



Annual Activity Report 2021

Annexes

Directorate General for Trade

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

I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on the internal control framework¹, 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 Section 2 of the present Annual Activity Report and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete.

Brussels, 31 March 2021

(e-signed)

Leopoldo RUBINACCI

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 Goods average 2017-2019 Services average 2016-2018 Investments average 2016-2018 ² | Interim Milestone (2022) The objective is to maintain the EU share in global trade | Target (2024) The objective is to maintain the EU share in global trade | Latest known results Goods average 2018-2020 Services average 2018-2020 Investments average 2018- 2020 |
| Goods | | | |
| Imports: 13.9% Exports: 15.7% Total: 14.8% | Maintain | Maintain | Imports: 13.9% Exports: 15.6% Total: 14.8% |
| Services | | | |
| Imports: 21.4% Exports: 23.4% Total: 22.4% | Maintain | Maintain | Imports: 22.6% Exports: 23.6% Total: 23.1% |
| FDI stocks | | | |
| Inward: 26.1% Outward: 31.2% Total: 28.6% | Maintain | Maintain | Inward: 26.1% Outward: 32.0% Total: 29.0% |
| General objective: A stronger Europe in the world | | | |
| Specific objective: Lead the reform of the World Trade Organization to preserve rules-based trade | | | |
| Main outputs in 2021: | | | |
| New policy initiatives | | | |
| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
| Trade policy review, including WTO reform initiative <i>PLAN/2020/7987</i> | College adoption | Q1 2021 | The Trade Policy Review Communication on an Open, Sustainable and Assertive trade policy was adopted by the College on 18 February 2021, COM(2021) 66. It contains a dedicated Annex on WTO reform. After its adoption the Communication was presented to other EU institutions and relevant stakeholders. |

² There has been a change on the methodology for FDI and the baseline has been updated accordingly.

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EU) No 654/2014 of the EP and of the Council concerning the exercise of the Union's rights for the application and enforcement of international trade rules | Adoption by the EP and Council | 2021 | Regulation (EU) 2021/167 of the European Parliament and of the Council, or the "Enforcement Regulation", adopted on 10 February 2021, entered in force on 13 February 2021 |
| Other important outputs | | | |
| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
| Proposal for a Council Decision on Union position on International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) reform <i>PLAN/2020/7534</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | College adoption: 09 February 2022, COM(2022)38 |
| Proposal for a Council Decision on the Appointment of the Members of the Investment Court System's Tribunal under CETA <i>PLAN/2019/5359</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | CETA is not yet in force, and the Investment Court System not yet operational; it was also necessary to wait for adjudicator selection panel to be in place. Since the latter is now in place, the new target for adoption is Q2 2022. |
| WTO reform across the three pillars: rulemaking, dispute settlement and regular work | Advancing ongoing negotiations in Geneva | Throughout 2021 | Efforts and work with partners to reform the WTO have continued throughout 2021 as per the priorities outlined in the Trade Policy Review Communication Annex on WTO reform with a particular focus on advancing the four key multilateral MC12 files (trade and health, WTO reform, fisheries subsidies, agriculture). |
| Proposals on e-commerce and domestic regulation | Negotiating rounds | Throughout 2021 | The negotiations on the WTO Joint Statement Initiative for Domestic Regulation were concluded on 2 December 2021. https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=2335 . |
| Investment facilitation | Negotiating rounds | Throughout 2021 | Negotiations have continued throughout 2021 and large parts of the negotiating text (the so called "Easter text" prepared by the Chair) are considered stable by WTO Members. Many of these text parts build on the EU proposal from |

| | | | |
|--|--|---------|---|
| | | | February 2020. 113 WTO Members have now joined the negotiations. |
| Proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the WTO <i>2012/TRADE/028</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Bosnia and Herzegovina still has to finalise bilateral market access negotiations with Russia. The College adoption is contingent on the completion of an accession package in the WTO, potentially expected for Q3 2022. |
| Proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of Serbia to the WTO <i>2012/TRADE/029</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | Serbia still has to finalise bilateral market access negotiations with Russia, Ukraine, Brazil and the US and to align domestic legislation with WTO obligations. The College adoption is contingent on the completion of the accession package in the WTO, potentially expected for Q4 2022. |
| Proposal for a Council Decision on the accession of Comoros to the WTO <i>PLAN/2018/2912</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | The sixth Working Party meeting for Comoros WTO accession took place on 21 September 2021. Comoros is in the final phase of the negotiations covering bilateral market access protocols with the two last countries; the US and the EU. The College adoption is expected by Q2 2022. |
| Proposal for a Council Decisions on MC 12 decision <i>PLAN/2019/5962</i> <i>PLAN/2019/5963</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | The Commission issued a Proposal for a Council Decision on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union in the World Trade Organization's 12th Ministerial Conference on 4 November 2021, COM(2021) 672 final. The Commission covered the MC12 outcomes not having legal effects under a separate procedure for non-binding instruments (NBIs), which were covered in a note to Council (WK 13105/2021 INIT). A number of these outcomes (services domestic regulation, trade and the environment, investment facilitation) took place despite the postponement of MC12, following support by the Council. |

General objective: An economy that works for people

Impact indicator: EU trade openness

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

| Baseline ³ (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: 42.7% 2019: 43.5% 2020: 40.4% |

General objective: An economy that works for people

Impact indicator: Jobs and EU exports

Source of the data: 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 ⁴ (2019) |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| 35.4 million jobs (EU27) | > 35.4 million jobs (EU27) | > Interim milestone | 38.1 million jobs |

General objective: 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 ⁵ (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 billion 2020: €388.2 billion |

³ Correction of baseline value.

⁴ Source for 2019: "EU exports to the world: effects on employment" José M. Rueda-Cantuche, Pablo Piñero and Zornitsa Kutlina-Dimitrova (2021), https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_5904

⁵ Correction of baseline value.

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-going⁶ EU trade and investment negotiations and number of applied⁷ EU trade and investment agreements

Source of the data: DG Trade

⁶ "On-going trade and investment negotiations" are here identified as negotiations from the point of launch of negotiations to provisional application of the agreement.

⁷ This refers to agreements that have entered into force and agreements that have been provisionally applied (awaiting conclusion of the ratification process).

| Baseline (2019) | Interim Milestone (2022) | Target (2024) | Latest known results |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Preferential Trade Agreements with 74 partners.</p> <p><u>'New generation' of preferential trade agreements:</u></p> <p>South Korea, Colombian-Peru-Ecuador, Central America (Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala), Canada (CETA), Japan and Singapore.</p> <p><u>Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTAs):</u></p> <p>Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.</p> <p><u>'First generation' of preferential trade agreements:</u></p> <p>Turkey 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, and 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> Iraq, Armenia and Kazakhstan.</p> <p>Investment agreement: Energy Charter Treaty (1998)</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. - 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 Turkey (if political situation allows adoption of the negotiating directives by the Council) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conclusion of FTAs with Australia, Chile, and Indonesia. - Conclusion of the investment protection agreements with Singapore and Vietnam. - 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Agreement in principle found on the CAI on 30 December 2020. - Vietnam (FTA entered into force on 1 August 2020). - Accession of Solomon Islands to the EU-Pacific iEPA on 17 May 2020. - Conclusion of the technical negotiations with Chile in November 2021. - In 2021, there were 2 virtual rounds held with Australia, 2 virtual rounds held with New Zealand, -2 virtual rounds held with Indonesia. - 6 rounds with ESA. - On 8 May 2021, the EU-India Leader's agreed to resume trade negotiations and launch negotiations on investment protection. |

Result indicator 2.2⁸: Percentage of trade covered by applied bi-lateral and regional agreements⁹

Source of the data: DG Trade / Eurostat

| Baseline | | | Interim Milestone | | | Target | | | Latest known results ¹⁰ | | |
|---|---------|-------|-------------------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|---|---------|-------|
| Goods (2017-2019) and services (2016-2018) average FTA status 31/12/2019 | | | (2022) | | | (2024) | | | Goods (2019-2021) and services (2018-2020) average FTA status 31/12/2021 | | |
| 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% | 49% | 46% |

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) | | | (2020) | | |
| 72% | | | Increase | | | Increase | | | 71% ¹¹ | | |

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 (2022) | Target (2024) | Latest known results Goods 2021 Services 2020 FDI stocks 2020 | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Goods | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | Imp. | Exp. | Total | | | | Imp. | Exp. | Total |
| US | 12.0% | 18.0% | 15.2% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | US | 11.0% | 18.5% | 14.8% |
| China | 18.7% | 9.3% | 13.8% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | China | 22.5% | 10.3% | 16.3% |
| Services | | | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | Imp. | Exp. | Total | | | | Imp. | Exp. | Total |
| US | 22.6% | 19.4% | 20.9% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | US | 29.8% | 20.1% | 24.9% |
| China | 3.3% | 5.0% | 4.2% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | China | 3.5% | 5.2% | 4.4% |

⁸ Correction of baseline value.

⁹ This indicator does not cover multilateral WTO nor the plurilateral sectoral negotiations and agreements.

¹⁰ The important increase in 2021 is mainly due to the Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the EU and the UK, that represents 12% of the imports, 16% of the exports and 14% of the total.

¹¹ The decline in the indicator (1%) is due to a reduction in the share of largely duty-free imports of Chapter 27 (Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, etc.) from 18.7% in 2019 to 12.9% in 2020.

| FDI stocks | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|---------|-------|
| 2018 | Inward | Outward | Total | | | | Inward | Outward | Total |
| US | 25.1% | 24.9% | 25.0% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | US | 31.7% | 24.3% | 27.7% |
| China | 0,8% | 2.0% | 1.5% | Maintain or increase | Maintain or increase | China | 0.9% | 2.3% | 1.7% |

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 | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|------|-----|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|------|-----|
| | 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% | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 88% | 84% | 90% | 97% | | | | | | | |

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 | | | | |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 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% | | | | | | | |
| 2019 | 96% | 96% | 92% | 99% | | | | | | | |

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

Source of the data: Eurostat¹²

| Baseline | | | Interim Milestone (2022) | | Target (2024) | | Latest known results | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of trading SMEs extra EU | | | | | | | | | |
| Year | Importing | Exporting | Importing | Exporting | Importing | Exporting | Year | Importing | Exporting |
| 2016 | 790,013 | 604,588 | maintain | maintain | maintain | maintain | 2018 | 813,641 | 603,972 |
| 2017 | 796,598 | 607,952 | | | | | 2019 | 885,056 | 631,978 |

¹² 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 arrangements¹³
for the EU and partners' side

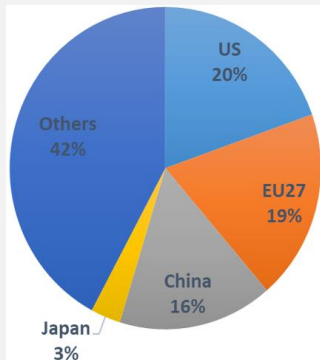
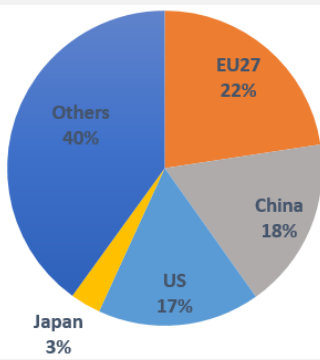
Source of the data: Eurostat and national customs registrations

| 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 |
| Chile | 96% | 94% | 96% | | | 95% |
| Mexico | 75% | 76% | 73% | | | 70% |
| Colombia | 96% | 98% | 97% | | | 97% |
| Peru | 97% | 96% | 97% | | | 98% |
| South Africa | 80% | 82% | 87% | | | 90% |
| South Korea | 87% | 88% | 89% | | | 90% |
| Turkey | 87% | 80% | 89% | | | 91% |
| Ukraine | 87% | 80% | 89% | | | 88% |
| 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 |
| Chile | 88% | 86% | 85% | | | 80% |
| Colombia | 70% | 73% | 78% | | | 78% |
| Costa Rica | - | - | 60% | | | 62% |
| Egypt | 65% | 68% | 68% | | | 72% |
| Montenegro | 86% | 86% | 87% | | | 87% |
| South Korea | 72% | 81% | 80% | | | 80% |
| Japan | - | - | 53% | | | 63% |

¹³ A selection of countries is shown, where agreements have been in place for a certain time. This might be complemented in due course with more recently concluded agreements.

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 2020) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------|---|-----|----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|----------------------|----------------------|---|---------|-----------|--------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|----|-----|-------|----|
|  <table><caption>EU share in imports of partner countries with a preferential trade agreement in force (2019)</caption><thead><tr><th>Partner</th><th>Share (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Others</td><td>42%</td></tr><tr><td>US</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>EU27</td><td>19%</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>16%</td></tr><tr><td>Japan</td><td>3%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Partner | Share (%) | Others | 42% | US | 20% | EU27 | 19% | China | 16% | Japan | 3% | Maintain EU share | Maintain EU share |  <table><caption>EU share in imports of partner countries with a preferential trade agreement in force (2020)</caption><thead><tr><th>Partner</th><th>Share (%)</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Others</td><td>40%</td></tr><tr><td>EU27</td><td>22%</td></tr><tr><td>China</td><td>18%</td></tr><tr><td>US</td><td>17%</td></tr><tr><td>Japan</td><td>3%</td></tr></tbody></table> | Partner | Share (%) | Others | 40% | EU27 | 22% | China | 18% | US | 17% | Japan | 3% |
| Partner | Share (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | 42% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US | 20% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU27 | 19% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 16% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partner | Share (%) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Others | 40% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EU27 | 22% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US | 17% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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 (2020) |
|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|
| No of obstacles identified per year: 45 | No of obstacles identified per year: 30-50 | No of obstacles identified per year: 30-50 | No of obstacles identified: 41 |
| Barriers solved: 35 | Barriers solved: 20-40 | Barriers solved: 20-40 | Barriers solved: 33 |

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 (2021) |
|--|---|--|---|
| 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 | <p>Successful outcome in cases up for decision and other positive developments in main ongoing disputes, including where feasible the settlement of disputes</p> <p>The target is not defined in time, but on a case-by-case basis</p> | <p>At the end of 2021, the EU was a party in 48 pending WTO disputes, 25 'offensive' and 23 'defensive'. These WTO disputes relate to the EU's relations with Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Turkey and the United States.</p> <p>In addition, the EU was the complaining party in four cases governed by the dispute settlement provisions of separate bilateral agreements (between the EU and Algeria, South Korea, the Southern African Customs Union, and Ukraine respectively).</p> <p>During 2021, the EU has among other things, de-escalated the 'Airbus' and 'Boeing' disputes and the 'section 232' steel and aluminium tariffs dispute with the United States. In the EU's 'ripe olives' dispute against the U.S., a WTO panel in December 2021 largely confirmed that in imposing anti-subsidy duties on ripe olives from Spain, the U.S. acted inconsistently with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures. In addition, in January 2021, a panel of experts set up under the EU-Korea trade agreement concluded that Korea needed to adjust its labour laws and practices and to continue swiftly the process of ratifying four fundamental International Labour Organization conventions in order to comply with the 'trade and sustainable development' provisions of that agreement.</p> |

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

Main outputs in 2021:

New policy initiatives

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|--|---|--|
| Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering, technical assistance and transit of dual-use items (recast) <i>COM(2016) 616 final</i> | Adoption by the EP and the Council | Q2 2021 | Regulation (EU) 2021/821 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, brokering, technical assistance, transit and transfer of dual-use items (recast) was published on 11 June 2021, and entered into force on 9 September 2021. Publications Office (europa.eu) |
| Amended proposal for a Regulation on the access of third country goods and services to the Union's internal market in public procurement and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union goods and services to the public procurement markets of third countries <i>COM(2016) 34 final</i> | Adoption by the EP and the Council | Q4 2021 | The target date was postponed because the co-legislators were not ready to start trilogues until the very end of 2021. New target date: Q2 2022 |
| Progress in the trade negotiations with Indonesia | Adoption of negotiating directives by the Council Launch of negotiations Negotiating rounds | 2016 July 2016 2021 | 11 rounds held so far, the last (virtual) round was in November 2021. |
| Progress in the trade negotiations with Australia and New Zealand | Adoption of negotiating directives by the Council Launch of negotiations Negotiating rounds: NZ Negotiating rounds: Australia | May 2018 June 2018 2021 2021 | 11 rounds held so far with both Australia and New Zealand. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|---|--------------------------|---|
| Progress in the negotiations of the Modernisation of the trade part of the EU-Chile Association Agreement | Negotiating rounds | 2021 | Conclusion of the technical negotiations in November 2021 |
| Council Decisions on signature, and conclusion of the modernised EU-Mexico Agreement | Commission proposal for Council Decisions | Q3 2021 | Legal revision of the text is ongoing |
| Council Decisions on signature, and conclusion of the EU-MERCOSUR Agreement | Commission proposal for Council Decisions | Q4 2021- to be confirmed | Legal revision of the text is ongoing |

Evaluations and fitness checks

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|--|--|-------------------------------|---|
| Evaluation of the CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement ¹⁴ <i>PLAN/2017/2308</i> | Interim report Final report Staff Working Document | Q2 2020 Q4 2020 Q1 2021 | Interim report was replaced by the Implementation report published together with the final evaluation report in January 2021. https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/january/tradoc_159354.pdf https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/january/tradoc_159352.pdf Staff working document will be published in Q1 2022. |
| Evaluation of the trade pillar of six EU Association Agreements with Euromed countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia) ¹⁵ <i>PLAN/2017/1317</i> | Interim report Final report Staff Working Document | Q2 2020 Q4 2020 Q2 2021 | Staff Working Document was published in November 2021 SWD(2021)319 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021SC0319&qid=1636727905203 |
| Ex post evaluation of the EU-Colombia/Ecuador/Peru Trade Agreement <i>PLAN/2018/2807</i> | Interim report Final report Staff Working Document | Q4 2020 Q2 2021 Q3 2021 | Draft Synthesis Report published in October 2021 https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/november/tradoc_159893.pdf Final report foreseen for Q1 2022 |

¹⁴ Initiative included in 2020 Adjusted Commission Work Programme.

¹⁵ Initiative included in 2020 Adjusted Commission Work Programme.

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|---|---|--|--|
| Evaluation of the Trade Part of the EU-Central America Association Agreement <i>PLAN/2018/4639</i> | Interim report Final report Staff Working Document | Q4 2021 Q2 2022 Q3 2022 | Inception Report published in May 2021 https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/june/tradoc_159595.pdf Final report foreseen for Q2 2022 |
| Ex post evaluation of the EU-Georgia and the EU-Moldova DCFTA Agreements <i>PLAN/2019/6099</i> | Interim report Final report Staff Working Document | Q3 2021 Q1 2022 Q2 2022 | Draft Inception Report was published in April 2021 https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/may/tradoc_159581.pdf Final report foreseen for Q2 2022 |
| Public consultations | | | |
| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
| Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) for FTAs with Malaysia and the Philippines | Inception Report Interim Report Final Report Commission Position Paper | Q2 2018 Q4 2018 Q1 2021 Q1 2021 | The Commission Position Paper is delayed but will be published in Q1 2022. |
| SIA for Agreement with Mercosur | Inception Report Interim Report Final Report Commission Position Paper | Q1 2018 Q1 2020 Q3 2020 Q1 2021 | The Commission Position Paper was published in March 2021. |
| SIA for the FTA negotiations with Australia and New Zealand | Inception Report Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper | Q2 2019 Q2 2019 Q1 2021 Q1 2021 | The Commission Position Paper was published in July 2021. |
| SIA for deepening of EU-ESA EPA combined with ex post evaluation | Inception Report Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper | Q1 2021 Q2 2021 Q3 2021 Q4 2021 | The final report will be published in Q1 2022. |
| Other important outputs | | | |
| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
| EU-China Investment Agreement | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q3 2021 –if the conditions are met | The conditions for the Commission to propose a Council decisions are not met. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| Council Decision on the amendment of Annex 2-C of the Korea-EU Free Trade Agreement <i>PLAN/2020/9583</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q4 2021 | In October 2021 the EU approached Korea with a number of proposals for updates of the appendices to Annex 2C to the EU-Korea FTA to reflect the regulatory and technological developments in the global automotive sector. College adoption tentatively foreseen in Q4 2022 |
| Council Decision on adopting the rules of procedure of the Trade Committee under the EU-Singapore FTA <i>PLAN/2021/10367</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Negotiations took longer than expected; internal procedures could not be completed in time for the first Trade Committee meeting held on 7 December 2021. College adoption expected by Q1 2022. |
| Council Decision regarding the establishment of a list of arbitrators, under the EU-Singapore FTA <i>PLAN/2020/7531</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process to establish a new pool of potential arbitrators is still ongoing; pool expected to be finalised in Q2 2022, following which arbitrators can be proposed for the roster. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council Decision on establishing the rules of procedure for the Panel of Experts on trade and sustainable development under the EU-Singapore FTA <i>PLAN/2021/10375</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | As this process is linked to the establishment of expert rosters (both processes should run in parallel), it is delayed until the new pool of experts is available. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council Decision on establishing the list of experts on trade and sustainable development under the EU-Singapore FTA <i>PLAN/2021/10373</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process to establish a new pool of potential experts is still ongoing; pool expected to be finalised in Q2 2022, following which experts can be proposed for the roster. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council Decision on adopting the rules of procedure of the Trade Committee under the EU-Vietnam FTA <i>PLAN/2020/9863</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 21 June 2021, COM(2021)314. Council Decision was adopted on 13 July 2021. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021D1181 |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Council Decision regarding the establishment of a list of arbitrators, under the EU-Vietnam FTA <i>PLAN/2020/8274</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | The process to establish a new pool of potential arbitrators is still ongoing; pool expected to be finalised in Q2 2022, following which arbitrators can be proposed for the roster. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council Decision on establishing the list of experts on trade and sustainable development under the EU-Vietnam FTA <i>PLAN/2020/9866</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process to establish a new pool of potential experts is still ongoing; pool expected to be finalised in Q2 2022, following which experts can be proposed for the roster. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council Decision on establishing the rules of procedure for the Panel of Experts on trade and sustainable development under the EU-Vietnam FTA <i>PLAN/2020/9864</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | As this process is linked to the establishment of expert rosters (both processes should run in parallel), it is delayed until the new pool of experts is available. College adoption expected by Q4 2022. |
| Council decision regarding the modification of Trade Committee Decisions of EU-Colombia-Ecuador-Peru Trade Agreement to update the arbitrators and TSD experts lists <i>PLAN/2020/7976</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 12 April 2021, COM(2021)173. Decision 2/2001 of the EU-Colombia-Ecuador- Peru Trade Committee adopted on 17 August 2021. |
| Council decision regarding the amendment of Section A to Appendix 1 of Annex XII ('Government Procurement') to the EU-Colombia-Ecuador-Peru Trade Agreement <i>PLAN/2020/7973</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 27 January 2021, COM(2021)27 Decision 1/2001 of the EU-Colombia-Ecuador- Peru Trade Committee adopted on 17 May 2021. |
| Energy Charter Treaty modernisation: update of the substantive investment protection rules <i>PLAN/2018/4770</i> | Adoption of negotiating directives by the Council Negotiations rounds | July 2019 2021 | Negotiations took place throughout 2021 (9th round in December 2021). |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| Enhancement of the EU Turkey bilateral trade relations and the modernisation of the Custom Union | Launch of negotiations | When conditions are right | Further to the March 2021 European Council, in June 2021 the Council resumed work at technical level on the draft negotiating directives for the modernisation of the Customs Union. If the political situation allows the Council to adopt the draft negotiating directives submitted by the Commission, negotiations for modernising the Customs Union with Turkey could also start. |
| Council Decision on amending the Customs Annex of the EU-Ukraine AA/DCFTA <i>PLAN/2018/3014</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process has been impacted by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and will resume as soon as conditions allow |
| Council Decision on establishing the list of experts on trade and sustainable development under the EU-Ukraine AA/DCFTA <i>PLAN/2018/3015</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The Council decision was adopted, but Ukraine requested to review its list of panellists, and a new Council Decision will be needed. |
| Council Decision on amending the Services' Annex of the EU-Ukraine AA/DCFTA <i>PLAN/2018/3017</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 11 August 2021 COM(2021)468 Council decision published in OJ L361 of 12 October 2021 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32021D1797&from=EN Adopted at the last Association Committee in Trade Configuration on 22-23 November 2021 http://publications.europa.eu/resource/celex/22021D2219 |
| Council Decision on Phase 1 on public procurement of the EU-Ukraine AA <i>PLAN/2020/6764</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process has been impacted by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and will resume as soon as conditions allow. |
| Council Decision on amending the Services' Annex of the EU-Moldova AA/DCFTA <i>PLAN/2018/4624</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | The update of these Annexes was discussed and the next steps were agreed in the 8th EU-Moldova Association Committee in Trade configuration (18 December 2021). College adoption expected by Q2 2022. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|--|---------------|---|
| Council Decision as regards the amendment of Annexes XVI and XXVIII-B of the EU-Moldova Association Agreement. <i>PLAN/2020/8055</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The update of these Annexes was discussed and the next steps were agreed in the 8th EU-Moldova Association Committee in Trade configuration (18 December 2021). College adoption expected by Q1 2022. |
| Council Decision as regards the establishment list of arbitrators for the EU-Moldova DCFTA <i>PLAN/2020/8056</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q4 2021 | The selection process of the arbitrators is ongoing. College adoption expected by Q2 2022 |
| Council Decision as regards the recognition of partial implementation by Moldova of the roadmap in Annex XXIX-B to Chapter 8 on public procurement <i>PLAN/2020/8057</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Following the 8th EU-Moldova ACTC (18 December 2021), taking into account the level of implementation of the road map set in Annex XXIX-B to the Association Agreement the recognition of the completion of the phases will take place at a later stage |
| Council Decision on amending the Services' Annex of the EU-Georgia <i>PLAN/2018/4621</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | An agreement on the update of the annex has not been reached. College adoption expected by Q2 2022. |
| Council Decision on updating the Annex on telecommunication services of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement <i>PLAN/2019/4974</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | An agreement on the update of the annex has not been reached. The issue was discussed at the EU-Georgia Association Committee in Trade Configuration (9-10 December 2021). College adoption expected by Q2 2022. |
| Council Decision on updating the Annex on postal & courier services of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement <i>PLAN/2019/4975</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | An agreement on the update of the annex has not been reached. The issue was discussed at the EU-Georgia Association Committee in Trade configuration (9-10 December 2021). College adoption expected by Q2 2022. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|---|---------------|--|
| Council Decision regarding the adoption of Georgia's roadmap for implementation of the public procurement chapter and the completion of phase 1 of Annex XVI-B to Chapter 8 on public procurement <i>PLAN/2020/8060</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 22 of March 2021, COM(2021)132. The Joint Decision No 2/2021 of the Association Committee in Trade configuration on the positive assessment of Phase 1 as set out in Annex XVI B was adopted on 8 October 2021 and published in OJ L 386/40, 29.10.2021, p. 40–44 . |
| Trade part of AA with the Micro States | Completion of negotiations | Q2 2021 | The Micro States were not ready to discuss the trade part until the round in December 2021. Remaining questions to be discussed in the course of 2022. |
| Trade part of Association Agreement with Azerbaijan | Completion of negotiations | Q1 2021 | After a long pause, discussions between the parties resumed in the second half of 2021. If the discussions show a sufficient level of convergence among the parties, a final round of negotiations could take place in spring 2022. |
| Trade Title of the Comprehensive Agreement with Kyrgyz Republic | Entry into force of the trade part of the Agreement | Q4 2021 | Delay due to revision of some legal issues in line with recent ECJ rulings. New Target: Q1 2023. |
| Trade Title of the Comprehensive Agreement with Uzbekistan | Completion of negotiations | Q4 2021 | 9 negotiation rounds completed. 6 chapters out of 15 still open. The negotiations slowed down due to the need for Uzbekistan to make political choices on the most critical chapters. |
| Adoption of the list of arbitrators and chairpersons as foreseen by the Chapter on Dispute Settlement, Title III (Trade and Business) of the EU-Kazakhstan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement <i>PLAN/2018/4712</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | KAZ sent a revised list in November 2021 to be discussed by the EU-KAZ Cooperation Committee in Trade Configuration in March 2022. College adoption expected by Q2 2022. |
| Council Decision on Rules of Procedure, Code of Conduct and Mediation Mechanism for the implementation of the EU-Armenia CEPA Agreement <i>PLAN/2018/3385</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | College adoption expected by Q3 2022. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------------|--|
| Technical and financial assistance package on the phasing out of the use of Cognac complementing the Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement with Armenia, concerning implementation of commitments on Geographical Indications | Conclusion of the technical and financial assistance package | Q2 2021 | Technical Assistance project ongoing, no definition of larger financial assistance project. New target Q3 2022 |
| 2021 Commission Report on Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements | College adoption | Q4 2021 | Adopted on 27 October 2021, COM(2021)654 |
| 2020 Report from the Commission to the Parliament and the Council on Trade and Investment Barriers <i>PLAN/2020/9684</i> | College adoption | Q2 2021 | In 2021, the report on trade and investments barriers was incorporated to the Implementation and Enforcement report, adopted on 27 October 2021, COM(2021)654 |
| Third Country Report on intellectual property rights <i>PLAN/2020/8183</i> | Commission Staff Working Document | Q2 2021 | Published on 27 April 2021, SWD(2021)97 final https://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2021/april/tradoc_159553.pdf |
| Council Decision on the new set of OECD guidelines regarding the minimum Commercial Interest Reference Rates (CIRR) <i>PLAN/2019/5765</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 31 May 2021, COM(2021)268 The OECD Participants approved the CIRR reform in June 2021 and the new provisions enter into force in June 2023. The current guidelines on CIRRs were moved to an Annex in the July 2021 version of the OECD Arrangement. |
| Council Decision on the revised guidelines regarding local cost support in the OECD Arrangement <i>PLAN/2019/5766</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | Commission proposal adopted on 11 March 2021, COM(2021)114 The OECD Participants approved the local cost reform in April 2021 and the reform was incorporated in the July 2021 version of the OECD Arrangement. |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|---|---------------|--|
| Annual Report on negotiations in the field of Export Credits in 2017 <i>PLAN/2019/5427</i> | College adoption | Q1 2021 | The report was delayed to better reflect the outcome of EU discussions on a possible reactivation of work in the International Working Group on Export Credits and key OECD negotiations. College adoption expected by Q1 2022. |
| 2019 Annual Review of Member States' Annual Activity Reports on Export Credits <i>PLAN/2020/9584</i> | College adoption | Q2 2021 | College adoption 15 July 2021, COM(2021)395 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52021DC0395&qid=1643626520114 |
| 2020 Annual Report on Implementation of Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 <i>PLAN/2020/8078</i> | College adoption | Q1 2021 | College adoption on 3 February 2021, COM(2021)42 final |
| Commission Recommendation on internal compliance programmes for research activities involving dual-use items <i>PLAN/2020/8150</i> | College adoption | Q1 2021 | College adoption on 15 September 2021, C(2021)6636. Published in the OJ L338 of 23 September 2021 |
| Council Decision regarding Mutual Recognition Agreement between the EU and Canada on the recognition of professional qualifications of Architects <i>PLAN/2020/8169</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | This is the first Mutual Recognition Agreement negotiated under CETA. It was not possible to conclude the agreement in 2021 due to novel questions arising in the course of the negotiations. College adoption expected by Q1 2022 |
| Council Decision on rules of origin under the EU-Central Africa EPA <i>PLAN/2017/2222</i> | Commission proposals for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | Negotiations with Cameroon are still ongoing. College adoption foreseen by Q1 2022 |
| Council Decision concerning the list of arbitrators under the EU-Pacific EPA <i>PLAN/2017/2243</i> | Commission proposals for a Council Decision | Q3 2021 | College adoption expected by Q2 2022 |
| Council Decision concerning the Rules of Procedure for Dispute Settlement and Code of Conduct for Arbitrators and Mediators under the EU-Pacific States EPA <i>PLAN/2017/2246</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q3 2021 | College adoption expected by Q2 2022 |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| Council Decision concerning the accession of Tonga to the EU-Pacific States EPA <i>PLAN/2018/4710</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q3 2021 | College adoption expected by Q2 2022 |
| Council Decision on the accession of Croatia - Cariforum EU EPA <i>PLAN/2017/2305</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q2 2021 | College adoption expected in Q3 or Q4 2022 |
| Commission Decision on Joint Declaration between the European Union and the Pacific States on trade and sustainable development <i>PLAN/2020/6944</i> | Commission Decision | Q3 2021 | Negotiations are ongoing with Pacific countries, College adoption expected in Q2 or Q3 2022 |

General objective: An economy that works for people

Specific objective: 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 (2021) |
|--|--|--|--|
| TRON web platform used in all investigations for consultation of files and notifications | Extend TRON platform to cover web registration | Fully functioning web platform for all communication with parties in the context of investigations | TRON platform extended to cover web registration |

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 (2021) |
|---|--|---|---|
| 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. Despite the high workload of the Directorate and – as a result of TDI modernisation - the significantly shortened deadlines for provisional measures, in one investigation (out of five) provisional measures were even imposed appreciably before the 8 months deadline |

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 | In 2021 more than 460.000 jobs were covered by the trade defence measures. ¹⁶ |

¹⁶ 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 (2021) |
|---|--|---|--|
| 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, on the one hand, identified all likely significant threats to EU projects and programmes and caused by those FDIs; and have recommended appropriate solutions, and the other hand, the Commission should have taken all reasonable steps to ensure that the Member State to whom the Commission opinion is addressed has taken due account of it in its decision to authorise, mitigate or stop the relevant FDI. | In its First Annual Report on the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union (COM (2021)714 final), the Commission has communicated that it had issued Opinions in less than 3% of the cases notified during the reporting period. ¹⁷ |
| 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 | 18 Member States have adopted a framework for the screening and authorisation of FDI in their territory. |

¹⁷ [First Annual Report on the screening of foreign direct investments into the Union \(europa.eu\)](#)

General objective: An economy that works for people

Specific objective: 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 2021:

New policy initiatives

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|------------------|---------|---|
| Instrument to deter and counteract coercive actions by third countries <i>PLAN/2020/9688</i> | College adoption | Q4 2021 | Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of the Union and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries adopted on 8 December 2021, COM(2021) 775 final https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0775&from=EN |

Other important outputs

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Tackling and preventing overcapacity and its trade distortions | Implementation of the G20 commitments in the Global Forum for Steel Excess Capacity. Enhance actionable information and policy response regarding overcapacity in the steel sector. | In 2021 to continue work in coordination with Member States in the GFSEC and in the OECD Steel Committee to address steel excess capacity, including in the G20. | The GFSEC adopted its Ministerial Report on 1 October 2021. The report reflects the EU positions put forward by DG Trade and EU Member States. The report was sent to the G20 Presidency. https://steelforum.org/events/gfsec-ministerial-report-2021.pdf The OECD Steel Committee reached an agreement on continuing its work notably on steel subsidies contributing to excess capacity. |
| TDI investigations conducted in an effective and efficient manner | Completion of investigations within statutory deadlines or, whenever possible, a month earlier. Timeliness of conclusion of investigations. | Conclude all the investigations within the statutory deadlines. | All statutory deadlines have been respected |

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------------|--|
| Changes in the EU's trade defence investigations by documenting reviews of confidential data received and improving guidance on dealing with relevant competition issues in Union Interest test; increasing awareness of TDI in EU industry, including SMEs; identifying measures where the risk of circumvention exists and prioritising third country cases for follow-up. | Implementation of five of the European Court of Auditors recommendations in the Report 17/2020 | Q4 2021 | The final package of measures to implement the recommendations was finalised in March 2022. |
| Commission Delegated Regulation amending the Annex to Regulation (EU) 2019/287 of the European Parliament and of the Council implementing bilateral safeguard clauses and other mechanisms allowing for the temporary withdrawal of preferences in certain trade agreements concluded between the European Union and third countries <i>PLAN/2020/9334</i> | College Adoption | Q2 2021 | No FTA was transmitted to the Council or the Parliament for ratification, so the delegated act on the bilateral safeguard clause did not materialise. |
| Commission Implementing Regulation amending certain Regulations imposing anti-dumping or anti-subsidy measures on certain steel products subject to safeguard measures | College Adoption | Q2 2021 | College adoption: 4 October 2021, C(2021)7023 http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg_impl/2021/1754/oj |

General objective: 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 | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Imports (M EUR) | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Increase | Increase | Imports (M EUR) | 2020 ¹⁸ |
| All GSP | 65,630 | 69,249 | 74,117 | | | All GSP | 52,633 |
| GSP EBA | 22,682 | 24,810 | 26,923 | | | GSP EBA | 21,311 |
| GSP Standard | 34,039 | 35,361 | 37,189 | | | GSP Standard | 23,705 |
| GSP Plus | 8,908 | 9,076 | 10,005 | | | GSP Plus | 7,617 |
| Average/ country | 797 | 912 | 1,035 | | | Average/ country | 741 |
| Utilisation | 83.4% | 83.5% | 84.2% | | Over 85% | Utilisation | 81.7% |

¹⁸ The relative decline of some indicators observed in 2020 was purely caused by the general collapse of world trade that occurred in 2020 in the aftermath of the COVID-19 first outbreak and that affected all major economies at the time.

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 (2021) |
|--|---|---|--|
| 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 1 dialogue per year per GSP+ beneficiary |

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 (2021) |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 12 | 18 | 18 | 11 ¹⁹ |

¹⁹ There has been a reduction in the project funding affecting the number of partner countries that can be covered.

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 (2021) |
|--|--|--|---|
| 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 | 15 meetings of EU DAGs and 7 joint meetings for 11 agreements. ²⁰ |
| 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 Cariforum-EU annual meeting is not yet planned. |
| 8 meetings of the CSD on TSD issues, including GSP and Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs), with more than 350 registered participants in total. Other events: - 1 stakeholder meeting on Vietnam & TSD with more than 130 participants. - 4 stakeholder meetings under EPAs on TSD - 1 session of the Trade Policy Day on TSD with 150 participants. | 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). 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. | 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). 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. | 2 CSD meetings strictly on TSD issues (1 on the 15-point action plan on TSD and 1 on the comparative study) and 14 others where TSD issues were touched upon, including, 4 on ex-post evaluations and 4 on Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs). In addition, TSD issues were also discussed in other events: Trade Policy Day, meeting with EVP Dombrovskis. |

²⁰ The EESC has decided, for budgetary reasons, to limit the number of DAG meetings to two per agreement. The EESC is trying to get an exception for the UK DAG, from two to four per year.

General objective: 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

Main outputs in 2021:

New policy initiatives

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|------------------|---------|---|
| Proposal for a regulation towards the future Generalised Scheme of Preferences legal framework granting trade advantages to developing countries <i>PLAN/2019/4979</i> | College adoption | Q2 2021 | College adoption: 22 September 2021, COM(2021)579 |

Public consultations

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Impact assessment for the review of GSP Regulation | Inception Report for the support study Interim Report Final Report | Q1 2020 Q3 2020 Q1 2021 | Impact Assessment published 22 September 2021, SWD(2021)266 https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/documents-register/detail?ref=SWD(2021)266&lang=en Final Report of the Study published on 26 July 2021 https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/706f539c-f0db-11eb-a71c-01aa75ed71a1 |

Other important outputs

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|---------|--|
| List of experts under Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement <i>PLAN/2019/5971</i> | Commission proposal for a Council Decision | Q1 2021 | The process to establish a new list of experts is still ongoing; bilateral technical level discussions have been concluded in Q1 2022. College adoption expected by Q3 2022. |
| Commission Regulation amending Commission Regulation 1418/2007 on non-hazardous waste exports to non-OECD countries <i>2015/Trade/037</i> | College adoption | Q1 2021 | College adoption: 20 October 2021, C(2021)7421 |

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

Specific objective: 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 (2021) |
|--|--|---|--|
| 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 25-30 Civil Society Dialogues on burning trade issues and studies carried out by DG Trade. | 22 Civil Society Dialogue meetings including 1 event with EVP Dombrovskis under the umbrella of the Conference on the Future of Europe, 4 stakeholder events, 1 Trade Policy Day |
| 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. | 22 DAG and civil society forum meetings |

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 |
|---|--|--|--|
| <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 all expert groups chaired/co-chaired by DG Trade were systematically published with very few exceptions. Commission decisions on BIAs as well as the non-sensitive summary records of TDI Committee meetings are now published as well. The publication of these documents is regularly monitored.</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 (2021) |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| (N/A) | Positive trend | Positive trend | In 2021 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: 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 2021:

External communication actions

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|--|--|--|--|
| Engagement with civil society and stakeholders | Civil Society Dialogue meetings to update on ongoing individual negotiations, discuss draft reports of SIAs or to discuss the overall trade agenda | 12 - 16 meetings – (taking into account the Covid-19 impact) | 21 meetings |
| | Meetings of Domestic Advisory Groups (DAGs) as well as Civil Society Forums in framework of existing Trade Agreements | 35 meetings (23 DAG and 12 Civil Society Fora) | 22 meetings (15 DAGs and 7 Civil Society Fora) ²¹ |
| Social Media (Twitter) | Engagement rate Engagements Total impressions Total video views | 1% per year 1000 per month 8 million per year 500k per year | 0,9% per year 10.000 per month 8,7 million per year 300k per year |
| Engagement by stakeholders and the public | Public consultations (including on Trade Policy Review) | 4 | 3 launched in 2021 2 launched in 2020 and closed in 2021 |

²¹ The EESC has decided, for budgetary reasons, to limit the number of DAG meetings to two per agreement. The EESC is trying to get an exception for the UK DAG, from two to four per year.

| Output | Indicator | Target | Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2021) |
|---|--|--|--|
| Access2Markets Information and Communication campaign | | | |
| Training events (1 per target country) | Number of participants, overall satisfaction | 325 participants engaged and invited. High satisfaction rate of all attendees | 1958 participants registered; 1269 attended; 295 evaluation forms received; participants were very satisfied with the events (average score for 'expectations being met': 8.3/10) |
| Representation at existing events with stand or speaker (one of each per target country) | Number of participants (registration data), indirect audience reach | 1300 participants engaged and invited. Increased level of awareness of attendees High satisfaction rate of all attendees | Due to Covid-19 restrictions only 5 of 13 events could be organised. For those events the target of 100 participants per event was surpassed: Average visitors engaged per event: 225. |
| Press & media relations 13 countries (10% in 2020; 90% in 2021) | Earned clippings in online, print, AV media featuring campaign mentionings and campaign stories / testimonials and campaign events Additional local/regional media partnerships with online, print, AV media Placement of campaign content on partners channels (e.g. websites, newsletters, social media, etc.) | Averages of 2-20 clippings per month estimated reach 29,000,000 | Data not available yet. |
| Paid Media (print and online) 13 countries; 25/1/21-21/3/21 | LinkedIn - Number of sent direct emails on LinkedIn Social Media - Number of impressions Display Advertising - Number of impressions | Estimated impressions per channel (~27M) Print 17,071,138 Online 5,870,615 Social Media 4,152,334 | Impressions per channel: Print 7,057,049 Continued 5,452,000 Online 4,075,222 Social Media 50,898,299 Total: 67,482,570 |

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial report^{22 23}

AAR 2021 Version 2

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG TRADE - Financial Year 2021

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

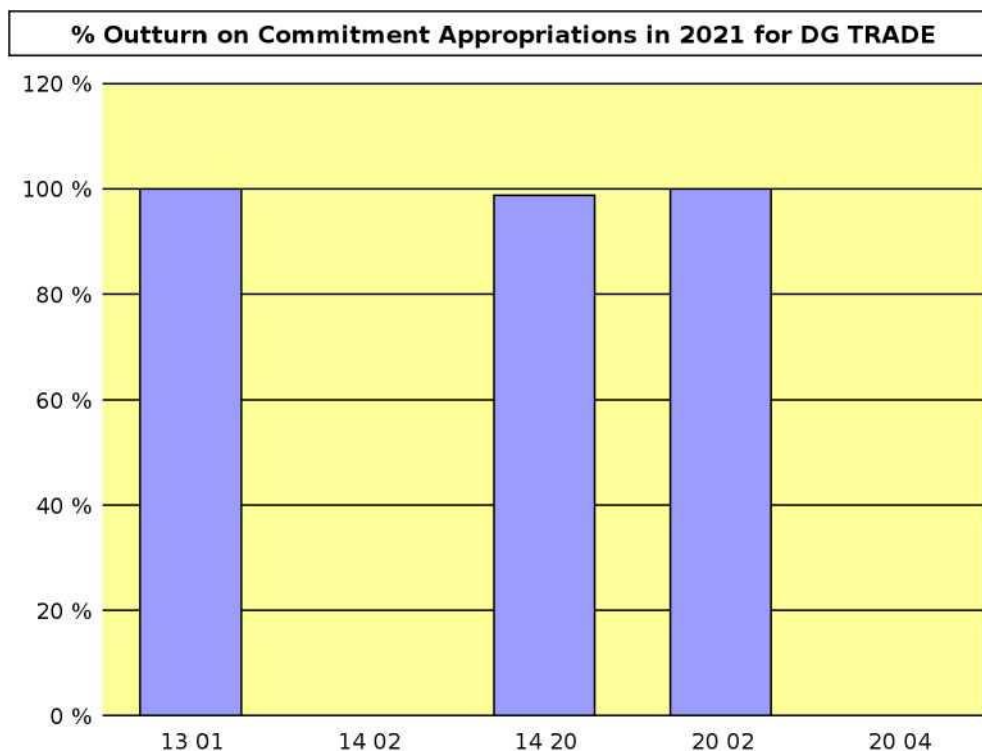
Table 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years

²² The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors.

²³ Refresh date : 16/02/2022

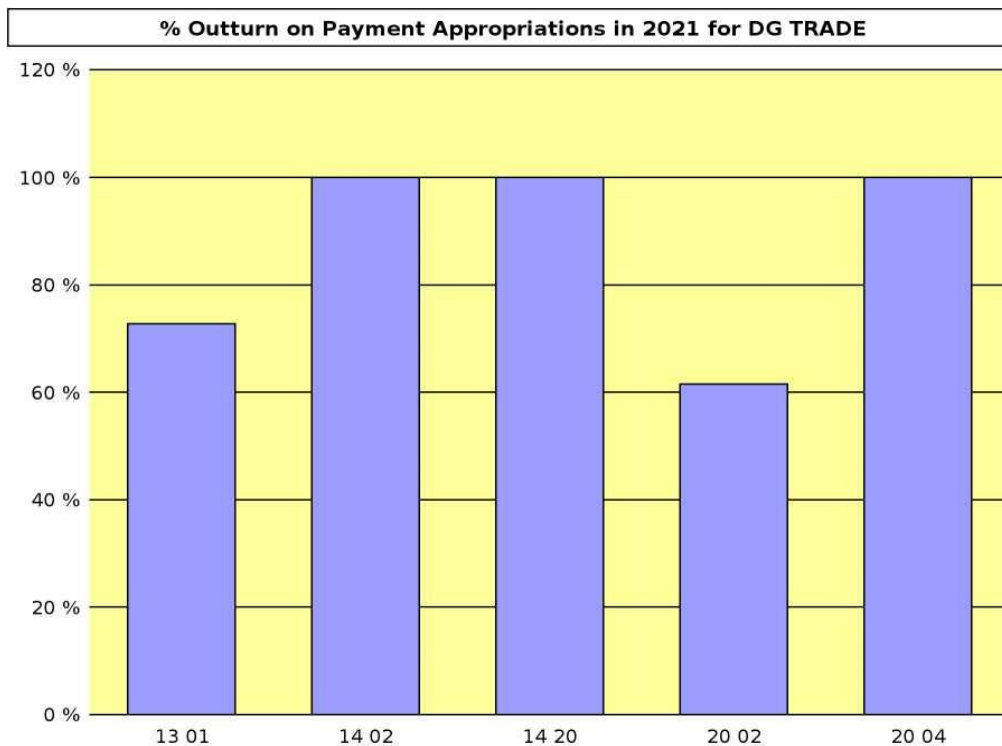
| TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2021 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE | | | | | |
|---|-------|---|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Commitment appropriations authorised | Commitments made | % |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3=2/1 |
| Title 13 Defence | | | | | |
| 13 | 13 01 | Support administrative expenditure of the "Security and Defence" cluster | 0.06 | 0.06 | 100.00 % |
| Total Title 13 | | | 0.06 | 0.06 | 100.00 % |
| Title 14 External Action | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 02 | Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 % |
| | 14 20 | Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions | 16.99 | 16.78 | 98.79 % |
| Total Title 14 | | | 16.99 | 16.78 | 98.79 % |
| Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission | | | | | |
| 20 | 20 02 | Other staff and expenditure relating to persons | 0.37 | 0.37 | 100.00 % |
| | 20 04 | Information and communication technology related expenditure | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 % |
| Total Title 20 | | | 0.37 | 0.37 | 100.00 % |
| Total Excluding NGEU | | | 17.42 | 17.22 | 98.82 % |
| Total DG TRADE | | | 17.42 | 17.22 | 98.82 % |

* 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).



| TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS in 2021 (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 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 72.70 % |
| Total Title 13 | | | 0.09 | 0.07 | 72.70% |
| Title 14 External Action | | | | | |
| 14 | 14 02 | Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) | 1.19 | 1.19 | 100.00 % |
| | 14 20 | Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions | 13.03 | 13.03 | 100.00 % |
| Total Title 14 | | | 14.22 | 14.22 | 100.00% |
| Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission | | | | | |
| 20 | 20 02 | Other staff and expenditure relating to persons | 0.93 | 0.57 | 61.51 % |
| | 20 04 | Information and communication technology related expenditure | 0.37 | 0.37 | 100.00 % |
| Total Title 20 | | | 1.30 | 0.94 | 72.42% |
| Total Excluding NGEU | | | 15.62 | 15.23 | 97.54% |
| Total DG TRADE | | | 15.62 | 15.23 | 97.54 % |

* 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).



| TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2021 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------|---|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---|--|--|
| | | | Commitments to be settled | | | | Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2020 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2021 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2020 |
| Chapter | | | 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 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 40.78% | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Total Title 13 | | | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 40.78% | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2021 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Commitments to be settled | | | | Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2020 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2021 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2020 |
| Chapter | | | 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 (NDICI) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 9.78 | 9.78 | 10.97 |
| | 14 20 | Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions | 16.78 | 3.10 | 13.68 | 81.53% | 9.56 | 23.24 | 20.31 |
| Total Title 14 | | | 16.78 | 3.10 | 13.68 | 81.53% | 19.34 | 33.02 | 31.27 |
| TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2021 (in Mio €) for DG TRADE | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Commitments to be settled | | | | Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2020 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2021 | Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2020 |
| Chapter | | | 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 | 0.37 | 0.01 | 0.36 | 96.76% | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.56 |
| | 20 04 | Information and communication technology related expenditure | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.37 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total Title 20 | 0.37 | 0.01 | 0.36 | 96.76% | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.93 |
| Total Excluding NGEU | 17.22 | 3.15 | 14.07 | 81.71% | 19.34 | 33.40 | 32.24 |

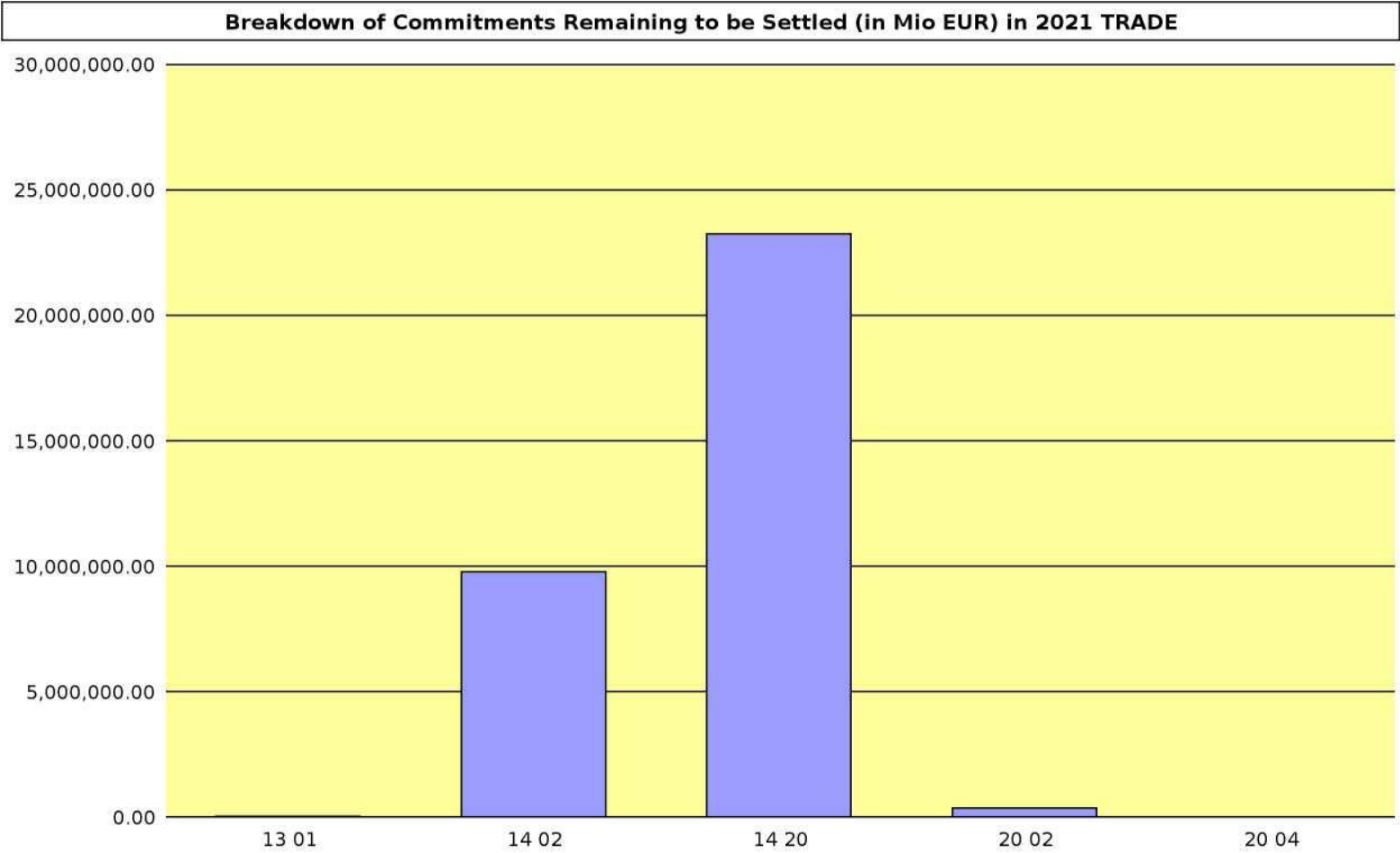


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET for DG TRADE

| BALANCE SHEET | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| A.II. CURRENT ASSETS | 12,553,608.63 | 14,190,233.16 |
| A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing | 12,553,608.63 | 14,190,233.16 |
| A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ASSETS | 12,553,608.63 | 14,190,233.16 |
| P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES | -1,089,331.56 | -28,775.28 |
| P.II.4. Current Payables | -1,089,331.56 | -28,775.28 |
| P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| LIABILITIES | -1,089,331.56 | -28,775.28 |
| | | |
| NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES) | 11,464,277.07 | 14,161,457.88 |
| | | |
| P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit | 103,054,392.59 | 84,784,018.89 |
| | | |
| Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit* | -114,518,669.66 | -98,945,476.77 |
| | | |
| TOTAL DG TRADE | 0.00 | 0.00 |

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.

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for DG TRADE

| STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | 2021 | 2020 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| II.1 REVENUES | 640,101.58 | 37,491.37 |
| II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES | 640,101.58 | 37,491.37 |
| II.1.2.1. FINANCIAL INCOME | 365.91 | -4,227.72 |
| II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE | 639,735.67 | 41,719.09 |
| II.2. EXPENSES | 16,488,516.28 | 18,232,882.33 |
| II.2. EXPENSES | 16,488,516.28 | 18,232,882.33 |
| II.2.10. OTHER EXPENSES | 5,774,355.82 | 5,483,260.13 |
| II.2.2. EXP IMPL BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC | 7,529,285.36 | 12,139,536.11 |
| II.2.4. EXP IMPL BY 3RD CNTR & INT ORG (IM | 2,368,957.30 | 854,724.50 |
| II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS | 0.00 | -317,920.00 |
| II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS | 815,917.80 | 73,281.59 |
| STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE | 17,128,617.86 | 18,270,373.70 |

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.

TABLE 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET for DG TRADE

| OFF BALANCE | 2021 | 2020 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| OB.1. Contingent Assets | 1,177,991.6 | 1,177,991.6 |
| GR for pre-financing | 1,177,991.60 | 1,177,991.60 |
| OB.2. Contingent Liabilities | 0 | |
| OB.2.7. CL Legal cases OTHER | 0.00 | |
| OB.4. Balancing Accounts | -1,177,991.6 | -1,177,991.6 |
| OB.4. Balancing Accounts | -1,177,991.60 | -1,177,991.60 |
| 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.

Table 6 : Average Payment Times

| 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 | 320 | 318 | 99.38 % | 17.25 | 2 | 0.63 % | 33 | 29,278.78 | 0 % |
| 60 | 57 | 57 | 100.00 % | 24.58 | | | | 0 | 0 % |
| 90 | 15 | 14 | 93.33 % | 38.86 | 1 | 6.67 % | 91 | 70,361 | 4 % |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-----|---------|-------|---|--------|-------|-----------|-----|
| Total Number of Payments | 392 | 389 | 99.23 % | | 3 | 0.77 % | | 99,639.78 | 1 % |
| Average Net Payment Time | 19.35 | | | 19.1 | | | 52.33 | | |
| Average Gross Payment Time | 20.88 | | | 20.59 | | | 58.67 | | |

| 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 | 16 | 38 | 9.69 % | 392 | 2,484,416.99 | 16.18 % | 15,352,394.41 |

| DG | GL Account | Description | Amount (Eur) |
|----|------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | |

NB: Table 6 only contains payments relevant for the time statistics. Please consult its exact scope in the AAR Annex3 BO User Guide (https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/budgweb/EN/abac/dwh/Pages/its-030-10-20_documentation.aspx).

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME in 2021 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 | |
| 33 | Other administrative revenue | 0.00 | 10,244.00 | 10,244.00 | 0.00 | 10,244.00 | 10,244.00 | 0.00 |
| 40 | Revenue from investments and accounts | -816,283.71 | 0.00 | -816,283.71 | -816,283.71 | 0.00 | -816,283.71 | 0.00 |
| 66 | Other contributions and refunds | 281,025.53 | 0.00 | 281,025.53 | 281,025.53 | 0.00 | 281,025.53 | 0.00 |
| Total DG TRADE | | -535,258.18 | 10,244 | -525,014.18 | -535,258.18 | 10,244 | -525,014.18 | 0 |

TABLE 8 : RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS in 2021 for DG TRADE
(Number of Recovery Contexts and corresponding Transaction Amount)

| INCOME BUDGET RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2021 Year of Origin (commitment) | Irregularity | | Total undue payments recovered | | Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified) | | % Qualified/Total RC | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Nbr | RO Amount | Nbr | RO Amount | Nbr | RO Amount | Nbr | RO Amount |
| 2016 | | | | | 1 | 147,192.08 | | |
| 2017 | | | | | 1 | 88,078.22 | | |
| 2018 | | | | | 1 | 299.36 | | |
| 2019 | | | | | 1 | 45,000 | | |
| 2020 | 1 | 455.87 | 1 | 455.87 | 1 | 455.87 | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Sub-Total | 1 | 455.87 | 1 | 455.87 | 5 | 281,025.53 | 20.00% | 0.16% |

| EXPENSES BUDGET | Irregularity | | OLAF Notified | | Total undue payments recovered | | Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified) | | % Qualified/Total RC | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------|----------------------|---------|
| | Nbr | Amount | Nbr | Amount | Nbr | Amount | Nbr | Amount | Nbr | Amount |
| INCOME LINES IN INVOICES | | | | | | | | | | |
| NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS | 1 | 359.71 | | | 1 | 359.71 | 1 | 359.71 | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| CREDIT NOTES | 6 | 34,105.2 | | | 6 | 34,105.2 | 34 | 2,348,567.47 | 17.65% | 1.45% |
| Sub-Total | 7 | 34,464.91 | | | 7 | 34,464.91 | 35 | 2,348,927.18 | 20.00% | 1.47% |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------|--|--|---|-----------|----|--------------|--------|-------|
| GRAND TOTAL | 8 | 34,920.78 | | | 8 | 34,920.78 | 40 | 2,629,952.71 | 20.00% | 1.33% |
|-------------|---|-----------|--|--|---|-----------|----|--------------|--------|-------|

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2021 for DG TRADE

| | Number at 01/01/2021 | Number at 31/12/2021 | Evolution | Open Amount (Eur) at 01/01/2021 | Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2021 | Evolution |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2020 | 1 | | -100.00 % | 10,244.00 | | -100.00 % |
| | 1 | | -100.00 % | 10,244.00 | | -100.00 % |

TABLE 10 :Recovery Order Waivers >= 60 000 € in 2021 for DG TRADE

| | Waiver Central Key | Linked RO Central Key | RO Accepted Amount (Eur) | LE Account Group | Commission Decision | Comments |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Total DG TRADE | |
|----------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Number of RO waivers | |
|----------------------|--|

Justifications:

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

TABLE 11 : Negotiated Procedures in 2021 for DG TRADE

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

| Negotiated Procedure Legal base | Number of Procedures | Amount (€) |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Annex 1 - 11.1 (a) - Follow-up of an open/restricted procedure where no (or no suitable) tenders/requests to participate have been submitted | 1 | 1,920,000.00 |
| Total | 1 | 1,920,000.00 |

TABLE 12 : Summary of Procedures in 2021 for DG TRADE

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

| Procedure Legal base | Number of Procedures | Amount (€) |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Negotiated procedure middle value contract (Annex 1 - 14.2) | 1 | 80,444.65 |
| Negotiated procedure without prior publication (Annex 1 - 11.1) | 2 | 7,920,000.00 |
| Open procedure (FR 164 (1)(a)) | 1 | 1,097,000.00 |
| Total | 4 | 9,097,444.65 |

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS in 2021 for DG TRADE

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

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET in 2021 for DG TRADE

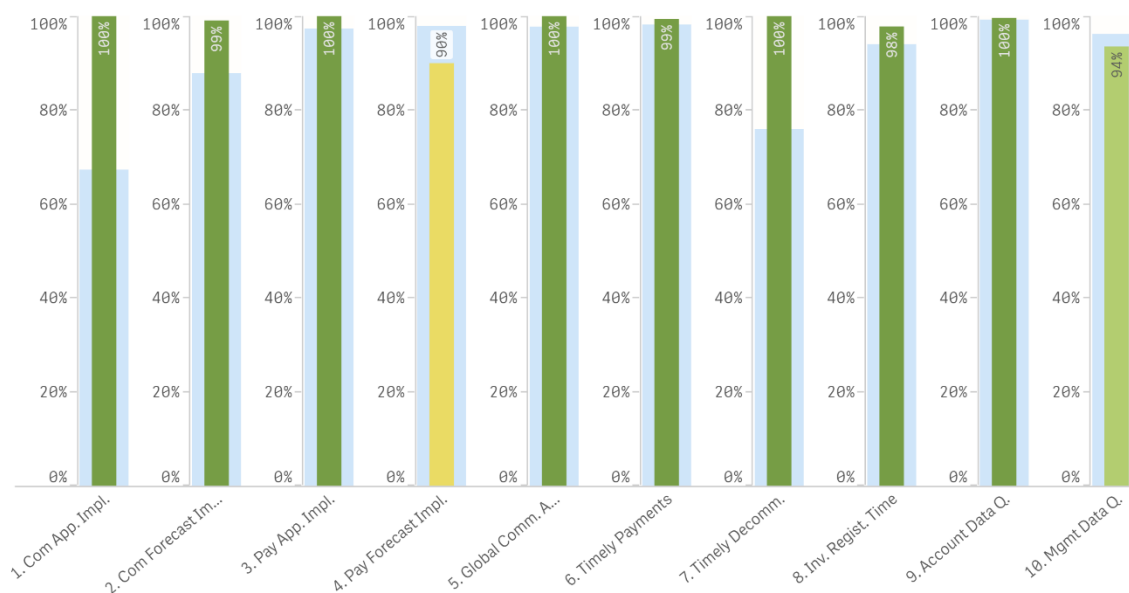
| Legal Base | LC Date | Contract Number | Contract Subject | Contracted Amount (€) |
|------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

TABLE 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years - DG TRADE

None of your FPA (if any) exceeds 4 years

ANNEX 4: Financial Scorecard

TRADE Indicator Scores 2021



For each indicator the light blue bar denotes the EC Score.

| 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% | 67% |
| 2. Commitment Forecast Implementation | Ensure the cumulative alignment of the commitment implementation with the commitment forecast in a financial year | | 99% | 88% |
| 3. Payment Appropriations Implementation | Ensure efficient use of payment appropriations expiring at the end of Financial Year | *PA Implementation higher than 100% is a result of DG TRADE consuming payment appropriations of a different DG under a co-delegation, which were not transferred to DG TRADE. | 100% | 97% |
| 4. Payment Forecast Implementation | Ensure the cumulative alignment of the payment implementation with the payment forecast in a financial year | | 90% | 98% |
| 5. Global Commitment Absorption | 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 | | 99% | 98% |
| 7. Timely Decommittments | Ensure efficient decommitment of outstanding RAL at the end of commitment life cycle | | 100% | 76% |
| 8. Invoice Registration Time | Monitor the accounting risk stemming from late registration of invoices in the central accounting system ABAC | | 98% | 94% |
| 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% | 99% |
| 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 | | 94% | 96% |

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 2019²⁴, 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.

²⁴ Agreement of the Corporate Management Board of 30/4/2019.

ANNEX 6: Relevant Control Systems 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 control stages. No other expenditure is incurred in this respect. For 2021, the overall cost of control is estimated at €1.402 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 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 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: Number of unfavourable opinions by financial verification</p> <p>Economy: 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 exceed those due in</p> | <p>Ex-ante support, including local training</p> <p>DG Trade applies the financial circuit "decentralized 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> |

| Main risks It may happen (again) that... | Mitigating controls | Coverage, frequency and depth of controls | Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's) |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions | | | Efficiency: Payments times % Payment execution 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 - direct (grants) and indirect (contribution agreements) 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) |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>The agreement is not included in the Financing Decision</p> <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>Inter-service consultation, including all relevant units and DGs</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>Coverage: 100% of all grant agreements</p> <p>Frequency: during preparation of the Financing Decision/each Commitment request</p> <p>Depth: Checklist</p> | <p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Benefits : Full compliance/Reach 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 and on-going audits

a. Status of implementation of completed audits

Internal Audit Service (IAS)

The IAS launched an audit in March 2020 on **evaluation activities in DG Trade**. The IAS published the final report in January 2021. The auditors issued one very important recommendation to improve the planning and monitoring of the evaluations. Additionally, the auditors recommended improvements on the internal guidance and learning and development activities and on the communication of evaluation results. DG Trade has put in place the actions agreed with the auditors, initially foreseen for the end of 2021, following these recommendations. The IAS is currently reviewing the implementation of the action plan.

The IAS finalised an **audit on Human Resources management in DG Trade** in January 2020. The audit concluded that DG Trade's internal control system for its human resources management processes is adequately designed and effectively implemented to support the achievement of its operational objectives. The auditors did not find any critical or very important issues but found room for improvement in the following areas: preparation of the new local HR strategy, development of a workload assessment system and revision of the definition and procedures of flexible project teams. Many of the recommendations have been implemented. However, some of them, initially foreseen for June 2021, are related to corporate developments which are not yet in place. For example the update of the local HR strategy has been delayed since the Commission's HR strategy is not finalised yet.

Open recommendations on Human Resources management in DG Trade:

- Flexible project teams: DG Trade will perform an assessment of project teams that have been set up and run for more than 6 months, collecting the feedback and reflecting the results in a document with lessons learnt and possible improvements for the future.
- Human resources strategy and action plan: DG Trade is finalizing the update of its HR strategy. Nevertheless, it has been decided to wait until the HR strategy at corporate level is finalised to ensure that DG Trade's local strategy is in line with it.
- Workload assessment and management: DG Trade is finalising the update of its internal guidelines. Nevertheless, it has been decided to wait until the HR strategy at corporate level is finalised to ensure that DG Trade's guidelines are in line with it.

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. It followed procedures properly during the investigations and made sure that the parties concerned received equal treatment. However, the ECA recommended some improvements in the following areas: to document the confidentiality assessment, to raise awareness about 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 measures taken to implement the recommendations, initially foreseen for the end of 2021, will be finalised during the first quarter of 2022.

European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS)

In December 2021, EDPS published the report following an **audit of Internal Rules Restricting Data Subject's Rights under Article 25 of Regulation (EU)1725/2018** covering all European Union Institutions, including TDI and FDI Internal Rules. There were no major findings. Nevertheless, EDPS recommended to review Internal Rules periodically and when necessary and to involve the DPO in the procedure.

b. On-going audits

IAS

The IAS launched an audit in October 2021 on **monitoring of implementation of trade agreements in DG Trade**. The IAS started the preliminary work in December 2021 with the objective to finalise the audit report during the fourth quarter of 2022.

ECA

The ECA launched in July 2020 a **performance audit on EU support to SME Internationalisation**. The audit is covering several services: DG GROW (main coordinator), RTD, CONNECT, REGIO, TRADE, DEVCO, COMP, FPI, EU Delegations and EASME and it is still on-going.

The ECA launched in January 2022 a performance **audit on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) screening**. The ECA will define the scope of the audit during the second quarter of 2022.

2) Table Y - Overview of TRADE's estimated cost of controls at Commission (EC) level

The absolute values are presented in EUR

| 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 | 1.402.110,00 € | 15.232.394,41 € | 9,20% | - € | - € | 0,00% | 1.402.110,00 € | 9,20% |
| OVERALL total estimated cost of control at EC level for expenditure | 1.402.110,00 € | 15.232.394,41 € | 9,20% | - € | - € | 0,00% | 1.402.110,00 € | 9,20% |

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"

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

| DG TRADE | 'payments made' (2021;MEUR) | minus new prefinancing [plus retentions made] (in 2021;MEUR) | plus cleared prefinancing [minus retentions released and deductions of expenditure made by MS] (in 2021;MEUR) | 'relevant expenditure' (for 2021;MEUR) | Detected error rate or equivalent estimates | estimated risk at payment (2021;MEUR) | Adjusted Average Recoveries and Corrections (<i>adjusted</i> ARC; %) | estimated future corrections [and deductions] (for 2021;MEUR) | estimated risk at Closure (2021;MEUR) |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Procurement | 12,19 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 12,19 | 0,50% | 0,06 | 0,00% | 0,00 | 0,06 |
| Contributions to International organizations | 0,30 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,30 | 0,50% | 0,00 | 0,00% | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| Contributions to International organizations | 1,81 | - 2,04 | 3,45 | 3,21 | 0,50% | 0,02 | 0,00% | 0,00 | 0,02 |
| Administrative expenditures | 0,94 | 0,00 | 0,00 | 0,94 | 0,50% | 0,00 | 0,00% | 0,00 | 0,00 |
| DG total | 15,23 | - 2,04 | 3,45 | 16,64 | 0,50% | 0,08 | 0,00% | 0,00 | 0,08 |
| | | | | | Overall risk at payment in % | 0,50% (7) / (5) | | Overall risk at closure in % | 0,50% (10) / (5) |

Notes to the table X

(1) Differentiated per relevant portfolio segments and at a level which is lower than the DG 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 DGs. For Cross-SubDelegations (Internal Rules Article 12), the reporting remains with the Delegating DGs.

(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 DGs, 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 [& adds the retentions made], and adds the pre-financing actually cleared [& subtracts the retentions released; and any deductions of *expenditure made by MS*] 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.

(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 1.4% 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.

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 and Commission Decision SEC(2020)146 of 1 April 2020

| Baseline | Target | Latest Know results |
|--------------------|---|--|
| 1 December 2019 | 2022 and 2024 | 1st February 2022 |
| 32% (10 out of 31) | 1 first female appointment by 2022 The target will be reviewed for the period 2023-2024 by January 2023. | 1 first time female appointment (50% of total first appointments) in 2021. [3 in total since target set] |

Indicator 2: DG Trade staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey and pulse survey 2021

| Baseline | Target | Latest Know results |
|----------|-------------------------|--|
| 2018 | 2024 | |
| 74% | Maintain/above baseline | 77% (Pulse surveys June 2021) 76% (Staff Opinion Survey 2021) |

Indicator 3: Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being

Source of data: Commission staff survey 2021

| Baseline | Target | Latest Know results |
|----------|--|----------------------------------|
| 2018 | 2024 | Staff Opinion Survey 2021 |
| 49% | Above Commission average (51% in 2018) | 50% (above the EC average (47%)) |

Main outputs in 2021:

| 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 2021 | 10 trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions | 25 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 | 22 participants |

| Description | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|---|--|--|---|
| Contribute to gender equality at all levels of management | Number and percentage of first female appointments to middle management positions | 1 first female appointment | 1 in 2021 [3 in total since target set] |
| 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 | Percentage of AD female staff in DG Trade in 2016, 19.09% [Clikview -01/01/2016 - % of total staff] | >19.09 % | 20,2% [Qlikview – 01/01/2022 - % of total staff] |
| | Percentage of women in middle management (baseline 1 December 2019, 32%, 10 female middle managers) [source: DG Trade HR Dashboard] | ≥30 % | 33% (10 out of 30 – 3 vacant posts) |
| | Number of pre-management training sessions organised | 2 training sessions with an average of 10 participants | 2 full programmes - (3 modules, 3 coaching sessions) of 12 participants on average in the modules |
| The organisation of health or well-being events for all DG Trade staff in line with the DG Trade's Action Plan | Number of health or well-being events organised in 2021 | 2 events | 12 events |
| | Average number of participants in the workshops organised during these events | An average of 10 participants in each workshop | 4 training workshops with 9 participants on average + 8 social well-being events with an average of 100 participants |
| Preparation of draft HR Strategy and Action plan for 2021-2024 | Approval of draft HR Strategy and action plan by Director-General | 2021 | DG Trade will start implementing the new action plan of its local HR Strategy in 2022 |
| 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 | 5 debriefings took place in 2021 |

| Description | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|---|--|---|--|
| 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 | In 2021, Daily Trade Press Review was issued roughly 230 times, on all working days except during the summer break |

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 2021:

Indicator 1²⁵ : degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions

Source of data: DG Trade

| 1 --- | Project: FDI ²⁶ | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| ID | Principle | Baseline 2018 | Interim 2022 | Target 2024 | Latest known results 2021 |
| 1.1 | Digital by default | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1.2 | Once only | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2.1 | Security | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.2 | Privacy | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3.1 | Openness | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 3.2 | Transparency | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4.1 | Interoperability | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 4.2 | Cross border | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 5.1 | User centric | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 5.2 | Data driven | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5.3 | Agile | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Average | 0% | 73% | 77% | 41% |

²⁵ With regards to Indicator 1: degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles, please supply the indicators calculated per system for the top 3 most expensive systems in your DG, as described in the instructions available here: [ECIT Governance - Strategic Planning](#).

²⁶ 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.

| 2 --- | Project: eLicensing | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| ID | Principle | Baseline 2018 | Interim 2022 | Target 2024 | Latest results known |
| 1.1 | Digital by default | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1.2 | Once only | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.1 | Security | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2.2 | Privacy | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3.1 | Openness | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3.2 | Transparency | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 4.1 | Interoperability | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4.2 | Cross border | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 5.1 | User centric | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 5.2 | Data driven | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5.3 | Agile | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| | Average | 0% | 68% | 82% | 50% |
| 3 --- | Project: A2M (follow up MADB,THD) | | | | |
| ID | Principle | Baseline 2018 | Interim 2022 | Target 2024 | Latest results known |
| 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 | 1 |
| 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% | 64% |

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 (2021) |
|---|---|--|--|
| 40% Business Managers and System Owners identified for all information systems | 50% Identify data owners and data stewards | 80% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ 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 (2021) |
|--|---|------------------|---|
| 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 40% staff |

Main outputs in 2021:

| Description | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|--|---|---------|---|
| (1) Sharing information and knowledge with third parties | Publish an information system aggregating information supporting imports and exports to the EU with special attention to SMEs | Q1 2021 | The A2M website has been published. It has more than 5000 visitors per days and has won the public award in the Ombudsman good administration award |
| (2) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade | Operate a Data Warehouse integrating the statistical data supporting negotiations and trade defence cases | Q1 2021 | Introduce support for the management of Representative Country Comparison and Benchmark Prices in the context of the Significant Distortion Methodology |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| (3) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade | Operate a Service Desk supporting DG Trade's information systems | Q1 2021 | Service Desk is operational. 47% for A2M 14% for SharePoint 7% for MADB 7% for CSD 5% for Tron last 20% being shared by 33 systems |
| (4) Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade | Operate a One-stop Shop for collaboration spaces | Q1 2021 | A secure SharePoint has been put in place where collaboration spaces can be created on demand. |
| Using innovative, trusted digital solutions | Degree of implementation of the digital strategy principles by the most important IT solutions | 50% | 50 % |
| Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade | Percentage of DG Trade's key data assets for which corporate principles for data governance have been implemented | 40% | 60% |
| 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% |
| 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) | 94% |
| Awareness raising activities on data protection | Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities on data protection compliance | 75% Senior and middle management 50 % staff | 80% Senior and middle management 40% staff |

Sound environmental management

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 (2021) | |
|---|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 100% of action plan implemented on time | 100% of action plan implemented on time | 100% | |
| Main outputs in 2021: | | | |
| Description | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
| Promoting corporate EMAS actions and campaigns | Number of campaigns | 100% | 100% |
| Awareness raising on waste generation and resources consumption per building and on observed trends, based on verified data from the Commission’s Environmental Statement | Number of staff informed | 100% | 100% |
| Awareness raising about the EU Mobility week (September) and VeloMai corporate events (May) | Number of staff informed | 100% | 100% |
| Introduce a DG-specific office supplies’ catalogue, including only 100% ‘green items’ | Rate of green supplies ordered by the DG | 100% | 100% |
| Gradual upgrade and increased use of VC meeting rooms in DG TRADE, in collaboration with DG SCIC | Number of DG Trade VC rooms | 50% of DG Trade’s meeting rooms | 50% |
| 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 | No staff present in the offices | No staff present in the office |

| Description | Indicator | Target | Latest known results |
|---|--|---------------|---|
| Promoting corporate EMAS actions and campaigns | Number of campaigns | 100% | 100% |
| Awareness raising on waste generation and resources consumption per building and on observed trends, based on verified data from the Commission's Environmental Statement | Number of staff informed | 100% | 100% |
| Awareness raising about the EU Mobility week (September) and VeloMai corporate events (May) | Number of staff informed | 100% | 100% |
| Report on DG Trade's EMAS activities | Presentation of the report to DG Trade's senior management | Q4 2021 | Report will be presented in a quarterly management meeting in Q1 2022 |

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 2021

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

| Nbr Contract | ID | Partner | Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies | Contracted Amount (€) | Duration of the delegation |
|--------------|------------|---------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | SI2.792117 | ILO | Amendment to an existing grant. The specific objectives that together contribute towards the pursuit of the development objective are promoting respect for labour rights, promoting occupational health and safety, promoting the ready-made garment industry strategy going forward, progress reporting, and annual high level review meeting. The specific objectives above will additionally focus on issues pertaining to the COVID-19 pandemic. | 1,500,000 | 12 months |
| 2 | Si2.853859 | WTO | The contribution to the WTO Trust Fund will support the participation of representatives of Least Developed Countries in the WTO Ministerial Conference. The LDC participation helps to strengthen the involvement of the LDCs in the multilateral trading system. | 75,000 | 24 months |
| 3 | Si2.858108 | OECD | The main objective is to contribute to the preparation of regular reports for Global Forum on Steel Excess Capacity members and Interim progress reports to the G20, and the maintenance of the internal information-sharing mechanism that was developed in a previous Action, and the facilitation of the review process. Indicators of achievement for the Action will include the successful completion of reports, population of the database on capacity developments and policy measures, and implementation of the review process. The OECD was selected further based on its neutrality, international coverage, its specific expertise and having been pillar assessed and meeting the conditions of Art 156 of the Financial Regulation. | 100,000 | 12 months |
| 4 | Si2.855680 | ITC | The ITC is the joint agency of the United Nations and the WTO. The International Trade Centre (ITC) is the only neutral and international agency fully dedicated to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). ITC works with partners to strengthen the competitiveness of SME exporters, through a broad offer of tools and services, to help build vibrant and sustainable export sectors that provide economic opportunities to all, including women. Through its own business surveys on non-tariff measures, the ITC has obtained extensive data on the role of women in trade. | 250,000 | 12 months |

| | | | | | |
|---|------------|----------|--|---------|-----------|
| 5 | SI2.850728 | OECD | Developed and developing countries are using incentives to attract foreign investors in their territory. Those investment incentives may take various forms (tax breaks, subsidised loans, etc.) and are granted at various levels of government. Under the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises, adhering countries declared that they would “endeavour to make [investment incentives] as transparent as possible, so that their importance and purpose can be ascertained and that information on them can be readily available”. | 200,000 | 24 months |
| 6 | SI2.850660 | UNCITRAL | The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) plays an important and unique role in developing a framework in pursuance of its mandate to further the progressive harmonization and modernization of the law of international trade on international business. This includes securing that information on investor-State arbitrations arising under an investment treaty is made available to the public. The Transparency Registry provides a consolidated, transparent and easily accessible global case record database for such arbitrations, which often deal with subjects of public interest. | 300,000 | 36 months |
| 7 | SI2.856129 | OECD | The objective is to assess the interaction of EU Member States’ rules and practices with the FDI Screening Regulation (EU Regulation 2019/452) and proposing recommendations. Furthermore, the project will look at the interaction between national authorities among each other and with the European Commission within the cooperation mechanism set up by the FDI Screening Regulation, identify any significant problems which may lead to less effective and / or efficient outcomes and propose alternative options. | 160,000 | 9 months |

ANNEX 12: EAMR of the Union Delegations

Not applicable.

ANNEX 13: Decentralised agencies and/or EU Trust Funds

Not applicable.