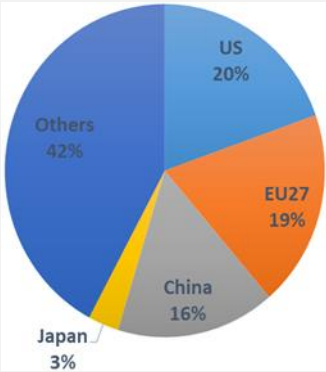
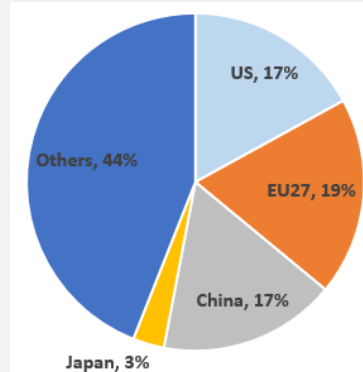
Source of the data: Eurostat and national customs registrations

Baseline (2019)				Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results		
Preference utilisation EU importers								
FTA	2017	2018	2019	Increase of rates	The objective is to increase the percentage according to recent trend. It is difficult to predict an exact percentage at a specific moment in time. Ultimately, the desire is of course to maximise the coverage over time.	2020	2021	2022
Chile	96%	94%	96%			95%	94%	96%
Mexico	75%	76%	73%			71%	65%	61%
Colombia	96%	98%	97%			97%	97%	96%
Peru	97%	96%	97%			98%	95%	96%
South Africa	80%	82%	87%			90%	93%	87%
South Korea	87%	88%	89%			90%	90%	90%
Türkiye	87%	80%	89%			91%	91%	92%
Ukraine	87%	80%	89%			89%	90%	92%
Preference utilisation EU exporters								
FTA	2017	2018	2019	Increase of rates	The objective is to increase the percentage according to recent trend. It is difficult to predict an exact percentage at a specific moment in time. Ultimately, the desire is of course to maximise the coverage over time. Due account should be taken that certain preferences may not be used due to extraneous company choices. This should also be seen against the background of duty savings.	2020	2021	2022
Chile	88%	86%	85%			71%	77%	78%
Colombia	70%	73%	78%			78%	78%	75%
Costa Rica	-	-	60%			62%		n.a.
Egypt	65%	68%	68%			69%	70%	74%
Montenegro	86%	86%	87%			87%	85%	85%
South Korea	72%	81%	80%			80%	78%	78%
Japan	-	-	53%	63%	70%	69% ⁽⁸⁾		

⁽⁸⁾ In 2021, the preference utilisation rate under the EU-Japan EPA has seen a sharp increase, partially driven by the boom of chemical exports due to covid vaccine exports. With the end of the pandemic, a significant contraction of chemical exports took place. Analysis of the exact impact on the overall preferential utilisation rate is ongoing. However, it is likely that the development in the chemical sector resulted in the overall slight decrease of the preferential utilisation rate under the agreement with Japan.

Result indicator 2.9: EU share in imports of partner countries with which the EU has a preferential trade agreement in force

Source of the data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline (Trade in goods 2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (Trade in goods in 2022)
	Maintain EU share	Maintain EU share	

Result indicator 2.10: Number of new barriers to trade on goods, services and investment identified. Number of barriers partially or fully resolved and value of trade affected/created

Source of the data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline (2018)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2022)
<p>N° of barriers identified per year: 45</p> <p>Barriers solved: 35</p>	<p>N° of barriers identified per year: 30-50</p> <p>Barriers solved: 20-40</p>	<p>N° of barriers identified per year: 30-50</p> <p>Barriers solved: 20-40</p>	<p>N° of new barriers identified in 2022: 10⁽⁹⁾</p> <p>Barriers solved (fully or partially): 31</p>

⁽⁹⁾ In 2022 the declining trend continued, which had already been started between 2020 and 2021 (from 41 to 16). This decrease started in 2021, partly due to the consequences of the COVID pandemic. The decrease in registration of new barriers may also be connected to increased scrutiny since the launch of the Single Entry Point in 2020 of issues before they are registered as barriers.

Result indicator 2.11: Outcome of dispute settlement cases**Source of the data:** DG Trade and the WTO<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/wtodispute/search.cfm>

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
Compliance of the EU and its trade partners to the agreement(s) in place	Successful outcome in cases up for decision and other positive developments in main ongoing disputes, including where feasible the settlement of disputes	Successful outcome in cases up for decision and other positive developments in main ongoing disputes, including where feasible the settlement of disputes The target is not defined in time, but on a case-by-case basis	At the end of 2022, the EU was a party in 55 pending WTO disputes, 30 'offensive' and 25 'defensive'. These WTO disputes related to the EU's relations with Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye and the United States. In addition, in 2023 the EU was the complainant in three cases governed by the dispute settlement provisions of separate bilateral agreements (between the EU and Algeria, South Korea, and Ukraine respectively).

General objective: An economy that works for people**Specific objective 2:** Creating opportunities for European businesses through new and existing negotiations and an additional effort to monitor and improve the implementation and compliance of existing trade agreements**Main outputs in 2023:****New policy initiatives**

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on temporary trade liberalisation supplementing trade concessions applicable to Ukrainian products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part	Adoption by the Commission	Q1	Adopted by the Commission on 23 February 2023 – COM(2023)103

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on temporary trade liberalisation supplementing trade concessions applicable to Moldovan products under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Moldova, of the other part	Adoption by the Commission	Q2	Adopted by the Commission on 2 May 2023 – COM(2023)245
Council Decisions on signature and conclusion of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Decisions adopted by the Commission in February 2023. COM(2023)82 COM(2023)87
Progress in the trade negotiations with Australia	Possible Conclusion of Negotiation	2023	2 rounds of negotiations in 2023. In October 2023, Australia announced that it will not be in a position to conclude the agreement in the foreseeable future.
Progress in the trade negotiations with India	Negotiating rounds	2023	3 rounds of negotiations in 2023
Progress in the trade negotiations with Indonesia	Negotiating rounds	2023	3 rounds of negotiations in 2023
Council Decisions on signature and conclusion of the modernised EU-Chile Association Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Signature of AFA and interim FTA took place on December 2023.
Council decisions on signature and conclusion of the modernised EU-Mexico Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Negotiations intensified but Commission assessment that the conditions to conclude were not met.
Council Decisions on signature and conclusion of the EU-MERCOSUR Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Negotiations intensified but Commission assessment that the conditions to conclude were not met.
Council decisions on signature and conclusion of the EU-Japan EPA - data flows rules update pursuant to the review clause	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 1 December 2023. COM/2023/773 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023PC0773 Adopted by the Commission on 1 December 2023. COM/2023/774 final. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023PC0774


Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Council Decisions on the signing and conclusion of the EU-Angola Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 16 June 2023 COM/2023/312 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023PC0312 COM(2023) 313 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023PC0313
Council Decisions for signature and conclusion of the bilateral implementation between the EU and Kenya of the EU-EAC EPA	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by Commission on 28 September 2023 and by Council on 12 December 2023. Council Decision on signing: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/2853/oj Proposal for Council Decision on conclusion: COM/2023/562 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023PC0562&qid=1706546774717
Council Decision on the accession of Tuvalu to the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by Commission on 19 December 2023. Proposal for Council Decision on accession COM/2023/785 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023PC0785&qid=1706547818289
Commission Delegated Regulation as regards the list of dual-use items	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32023R2616 C(2023)6125

Evaluations and fitness checks

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Evaluation of the CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement	Staff Working Document	Q1 2024	Evaluation Study and SWD being drafted in parallel to the joint Review of EPA with CARIFORUM. DG Trade is engaged currently in 5-year EPA Review with CARIFORUM (several meetings held in 2021-2023). Review was due to finalise with joint Review Report and joint conclusions in 2023, but still to be agreed with CARIFORUM.
Ex post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru Trade Agreement	Staff Working Document	Q4 2023	Staff working document finalised and published in October 2023 SWD(2023)327

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Evaluation of the Trade Part of the EU-Central America Association Agreement	Staff Working Document	Q4 2023	Staff working document finalised and published in June 2023 SWD(2023)220
Ex post evaluation of the EU-Georgia and the EU-Moldova Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area	Staff Working Document	Q1 2023	Q1 2024
Evaluation of the Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and Southern African Development Community EPA States	Final report Staff Working Document	Q1 2024 Q2 2024	Q1/Q2 2024 Q2 2024 Final Interim report finalised in December 2023. https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/09242a36-a438-40fd-a7af-fe32e36cbd0e/library/bfaf1152-ae62-4018-9e2b-6b48402547e3/details?download=true
Ex-post evaluation of CETA	Contract signature Final report Staff Working Document	Q3 2023 Q3 2024 Q4 2024	19/12/2023 Q2 2025 Q3 2025
Public consultations			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Sustainable Impact Assessment for deepening of EU-ESA EPA combined with ex post evaluation	Commission Position Paper	Q1 2023	Position paper published in February 2023. https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/09242a36-a438-40fd-a7af-fe32e36cbd0e/library/89853f2d-2081-43e1-b923-b9114c0351a4/details
Sustainable Impact Assessment India FTA	Commission Position Paper	Q1 2024	Draft final report published in October 2023: https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/09242a36-a438-40fd-a7af-fe32e36cbd0e/library/700a882f-3c6a-41b8-880e-cc513e40c722/details?download=true
Enforcement actions			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
2023 Annual Commission Report on EU trade policy implementation and enforcement	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Adopted on 15/11/2023 (COM(2023)740)

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Communication from the Commission on the guidelines to facilitate the application of the international procurement instrument (IPI)	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Published on 21/02/2023 (2023/C 64/04)
Council Decision on Phase 1 and 2 on public procurement of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Proposal adopted by Commission on 14 February 2023. Adopted By Council on 9 November 2023 Adopted by EU-Ukraine Association Committee in Trade Configuration on 30 November 2023
 ⁽¹⁰⁾ Joint Communication on a New Agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean	Adoption by the EEAS/Commission	Q2 2023	The Joint Communication was adopted on 7 June 2023.
Council Decision as regards the amendment of Annex I-A related to the elimination of customs duties of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Was on hold during 2023 because of Autonomous Trade Measures for Ukraine offering full liberalisation. Negotiations with Ukraine to be relaunched in 2024 and when they are concluded the Commission will be in a position to make a proposal for this Council Decision. Likely in first half of 2025.
Commission proposal for a European Critical Raw Materials Act, and accompanying Commission Communication	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Trilogue agreement in December 2023, entry into force planned for May 2024. The CRM Club is to be endorsed in March 2024 as a policy dialogue under the newly created Minerals Security Partnership Forum, in cooperation with the US and other likeminded countries.
Trade part of Association Agreement with the Micro States	Potential conclusion of negotiations	Q4 2023	Negotiation concluded in December 2023
Trade part of Association Agreement with Azerbaijan	Potential conclusion of negotiations	Q3 2024	Delayed in the context of the overall political situation
Council Decision on Trade Title of the Comprehensive Agreement with Uzbekistan	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	ISC on COM decision for signing has been finalised and translation of text to the EU languages ongoing. Proposal to Council for Conclusion May 2024.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Initiative featured in the 2023 Commission Work Programme (Annex III)

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Report on the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in third countries	Commission Staff Working Document	Q2 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 17 May 2023 SWD(2023)153 https://circabc.europa.eu/rest/download/7099aee0-c68f-42c5-ae30-5350a879a30e
Report on negotiations in the field of Export Credits 2017-2023	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Q2 2024
Annual Review for the European Parliament on activity of Member States export credit agencies 2021	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Q2 2024
Annual Review for the European Parliament on activity of Member States export credit agencies 2022	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Q3 2024
Council Decision concerning the accession of Tonga to the EU-Pacific States EPA	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 1 March 2024. COM(2024)92
Commission Decision on Joint Declaration between the European Union and the Pacific States on trade and sustainable development	Commission Decision	Q3 2023	Q3 2024 Way forward to be discussed at next EPA Committee.
Commission recommendation on guidelines and methodology for data gathering and processing for the preparation of the EU annual report on dual-use export control	Adopted by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 10 January 2024 C(2024)14 EUR-Lex - 32024H0214 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Joint Staff Working Document – Main outcomes of the mapping of external financial tools of the EU	Commission Staff Working Document	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 11 April 2023 SWD(2023)96

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Commission Decision on the extension of the product coverage and update of the EU-US Mutual Recognition Agreement on Marine Equipment	Commission decision as a basis for Joint Committee Decision	Q2 2023	Following the adoption of Commission Decision on 26 May 2023, <i>C(2023)3346</i> : Decision No 1/2023 of the Joint Committee established by the Agreement between the European Community and the United States of America of 26 May 2023 on the mutual recognition of certificates of conformity for marine equipment amending Annexes I, II and III, OJ L 151, 12.6.2023, p. 33–42, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A22023D1146
Commission decision on the recognition of the Food and Drug Administration of the United States as an equivalent authority	Commission decision	Q2 2023	Following the adoption of Commission Decision on 26 May 2023, <i>C(2023)3450</i> : Notification to the Joint Sectoral Committee by the European Union under Article 7 of the Sectoral Annex on Pharmaceutical Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) of the Agreement on Mutual Recognition between the European Community and the United States of America, OJ L 147, 7.6.2023, p. 1, EUR-Lex - 22023X0607(01) - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Commission Decision on the extension of the scope of the EU-US Mutual Recognition Agreement to include veterinary medicines	Commission decision as a basis for Joint Committee Decision	Q2 2023	Following the adoption of the Commission Decision on 20 April 2023, <i>C(2023)2536</i> : the adoption of Decision No 2536/2023 of the Joint Sectoral Committee established under Article 14 of the United States – European Union amended Sectoral Annex for pharmaceutical good manufacturing practices (GMPs) (the ‘Annex’) on including veterinary products within the product coverage of the Annex of 11 May 2023, OJ L 140, 30.5.2023, p. 53–58, available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A22023D1044
Commission Decision on EU position under the EU-US Mutual Recognition Agreement on listing Conformity Assessment Bodies under the Sectoral Annex for Electromagnetic Compatibility	Commission decision as a basis for Joint Committee Decision	Q1 2023	Following the adoption of the Commission Decision on 31 March 2023, <i>C(2023)2438</i> : Decision No 78/2023 of the Joint Committee established under the Agreement on Mutual Recognition between the European Community and the United States of America of 20 April 2023 related to the listing of Conformity Assessment Bodies under the Sectoral Annex for Electromagnetic Compatibility, OJ L 115, 3.5.2023, p. 41–42, available at: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A22023D0902

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Regulation (EU) No 2021/821 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items – Statistical update with 2021 dual-use licensing data	Staff Working Document	Q3 2023	The statistical update was included in the brochure combining the annual report on FDI screening with the statistical update on export controls released 19 October 2023. See link below https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/be8b568f-73f3-409c-b4a4-30acfcec5283/library/dca97cba-7d18-49f0-ad89-90a958191d9b/details Please also see link to the SWD https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD(2023)341&lang=en https://circabc.europa.eu/ui/group/be8b568f-73f3-409c-b4a4-30acfcec5283/library/dca97cba-7d18-49f0-ad89-90a958191d9b/details
Commission Delegated Regulation on the application of certain guidelines in the field of officially supported export credits	Commission decision	Q2 2023	Adopted. OJ L, 2023/2738, 11.12.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_del/2023/2738/oj . C(2023)6424
Commission proposal for a Regulation on the application of Union tariff-rate quotas and other import quotas to certain steel products transferred from Great Britain to Northern Ireland	Commission decision	Q2 2023	REGULATION (EU) 2023/1321 adopted 14 June 2023 (amending Regulation (EU) 2020/2170). A modification of the TRQ regulation to allow for the import of two categories of Great Britain originating steel into Northern Ireland, and empowering the Commission to further modify the regulation through a delegated act. COM(2023)125
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/1331 of 29 June 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Adopted in OJ L 166, 30.6.2023, p. 98–101, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/1331/oj C/2023/4301
Commission Delegated Regulation regarding the application of Union tariff rate quotas and other import quotas to certain steel products transferred from Great Britain to Northern Ireland	Commission decision	Q4 2023	COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2023/2777 adopted on 3 October 2023 (amending the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2020/2170). An amendment to the annex of the TRQ regulation by the means of a delegated act to allow for the import of an additional five categories of Great Britain originating steel into Northern Ireland. C(2023)6691

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/2840 of 14 December 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/159 imposing a definitive safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted in OJ L, 2023/2840, 15.12.2023, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2840/oj C/2023/8939
Recommendation for a Council decision authorising the opening of negotiations of an agreement with the United States of America on strengthening international supply chains of critical minerals	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	COM proposal adopted on 14 June 2023 Council Decision adopted on 20 July 2023 (Decision (EU) 2023/1560)
Amendment of annexes with EU acquis on TBT of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Necessity of amendment being reconsidered in light of EU-accession process
Commission Implementing Regulation suspending commercial policy measures concerning certain products originating in the United States of America	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 18 December 2023 L(2023)2882
CETA Joint Committee – interpretation of certain investment protection standards	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 17 November 2023 COM(2023) 708 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023PC0708
Council Decision on updating the Annex on telecommunication services of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (roaming)	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by Commission on 2 February 2023 Adopted by Council on 31 March 2023 Adopted by EU-Ukraine Association Committee on 24 April 2023
Commission Decision on the EU-Japan Digital Trade Principles	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 8 May 2023 C(2023)2944

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Recommendation for a Council Decision authorising the opening of negotiations for digital trade disciplines with the Republic of Korea and with Singapore	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 14 April 2023 COM(2023) 230 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52023PC0230
Council Decision on the position concerning the accession of Brazil to the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission April 2023 COM(2023)211
Commission Delegated Regulation on additional customs duties on imports of certain products originating in the United States of America	Adoption by the Commission	Q1 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 23 February 2023 C(2023)1207

General objective: An economy that works for people

Specific objective 3: Protecting EU companies and citizens from unfair trade and investment by making full use of existing Trade Defence Instruments, developing new tools and focusing on enforcement of existing commitments at an EU or international level

Result indicator 3.1: Efficiency and transparency in TDI investigations using latest IT tools and electronic means of communication with parties

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
TRON web platform used in all investigations for consultation of files and notifications	Extend TRON platform to cover simultaneously both web registration and web submission.	Fully functioning web platform for all communication with parties in the context of investigations	TRON platform extended to cover both web registration and web submission

Result indicator 3.2: Efficiency of investigations by their conclusion within mandatory deadlines or whenever possible before such deadlines

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
100% of new investigations completed within mandatory deadlines	As a result of the entry into force of the modernisation package, provisional measures should now be imposed 7 months from the start of the investigation, but not later than 8 months. This constitutes a shortening of the time available by 1 or 2 months respectively. At the same time, investigations grow increasingly complex. Therefore, with regard to 10% of new investigations, provisional measures should be imposed within 7 months, i.e. completed before the mandatory deadline (by at least a month)	Same as interim milestone given the resources available	All investigations concluded within the mandatory deadlines, both at provisional and definitive stage.

Result indicator 3.3: Number of jobs in sectors covered by the trade defence measures

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
Number of jobs in the EU industry concerned during the investigation period leading to the original measures	For measures under review at the end of their statutory duration, the level of employment while the measures were in force shows a status quo or an increase	On a yearly basis, the comparison of employment between the original imposition of measures and their expiry shows a status quo or an increase	At the end of 2023, more than 494.000 jobs were covered by the trade defence measures. ⁽¹¹⁾

⁽¹¹⁾ The latest know results are based on the overall jobs covered. The comparison of employment between the original imposition of measures and their expiry will be possible once the new system to monitor TDI activity is operational.

Result indicator 3.4: Efficient protection of EU critical assets, projects and programmes from FDI threats to security or public order

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
Non existent – the Member States have not yet notified any single FDI transaction under Regulation 2019/452.	In its opinions to notifying Member States, the Commission should have identified all likely major threats to EU projects and programmes caused by the notified transactions and have recommended appropriate solutions.	In its opinions to notifying Member States, the Commission should have identified all likely significant threats to EU projects and programmes and caused by those FDIs; and have recommended appropriate solutions.	In its Third Annual Report on the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (COM(2023)590 final), the Commission communicated that it had issued Opinions to member States in 3% of the more than 400 cases notified during the 12 months reporting period in 2022.
End of 2019, 14 (+UK) out of 27 Member States had a legislation in place providing for the screening and authorisation of FDI transactions on their territory for purposes of protection national security or the public order but none provides for the protection of EU 'assets' nor reference to security or public order within the EU, hence leaving loopholes in the overall web of protection against malign FDI operations.	20 Member States should have adopted such legislation.	24 Member States should have adopted such legislation	22 Member States have adopted a framework for the screening and authorisation of FDI in their territory.

General objective: An economy that works for people

Specific objective 3: Protecting EU companies and citizens from unfair trade and investment by making full use of existing Trade Defence Instruments, developing new tools and focusing on enforcement of existing commitments at an EU or international level

Main outputs in 2023:

New policy initiatives

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Evaluation report of the functioning and effectiveness of the FDI Screening Regulation	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Adopted by the Commission in January 2024. COM (2024) 23-SWD (2024)23 final
Proposal for a regulation revising the framework for the screening of foreign direct investments and repealing Regulation (EU) 2019/452	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Adopted by the Commission on 24 January 2024. SWD (2024) 23 final – SWD (2024) 24 final
 ⁽¹²⁾ Instrument to deter and counteract coercive actions by third countries	Adoption by the EP and Council	2023	Regulation (EU) 2023/2675 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries, OJ L, 2023/2675, 07.12.2023 In force since 27 December 2023.
Tackling and preventing overcapacity and its trade distortions	Implementation of the G20 commitments in the Global Forum Steel Excess Capacity.	In 2023 to continue in coordination with Member States the work of GFSEC and in the OECD Steel Committee addressing steel excess capacity, including in the G20.	The EU played a leading role to secure the continuation of excess capacity work in the GFSEC and in the OECD Steel Committee in 2024. Efforts continued to involve new emerging steel producing countries in GFSEC, with initial positive feedback from several South East Asian countries.
Commission Staff Working Document on significant distortions in the economy of the People's Republic of China for the purposes of trade defence investigations	Commission Staff Working Document	Q2 2023	Ongoing (inter-service consultation finalized in Q1 2024; the Staff Working Document ready to be published, pending political validation)

⁽¹²⁾ Initiative featured in the 2023 Commission Work Programme (Annex III)

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Annual Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the EU's Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard activities and the Use of Trade Defence Instruments by Third Countries targeting the EU in 2022	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Adopted on 06/09/2023 EUR-Lex - 52023DC0506 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Commission Delegated Regulation implementing bilateral safeguard clauses and other mechanisms allowing for the temporary withdrawal of preferences in certain trade agreements concluded between the EU and third countries	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	The adoption was delayed until Q4 2024
Third Annual report on the implementation of the EU FDI Screening Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/452)	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52023SC0329
Review and an evaluation of the modulation of the lesser duty rule in anti-dumping and anti-subsidy investigations	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	Adopted on 07/06/2023 EUR-Lex - 52023DC0294 - EN - EUR-Lex (europa.eu)
Commission Implementing Regulation introducing retrospective Union surveillance of imports of renewable ethanol for fuel	Commission decision	Q3 2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1777 was adopted in Q3 2023. http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/1777/oj
Commission Regulation implementing the ruling of World Trade Organization's Dispute Settlement Body	Commission decision	January 2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/104 was adopted in Q1 2023. http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/104/oj

General objective 4: A stronger Europe in the world

An economy that works for people

Specific objective: Ensuring trade policy is sustainable by effectively contributing to a wider set of EU policy goals, such as the Green Deal, adherence to international commitments on labour and the environment, gender and sustainable supply chains

Result indicator 4.1: Preferential imports from GSP beneficiary countries

Source of the data: Eurostat, DG Trade

Baseline			Interim Milestone (2022)		Target (2024)		Latest known results (2022)		
Imports (M EUR)	2017	2018	2019	Increase	Increase	Imports (M EUR)	2020	2021	2022
All GSP	65,630	69,249	74,117			All GSP	52,633	55,907	80,635
GSP EBA	22,682	24,810	26,923			GSP EBA	21,311	22,307	35,407
GSP Standard	34,039	35,361	37,189			GSP Standard	23,705	24,214	31,955
GSP Plus	8,908	9,076	10,005			GSP Plus	7,617	9,386	13,274
Average/country	797	912	1,035			Average/country	741	847	1,221
Utilisation	83.4%	83.5%	84.2%		Over 85%	Utilisation	81.7%	76.0%	74.5% ⁽¹³⁾

Result indicator 4.2: Number of dialogues addressing Human Rights/Sustainable Development issues with GSP+ beneficiaries

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
1 dialogue per year per GSP+ beneficiary	1 dialogue per year for selected GSP general arrangement/EBA beneficiaries 2 dialogues/year for selected GSP+ beneficiaries (likely 4)	1 dialogue per year for selected GSP general arrangement/EBA beneficiaries 2 dialogues/year with each GSP+ beneficiary	1 dialogue per year for selected GSP general arrangement / EBA beneficiaries 2 dialogue per year per GSP+ beneficiary, where discussion platform available

⁽¹³⁾ The decrease in GSP utilisation rate from 82 % in 2020 to 74.5 % in 2022 is mainly due to Vietnam, one of the main contributors to the total GSP imports. The growing use of preferential tariffs granted by the Trade agreement EU-Vietnam makes the GSP tariffs utilisation rate decrease (from 56% in 2020 to 25% in 2022).

Result indicator 4.3: Number of beneficiary countries of responsible business conduct/value chains initiatives in partnership with international organisations (ILO, OECD)

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
12	18	18	11 ⁽¹⁴⁾

Result indicator 4.4: Number of structured dialogues with stakeholders on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) issues (e.g. Domestic Advisory Groups, Civil Society Forum, PA committees, DG Trade Civil Society Dialogue (CSD))

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 4 meetings/year/agreement (3 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 5 FTAs	Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 4/5 meetings per year per agreement (3/4 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 8 FTAs	Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 5 meetings per year per agreement (4 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 10 FTAs	16 meetings of EU DAGs and 11 civil society forums were held.
Under EPAs, the regional CARIFORUM-EU Consultative Committee meets annually. All annual EPA Trade Committees include TSD as regular agenda item. Dialogues with civil society are organised ad hoc under most EPAs.	On average 1 joint regional meeting per year per EPA applied that involves civil-society representatives and/or addresses TSD issues	1 joint regional meeting per year per EPA applied that involves civil-society representatives and/or addresses TSD issues	The 7 th CARIFORUM-EU Consultative Committee took place on 28 November 2023 in Brussels.

⁽¹⁴⁾ There has been a reduction in the project funding affecting the number of partner countries that can be covered.

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
<p>8 meetings of the CSD on TSD issues, including GSP and Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs), with more than 350 registered participants in total.</p> <p>Other events:</p> <p>1 stakeholder meeting on Vietnam & TSD with more than 130 participants.</p> <p>4 stakeholder meetings under EPAs on TSD</p> <p>1 session of the Trade Policy Day on TSD with 150 participants.</p>	<p>CSD meetings on SIAs in support of ongoing negotiations. For each SIA, civil society is consulted on the draft report. (2-3 meetings per SIA)</p> <p>CSD and stakeholder meetings on updates on TSD issues and new initiatives in this field will be organised, including the follow up of TSD aspects of the new trade strategy</p>	<p>CSD meetings on SIAs in support of ongoing negotiations. For each SIA, civil society is consulted on the draft report. (2-3 meetings per SIA)</p> <p>CSD and stakeholder meetings on updates on TSD issues and new initiatives in this field will be organised, including the follow up of TSD aspects of the new trade strategy</p>	<p>1 CSD meeting on GSP and 6 others where TSD issues were touched upon, including 1 on ex-post evaluation, 2 ongoing trade negotiations, 3 SIA reports, and 1 meeting on trade policy at large with the DG S. Weyand.</p>

General objective: A stronger Europe in the world
An economy that works for people


Specific objective 4: Ensuring trade policy is sustainable by effectively contributing to a wider set of EU policy goals, such as the Green Deal, adherence to international commitments on labour and the environment, gender and sustainable supply chains

Main outputs in 2023:

Evaluations and fitness checks

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Ex-post evaluation on key environmental provisions in trade agreements	Contract signature Final report Staff Working Document	Q1 2023 Q4 2023 Q1 2024	Contract signature: 25 September 2023 Draft Inception report: 24 November 2023 Final report: end May 2024

Public Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
 (15) Proposal for a regulation towards the future Generalised Scheme of Preferences legal framework granting trade advantages to developing countries	Adoption by the EP and the Council	2023	Trilogues were not finalised in 2023. Legislative review procedure still underway.
Joint Report to the European Parliament and the Council on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences covering the period 2020-2022	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2023	<u>Joint Report to the European Parliament and the Council on the Generalised Scheme of Preferences covering the period 2020-2022, published on 21 November 2023.</u>
Commission Implementing decision on a list of global responsible smelters and refiners under Article 9(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/821	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	As no supply chain due diligence scheme has been recognised to date, the adoption of an implementing act on the list of global responsible smelters and refiners has to be postponed.
First report from the Commission to the European Parliament and Council on the review of the functioning and effectiveness of Regulation (EU) 2017/821	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Q2 2024
Prolongation of the Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preference	Adoption by the Council and the European Parliament	Q4 2023	Regulation (EU) 2023/2663 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences
Commission decision on the admissibility of a repeat application for recognition of the supply chain due diligence scheme notified under Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/821	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Commission Decision of 9 August 2023, C(2023) 5333 final

(15) Initiative featured in the 2023 Commission Work Programme (Annex III)

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Commission decision on the admissibility of a repeat application for recognition of the supply chain due diligence scheme notified under Article 8 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/821	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2023	Commission Decision of 24 August 2023, C(2023) 5683 final
GSP graduated product sections in 2023, 2024 and 2025	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2023	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2780 of 14 December 2023 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/1039 as regards the extension of the suspension of certain tariff preferences granted to certain GSP beneficiary countries 15.12.2023 http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2023/2780/oj

General objective: A stronger Europe in the world

An economy that works for people

Specific objective 5: Improve the acceptance and understanding of EU trade policy, in particular, by ensuring that it is pursued in an open, inclusive and transparent manner

Result indicator 5.1: Number of meetings with civil society, number of meetings of Expert Groups, public consultations within SIAs and ex-post evaluations and Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) and Civil Society Fora.

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
24 Civil Society Dialogue meetings to update on ongoing individual negotiations, discuss draft reports of SIAs or to discuss the overall trade agenda.	Keep 20-25 Civil Society Dialogues on burning trade issues and studies carried out by, or for, DG Trade.	Keep 2- Civil Society Dialogues on burning trade issues and studies carried out by DG Trade.	16 Civil Society Dialogue meetings were held plus 2x stakeholder events
9 meetings of Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) as well as 7 Civil Society Forums, an open stakeholder meeting organised in combination with the DAGs	Meetings of the DAGs and Civil Society Forums on the implementation of trade agreements.	Meetings of the DAGs and Civil Society Forums on the implementation of trade agreements.	27 DAG and civil society forum meetings (16 DAGs and 11 Forums)

Result indicator 5.2: Transparency – publication of documents and use of EMT.

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
<p>Publication of:</p> <p>(1) all recommendations for negotiating directives for free trade agreements,</p> <p>(2) all reports of negotiating rounds,</p> <p>(3) most agenda and minutes of committees and dialogues within trade agreements and agenda and (4) reports of all expert groups chaired/co-chaired by DG Trade, except those by confidentiality requirements.</p> <p>Use of EMT by most Directorates and all senior managers; closed events to encode meetings of DG Trade staff with external stakeholders since roll-out date in 2017.</p>	<p>Extend transparency commitments to publication of all Commission decisions on Bilateral Investment Agreements (to be) negotiated or concluded by Member States, publish recommendations for negotiating directives for non-preferential agreements and extend reporting practices to trade committees and dialogues not chaired by DG Trade, Publish all non-sensitive summary records of Trade Defence Instruments Committee meetings.</p> <p>Implement the systematic use of EMT in all the DG for reports of meetings with civil society (including business) representatives.</p>	<p>Monitor the correct implementation of the transparency policy across the DG.</p> <p>Implement the systematic use of the tool across the DG.</p>	<p>Reports of negotiating rounds, agenda and minutes of committees and dialogues within trade agreements as well as agenda and reports of expert groups chaired/co-chaired by DG Trade were systematically published. Commission decisions on BIAs as well as the non-sensitive summary records of TDI Committee meetings were published as well.</p> <p>EMT is used across the DG.</p>

Result indicator 5.3: Percentage of EU citizens who say the EU conducts its trade policy in an open and transparent manner

Source of the data: Eurobarometer

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results
Believe EU trade policy is transparent: 59%	60%	65%	The last survey was done in 2019 (baseline).

Result indicator 5.4: Proportion of proposed legislative revisions that include burden reduction measures

Source of the data: DG Trade

Baseline	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
(N/A)	Positive trend	Positive trend	In 2023 there was no new regulation with scope for a burden reduction.

General objective: A stronger Europe in the world
An economy that works for people

Specific objective 5: Improve the acceptance and understanding of EU trade policy, in particular, by ensuring that it is pursued in an open, inclusive and transparent manner

Main outputs in 2023:

New policy Enforcement actions

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2023)
Civil Society Dialogue (CSD) meetings taking place in Brussels (or online) with civil society organizations registered in DG Trade Civil Society Database	Number of meetings	At least 20 meetings, average of 40 participants representing specific civil society organizations per meeting – (either virtual or hybrid)	16 meetings, average of 40 participants representing specific civil society organizations per meeting – (either virtual or hybrid)
Meetings of Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) as well as Civil Society Forums in framework of existing Trade Agreements	Number of meetings	29 meetings (20 DAGs and 9 Civil Society Forum meetings), average of 40 participants per meeting	27 meetings (16 DAGs and 11 Civil Society Forums), average of 20 participants per EU DAG meeting and 65 per forum.
Engagement with civil society in Member States	Number of events in Member States	2 meetings on trade policy per year, average of 80 participants per meeting	2 meetings with civil society in Member States were planned but cancelled due to conflicting urgent policy priorities.
Activity on social media	Engagement rate Engagements Total impressions Total video views	1,5% per year 5000 per month 4 million per year 300k per year	Linkedin (first year) -engagement rate: 6.54% -engagements: 163 179 -total impressions: 754 374 -total video views: 101 678 Twitter/X - engagement rate: 0.07% - engagements: 83 281 - total impressions - 3 701 808 - total video views - 190 054
Market Access Days in Member States	Number of events/participants	5-10 MADs per year	In 2023, 9 MADs have been organised.

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

AAR 2023 Version 3

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG TRADE - Financial Year 2023

Table [1](#) : Commitments

Table [2](#) : Payments

Table [3](#) : Commitments to be settled

Table [4](#) : Balance Sheet

Table [5](#) : Statement of Financial Performance

Table [5 Bis](#) : Off Balance Sheet

Table [6](#) : Average Payment Times

Table [7](#) : Income

Table [8](#) : Recovery of undue Payments

Table [9](#) : Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders

Table [10](#) : Waivers of Recovery Orders

Table [11](#) : Negotiated Procedures

Table [12](#) : Summary of Procedures

Table [13](#) : Building Contracts

Table [14](#) : Contracts declared Secret

Table [15](#) : FPA duration exceeds 4 years

Table [16](#) : Commitments co-delegation type 3 in 2022

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

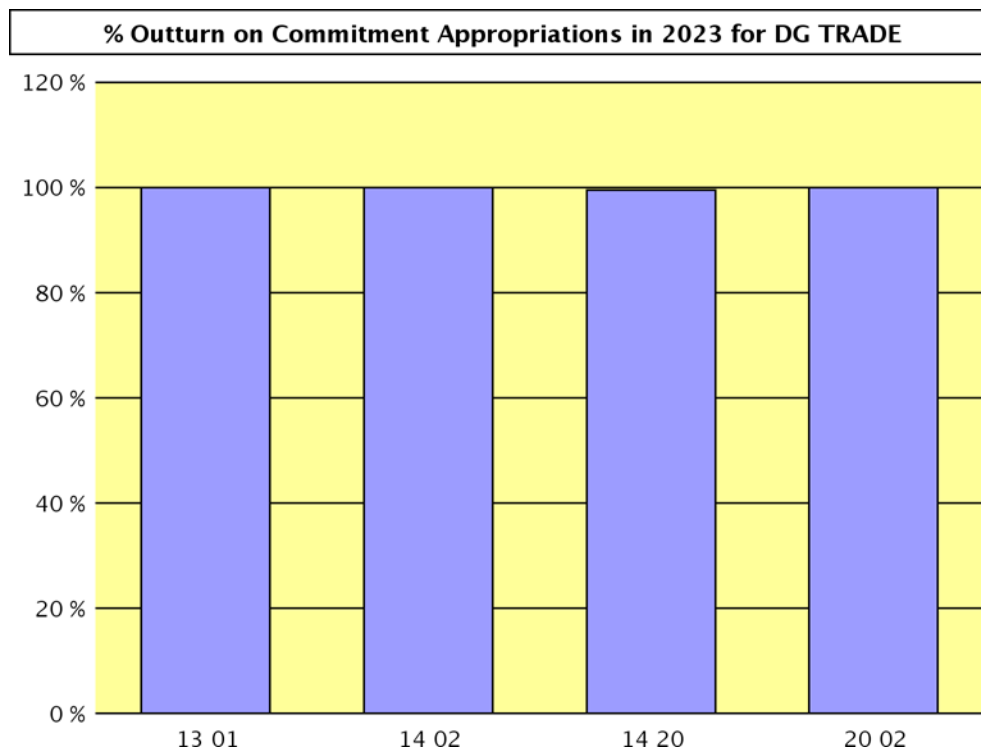
Additional comments

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2023 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE					
			Commitment appropriations authorised*	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 13 Defence					
13	13 01	Support administrative expenditure of the "Security and Defence" cluster	0.02	0.02	100.00 %
Total Title 13			0.02	0.02	100.00 %
Title 14 External Action					
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	1.00	1.00	100.00 %
	14 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	17.12	17.04	99.52 %
Total Title 14			18.12	18.04	99.54 %
Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission					
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0.10	0.10	100.00 %
Total Title 20			0.10	0.10	100.00 %
Total Excluding NGEU			18.24	18.16	99.55 %
Total DG TRADE			18.24	18.16	99.55 %

* Commitment appropriations authorised include, in addition to the budget voted by the legislative authority, appropriations carried over from the previous exercise, budget amendments as well as miscellaneous commitment appropriations for the period (e.g. internal and external assigned revenue).



Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

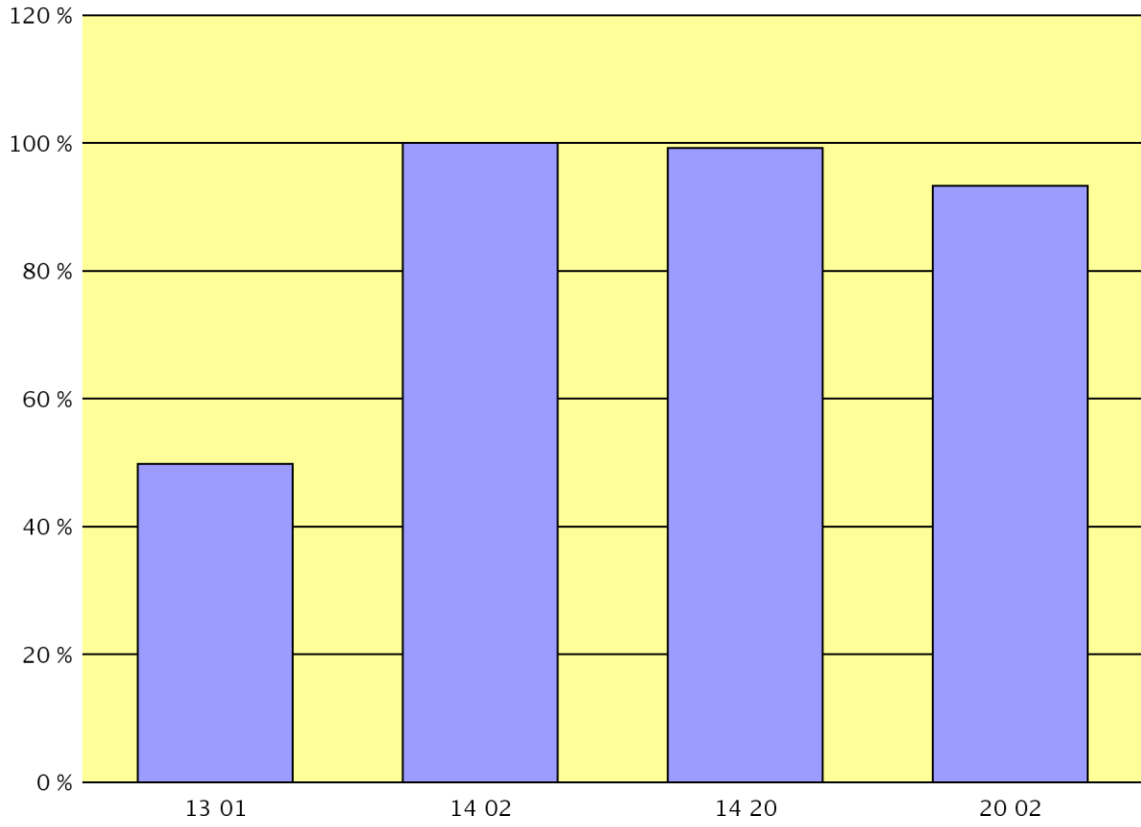
TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS in 2023 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE					
			Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 13 Defence					
13	13 01	Support administrative expenditure of the "Security and Defence" cluster	0.04	0.02	49.78 %
Total Title 13			0.04	0.02	49.78%
Title 14 External Action					
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global	2.79	2.79	100.00 %
	14 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	14.87	14.75	99.23 %
Total Title 14			17.66	17.54	99.35%
Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission					
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0.22	0.20	93.27 %
Total Title 20			0.22	0.20	93.27%
Total Excluding NGEU			17.92	17.77	99.15%
Total DG TRADE			17.92	17.77	99.15%

* Payment appropriations authorised include, in addition to the budget voted by the legislative authority, appropriations carried over from the previous exercise, budget amendments as well as miscellaneous payment appropriations for the period (e.g. internal and external assigned revenue).

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

% Outturn on Payment Appropriations in 2023 for DG TRADE



Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

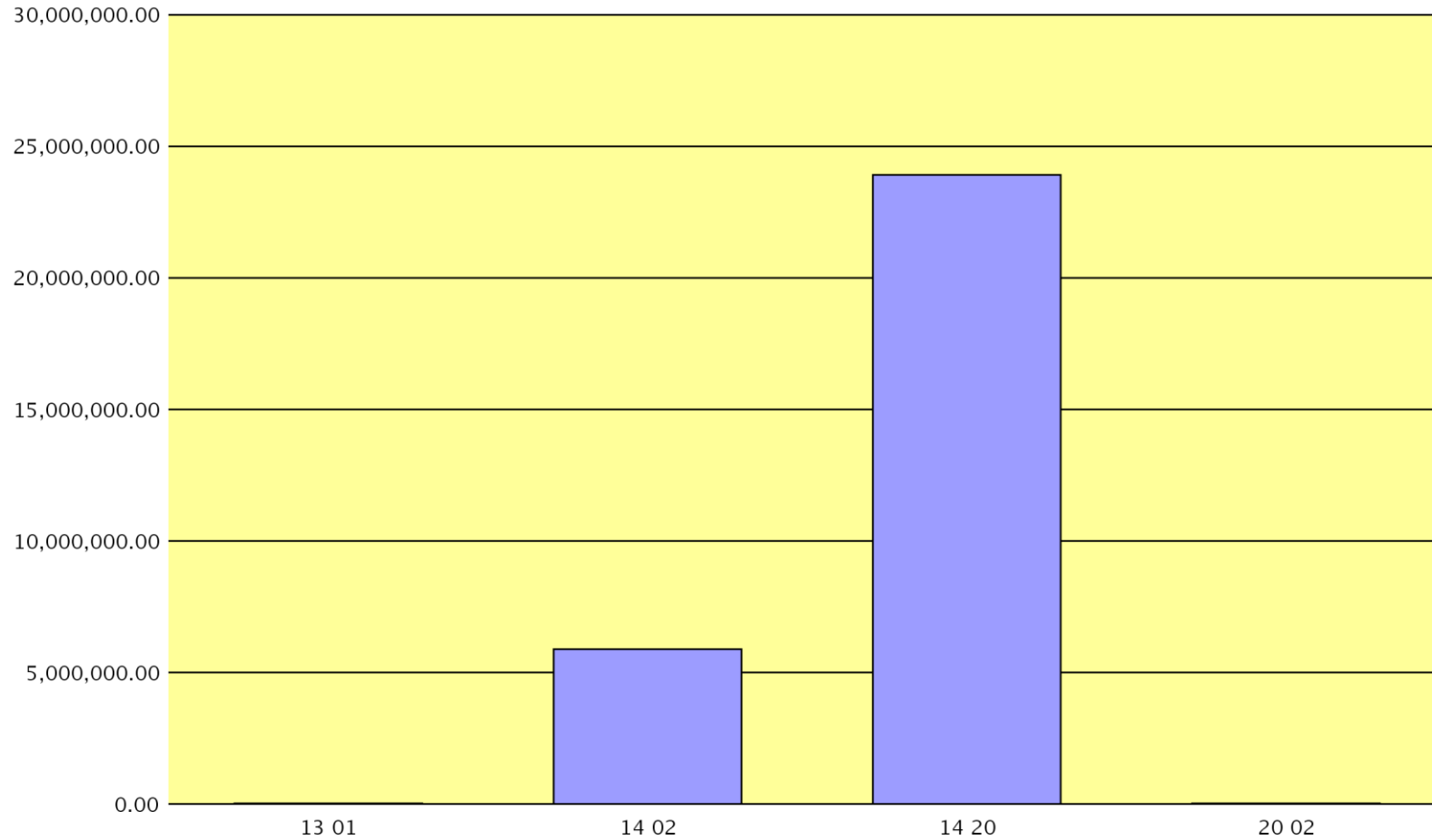
Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 3.: BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2022 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2022	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2022
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
13	13 01	Support administrative expenditure of the "Security and Defence" cluster	0.02	0.00	0.02	100.00%	0.00	0.02	0.02
Total Title 13			0.02	0.00	0.02	100.00%	0.00	0.02	0.02
TABLE 3.: BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2022 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2022	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2022
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	1.00	0.40	0.60	60.00%	5.27	5.87	8.46
	14 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	17.04	3.85	13.18	77.38%	10.71	23.90	22.67
Total Title 14			18.04	4.25	13.78	76.41%	15.99	29.77	31.13
TABLE 3.: BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2022 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2022	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2022
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0.10	0.09	0.01	13.92%	0.00	0.01	0.12
Total Title 20			0.10	0.09	0.01	13.92%	0.00	0.01	0.12
Total Excluding NGEU			18.16	4.34	13.82	76.10%	15.99	29.81	31.28
Total for DG TRADE			18.16	4.34	13.82	76.10 %	15.99	29.81	31.28

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

Breakdown of Commitments Remaining to be Settled (in Mio EUR) in 2023 TRADE



Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET for DG TRADE

BALANCE SHEET	2023	2022
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	151,057.52	
A.I.2. Property, Plant and Equipment	151,057.52	
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	16,326,077.55	15,082,551.45
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	16,321,461.30	15,061,569.21
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables	4,616.25	20,982.24
ASSETS	16,477,135.07	15,082,551.45
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-319,820.57	-198,933.94
P.II.4. Current Payables	-319,820.57	-198,933.94
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income	0.00	0.00
LIABILITIES	-319,820.57	-198,933.94
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	16,157,314.50	14,883,617.51

Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-151,711,640.63	-134,936,817.93
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P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	135,554,326.13	120,053,200.42
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It should be noted that the balance sheet and statement of financial performance presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues that are under the control of this Directorate General. Significant amounts such as own resource revenues and cash held in Commission bank accounts are not included in this Directorate General's accounts since they are managed centrally by DG Budget, on whose balance sheet and statement of financial performance they appear. Furthermore, since the accumulated result of the Commission is not split amongst the various Directorates General, it can be seen that the balance sheet presented here is not in equilibrium.

Additionally, the figures included in tables 4 and 5 are provisional since they are, at this date, still subject to audit by the Court of Auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted following this audit.

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for DG TRADE

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2023	2022
II.1 REVENUES	38,169.26	100,693.93
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-11,714.35	-20,982.24
II.1.1.6. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES		-20,982.24
II.1.1.8. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-11,714.35	
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	49,883.61	121,676.17
II.1.2.1. FINANCIAL INCOME	-1,581.09	-17,237.93
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	51,464.70	138,914.10
II.2. EXPENSES	16,513,374.68	15,400,431.78
II.2. EXPENSES	16,513,374.68	15,400,431.78
II.2.11. OTHER EXPENSES	5,416,319.18	5,857,437.94
II.2.2. EXP IMPL BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC	9,545,058.32	8,372,686.84
II.2.4. EXP IMPL BY 3RD CNTR & INT ORG (IM	1,910,997.18	1,485,377.00
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	-359,000.00	-315,070.00
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	16,551,543.94	15,501,125.71

Explanatory Notes :

The accounting situation presented in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Financial Performance does not include the accruals and deferrals calculated centrally by the services of the Accounting Officer

It should be noted that the balance sheet and statement of financial performance presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues that are under the control of this Directorate General. Significant amounts such as own resource revenues and cash held in Commission bank accounts are not included in this Directorate General's accounts since they are managed centrally by DG Budget, on whose balance sheet and statement of financial performance they appear. Furthermore, since the accumulated result of the Commission is not split amongst the various Directorates General, it can be seen that the balance sheet presented here is not in equilibrium.

Additionally, the figures included in tables 4 and 5 are provisional since they are, at this date, still subject to audit by the Court of Auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted following this audit.

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET for DG TRADE

OFF BALANCE	2023	2022
OB.1. Contingent Assets	1,177,991.60	1,177,991.60
GR for pre-financing	1,177,991.60	1,177,991.60
OB.2. Contingent Liabilities	-8,684,732.25	-8,684,732.25
OB.2.7. CL Legal cases OTHER	-8,684,732.25	-8,684,732.25
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	7,506,740.65	7,506,740.65
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	7,506,740.65	7,506,740.65
OFF BALANCE	0.00	0.00

Explanatory Notes :

The accounting situation presented in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Financial Performance does not include the accruals and deferrals calculated centrally by the services of the Accounting Officer

It should be noted that the balance sheet and statement of financial performance presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues that are under the control of this Directorate General. Significant amounts such as own resource revenues and cash held in Commission bank accounts are not included in this Directorate General's accounts since they are managed centrally by DG Budget, on whose balance sheet and statement of financial performance they appear. Furthermore, since the accumulated result of the Commission is not split amongst the various Directorates General, it can be seen that the balance sheet presented here is not in equilibrium.

Additionally, the figures included in tables 4 and 5 are provisional since they are, at this date, still subject to audit by the Court of Auditors. It is thus possible that amounts included in these tables may have to be adjusted following this audit.

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIMES for DG TRADE

Legal Times									
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Nbr of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Late Payments Amount	Percentage
30	438	435	99.32 %	14.09	3	0.68 %	33.00	33,075.40	0 %
60	49	49	100.00 %	26.00				0.00	0 %
90	11	11	100.00 %	43.91				0.00	0 %

Total Number of Payments	498	495	99.40 %		3	0.60 %		33,075.4	0 %
Average Net Payment Time	16.03			15.93			33.00		
Average Gross Payment Time	21.07			20.92			45		

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension Days	Average Payment Suspension Days	Number of Suspended Payments	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended Payments	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
0	27	93	18.67 %	498	3,558,724.23	20.04 %	17,757,909.03

DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME in 2023 for DG TRADE

Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and income cashed from			Outstanding balance
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried over RO	Total	
		1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=4+5	
40	Revenue from investments and accounts	1,581.09	0.00	1,581.09	1,581.09	0.00	1,581.09	0.00
42	Fines and penalties	11,714.35	0.00	11,714.35	11,714.35	0.00	11,714.35	0.00
66	Other contributions and refunds	85,507.45	20,982.24	106,489.69	80,891.20	20,982.24	101,873.44	4,616.25
Total DG TRADE		98,802.89	20,982.24	119,785.13	94,186.64	20,982.24	115,168.88	4,616.25

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 8 : FINANCIAL IMPACT OF EX-ANTE AND EX-POST CONTROLS for DG

EX-ANTE CONTROLS BY TRANSACTION	Irregularity	Total ex-ante amounts
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	1,102.88	1,102.88
CREDIT NOTES	584,279.72	584,279.72
RECOVERY ORDERS ON PRE-FINANCING		
Sub-Total	585,382.60	585,382.60

EX-POST CONTROLS BY TRANSACTION	Irregularity	Total ex-post amounts
RECOVERY ORDERS OTHER THAN ON PRE-FINANCING		
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES		
Sub-Total		
GRAND TOTAL (EX-ANTE + EX-POST)	585,382.60	585,382.60

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 12/31/2023 for DG TRADE

	Number at 1/1/2023 1	Number at 12/31/2023	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 1/1/2023 1	Open Amount (Eur) at 12/31/2023	Evolution
2022	1		-100.00 %	20,982.24		-100.00 %
2023		1			4,616.25	
	1	1	0.00 %	20,982.24	4,616.25	-78.00 %

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 10 : Recovery Order Waivers >= 60 000 € in 2023 for DG

Waiver Central Key	Linked RO Central Key	RO Accepted Amount (Eur)	LE Account Group	Commission Decision	Comments
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Total DG TRADE

Number of RO waivers

There are no waivers below 60 000 €

Justifications:

None of your Recovery Order Waivers (if any) reaches EUR 60.000

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 11 : Negotiated Procedures in 2023 for DG TRADE**Internal Procedures > € 60,000**

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Annex 1 - 11.1 (b) - Artistic/technical reasons or exclusive rights or technical monopoly/captive market	2	284,723.18
Total	2	284,723.18

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 12 : Summary of Procedures in 2023 for DG TRADE

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Negotiated procedure without prior publication (Annex 1 - 11.1)	2	284,723.18
Open procedure (FR 164 (1)(a))	4	2,375,100.00
Total	6	2,659,823.18

Additional Comments:

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS in 2023 for DG TRADE

Legal Base	Procedure subject	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Contract Subject	Contracted Amount (€)

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET in 2023 for DG TRADE

Legal Base	LC Date	Contract Number	Contract Subject	Contracted Amount (€)
Annex 1 - 11.1 (i) - Secret contract or contract requiring special security measures	13/09/2023	SI2.1373458	2023/G1/G04 - DATA ACQUISITION & ACCESS TO DATABASE	45,920.00
		1		45,920.00

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years - DG TRADE

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

TABLE 16 : Commitments co-delegation type 3 in 2023 for DG TRADE

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors

Refresh date : 07/03/2024

ANNEX 4: Financial scorecard

Indicator	Objective	Comment	TRADE Score	EC Score
1. Commitment Appropriations Implementation	Ensure efficient use of commitment appropriations expiring at the end of Financial Year		100%	99%
2. Commitment Forecast Implementation	Ensure the cumulative alignment of the commitment implementation with the commitment forecast in a financial year		96%	100%
3. Payment Appropriations Implementation	Ensure efficient use of payment appropriations expiring at the end of Financial Year		100%	99%
4. Payment Forecast Implementation	Ensure the cumulative alignment of the payment implementation with the payment forecast in a financial year		92%	98%
5. Global Commitment Absorption ⁽¹⁶⁾	Ensure efficient use of already earmarked commitment appropriations (at L1 level)		100%	98%
6. Timely Payments	Ensure efficient processing of payments within the legal deadlines	During 2023, DG Trade made a total of 498 payments amounting to €17.77 million. Thanks to very effective and efficient working processes, 100% of the amount was paid in time, compared to 99% of EC average. The average net payment time was 16.03 days.	100%	99%
7. Timely Decommitments	Ensure efficient decommitment of outstanding RAL at the end of commitment life cycle		100%	90%
8. Invoice Registration Time	Monitor the accounting risk stemming from late registration of invoices in the central accounting system ABAC		98%	96%
9. Accounting Data Quality	Ensure the good data quality of ABAC transactions with the focus on fields having a primary impact on the accounts		100%	100%
10. Management Data Quality	Ensure the good data quality of ABAC transactions with the focus on fields having a primary impact on the management decisions		90%	96%

⁽¹⁶⁾ Due to technical limitation: 1. the indicator does not take into account the Com L1 Consumption between the FDC ILC date and the FA FDI allowed as an exception in the external actions for Com L1 of type GF, i.e. with Financing Agreement, under the FR2018 Article 114.2. 2. it is technically not possible to exclude the decommitment of RAL (C8) which is subsequently re-committed for a new purpose. As a result, the actual Indicator score may be slightly higher than the one reported for DGs using the GF commitments.

ANNEX 5: Materiality criteria

In conformity with the existing guidelines, DG Trade retained the following materiality criteria:

Quantitative criteria

As regards legality and regularity, the proposed standard quantitative materiality threshold of 2% of the executed payments is applied. DG Trade considers it to be an appropriate threshold above which weaknesses detected should be considered “material”.

In DG Trade this applies to all non-compliance events detected throughout the year and with a quantifiable impact on legality and regularity.

Qualitative criteria

DG Trade’s activities are mostly of a political nature (trade negotiations, monitoring and implementation, enforcement and outreach) and procedural (case-handling), involving a very modest level of financial management.

Qualitative criteria cover significant reputational risks for the DG or the Commission and significant weaknesses in the internal control systems. For assessing the significance of the weakness, the nature and scope, duration, existence of mitigating controls and/or remedial actions are taken into account.

In this respect, if a ‘critical’ recommendation would be issued by auditors in the context of a final audit report, provided it is accepted by the auditee, and that sufficient corrective action has not been taken to implement this recommendation, it will be considered.

Since 2019 ⁽¹⁷⁾, a ‘de minimis’ threshold for financial reservations has been introduced. Quantified AAR reservations related to residual error rates above the 2% materiality threshold, are deemed not substantial for segments representing less than 5% of a DG’s total payments and with a financial impact below EUR 5 million. In such cases, quantified reservations are no longer needed.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Agreement of the Corporate Management Board of 30/4/2019.

ANNEX 6: Relevant Control System(s) for budget implementation (RCSs)

The cost of control in DG Trade is exclusively calculated by estimating the number of FTEs (full time equivalent) dedicated to the different control stages. No other expenditure is incurred in this respect. For 2023, the overall cost of control is estimated at €1.578 million. This corresponds to 10.8 FTE, representing the estimated combined effort of actors in the financial and operational units involved in the execution and verification of financial transactions in DG Trade.

RCS 1: Public Procurement (including administrative expenditures) in direct management

Stage 1:

A: Planning and needs assessment

Main internal control objectives: Effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Compliance (legality and regularity)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
Procurement needs are not well defined Inappropriate choice of procurement procedure The best offer/s are not submitted/received due to a poor definition in the tender specifications	Procurement needs are clearly defined and justified from an economic/operational view and approved by the AO(S)D Ex ante support and verification Trainings provided centrally and locally Selection criteria clearly defined and approved by the AOSD	Coverage: 100% Frequency: At least before launch	Effectiveness: Commitment rate Benefits: best possible offers received Number of legal cases/complaints Efficiency: Number of tenders cancelled Number of project officers followed training Economy: Estimation of cost of staff involved

B: Selection of the offer & evaluation

Main internal control objectives: Effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Compliance (legality and regularity). Fraud prevention and detection

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>Insufficient quality of the evaluation report, impacting the award decision</p> <p>Existence of conflict of interest</p> <p>Non-compliance with regulatory framework</p> <p>Over-dependency</p>	<p>Formal evaluation process: Opening and evaluation committee</p> <p>Opening and evaluation committee's declaration of absence of conflict of interest</p> <p>Opinion of Financial Verifying Agent</p> <p>Exclusion criteria documented</p> <p>Standstill period, unsuccessful tenderers to put forward their concerns on the decision</p>	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Depth: all documents transmitted and analysed; all declarations of conflict of interest for all members</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of non-award decisions</p> <p>Benefits: compliance with Financial Regulation</p> <p>Number of cases referred to OLAF</p> <p>Number of legal cases/complaints</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Number of unfavourable opinions by financial verification</p> <p>Economy:</p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved</p>

Stage 2: Financial transaction

Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that the implementation of the contract is in compliance with the legal requirements

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>Non-compliance with legal requirements (payment deadlines, timely closure)</p> <p>Lack of experience and skills of operational and financial agents</p> <p>Operational monitoring - the services foreseen are not, totally or partially, provided in accordance with the technical description and requirements foreseen in the contract</p> <p>Financial monitoring - the amounts paid</p>	<p>Ex-ante support, including local training</p> <p>DG Trade applies the financial circuit "decentralised with counterweight" for all transactions</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision mechanisms (spring and autumn reviews, Resources Report, weekly financial reporting)</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of all procurement contracts</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Benefits: Amounts recovered or potential overpayments detected (credit notes)</p> <p>Amount of credit notes</p> <p>Recovery Orders</p> <p>Outstanding RAL (Reste à liquider)</p> <p>Number of cases referred to OLAF</p> <p>Number of legal cases/Ombudsman</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Payments times</p> <p>% Payment execution</p>

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
exceed those due in accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions			Number of project officers followed training Economy: Estimation of cost of staff involved

Stage 3: Supervisory measures

Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that any weakness in the procedures is detected and corrected

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
An error in relation to the regulatory and /or contractual provisions or fraud is not prevented/ detected ex ante	Analysis of non-compliance events Audits performed by IAS and ECA	Coverage: 100% non-compliance events; all audits Depth: review procedures if weaknesses detected	Effectiveness: Benefits: Amounts recovered Number of cases referred to OLAF Recovery Orders Efficiency: Costs of controls Economy: Estimation of cost of staff involved

RCS 2: Contributions to international organisations (contribution agreements) - indirect management and grants – direct management

Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposal

Main internal control objectives: To ensure that all agreements are awarded in accordance with the Financial Regulation and that the essential elements are laid down in the corresponding Financing Decision; Compliance (legality and regularity)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
The agreement is not included in the Financing Decision	Inter-service consultation, including all relevant units and DGs	Coverage: 100% of all grant agreements	Effectiveness: Benefits: Full compliance/Reach

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>The Financing Decision does not adequately include the essential selection and award criteria</p> <p>The Financing Decision does not spell out the reasons for an agreement (Art. 190 RAP)</p> <p>The status of the International Organisation regarding the Pillar Assessment is not properly reflected in the grant agreement to be signed with the Organisation</p> <p>The evaluation is not carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulation, established procedures and/or the criteria set out in the Financing Decision</p>	<p>Adoption by the Commission</p> <p>Specific procedure</p> <p>Evaluation Report/ Award Decision</p> <p>Opinion of Financial Verifying Agent</p> <p>Inclusion in check-list</p>	<p>Frequency: during preparation of the Financing Decision/each Commitment request</p> <p>Depth: Checklist</p>	<p>objectives of the budget line</p> <p>Commitment rate</p> <p>Number of unfavourable opinions by financial verification</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Cost of controls</p> <p>Economy:</p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved</p>

Stage 2: Contracting and monitoring of the implementation of the agreements

Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that all agreements are signed with international organizations in accordance to Financial Regulation, Compliance (legality and regularity)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>The agreement is signed late</p> <p>The agreement does not contain all applicable/necessary provisions</p> <p>The estimated budget to the agreement does not correspond to the action proposed</p> <p>Changes to the agreement have not been properly documented or authorised</p> <p>The action implemented does not correspond to the agreement</p> <p>Ineligible costs are reimbursed</p> <p>Payments are made late</p> <p>Timely clearing of pre-financing</p>	<p>Spring/Autumn reviews</p> <p>Administrative Coordination Assistants meetings</p> <p>Detailed guidance on Intranet and checklist</p> <p>Use Commission templates (PaGODA)</p> <p>Upstream assistance (incl. training of project officers)</p> <p>Ex-ante verification</p> <p>Verification</p> <p>Accounting controls</p> <p>Management declaration of the entrusted entities</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of all agreements</p> <p>Depth: check in detail all Effectiveness</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Benefits: Full compliance</p> <p>Exceptions</p> <p>Amount of credit notes</p> <p>Recovery orders</p> <p>Outstanding RAL</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Number of project officers followed training</p> <p>Non-compliance events</p> <p>Payment times</p> <p>% Payment execution</p> <p>Economy:</p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved</p>

Stage 3: Supervisory measures

Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that any weakness in the procedures is detected and corrected

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>An error in relation to the regulatory and /or contractual provisions or fraud is not prevented/ detected ex ante</p>	<p>Analysis of non-compliance events</p> <p>Audits performed by IAS and ECA</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% non-compliance events; all audits</p> <p>Depth: review procedures if weaknesses detected</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Benefits: Amounts recovered</p> <p>Recovery orders</p> <p>Number of cases referred to OLAF</p> <p>Efficiency: Costs of controls</p> <p>Economy: Estimation of cost of staff involved</p>

ANNEX 7: Specific annexes related to "financial management"

1. Status of implementation of completed audits

Internal Audit Service (IAS)

The IAS finalised an audit on **Human Resources management in DG Trade** in January 2020 and an audit on **evaluation activities in DG Trade** in January 2021. DG Trade completed the implementation of the recommendations in 2022 and in 2023, the IAS reviewed and validated the implementation of all the open recommendations.

The IAS finalised an audit on **monitoring of implementation of trade agreements in DG Trade** in January 2023, which included two very important recommendations:

- Use of ex post evaluations and supporting studies to improve the implementation of bilateral trade agreements: To improve the selection criteria of the evaluations; to improve the follow up of the recommendations from the external studies; and to reflect these provisions in a revised evaluation manual.
- Information on trade barriers recorded in the MACFLOW database: To improve the use guidance and to have some technical improvements on the information recorded.

Additionally, the auditors recommended improvements in the following areas: Existing Guidance; Committees (coordination, cooperation structures, completeness of the information and transparency); Single Entry Point complains; objectives and indicators. DG Trade finalised the implementation of the main part of the recommendations as foreseen in the action plan. The only two open recommendations are the assessment of the feasibility of establishing timelines for handling market access complaints and improvements in the objectives and indicators related to the implementation of bilateral trade agreements. The implementation of these two recommendations is foreseen in 2024, as agreed in the action plan.

The IAS finalised a limited review on **data protection** in January 2024. The review was covering several services: DG INTPA, DG NEAR, DG ECHO, DG TAXUD, FPI and DG Trade. The auditors did not find any critical or very important issues but found room for improvements in two areas: 1) to clarify which transfers should qualify/be defined as international data transfers, how the transfer impact assessment should be performed, and to propose to the Data Protection Officer (DPO) to reinvigorate the 'Data Protection Coordinator (DPC) working group on international transfers', and 2) to remind operational controllers of their obligations under the Commission rule concerning the timely completion and publication of records published in the DPO register and to continue to provide instructions and guidance to operational controllers and staff. DG Trade has agreed with the IAS on the action plan to implement these two recommendations in 2024.

European Court of Auditors (ECA)

The ECA published in July 2020 a performance audit report on **the enforcement of trade defence policy**. The audit concluded that the Commission was successful as an enforcer of trade defence policy. However, the ECA recommended some improvements in the following areas: to document the confidentiality assessment, to raise awareness about trade defence instruments (TDI), to improve guidance on competition aspects, to improve monitoring of the measures, to fully use the ex officio procedures, and to prioritise the EU's response to third country measures. The main part of the recommendations has already been implemented. The only open recommendation is on the evaluation of the TDI regulation that will be carried out later than planned at the time of the audit (currently planned for 2025). In 2023, the ECA reviewed and validated the implementation of all the above recommendations except the ex-officio cases where they considered that the Commission did not launch any investigations. Nevertheless, the Commission has in the meantime launched an ex-officio anti-subsidy investigation into the import of battery electric vehicles from China.

The ECA published in December 2023 a performance audit report on **Screening foreign direct investments in the EU in addressing security and public order risks**. The audit concluded that the Commission has taken appropriate steps to establish and implement a framework for screening foreign direct investment in the EU. However, the ECA issued four recommendations: to amend the Regulation to strengthen the EU FDI screening framework; to assess whether national screening mechanisms comply with regulatory standards and streamline concepts across EU screening mechanisms; to improve the cooperation mechanism and the Commission's assessments to provide better justification of mitigating actions relating to high-risk cases; and to improve the quality of reporting. In January 2024, the Commission made the proposal to amend the Regulation to strengthen the EU FDI screening framework that will be discussed with the Council and the Parliament. The remaining recommendations will be implemented according to the agreed target implementation dates.

2. Table Y on the estimated “cost of controls” at Commission level

Table Y - Overview of DG’s/EA’s estimated cost of controls at Commission (EC) level:

TRADE	Ex ante controls***			Ex post controls			Total	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Relevant Control System (RCS) / Other as defined in Annex 6 of the AAR*	EC total costs	related payments Made	Ratio (%)** (a)/(b)	EC total costs	total value verified and/or audited	Ratio (%) (d)/(e)	EC total estimated cost of controls (a)+(d)	Ratio (%)** (g)/(b)
Public procurement - direct management and contributions to international organisations - direct and indirect management	1,577,610.00 €	17,769,623.38 €	8.88%	- €	- €	0.00%	1,577,610.00 €	8.88%
OVERALL total estimated cost of control at EC level for expenditure	1,577,610.00 €	17,769,623.38 €	8.88%	- €	- €	0.00%	1,577,610.00 €	8.88%

ANNEX 8: Specific annexes related to "assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems"

Not applicable.

ANNEX 9: Specific annexes related to "Control results" and "Assurance: Reservations"

1. Annex related to "Control results" - Table X: Estimated risk at payment and at closure

DG TRADE	Payments made (2023;MEUR)	minus new prefinancing [plus retentions made] (in 2023;MEUR)	plus cleared prefinancing [minus retentions released and deductions of expenditure made by MS] (in 2023;MEUR)	Relevant expenditure (for 2023;MEUR)	Detected error rate or equivalent estimates	Estimated risk at payment (2023;MEUR)	Adjusted Average Recoveries and Corrections (adjusted ARC; %)	Estimated future corrections [and deductions] (for 2023;MEUR)	Estimated risk at Closure (2023;MEUR)
-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10
Procurement	14.09	- 0.12	0.02	13.98	0.50% - 0.50%	0.07 - 0.07	0.00% - 0.00%	0.00 - 0.00	0.07 - 0.07
Contributions to International organizations	0.90	- 0.90	0.71	0.71	0.50% - 0.50%	0.00 - 0.00	0.00% - 0.00%	0.00 - 0.00	0.00 - 0.00
Contributions to International organizations	2.56	- 2.75	1.66	1.47	0.50% - 0.50%	0.01 - 0.01	0.00% - 0.00%	0.00 - 0.00	0.01 - 0.01
Administrative expenditures	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.50% - 0.50%	0.00 - 0.00	0.00% - 0.00%	0.00 - 0.00	0.00 - 0.00
DG total	17.77	- 3.78	2.40	16.39		0.08 - 0.08	0.00% - 0.00%	0.00 - 0.00	0.08 - 0.08
					Overall risk at payment in %	0.50% - 0.50% (7) / (5)		Overall risk at closure in %	0.50% - 0.50% (10) / (5)

Notes to the table X

(1) Relevant Control Systems differentiated per relevant portfolio segments and at a level which is lower than the total.

(2) Payments made or equivalent, e.g. expenditure registered in the Commission's accounting system, accepted expenditure or cleared pre-financing. In any case, this means after the preventive (ex-ante) control measures have already been implemented earlier in the cycle.

In all cases of Co-Delegations (Internal Rules Article 3), "payments made" are reported by the Delegated departments. For Cross-SubDelegations (Internal Rules Article 12), the reporting remains with the Delegating departments.

(3) New pre-financing actually paid by out by the department itself during the financial year (i.e. excluding any pre-financing received as a transfer from another department). as per note 2.5.1 to the Commission annual accounts thus excluding "Other advances to Member States" which are covered on a purely payment-made basis (note 2.5.2). Pre-financing paid/cleared" are always covered by the Delegated departments, even for Cross-SubDelegations.

(4) Pre-financing actually cleared during the financial year (i.e. their 'delta' in the Financial Year 'actuals', not their 'cut-off' based estimated 'consumption').

(5) For the purpose of equivalence with the ECA's scope of the EC funds with potential exposure to legality & regularity errors (see the ECA's Annual Report methodological annex 1.1), our concept of "relevant expenditure" includes the payments made, subtracts the new pre-financing paid out, and adds the pre-financing actually cleared during the FY. This is a separate and 'hybrid' concept, intentionally combining elements from the budgetary accounting and from the general ledger accounting.

(6) In this column, we disclose the detected error rates or equivalent estimates.

For low-risk types of expenditure, where there are indications that the equivalent error rate might be close to 'zero' (e.g. administrative expenditure, operating contributions to agencies), the rate which should be used is 0.5% as a conservative estimate, unless the department has a more precise estimate based on evidence.

(8) Even though to some extent based on the 7 years historic Average of Recoveries and financial Corrections (ARC), which is the best available indication of the corrective capacity of the ex-post control systems implemented by the DG over the past years, the AOD has adjusted this historic average from 0.06% to 0% given that all transactions are subject to an independent ex-ante financial verification (100% of transactions) and that no ex-post function is set up.

(9) For some programmes with no set *closure* point (e.g. EAGF) and for some multiannual programmes for which corrections are still possible afterwards (e.g. EAFRD and ESIF), all corrections that remain possible are considered for this estimate.

2. Reservations

Not applicable

ANNEX 10: Reporting – Human resources, digital transformation and information management and sound environmental management

Human Resource management

Objective: DG Trade employs a competent and engaged workforce and contributes to gender equality at all levels of management to effectively deliver on the Commission's priorities and core business

Indicator 1: Number and percentage of first female appointments to middle management positions

Source of data: SYSPER - Commission Decisions SEC(2020)146 of 1 April 2020 and SEC(2023)200

Baseline 1 December 2019	Target 2022 and 2024	Latest Know results 31/12/2023
32% (10 out of 31)	2020-2022 targets: 1 first female appointment by end 2022 2023-2024 targets: 3 first female appointments	6 first time female appointments (50% of total first appointments) in 2020-2022 1 first female appointment in 2023 32% Female representation end of 2023

Indicator 2: DG Trade staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey and pulse survey 2021

Baseline 2018	Target 2024	Latest Know results 2023
74%	Maintain/above baseline	74% (Staff Opinion Survey 2023)

Main outputs in 2023:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Organisation of suitable training courses to ensure that the DG has the skilled, knowledgeable and competent staff required to meet its present and future needs within all categories of staff	Number of trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions organised in 2023	10 trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions	41 trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions
	Average number of participants in the WTO Law courses	On average 15 participants per WTO Law course	3 WTO courses with 16 participants from Trade /17 participants including participants from other DGs on average
Employ a competent and engaged workforce	DG Trade staff engagement index Baseline ⁽¹⁸⁾ 2021, 76%	Maintain /above baseline	74% (Staff Opinion Survey 2023)

¹⁸ Baseline changed in line with latest results of the Staff satisfaction survey 2021

	Organisation of a DG Trade Away Day in July 2023	Participation of 250 staff or above	Scheduled 21 June 2024
Increase the pool of AD women, who could potentially be interested in a managerial position, to ensure gender diversity primarily at middle management level through organisation of pre-management training sessions	Number of specific training sessions and awareness raising actions organised in 2023	2 events	<p>Female Talent Management Development Programme (FTDP) offered by DG HR. 2 participants from Trade.</p> <p>No specific training session organised by us. However, we offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the possibility to have <i>mentoring</i> for colleagues aspiring to become manager, as well as mentoring aimed specifically at women, - coaching sessions with an external coach for 5 female DHoUs and 1 DDG Assistant, and - 360 feedback exercise for 6 female DHoUs <p>5 awareness raising actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead your team - Unconscious bias in management - Everyday bias at work matters: How to recognise and respond to microaggressions - Webinar on learning-based leadership: Maximise your effectiveness by investing in learning - Participatory Leadership
The organisation of health or well-being events for all DG Trade staff in line with the DG Trade's Action Plan	Number of BE WELL [health and/or well-being] events organised in 2023	2 events	2 events
	Average number of participants in the workshops organised during these events	An average of 10 participants in each workshop	More than 10

Internal communication: regular debriefings for staff on major policy initiatives to ensure staff are well informed of the latest developments in trade policy and major Commission initiatives	The number of debriefings for staff on trade policy developments	4 debriefings	4 debriefings
Issue an accessible Daily Trade Press Review to inform staff of how trade issues are reported in the media and what DG trade staff in HQ and delegations are working on with a view to reinforcing the team spirit and motivation within the DG and with staff in delegations	Number of working days on which the Daily Trade Press Review is issued	All working days except during the summer break and first days of January	All working days except during the summer break and first days of January

Digital Transformation and information management

Objective: DG Trade is using innovative, trusted digital solutions for better policy-shaping, information management and administrative processes to forge a truly digitally transformed, user-focused and data-driven Commission

Main outputs in 2023:

Indicator 1: degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions

Source of data: DG Trade

1 ---	Project: FDI ⁽¹⁹⁾				
ID	Principle	Baseline 2018	Interim 2022	Target 2024	Latest known results 2023
1.1	Digital by default	0	2	2	2
1.2	Once only	0	1	1	1
2.1	Security	0	2	2	2
2.2	Privacy	0	2	2	2
3.1	Openness	0	1	1	1
3.2	Transparency	0	1	1	1
4.1	Interoperability	0	1	2	1
4.2	Cross border	0	2	2	2
5.1	User centric	0	2	2	2
5.2	Data driven	0	1	1	1
5.3	Agile	0	1	1	1

⁽¹⁹⁾ The FDI screening IT system implements the exchange of highly classified information up to EU-SECRET level and has been designed with security as the primary focus.

	Average	0%	73%	77%	73%
2 ---	Project: eLicensing				
ID	Principle	Baseline 2018	Interim 2022	Target 2024	Latest known results 2023
1.1	Digital by default	0	1	2	1
1.2	Once only	0	1	2	1
2.1	Security	0	2	2	2
2.2	Privacy	0	2	2	2
3.1	Openness	0	1	1	1
3.2	Transparency	0	1	1	1
4.1	Interoperability	0	1	1	2
4.2	Cross border	0	2	2	2
5.1	User centric	0	2	2	2
5.2	Data driven	0	1	1	1
5.3	Agile	0	1	2	2
	Average	0%	68%	82%	70%
3 ---	Project: A2M (follow up MADB,THD)				
ID	Principle	Baseline 2018	Interim 2022	Target 2024	Latest known results 2023
1.1	Digital by default	1	1	2	1
1.2	Once only	0	1	2	1
2.1	Security	1	1	1	1
2.2	Privacy	1	2	2	2
3.1	Openness	1	1	2	1
3.2	Transparency	1	1	2	1
4.1	Interoperability	1	1	1	1
4.2	Cross border	1	2	2	2
5.1	User centric	1	2	2	2
5.2	Data driven	1	1	2	1
5.3	Agile	0	1	2	2
	Average	41%	64%	91%	70%

Indicator 2: Percentage of DG Trade's key data assets for which corporate principles for data governance have been implemented

Source of data: DG Trade

Baseline (2020)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
40% Business Managers and System Owners identified for all information systems	50% Identify data owners and data stewards	80% ☒ data stewards share the metadata of their data assets in the Commission's data catalogue ☒ processes for data collection/creation, acquisition, access, sharing, use, processing preservation, deletion, quality, protection and security are documented ☒ IT systems are updated to support these processes.	50% The Chief Economist represents the business owner and data owner of DG Trade's data warehouse

Indicator 3: Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities on data protection compliance

Source of data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Interim milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
20% staff taking into account that the new Regulation 2018/1725 on data protection entered into force in December 2018	80% middle and senior management 50% staff	100% of staff	80% Senior and middle management 50% staff

Main outputs in 2023:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Output	Indicator	Target	
Implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for DG Trade's key data assets	Percentage of implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for DG Trade's key data assets	Interim milestone by 2023: 55%	Data management is done by System Owners and Business Managers
(1) Sharing information and knowledge with third parties (continuous)	Publish an information system aggregating information supporting imports and exports to the EU with special attention to SMEs	Q4 2023	Continuous publication of information on trade flows

Output	Indicator	Target	
(2) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade (continuous)	Operate a Data Warehouse integrating the statistical data supporting negotiations and trade defence cases taking into account the Data Strategy and data catalogue initiatives.	Q4 2023	Continuous operation of the data warehouse
(3) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade (continuous)	Continue to operate a Service Desk supporting DG Trade's information systems which complements, in the field of information systems, the corporate service desk.	Q4 2023	Continuous operation of the Trade Service Desk
(4) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade (continuous)	Operate a One-stop Shop for collaboration spaces	Q4 2023	Continuous support for corporate and DG collaboration spaces
Using innovative, trusted digital solutions	Degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions	55%	55%
Initiative supporting business transformation	Create at least one new wiki at Directorate or Unit level	Q4 2023	At least one collaboration space has been created per unit in support of the business transformation.
Handling email registration in Ares	Number of emails registered with AresLook	Maintaining the proportion of one-third of the total documents registered in Ares	40.6%
Monitoring of the use made by all DG Trade departments	Reporting of open tasks in ARES sent to all departments	10 times/year	10
Better use of electronic workflows, with the reduction of errors caused by the double circulation and the reduction of paper storage	Number of Ares registered documents with a fully approved e-signatory (no paper circulation in parallel).	=/> 90% of registered documents approved in full electronic mode (without paper signatories circulation)	95%
Awareness raising activities on data protection	Percentage of staff targeted by awareness raising activities on data protection	Targeting 100% of management	100% staff

Output	Indicator	Target	
Ensuring accurate and complete record keeping of all data processing operations carried out in DG Trade with special attention for high-risk operations	Number of Data Protection Management System records compared to the number of actual data processing operations	100% coverage	100% coverage
Monitoring evolutions in data processing operations at DG Trade and updating records so they reflect reality	Date of the last version of the record	No records older than one year	4 records older than one year
All security controls at departmental level and IT system's priority controls will be subject to a compliance attest in GRC.	Number of attested GRC controls	100% for Multi Factor Authentication (MFA) and IT systems priority controls.	100%

Objective: DG Trade takes full account of its environmental impact in all its actions and actively promotes measures to reduce the related day-to-day impact of the administration and its work

Indicator 1: Implementation of the actions to promote all corporate EMAS actions and campaigns

Source of data: DG Trade

Baseline (2019)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (2023)
100% of action plan implemented on time	100% of action plan implemented on time	100%

Main outputs in 2023:

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Priority action to support the Greening the Commission Communication and action plan			
Participation in the end of the year energy saving action, by closing down DG/service's buildings during the Christmas and New Year's holiday period.	Number of staff present in the offices	0	DG TRADE agreed to close the CHAR building over summer 2023 and end of the year 2023. But as other DGs needed the building to remain open, this could not be put into place.
Other recommended actions			
Promoting corporate EMAS actions and campaigns	Number of campaigns	100% promoted	100%

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Priority action to support the Greening the Commission Communication and action plan			
Staff awareness actions to reduce water/paper use in the framework of EMAS corporate campaigns and/or awareness raising actions about DG's water/paper consumption in collaboration with OIB where appropriate.	Number of staff informed	100%	100%

II. Reducing CO₂, equivalent CO₂ and other atmospheric emissions

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Priority action to support the Greening the Commission Communication and action plan			
Analysis of DG Trade's missions trends / patterns (based on corporate EC-staff's and experts' professional trips (missions ²⁰), optimise and gradually reduce CO ₂ emissions (e.g. by reducing the number of participants in the same mission, promoting more sustainable travelling options, promoting videoconferencing/ virtual events as an alternative).	Signed the EC DG/service Travel Pledge	Yes	DG Trade replaced fully or partially, where operationally possible, missions by virtual participation in meetings and events.
To reduce DG Trade's impact on CO ₂ emissions in its professional travel	Awareness raising actions	3	3
Other recommended actions			
Awareness raising on sustainable commuting and promoting the corporate events such as EU Mobility week (September), VeloMai (May) and Commission's walking challenge	Number of staff informed	100%	100% informed

²⁰ Data provided by PMO/MiPs.

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
All Senior Managers' offices in DG Trade gradually equipped with VC facilities and used for virtual meetings (in collaboration with DG SCIC)	Number of Senior and Middle Managers' offices equipped with VC device	To remain 100%	All senior and middlemangers' offices remain equipped.
Increase staff awareness on digital pollution and waste.	Number of trainings	At least 1 training organised or promoted	promoted

III. Reducing and management of waste

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Staff awareness actions about waste reduction and sorting in the framework of EMAS corporate campaigns.	% of staff informed	100%	100% informed

IV. Promoting green public procurement (GPP)

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Where relevant, gradual introduction of GPP criteria in contracts and starting to monitor the process.	% of contracts with "green" provisions if relevant	60%	100%

ANNEX 11: Implementation through national or international public-sector bodies and bodies governed by private law with a public sector mission

A. Justification of the recourse to Indirect Management

DG Trade examines the relevance and feasibility of the delegated measure for the EU, the partner country and the delegatee. It analyses whether the delegated measure contributes to the strengthening or rationalisation of a wider division of labour process, whether it is coherent with the EU strategies and programming documents, it assesses its impact as regards EU visibility, the cost-benefit/impact ratio and the likely risks and disadvantages of the measure.

B. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis, etc.)

Pursuant to Article 62(1)(c)(ii) FR, when acting as indirect management delegatee, the international organisation is an international public sector organisation set up by an international agreement or a specialised agency set up by such organisation. Such an international organisation may have worldwide or regional scope. The typical feature of international organisations is their specialisation in certain activities relevant for the EU's objectives. This specialisation, along with the capacity to provide cofinancing (its own or from other donors) is the primary reasons for selecting a certain organisation as delegatee.

The selected international organisations were selected based on their neutrality, international coverage, specific expertise and on the fact of having been pillar assessed and meeting the conditions of Art 156 of the Financial Regulation.

Moreover, with regard to the delegatee, it is assessed whether it has the technical and financial management capacity to implement the delegated measure, on the basis of international track record, sectors of intervention and project pipeline, whether it provides comparative advantages and whether it has significant and sustainable involvement in the relevant programme or sector.

C. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies

For the delegatee, being the contracting authority, implies carrying out the following budget implementation tasks: managing and enforcing the contracts concluded (making payments, accepting or rejecting deliverables, enforcing the contract, carrying out checks and controls, recovering unduly paid funds), and also running the procurement and grant procedures preceding the conclusion of such contracts, including the award and rejection decisions.

D. List of national and international implementing entities in 2023

The table below provides for each commitment the references and the amounts and duration of the contribution agreements concerned.

Nbr Contract	ID	Partner	Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies	Contracted Amount (€)	Duration of the delegation
1	SI2.910235	WTO	EU Contribution to the WTO DDA Global Trust Fund for technical assistance for 2024-2025. The WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (WTO DDAGTF) is a long standing in-house technical assistance programme of the WTO. The main emphasis is on fostering a sustainable economic, social and environmental development, focusing on green and inclusive growth, with emphasis on Least Developed Countries and Africa. The EU has been an important supporter of the project since its inception and is, together with its Member States, the most important donor.	1,000,000	24 months
2	SI2.909746	WTO	The contribution to the WTO Trust Fund supports the participation of representatives of Least Developed Countries (LDC) in the WTO Ministerial Conference that took place in February/March 2024. The LDC participation helps to strengthen the involvement of the LDCs in the multilateral trading system.	75,000	12 months
3	SI2.899605	OECD	The study on Integrating principles of foreign direct investment (FDI) qualities into future Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement (SIFA) model provisions would support the EU in developing an advanced sustainability-related provisions in the future agreements. The project also explores the links between sustainable development and investment facilitation.	185,000	18 months
4	SI2.908205	OECD	A contribution to the OECD in support of the functioning of a Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity. The overall objective of this action is to continue contributing to the preparation of regular reports for the Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity members and interim progress reports to relevant international bodies and G20, as well the maintenance of the internal information-sharing mechanism that was developed in a previous action, and the facilitation of the review process.	99,800	12 months

5	SI2.904810	ILO	Contribution to ILO Trade for Decent Work 2.0 action. The main objective of the project is to build capacity in selected trading partners in order to improve the effective implementation of and awareness on the 10 fundamental ILO Conventions as well as to improve ILO instruments on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and labour rights' due diligence.	4,000,000	48 months
6	SI2.850660	UNCITRAL	A complimentary contribution to the administration of the UNCITRAL Transparency Repository, which contributes to enhance transparency in Investor-State dispute resolution.	48,000	36 months
7	SI2.904867	WTO	Contribution to the WTO Fisheries Funding Mechanism which supports, in cooperation with other international institutions with specialized knowledge and expertise, the targeted implementation of new fisheries subsidies disciplines by eligible developing country and least developed country (LDC) WTO Members by providing them with technical assistance and capacity building support.	1,000,000 (co-delegated from INTPA)	24 months

ANNEX 12: EAMR of the Union Delegations

Not applicable.

ANNEX 13: Decentralised agencies and/or EU Trust Funds

Not applicable.

