

Active Monitoring and Forecast of Budget Implementation – Autumn Information Note

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1. INTRODUCTION

The European Commission, according to the commitment taken at the Interinstitutional meeting on payments of 26 May 2015¹, continues to monitor the implementation of the budget.

This Active Monitoring and Forecast of Budget Implementation – Autumn Information Note represents the second analysis of the 2017 implementation and compares the actual implementation of payment appropriations on 30 September 2017 to the forecasts updated in August as well as implementation at the same point in time last year. The implementation rates are calculated against the available appropriations at the same date a year earlier. In addition, there is a numerical and graphical presentation of the evolution of implementation since the AMFBI – Summer Information Note ("Summer note") sent to the European Parliament and to the Council on 05 July 2017.

By 30 September 2017 implementation of payment appropriations amounted to EUR 92,9 billion (71,3 % of available appropriations).

As it was already announced in the Summer note, the available payment appropriations for 2017 exceed the needs. The surplus of payment appropriations concerns heading 1b, 2, 3 and 4. Only heading 1a will reach and even exceed a 100% level of implementation. The situation has been closely monitored and the adjustments have been proposed in the form of budgetary transfers, the so-called 'Global Transfer' (DEC 20/2017) and (Draft) Amending Budgets (AB 4/2017 for the IT EUSF, DAB 5/2017 for the EFSD and DAB 6 reducing the level of payment appropriations).

¹ "Joint statement on a payment plan 2015-2016" agreed by the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 19 May 2015.

2. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET 2017

2.1. Implementation of payment appropriations at the end of September 2017

This section compares the implementation of payment appropriations by heading² on 30 September with the monthly forecasts and with the level of implementation at the same point in 2016.

The following table shows the available payment appropriations excluding the assigned revenue, the implementation by heading on 30 September, the forecast for the same date, and the implementation a year earlier.

In € million

MFF HEADING	Available appropriations* (30 Sep 2017)	Implementation (30 Sep 2017)	Implementation forecast (end-Sep 2017)	Implementation (30 Sep 2016)	
1a. Competitiveness for growth and jobs	19.721,9	13.812,5	70,0%	10.907,6	62,3%
1b. Economic, social and territorial cohesion	35.976,7	18.297,6	50,9%	27.295,4	64,9%
2. Sustainable growth: Natural Resources (EAGF)	43.192,6	40.514,3	93,8%	34.295,2	80,4%
2. Sustainable growth: Natural Resources (other)	12.341,9	8.632,3	69,9%	8.739,7	67,7%
3. Security and Citizenship	3.485,9	2.035,2	58,4%	2.090,7	67,9%
4. Global Europe	9.819,0	5.532,6	56,3%	6.733,7	68,1%
5. Administration	5.766,1	4.040,1	70,1%	3.857,0	70,7%
Total	130.304,1	92.864,6	71,3%	93.919,3	70,3%
Total without EAGF and heading 5	81.345,3	48.310,2	59,4%	48.875,5	60,1%

* excluding assigned revenue

The implementation of payment appropriations reached EUR 92,9 billion (71,3% of available appropriations) on 30 September 2017. In comparison with the implementation at the same time in 2016, implementation this year is lower by EUR 1,1 billion. Excluding the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and administrative expenditure (heading 5), which are non-differentiated appropriations, the implementation reached EUR 48,3 billion (59,4% of available appropriations), EUR 0,6 billion less than forecast.

At the heading level, the table provides the following information:

- Sub-heading 1a (Competitiveness for growth and jobs) observed a higher implementation in both absolute (EUR 2,9 billion) and relative terms (7,7 percentage points) than in 2016. It is also ahead of the forecasts (almost EUR 700 million).
- For sub-heading 1b (Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion), the implementation is significantly lower - in both absolute (EUR 9 billion) and percentage terms (14 %) - than in 2016, although the two years are not directly comparable as the amount of pre-financing to be paid out under the applicable rules in the first half of the year was higher in 2016, which also renders the implementation comparatively higher. The delays in the implementation of the 2014-2020 Operational programmes observed since their adoption are persisting.

² This note does not cover the special instruments (Emergency Aid Reserve, European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, EU Solidarity Fund) which are mobilised as needed and for which the mobilisation and thus full implementation cannot be anticipated and is not a goal in itself.

As a result the implementation in terms of interim payment claims received is much slower than expected, despite reported progress in project selection on the ground. The July 2017 submission of the Member States' forecasts confirmed that implementation will not pick up fully before the end of 2017 as the Member States' forecasts were decreased overall by EUR 6 billion (16 %) between January and July 2017, and by more than EUR 10 billion (25%) between July 2016 and July 2017. On the other hand, Member States forecast a EUR 2,8 billion increase in 2018 compared to the January 2017 forecasts. More detailed explanations are provided in section 3 of this note.

- The implementation the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund under heading 2 is higher than at the same time last year as most Member States have accelerated implementation of direct payment schemes in their second year of application. The implementation of the remaining part of heading 2 follows the pattern established in the forecast and is comparable to last year's implementation (with exception of the EMFF which encounters the same difficulties as funds in sub-heading 1b).
- The implementation of the payment appropriations in heading 3 (Security and Citizenship) continues to be slightly lower in absolute terms (by EUR 55,5 million) but significantly lower in relative terms than last year (9,5 percentage points). As already reported in the Summer note, the full implementation of the available appropriations was not foreseen due to delays in the implementation of the Asylum and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Some delays have occurred in the start-up of the national programmes due to the late adoption of the legal bases and the designation of national authorities; the relocation and resettlement process are implemented slower than planned and the adoption of some new or revised legal bases is delayed. Therefore, an expected surplus of EUR 847 million was partly used to finance other programmes with insufficient payment appropriations (EUR 284 million for ITER in a Budgetary authority transfer³, EUR 275 million for EFSD in DAB 5/2017) and partly (EUR 287,6 million) proposed to be reduced in DAB 6/2017. The foreseen surplus is slightly higher than the amount foreseen in the Summer note (EUR 700 million).
- Lower implementation of payment appropriations persists also in heading 4 (Global Europe). The implementation is lower in comparison with 2016 in absolute terms (EUR 1,2 billion) and in relative terms (11,7%). The low implementation is mainly concentrated in the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II). This is due to a combination of delays in contracting, suspended payments and delays in implementation of specific activities linked to underperformance of some contractors or delays in the disbursement of several budget support tranches. At this stage of the year it has become clear that it will not be possible to implement all the appropriation available and therefore a reduction of EUR 702 million was proposed in DAB6/2017.

The annex identifies programmes for which the difference with the implementation forecasts or 2016 implementation at the same date is larger than 10 percentage points or which were reinforced or reduced by more than 10% in the proposed Global Transfer

³ DEC 18/2017 adopted 25 October 2017.

and/or DAB 5/2017 or DAB 6/2017 and provides more detailed explanations. Annex 2 gives reference information for all programmes.

2.2. June – September implementation evolution

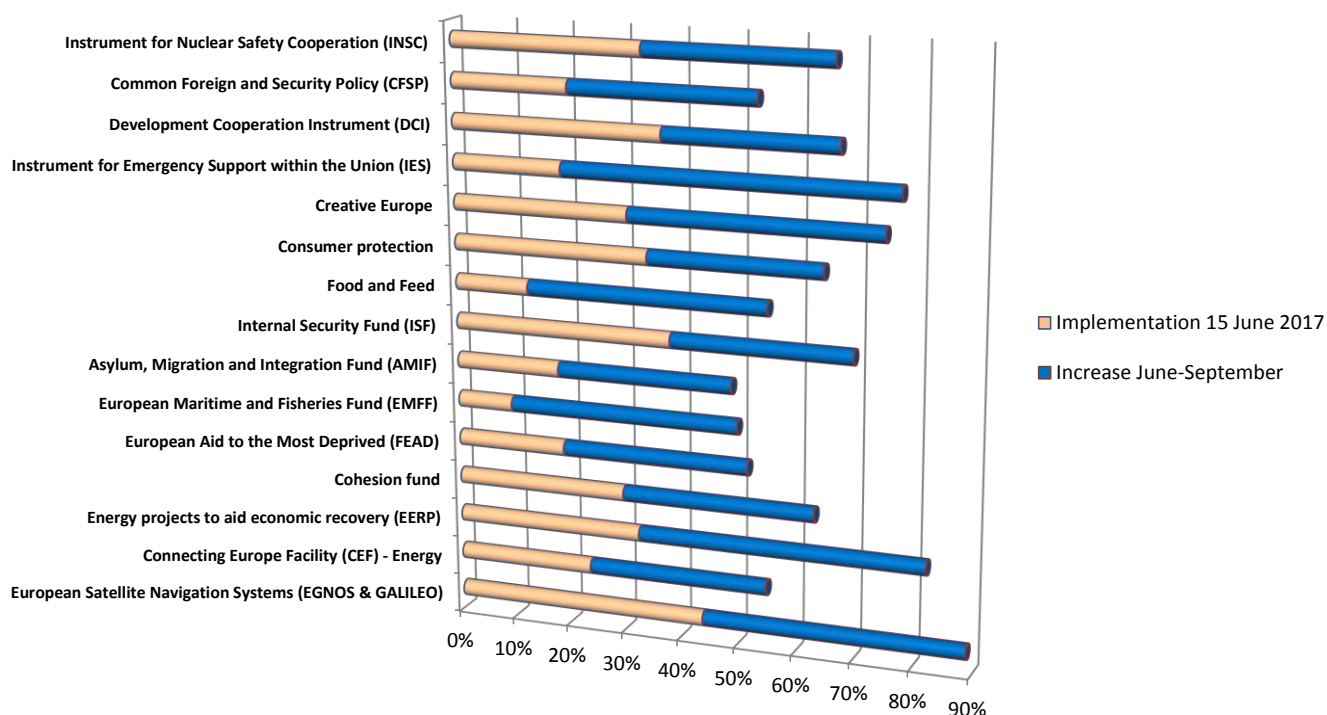
The implementation of payment appropriations increased by EUR 31,4 billion from 15 June to 30 September (24,1 % points). Heading 2, mostly due to the EAGF catching up, recorded the highest increase in absolute terms (EUR 12,5 billion).

In € billion

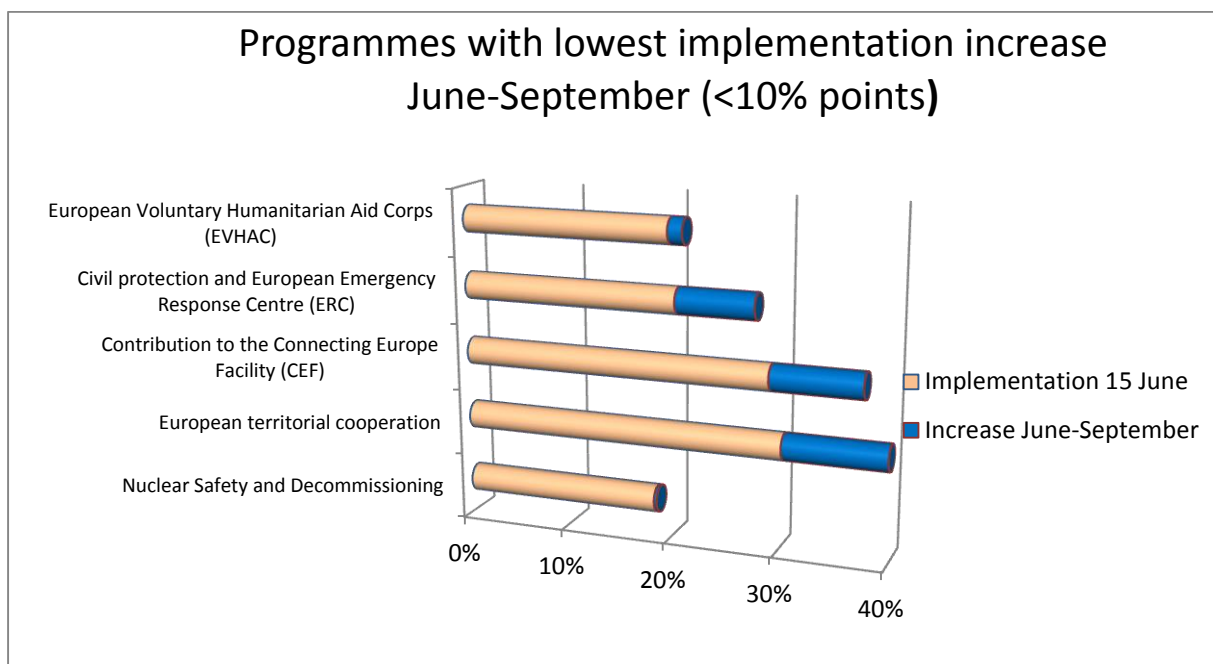
MFF HEADING	Available appropriations* (30 Sep 2017)	Implementation (18 Sep 2017)	Implementation (15 Jun 2017)	Implementation increase			
				Total	%		
1a. Competitiveness for growth and jobs	19,7	13,8	70,0%	9,0	45,6%	4,8	24,4%
1b. Economic, social and territorial cohesion	36,0	18,3	50,9%	9,0	25,0%	9,3	25,8%
2. Sustainable growth: Natural Resources	55,5	49,1	88,5%	36,7	66,0%	12,5	22,5%
3. Security and Citizenship	3,5	2,0	58,4%	1,0	28,2%	1,1	30,2%
4. Global Europe	9,8	5,5	56,3%	3,2	32,9%	2,3	23,4%
5. Administration	5,8	4,0	70,1%	2,6	44,7%	1,5	25,4%
Total	130,3	92,9	71,3%	61,5	47,2%	31,4	24,1%

There are several programmes which have observed a significant progress in the implementation between June and end of September (graph below presents those programmes where the increase in the implementation was higher than 30% in the observed period).

Programmes with highest implementation increase June-September (>30% points)



The programmes experiencing a limited progress in the reporting period are shown in the graph below:



2.3. Adjustments of payment appropriations during the year

The available payment appropriations for 2017 exceed the needs. This was already identified in July and explained in the Summer note. This trend was confirmed in September in the framework of the preparation of the Global transfer⁴.

In order to address the potential surplus of the payment appropriations, the Commission proposed a series of measures to use the available appropriations in the most efficient way via transfers (e.g. EUR 284 million from AMIF and ISF to ITER in DEC 18/2017 and EUR 682 million in the so-called 'Global transfer' DEC 20/2017), and amending budgets: AB 4/2017 providing financing of the EUSF for Italy by a redeployment from Heading 1b, DAB 5/2017 providing financing of EFSD by a redeployment from AMIF, and Draft Amending Budget 6/2017 which reduces the total amount of 2017 payments by EUR 7,7 billion.

The table below shows the changes as proposed in the Global Transfer and Amending Budgets 5 and 6.

⁴ The 'Global Transfer' is a clearing exercise which aims to redeploy any available payment appropriations to the programmes/budget lines where additional payment appropriations are needed. It is a zero-sum operation whereby reinforcements are only possible to the extent that appropriations are made available from elsewhere.

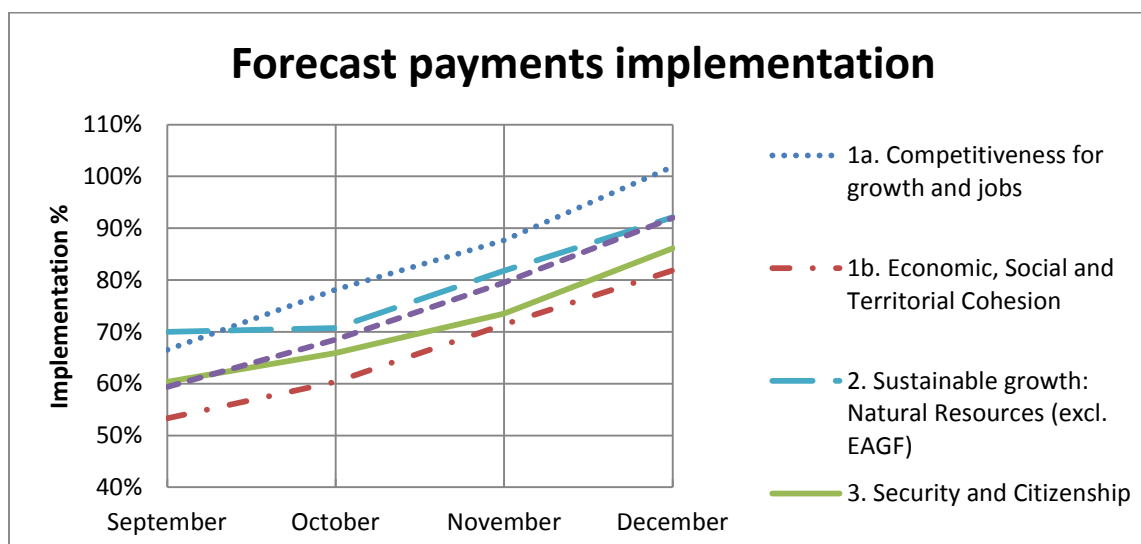
In € million

MFF HEADING	Available appropriations* (30 Sep 2017)	Proposed Global Transfer			DAB 5/2017	DAB 6/2017	Available appropriations* incl Global Transfer, DAB 5 and DAB 6
		Increase	Decrease	Net Change			
1a. Competitiveness for growth and jobs	19.721,9	672,5	-268,0	404,4	0,0	0,0	20.126,4
1b. Economic, social and territorial cohesion	35.976,7	0,3	-22,5	-22,2	0,0	-5.890,7	30.063,8
2. Sustainable growth: Natural Resources	55.534,5	0,0	-189,5	-189,5	0,0	-793,0	54.552,0
3. Security and Citizenship	3.485,9	8,5	-6,4	2,1	-275,0	-287,7	2.925,4
4. Global Europe	9.819,0	0,7	-168,4	-167,7	275,0	-702,2	9.224,0
5. Administration	5.766,1	0,0	-2,5	-2,5	0,0	0,0	5.763,7
Special Instruments	1.443,1	0,0	-24,7	-24,7	0,0	-46,0	1.372,4
Total	131.747,2	682,0	-682,0	-0,0	0,0	-7.719,7	124.027,5

* excluding assigned revenue

2.4. Implementation forecasts 2017

The following graph shows the expected evolution of payments according to the forecasts.



As already announced in the Summer note, the available payment appropriations for 2017 exceed the needs. The graph above demonstrates this. Only heading 1a will be fully implemented and even requires reinforcements (proposed in the Global Transfer) to meet the payment needs by the end of the year.

The lowest implementation of all headings in September was observed for Heading 1b (50,9%). The implementation rate is expected to increase significantly thanks to the appropriations (20%) forecast to be paid in the last month of the year. However, at this stage of the year and after taking into account the revised Member States' forecasts which indicate lower needs, it is evident that the implementation will not pick up fully before the end of 2017 (it is estimated at 84%). The proposed DAB 6 reduced the payment appropriations by EUR 5,9 billion.

The implementation rate at the end of the year for Heading 3 is expected to reach 86% which was already anticipated in the Summer note and consequently redeployments and

reductions have been proposed (in the DAB 5 and 6 and budgetary transfer) to avoid a surplus at the end of the year.

The implementation of Heading 4 (Global Europe) as well will not reach full implementation of the initial budget and therefore appropriate adjustments were proposed in the Global transfer and in the DAB 6/2017.

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF ESI FUNDS IN HEADING 1B

The implementation of the Cohesion Policy programmes covers two different programming periods.

For the 2007-2013 programming period, 2017 is the first year of the closure of the operational programmes. Around 94% of the 2007-2013 sub-heading 1b envelope (after de-commitments) was paid by the end of 2016. Member States had to submit interim payment applications for the commitments that remained open at the end of 2016 by 31 March 2017 at the latest. The same deadline⁵ applied for the Member States to submit also the closure packages for their programmes. The Commission had 5 months to inform the Member States about their final opinion on the closure documents submitted. During that period, the Commission could make observations or requests for additional information in which cases the five-month interval is extended with the response time needed by the Member States. Since the closure payments depend on the acceptability of the closure documents and the replies received from the Member States, there is high uncertainty as to the timing of the closure payments. It is worth reminding that given the timing and pace of the closure payments for the 2007-13 programmes, EUR 1,2 billion of payment appropriations were redeployed in the Amending Budget 4/2017 to finance the EUSF mobilisation to provide assistance to Italy further to a series of earthquakes. The payment appropriations on the 2007-2013 budget lines have been already fully consumed.

For the 2014-2020 programmes, while the level of interim payment claims submission in 2017 is higher than in the previous years, it remains lower than initially foreseen due to continued delays observed in the implementation of the programmes. All operational programmes were adopted already before the end of 2015. Implementation did not take off immediately for several reasons, such as high focus on avoiding de-commitments of the 2007-2013 envelopes across all Member States, the changes brought in by the new legal framework and the need for Member States to cope with two different sets of rules in parallel, leading to increased time needed by the national authorities and beneficiaries to adjust. While these bottlenecks were identified by the Commission already last year and increased support and guidance has been offered to Member States in order to overcome these issues, implementation delays continue to be observed in 2017. The lengthy designation process of national authorities (designations for 62 operational programmes, or 11% of all programmes, still need to be notified to the Commission) has not yet been completed by the Member States. This has translated in slower than expected implementation in terms of interim payment claims received, despite the reported progress in project selection on the ground. The lack of regulatory incentive to submit payment applications in 2017 could be another factor contributing to the slow take-off. The 'N+3' automatic de-commitment rule coupled with the significant

⁵ For Croatia it is 31 March 2018

reprogramming exercise done in 2014 means that the automatic de-commitment risk will apply to most operational programmes only as from 2018. The Commission services have recurrently highlighted the delayed implementation issues and expressed their readiness to provide tailor-made assistance to Member States in order to ensure acceleration of implementation. Among the measures taken at Commission level is the preparation of the “Omnibus” regulation, where several important simplifications for beneficiaries and national authorities are provided, such as reliance on one single audit, simpler rules for grants and financial instruments, extension of scope and use of simplified cost options, streamlining of reporting. In addition, the Commission is carrying on a special monitoring on low performing programmes and on the implementation of individual action plans at Member States level. In July 2017 letters co-signed by 4 Commissioners⁶ were sent to Member States, alerting them to the worryingly low level of implementation and urging them to address the issues without further delay.

Another difficulty is the degree of accuracy of the Member States forecast. In 2016, the MS forecast were overestimated significantly which led to a surplus at the end of 2016, even after the payment appropriations were reduced in an Amending budget in autumn.

The July 2017 submission of the Member States’ forecasts is again significantly lower than the January one. The Member States’ forecasts have decreased by EUR 5,9 billion (16 %) between the January 2017 submission and the latest update from July 2017, and by more than EUR 10 billion (25%) between July 2016 and July 2017. It indicates yet again lower payment needs and confirms that implementation will not pick up fully before the end of 2017.

Evolution of Member States' forecasts for 2017

In EUR billion

H1b Payment forecasts for 2017	Forecasts as submitted by MSs	Forecasts adjusted by 10% retention
July 2016 submission	41,5	37,4
January 2017 submission	37,0	33,3
July 2017 submission	31,1	28,0

A breakdown of the forecasts per Member State can be found in the table below:

⁶ Commissioners Oettinger, Cretu, Thyssen and Vella

Gross Forecast (EUR billion)		2017		
		2017 Jan submission	2017 July submission	Change
AT	Austria	0.1	0.1	0.0
BE	Belgium	0.2	0.2	0.0
BG	Bulgaria	0.7	0.6	-0.1
CY	Cyprus	0.2	0.1	0.0
CZ	Czech Republic	1.7	1.7	0.0
DE	Germany	2.7	2.3	-0.4
DK	Denmark	0.1	0.0	0.0
EE	Estonia	0.4	0.4	0.0
ES	Spain	3.8	3.0	-0.9
FI	Finland	0.2	0.2	0.0
FR	France	1.8	1.5	-0.3
GR	Greece	2.9	2.1	-0.8
HR	Croatia	0.4	0.4	0.0
HU	Hungary	2.6	2.4	-0.1
IE	Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.0
IT	Italy	2.7	1.9	-0.8
LT	Lithuania	0.8	0.6	-0.2
LU	Luxemburg	0.0	0.0	0.0
LV	Latvia	0.3	0.3	0.0
MT	Malta	0.1	0.0	-0.1
NL	Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.0
PL	Poland	6.4	6.1	-0.4
PT	Portugal	2.6	2.3	-0.3
RO	Romania	1.9	1.5	-0.4
SE	Sweden	0.3	0.2	-0.1
SI	Slovenia	0.3	0.3	0.0
SK	Slovakia	1.2	0.9	-0.3
UK	United Kingdom	1.8	1.2	-0.6
TC	Territorial Cooperation	0.6	0.4	-0.2
TOTAL		37.0	31.1	-5.9

The Commission took stock of the updated forecasts and reassessed the implementation forecasts in the framework of the Global transfer exercise. Commission's analysis of information provided by Member States also included adjustments in view of historical recurrent over-estimation of the needs by the Member States.

All the elements presented above have made it clear that the overall level of interim payment in 2017 for the 2014-2020 operational programmes under sub-heading 1b will be lower than the initially foreseen resulting in a proposed reduction of EUR 5,9 billion in payment appropriations in DAB6/2017.

The forecasts submitted in July 2017 give indications of Member States transferring part of their payment needs to 2018. As demonstrated in the table below, the gross forecasts

for 2018 increased by EUR 2,8 billion between the January 2017 and the July 2017 submissions.

Gross Forecast (EUR billion) ⁷		2018		
		2017 Jan submission	2017 July submission	Change
AT	Austria	0.1	0.1	0.0
BE	Belgium	0.2	0.3	0.0
BG	Bulgaria	1.1	0.9	-0.2
CY	Cyprus	0.2	0.2	0.0
CZ	Czech Republic	3.0	3.1	0.0
DE	Germany	2.9	2.9	0.0
DK	Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.0
EE	Estonia	0.8	0.8	0.0
ES	Spain	3.8	4.7	0.9
FI	Finland	0.2	0.2	0.0
FR	France	1.8	2.0	0.2
GR	Greece	2.7	2.6	-0.1
HR	Croatia	1.2	1.2	0.0
HU	Hungary	4.2	5.1	0.8
IE	Ireland	0.2	0.2	0.0
IT	Italy	5.5	5.8	0.3
LT	Lithuania	1.2	1.0	-0.2
LU	Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0
LV	Latvia	0.6	0.6	0.0
MT	Malta	0.1	0.1	0.1
NL	Netherlands	0.1	0.1	0.0
PL	Poland	11.2	11.4	0.3
PT	Portugal	3.0	3.1	0.1
RO	Romania	4.1	3.6	-0.5
SE	Sweden	0.3	0.4	0.1
SI	Slovenia	0.5	0.5	0.0
SK	Slovakia	2.4	2.7	0.3
UK	United Kingdom	1.6	2.2	0.6
TC	Territorial Cooperation	1.1	1.1	0.0
TOTAL		54.1	56.9	2.8

⁷ As extracted from SFC2014 on 14/08/2017.

4. INTERESTS FOR LATE PAYMENTS

The following table shows the interests for late payments paid by September 2017 in comparison with September 2016 and 2015⁸.

In €

MFF HEADING	22/09/2015	22/09/2016	22/09/2017
1a. Competitiveness for growth and jobs	810 154	38 196	58 763
1b. Economic, social and territorial cohesion	0	15 538	1 009
2. Sustainable growth: Natural Resources	16 431	5 652	5 327
3. Security and Citizenship	2 501	26 899	19 337
4. Global Europe	108 2579	288 736	509 509
Other	8 423	20 931	8 267
Total	1 920 088	395 951	602 211

Heading 4, as last year, concentrates the highest share of all interest paid. A significant amount (EUR 91 000) of interest was paid in 2017 due to the lost legal proceeding related to one of the contracts. In addition, the complex and difficult context in which International Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid are implemented needs to be taken into account. Projects and programmes are executed via diverse modalities and in a context of crisis which often impacts the normal execution of contracts. For example, in case of the interest payments for the Humanitarian Aid, which represents a significant share of the interest paid in Heading 4, in most cases the delay is due to the operational conditions of projects implementation in the crisis-affected countries and war zones, such as Syria and Yemen. In those specific implementation conditions it is more difficult for the grants beneficiaries to provide all supporting documents necessary to demonstrate that the results have been achieved, with consequent delays in the payment process.

⁸ As a result of corrections of some input errors, the figures for 2016 show a level of late payment interest lower than in June (AMFBI – Summer Information Note).

**PROGRAMMES WITH SIGNIFICANT DEVIATION FROM THE FORECAST OR
IMPLEMENTATION IN PREVIOUS YEAR**

Heading 1.1: COMPETITIVENESS FOR GROWTH AND JOBS

1.1.10 European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
2 316,8	1 987,6	85,8%	1 632,1	70,4%	508,4	49,6%

Increase in GT *150*

In the global transfer 2017, the Commission proposes to frontload EUR 150 million in payments under the budget item provisioning the EU Guarantee Fund. The revision of the payment schedule of this item will contribute to ensuring sound management of the payment ceilings over the MFF period. For this reason, the pace of payment implementation in 2017 is increasing compared to the initial planning. Payments for EFSI progressively constitute a guarantee fund of EUR 8 billion to create a buffer against losses on the EFSI loan portfolio.

1.1.11 European Satellite Navigation Systems (EGNOS & GALILEO)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
690,6	614,8	89,0%	540,0	78,2%	332,4	61,0%

Increase in GT *97,4*

The percentage increase in payment implementation in 2017 as compared to the implementation in 2016 is mostly due to the payment to the GSA for the Galileo Exploitation Delegation Agreement. The payment in 2017 has taken place earlier than in 2016 (last quarter of 2016).

The Commission has proposed a reinforcement of appropriations of EUR 97,4 million in order to finalise the Galileo contracts in two areas: a) the Ground Segment (mission and control) contracts, and b) the launcher contract. At the request of the Security Accreditation Board (SAB), the scope of activities related to the ground segment contracts has been extended, triggering the implementation of additional security measures and standards, namely in the domain of cyber-security. In addition, further activities have to be undertaken for adapting the Ground Segment architecture for achieving compliance with the consolidated technical specification of the Public Regulation Service (PRS).

1.1.12 International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
710,5	422,4	59,4%	422,7	59,5%	370,2	64,5%

The implementation on 30 September 2017 and 30 September 2016 is similar in absolute terms. The difference in percentage comes from the fact that available appropriations are lower in budget 2017 for they were revised downwards as compared to budget 2016. After some delays in years 2014 and 2015, the implementation of ITER sped up this year and An additional EUR 284 million have been provided via Budgetary Authority transfer (approved on 25th September; already included in the available appropriations for 2017 in the table above) to meet additional payment needs in relation to all main contracts managed by the Fusion for Energy (F4E) Joint Undertaking. This increase is a result of the speeding up of the project after the revision of the schedule for the construction and operation of ITER in 2016. With this revision a more proactive project management approach has been introduced in order to recover as much as possible the delays incurred in the past.

1.1.13 European Earth Observation Programme (COPERNICUS)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
698,6	273,2	39,1%	235,5	33,7%	317,0	54,9%

Implementation in 2017 is progressing well. The difference compared to 2016 implementation can be mainly explained by the fact that the first pre-financing to the European Space Agency (ESA) is lower in 2017 than in 2016 (EUR 146 million in 2017 vs. EUR 222 million in 2016). The amount of the first pre-financing is based on ESA's revised forecast and schedule of activities.

1.1.2 Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
150,1	27,9	18,6%	84,5	56,3%	0	0%

Increase in GT 194,9

The level of payment made as of 30 September 2017 corresponds mainly to the first payments for the new decommissioning programme at Bohunice. No such payments were carried out in 2016 and this explains the difference between the implementation rates in 2017 and 2016. While the implementation at this point is lower than foreseen, overall the needs for 2017 exceed the availabilities.

While the implementation at this point is lower than foreseen, overall the needs for 2017 exceed the availabilities. Therefore, a reinforcement of payment appropriations of EUR 130,9 million was proposed in the Global transfer for the Completion of nuclear decommissioning assistance (2007 to 2013). This increased need is a result of a number of activities reaching maturity, requiring higher disbursements than originally foreseen

for the Bohunice power plant programme (Slovakia) as well as for the Ignalina power plant programme (Lithuania). An additional 64 million is requested for the Kozloduy power plant programme which progressed substantially in the last period, and therefore the payment will become eligible in 2017.

1.1.4 Competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016
371,6	204,4	153,2	208,8
	55,0%	41,2%	88,8%

Decrease in GT -113,3

The implementation of payment appropriations for the current COSME programme is in line with the forecasts but overall the needs are lower than the availabilities. Therefore, a redeployment of EUR 113,3 million from the COSME was proposed in the framework of the Global transfer.

An amount of -EUR 41,1 million was related to budget line for Improving access to finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). This reduction is mainly due to the fact that no additional cash is needed for the Equity Facility for Growth (EFG) as expected cash-outs for the next months are still covered by amounts available on the EFG fiduciary account following the temporary reduction in 2016 of the EFG Minimum Reserve, as well as to a reduction of the expected amount to be paid-in for transactions in tradable currencies under the Loan Guarantee Facility (LGF).

The lower needs of -EUR 72,2 million from budget line financing the completion of programmes in the field of small and middle-sized enterprises). The lower needs are related to a slower pace of disbursements linked to the evolving market circumstances as well as to the lowering of the contractually stipulated new minimum reserve on the trust accounts from EUR 20 million to EUR 10 million. Moreover, the forecasting in these SME-programmes is complex, given the long chain between the operational banks and the Commission's budget and the very uneven repartition across the EU territory (lately, in some countries the demand from SME's is decreasing substantially).

1.1.82 Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Transport

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016
967,2	823,7	838,2	296,7
	85,2%	86,7%	30,7%

Increase in GT 185

The implementation is much higher in 2017 compared to the same date last year and the difference is mainly due to the fact that a large majority of the final payment claims for the TEN-T 2007-2013 actions were received between November 2016 and January 2017 which resulted in significant payments made between February and June 2017 (time to pay is 90 days). In addition, in comparison with 2016, in 2017 more actions were entitled to claim a further pre-financing payment following the submission of an Action Status Report (ASR). As a result, the needs are higher than availabilities until the end of the year and therefore a reinforcement of EUR 185 million was proposed in the Global transfer.

Heading 1.2: ECONOMIC, SOCIAL and TERRITORIAL COHESION

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
1.2.11 Regional convergence (Less developed regions)						
18 539,7	9 408,4	48,7%	9 995,0	53,9%	15 828,8	66,6%
1.2.12 Transition regions						
3 313,7	1 491,8	42,4%	1 590,8	48,0%	1 179,9	62,5%
1.2.13 Competitiveness (More developed regions)						
5 682,4	2 636,8	45,8%	2 749,8	48,4%	3 747,5	65,9%
1.2.14 Outermost and sparsely populated regions						
139,9	96,4	68,9%	97,9	70,0%	63,1	64,4%
1.2.15 Cohesion fund						
5 723,9	3 613,2	62,0%	3 624,6	63,3%	5 300,8	71,6%
1.2.2 European territorial cooperation						
926,4	369,0	39,1%	369,4	39,9%	605,9	83,7%

The overall implementation of the ESI Funds under heading 1.2 (ERDF, ESF and CF) at the end of September 2017 is lower than the implementation for the same period in 2016.

The reasons for this difference are:

- the level of payments for the 2007-2013 programmes is significantly lower than last year, due to the fact that 2017 is the first year of closure for the 2007-2013 operational programmes⁹;
- the level of pre-financing paid for the 2014-2020 programmes is lower than last year: in 2016 the total pre-financing paid was 3% of the envelope (corresponding to initial pre-financing of 1% and annual pre-financing of 2%), while in 2017 the pre-financing paid was 2.625% of the envelope (corresponding only to annual pre-financing¹⁰).

With regards to the 2014-2020 programmes, while not yet sufficient to compensate the reduction observed for the 2007-2013 programmes, the overall level of interim payments made is significantly higher than in 2016, highlighting an acceleration of the implementation. Although the project selection on the ground has also increased (currently standing at 39%), the needs for payment appropriations for 2017 have been reduced compared to the budget.

See extensive explanation provided in section 3.

⁹ The deadline for the submission of the closure package was 31st March 2017 (with the exception of Croatia, for which the deadline is 31st March 2018)

¹⁰ In line with Article 134 of the CPR (EU1303/2013)

1.2.5 Youth employment initiative (specific allocation)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016
600,0	233,1 37,9%	297,6 49,6%	263,3 25,1%

Implementation at the end of September is similar in absolute terms to the one observed in 2016 but proportionally looks higher due to the lower amount of voted payment appropriations – EUR 600 million in 2017 against EUR 1 050 million in 2016. At this stage managing authorities have been designated for all but one operational programme and project selection on the ground has increased to an average of 75%. Taking into account that several Member States have to comply by the end of 2017 with the 'N+3' targets in order to avoid automatic de-commitments it is expected that implementation will accelerate in the last quarter of the year.

1.2.6 Contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016
382,7	143,5 37,3%	142,7 37,3%	6,3 0,8%

The financial implementation of programmes financed by the contribution from the Cohesion Fund to the Connecting Europe Facility is moving towards cruising speed and unlike in 2016 interim payments are also made. The 2nd tranche of pre-financing payments for the actions selected under the 2014 call for proposals was paid already in the first three quarters of 2017, while in 2016, the majority of the pre-financing payments were only made in the last quarter of the year.

Heading 2: SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: NATURAL RESOURCES

2.0.10 European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) - Market related expenditure and direct payments

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Implementation 30/09/2016
43 192,6	40 514,3 93,8%	34.295,2 80,4%

Implementation of the EAGF in 2016 was affected by the difficulties many Member States experienced in the first year of full application of the new schemes for direct payments under Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013. In contrast to previous years, in which the bulk of EAGF expenditure was made in the very first months of the budget year, 2016 was characterised by delays in implementation with significant amounts declared by Member States in the second half of the budget year only. While not yet back to the pattern observed before 2016, 2017 execution is faster than in 2016 with most Member States showing accelerated implementation of direct payment schemes in their second year of application.

2.0.31 European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016			
571,8	285,0	49,8%	273,8	47,9%	387,5	89,6%

Reduction in GT -157,2

While the level of interim payment claims submission has accelerated in the last months, it is still lower than the initial forecast. The requirements up to year-end correspond to the forecasts of payment for the 21 Member States, which have already notified the designation of their authorities. As the n+3 automatic de-commitment rule will apply to most operational programmes only as from 2018, there is also a lack of 'n+3 pressure' to submit interim claims. To this effect, the de-commitment risk proved to be a very effective incentive in the past.

Taking into account the evidence that not all appropriations will be spent by the end of the year, EUR 157,2 million was proposed to be redeployed in the Global Transfer.

Heading 3: SECURITY AND CITIZENSHIP

3.0.1 Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017	Forecast end September 2017	Implementation 30/09/2016			
1 123,9	548,6	48,8%	518,2	46,1%	776,5	77,1%
<i>Reduction in DAB5</i>		-275,0				
<i>Reduction in DAB6</i>		-157,5				

The significantly slower rate of implementation in 2017 is explained by several reasons: First of all:

- At the end of 2016, the Commission managed to make important closure payments for the 2007-2013 programmes, which were initially foreseen for 2017. Consequently, these payments appropriations will no longer be necessary in 2017.
- Some delays in the start-up of the 2014-2020 AMIF programmes, due to the late adoption of the legal bases and the subsequent programming and designation of national authorities, have had knock-on effects on the declaration of expenditure in the annual accounts of the Member States at the end of March 2017. While the implementation of projects on the ground is ongoing, payments to beneficiaries are made at the end of the projects, once the necessary controls have been completed.
- Finally, the pace of implementation of the two relocation schemes under AMIF is slower than expected, leading to a lower declaration of expenditure in the annual accounts of the Member States at the end of March 2017. A higher number of relocations had been expected when the budget 2017 was established, given the urgency of the situation.

The available payment appropriations were already lowered through amending budgets and transfers by EUR 485 million.

3.0.2 Internal Security Fund (ISF)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
491,6	341,7	69,5%	316,8	64,4%	302,0	62,8%
<i>Reduction in DAB6</i>		<i>-130,2</i>				

In absolute terms implementation in 2016 and 2017 are almost identical. In percentage terms implementation is lower in 2017, but in line with the forecast.

Similar to AMIF, the payment needs are lower than the availabilities for the following reasons:

- The first two bullet points mentioned under AMIF are also valid for ISF.
- In case of new funding instruments such as ISF-Police, where the beneficiaries are new to the process and are still in a capacity building stage, delays in implementation might be expected. Moreover, some Member States have experienced difficulties with providing the necessary co-financing, whereas some other Member States appear to have given priority to the implementation of national funds.

The available payment appropriations were lowered through amending budgets and transfers by EUR 360,2 million

3.0.12 Instrument for Emergency Support within the Union (IES)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
219,2	169,1	77,1%	175,7	80,2%	65,1	46,4%

The main reason of the higher implementation of 2017 as compared to observed at the same time of the year in 2016 is that the Commission could properly plan resources based on a Financial Plan agreed with the Greek authorities. As a result, the Commission committed some 75% of the IES funding (some EUR 150 million out of the available 200 million) on the cash and accommodations schemes. In 2016, the first year of this instrument, the Commission had to sequence the commitment of available resources in several rounds due to the lack of a proper response plan from the Greek authorities.

Heading 4: GLOBAL EUROPE

4.0.1 Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
1 689,8	755,2	44,7%	748,8	44,3%	1 265,2	74,1%

Reduction in DAB 6 - 268,1

The lower level of implementation in September 2017 compared to the same time last year is mainly due to lower payments under IPA I, where a large part of the RAL has already been liquidated. This is not yet compensated by correspondingly higher payments under IPA II, partly due to delays in contracting or in implementation of contracts.

The revised forecast of payment needs until the end of the year led to the proposal to reduce the payment appropriations by EUR 268 million in DAB 6. Some EUR 113 million results from lower payment needs under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey due to the complex negotiations on some large infrastructure projects and the resulting contractual delays. The remaining surplus is due to delays in contracting or in implementation of contracts in the Western Balkans and Turkey. Payment appropriations also exceed the revised needs in cross-border cooperation actions, mainly due to a sharp decrease in the updated forecast submitted by the countries concerned compared to the forecast underlying the 2017 budget.

4.0.2 European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)

In € million

Appropriations 2017	Implementation 30/09/2017		Forecast end September 2017		Implementation 30/09/2016	
2 362,8	949,3	40,2%	1 063,0	45,0%	1 304,1	55,9%

Reduction in DAB 6 -434,1

The lower implementation registered on 30 September 2017 as compared to the forecast is due to delays in the implementation of projects and delays or suspension of the payments of several budget support tranches as the agreed benchmarks have not been achieved according to schedule. Overall the needs until the end of the year are significantly lower than foreseen and a downward adjustment of EUR 434 million was proposed in DAB 6/2017.

In € million

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION AND FORECAST – PAYMENTS

EXCLUDING ASSIGNED REVENUES BY HEADING OF MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK PROVISIONAL DATA

Description	Available Appropriations 30 September 2017	Implementation 30 September 2017		Forecast end-September			Forecast End-December	Implementation 30 September 2016	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Variation Implementation - forecast	%	Amount	%
1. SMART AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH									
1.1 Competitiveness for growth and jobs									
1.1.1X Large infrastructure projects									
1.1.10 European Fund for Strategic Investments	2.316,8	1.987,6	85,8%	1.632,1	70,4%	355,5	100,0%	508,4	49,6%
1.1.11 European Satellite Navigation Systems (EGNOS & GALILEO)	690,6	614,8	89,0%	540,0	78,2%	74,8	120,6%	332,4	61,0%
1.1.12 International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	710,5	422,4	59,4%	422,7	59,5%	-0,3	99,9%	370,2	64,5%
1.1.13 European Earth Observation Programme (COPERNICUS)	698,6	273,2	39,1%	235,5	33,7%	37,7	97,7%	317,0	54,9%
1.1.2 Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning	150,1	27,9	18,6%	84,5	56,3%	-56,6	229,6%	0,0	0,0%
1.1.3X Common Strategic Framework (CSF) Research & Innovation									
1.1.31 Horizon 2020	10.272,1	6.873,7	66,9%	6.672,3	65,0%	201,4	99,6%	6.465,8	64,5%
1.1.32 Euratom Research and Training Programme	367,3	214,7	58,4%	205,4	55,9%	9,3	94,6%	137,1	47,6%
1.1.4 Competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME)	371,6	204,4	55,0%	153,2	41,2%	51,3	68,8%	208,8	88,8%
1.1.5 Education, Training, Youth and Sport (Erasmus+)	1.899,4	1.543,9	81,3%	1.526,6	80,4%	17,3	101,2%	1.468,6	79,6%
1.1.6 Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI)	99,3	50,2	50,6%	53,7	54,1%	-3,8	99,9%	79,6	56,8%
1.1.7 Customs, Fiscalis and Anti-Fraud	122,3	74,3	60,8%	79,9	65,3%	-5,6	99,5%	80,2	63,4%
1.1.8X Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)									
1.1.81 Energy	125,0	68,7	55,0%	63,3	50,6%	5,4	98,3%	91,5	63,4%
1.1.82 Transport	967,2	823,7	85,2%	838,2	86,7%	-14,5	127,7%	296,7	30,7%
1.1.83 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	118,1	46,9	39,7%	40,9	34,6%	6,0	65,8%	18,5	41,4%
1.1.9 Energy projects to aid economic recovery (EERP)	110,0	90,3	82,1%	86,6	78,7%	3,7	100,0%	68,5	39,4%
1.1.OTH Other actions and programmes	196,5	151,4	77,0%	150,0	76,3%	1,4	100,5%	151,3	78,5%
	126,4	79,3	62,7%	81,8	64,7%	-2,5	99,9%	73,1	58,8%
1.1.SPEC Actions financed under the prerogatives of the Commission and specific competences conferred to the Commission									
1.1.PPPA Pilot projects and preparatory actions	44,4	19,9	44,9%	21,6	48,7%	-1,7	71,9%	8,3	45,2%
1.1.DAG Decentralised agencies	335,7	245,1	73,0%	230,6	68,7%	14,5	96,7%	231,5	74,0%
SUB-TOTAL	19.721,9	13.812,5	70,0%	13.118,9	66,5%	693,3	101,9%	10.907,6	62,3%

In € million

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION AND FORECAST – PAYMENTS										
EXCLUDING ASSIGNED REVENUES										
BY HEADING OF MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK										
PROVISIONAL DATA										
Description	Available Appropriations 30 September 2017	Implementation 30 September 2017		Forecast end-September			Forecast End-December	Implementation 30 September 2016		
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Variation Implementation - forecast	%	Amount	%	
1.2 Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion										
1.2.11	Regional convergence (Less developed regions)	18.539,7	9.408,4	48,7%	9.995,0	53,9%	-586,6	77,6%	15.828,8	66,6%
1.2.12	Transition regions	3.313,7	1.491,8	42,4%	1.590,8	48,0%	-99,0	80,9%	1.179,9	62,5%
1.2.13	Competitiveness (More developed regions)	5.682,4	2.636,8	45,8%	2.749,8	48,4%	-113,0	85,8%	3.747,5	65,9%
1.2.14	Outermost and sparsely populated regions	139,9	96,4	68,9%	97,9	70,0%	-1,5	100,0%	63,1	64,4%
1.2.15	Cohesion fund	5.723,9	3.613,2	62,0%	3.624,6	63,3%	-11,4	106,2%	5.300,8	71,6%
1.2.2	European territorial cooperation	926,4	369,0	39,1%	369,4	39,9%	-0,4	67,9%	605,9	83,7%
1.2.31	Technical assistance and innovative actions	212,1	74,3	25,0%	85,6	40,4%	-11,3	93,4%	93,7	45,4%
1.2.4	European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)	441,7	228,1	50,3%	231,0	52,3%	-2,9	99,9%	203,6	44,1%
1.2.5	Youth employment initiative (specific top-up allocation)	600,0	233,1	37,9%	297,6	49,6%	-64,5	68,0%	263,3	25,1%
1.2.6	Contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)	382,7	143,5	37,3%	142,7	37,3%	0,8	79,6%	6,3	0,8%
1.2.PPPA	Pilot projects and preparatory actions	14,3	3,0	21,2%	3,1	21,7%	-0,1	66,6%	2,5	29,4%
	SUB-TOTAL	35.976,7	18.297,6	50,9%	19.187,5	53,3%	-889,9	83,8%	27.295,4	64,9%
	TOTAL SMART AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH	55.698,6	32.110,2	57,6%	32.306,4	58,0%	-196,5	90,2%	38.203,0	64,1%
2. SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: NATURAL RESOURCES										
2.0.10	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) - Market related expenditure and direct payments	43.192,6	40.514,3	93,8%					34.295,2	80,4%
2.0.2	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	11.209,4	8.027,4	71,6%	8.035,1	71,7%	-7,7	93,0%	8.000,5	66,6%
2.0.31	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	571,8	285,0	49,8%	273,8	47,9%	11,2	72,4%	387,5	89,6%
2.0.32	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) and Sustainable Fisheries Agreements (SFAs)	126,2	51,5	40,8%	51,1	40,5%	0,4	103,4%	43,5	32,9%
2.0.4	Environment and climate action (LIFE)	367,5	221,3	60,2%	231,3	62,9%	-10,0	91,9%	231,1	66,5%
2.0.OTH	Other Actions and Measures	0,0	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0%	24,0	100,0%

In € million

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION AND FORECAST – PAYMENTS
EXCLUDING ASSIGNED REVENUES
BY HEADING OF MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK
PROVISIONAL DATA

Description	Available Appropriations 30 September 2017	Implementation 30 September 2017		Forecast end-September			Forecast End-December	Implementation 30 September 2016	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Variation Implementation - forecast	%	Amount	%
2.0.SPEC Actions financed under the prerogatives of the Commission and specific competences conferred to the Commission	0,2	0,0	0,0%	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0%	0,5	64,2%
2.0.PPPA Pilot projects and preparatory actions	12,0	5,5	45,9%	4,9	40,6%	0,6	64,3%	8,8	64,4%
2.0.DAG Decentralised agencies	54,8	41,6	76,0%	41,5	75,8%	0,1	98,9%	43,8	95,0%
TOTAL SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: NATURAL RESOURCES	55.534,5	49.146,5	88,5%	8.637,7	15,6%			43.034,9	77,3%
3. SECURITY AND CITIZENSHIP									
3.0.1 Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	1.123,9	548,6	48,8%	518,2	46,1%	30,4	61,3%	776,5	77,1%
3.0.2 Internal Security Fund (ISF)	491,6	341,7	69,5%	316,8	64,4%	24,9	78,8%	302,0	62,8%
3.0.3 IT Systems	16,9	14,6	86,5%	15,4	91,1%	-0,8	130,7%	12,6	46,2%
3.0.4 Justice	42,3	20,9	49,5%	19,9	46,9%	1,1	72,6%	20,3	49,4%
3.0.5 Rights and Citizenship	47,6	36,9	77,4%	35,5	74,5%	1,4	124,1%	35,1	72,8%
3.0.6 Civil protection	30,9	12,8	41,5%	12,5	40,4%	0,3	91,8%	7,4	27,1%
3.0.7 Europe for Citizens	26,6	21,1	79,5%	20,2	76,0%	0,9	98,9%	21,2	80,6%
3.0.8 Food and Feed	235,6	129,6	55,0%	118,8	50,4%	10,8	105,3%	125,0	52,2%
3.0.9 Health	58,8	36,0	61,1%	24,3	41,3%	11,7	112,5%	36,6	65,7%
3.0.10 Consumer protection	21,5	13,9	64,4%	8,3	38,4%	5,6	95,5%	16,5	65,3%
3.0.11 Creative Europe	179,2	133,6	74,5%	128,7	71,8%	4,9	105,5%	108,4	60,5%
3.0.12 Instrument for Emergency Support within the Union (IES)	219,2	169,1	77,1%	175,7	80,2%	-6,6	99,5%	65,1	46,4%
3.0.OTH Other actions and programmes	0,0	0,0							
3.0.SPEC Actions financed under the prerogatives of the Commission and specific competencies conferred to the Commission	101,9	68,2	67,0%	67,8	66,5%	0,4	96,8%	62,2	70,1%
3.0.PPPA Pilot projects and preparatory actions	19,5	8,2	42,2%	10,0	51,3%	-1,8	78,9%	6,0	60,0%
3.0.DAG Decentralised agencies	870,3	480,0	55,2%	632,2	72,6%	-152,1	103,8%	495,8	72,8%
TOTAL SECURITY AND CITIZENSHIP	3.485,9	2.035,2	58,4%	2.104,1	60,4%	-68,9	86,1%	2.090,7	67,9%

In € million

ANNEX 2: IMPLEMENTATION AND FORECAST – PAYMENTS
EXCLUDING ASSIGNED REVENUES
BY HEADING OF MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK
PROVISIONAL DATA

Description	Available Appropriations 30 September 2017	Implementation 30 September 2017		Forecast end-September			Forecast End-December	Implementation 30 September 2016	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Variation Implementation - forecast	%	Amount	%
4. GLOBAL EUROPE									
4.0.1 Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)	1.689,8	755,2	44,7%	748,8	44,3%	6,4	85,6%	1.265,2	74,1%
4.0.2 European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2.362,8	949,3	40,2%	1.063,0	45,0%	-113,7	84,7%	1.304,1	55,9%
4.0.3 Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2.777,3	1.860,5	67,0%	1.912,5	68,9%	-51,9	98,7%	1.916,7	69,3%
4.0.4 Partnership Instrument (PI)	136,3	71,7	52,6%	74,8	54,9%	-3,1	78,6%	63,1	64,6%
4.0.5 European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	171,6	109,5	63,8%	120,6	70,3%	-11,1	99,5%	118,1	71,6%
4.0.6 Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	296,9	179,8	60,6%	193,8	65,3%	-14,0	98,5%	242,6	69,6%
4.0.7 Humanitarian aid	1.484,4	1.056,5	71,2%	1.143,7	77,0%	-87,2	100,0%	1.231,2	73,8%
4.0.8 Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	294,4	156,7	53,2%	166,0	56,4%	-9,3	88,7%	141,8	61,7%
4.0.9 Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	81,7	54,0	66,1%	55,9	68,5%	-1,9	86,1%	83,0	73,0%
4.0.10 Macro-financial assistance (MFA)	45,8	10,1	22,0%	10,5	22,9%	-0,4	44,5%	5,1	33,3%
4.0.11 EU guarantees for lending operations	240,5	240,5	100,0%	240,5	100,0%	0,0	100,0%	257,1	100,0%
4.0.12 Civil protection and European Emergency Response Centre (ERC)	19,6	5,4	27,7%	5,2	26,6%	0,2	65,9%	4,5	36,2%
4.0.13 European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps (EVHAC)	23,7	5,0	21,0%	5,0	21,1%	0,0	78,4%	3,7	47,8%
4.0.OTH Other actions and programmes	93,4	20,1	21,5%	25,6	27,4%	-5,5	73,2%	34,8	46,6%
4.0.SPEC Actions financed under the prerogatives of the Commission and specific competences conferred to the Commission	67,3	37,4	55,5%	35,9	53,3%	1,5	94,5%	42,0	65,8%
4.0.PPPA Pilot projects and preparatory actions	13,8	6,3	45,9%	10,6	77,3%	-4,3	101,0%	6,1	42,4%
4.0.DAG Decentralised agencies	19,8	14,6	74,0%	14,6	73,8%	0,0	100,1%	14,7	73,7%
TOTAL GLOBAL EUROPE	9.819,0	5.532,6	56,3%	5.827,0	59,3%	-294,4	92,0%	6.733,7	68,1%

