



2019

Annual Activity Report

Annexes

DG Justice and Consumers

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

"I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on the internal control framework¹, I have reported my advice and recommendations on the overall state of internal control in the DG Justice and Consumers to the Director-General.

I hereby certify that the information provided in the present Annual Activity Report and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete."

Date 03/04/2020

Giles Goodall

***Risk Management and Internal Control Coordinator, Head of Unit
Communication and Strategic Planning, DG JUST 01***

(Signed)

¹ C(2017)2373 of 19.04.2017.

ANNEX 2: Reporting – Human Resources, Better Regulation, Information Management and External Communication

Human resources

Objective (mandatory): The DG deploys effectively its resources in support of the delivery of the Commission's priorities and core business, has a competent and engaged workforce, which is driven by an effective and gender-balanced management and which can deploy its full potential within supportive and healthy working conditions.		
Indicator 1: Percentage of female representation in middle management Source of data: <i>HR Dashboard</i>		
Baseline: January 2015*)	Target Target set out in SEC(2017) 359 on 19 July 2017 ²	Latest known results (2019)
DG JUST: 47,8% <u>EC</u> : 31,9%	Reach 50% (for 2019)	45%
Indicator 2 : Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their wellbeing Source of data: <i>Commission staff survey</i>		
Baseline: 2014*)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
<u>DG JUST</u> : 32,9% <u>EC</u> : 35%	Equal or exceed the EC average: 52%	39%
Indicator 3 : Staff engagement index ³ Source of data: <i>Commission staff survey</i>		
Baseline: 2014*)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
<u>DG JUST</u> 70,1% <u>EC</u> : 65%	Equal or exceed the EC average	DG JUST: 68% Commission: 69%

² This target was updated at corporate level in 2017.

³ Staff engagement is usually not measured directly but as a combination of factors leading to high engagement levels. The Staff Engagement Index is based on seven factors combined in one overall figure: I have the information, material and resources to do my work well, My colleagues are committed to doing quality work, I have a clear understanding of what is expected from me at work, I have recently received recognition or praise for good work, I feel that my opinion is valued, My manager seems to care about me as a person, My line manager helps me to identify my training and development needs.

*) The baselines were reviewed to reflect the current organisation of DG JUST – i.e. without references to the DG HOME/JUST SRD that was dismantled in 2017

Main outputs in 2019:			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Development/Action plan to follow up on the 2018 staff opinion survey	Approval of the DG JUST - HR Action plan by the Director General	1 st half of 2019	Adopted in July 2019

Better regulation

Objective: Prepare new policy initiatives and manage the EU's acquis in line with better regulation practices to ensure that EU policy objectives are achieved effectively and efficiently.

Indicator 1: Percentage of Impact assessments submitted by DG Justice and Consumers to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board that received a favourable opinion on first submission.

Source of data: *own statistics*

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Latest known results (2018)
50% (based on submissions to RSB in 2015)	60%	70%	62.5% No IA scrutinised in 2019

Indicator 2: Percentage of the DG's regulatory acquis covered by ex-post evaluations and Fitness Checks not older than five years.

Source of data: *own statistics⁴*

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Latest known results (2019)
9%	Positive trend compared to baseline	Positive trend compared to milestone	17.5%

⁴ Financial programmes are not included.

Information management aspects

Objective (mandatory): Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable

Indicator 1 (mandatory – data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Percentage of registered documents that are not filed⁵ (ratio)

Source of data: *Hermes-Ares-Nomcom (HAN)*⁶ statistics

Baseline 2015	Target 2020	Latest known results (2019)
4.25%	<1.5%	1.92%

Indicator 2 (mandatory - data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Percentage of HAN files readable/accessible by all units in the DG

Source of data: *HAN statistics*

Baseline	Target 2020	Latest known results (2019)
90.17%	95% (circa 5% of files contain restricted information and are therefore not shareable)	93.68%

Indicator 3 (mandatory data to be provided by DG DIGIT): Percentage of HAN files shared with other DGs

Source of data: *HAN statistics*

Baseline	Target 2020	Latest known results (2019)
0.25%	50%	37.36%

Indicator 4 (optional): existence and degree of implementation of a documented strategy to harness knowledge of DG staff

Source of data: own data

Baseline	Interim Milestone (2016)	Target (2017)	Latest known results (2019)
N/A	A strategy exists	Have the strategy implemented	1 st action plan (2019) implemented

Indicator 5 (optional): Percentage of briefings managed in accordance with a uniform business process and using a common tool

Source of data: BASIS

Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known results (2019)
100%	100%	100%	100%

Main outputs in 2019:

⁵ Each registered document must be filed in at least one official file of the *Chef de file*, as required by the [e-Domec policy rules](#) (and by ICS 11 requirements). The indicator is to be measured via reporting tools available in Ares.

⁶ Suite of tools designed to implement the [e-Domec policy rules](#).

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Facilitating the re-use of documents by having Commission level opened files in ARES	% of open files in ARES	50%	37.36%
Moving to an electronic (or digital) document management culture	Number of linear meters of paper archives processed according to the administrative retention practices	500 m	1.5KM

Communication

Objective (mandatory): Citizens perceive that the EU is working to improve their lives and engage with the EU. They feel that their concerns are taken into consideration in European decision making and they know about their rights in the EU.

Indicator 1: Percentage of EU citizens having a positive image of the EU

Definition: Eurobarometer measures the state of public opinion in the EU Member States. This global indicator is influenced by many factors, including the work of other EU institutions and national governments, as well as political and economic factors, not just the communication actions of the Commission. It is relevant as a proxy for the overall perception of the EU citizens. Positive visibility for the EU is the desirable corporate outcome of Commission communication, even if individual DGs' actions may only make a small contribution.

Source of data: Standard Eurobarometer (DG COMM budget) [monitored by DG COMM [here](#)].

Baseline: November 2014	Target: 2020	Latest known results (2019)
Total "Positive": 39% Neutral: 37 % Total "Negative": 22%	Positive image of the EU ≥ 50%	Total "Positive": 42% Neutral: 37% Total "Negative": 20%

Annual communication spending (based on estimated commitments):

Baseline (2018):	Target (2019):	Total amount spent (2019):	Total of FTEs working on external communication

3 637 036 EUR	2 000 000 EUR	2 273 000 EUR	10, excluding 5 intramuros (2 designers, 2 web colleagues, 1 online community manager).
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Main outputs in 2019:			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Awareness raising on justice topics on social media	Number of followers on Twitter @EU_Justice	A growth rate of 20%	21.5%
Awareness raising action on consumer topics on social media	Number of followers on Twitter @EU_Consumer	A growth rate of 5%	4% - slightly below the target as no major campaigns run on this account
Awareness raising campaign on consumer rights	Number of impressions of the campaign on social media	180 M	Campaign still ongoing, results will be available in Q2 2020
Awareness raising action on data protection reform	Number of visits to the web guidance	500 000 website visits	1 692 304
Increase the number of signatories of the diversity charters in the Member States	Number of new signatories	300 new companies joining in 2019	300
Awareness raising campaign for LGBTI equality	Number of EC Representations supported by DG JUST to actively promote LGBTI equality, for instance during IDAHOT and/or national prides.	37 Representations	37

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG JUST - Financial Year 2019**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**

Additional comments

1. Financial Reports

Commitments (Table 1)

In terms of the use of commitment appropriations, 97% (EUR 180.1 million out of EUR 185.32 million) of the budget available was implemented, including the use of global commitments, which is in line with previous years' implementation rates (98%).

Payments (Table 2)

As far as payment appropriations are concerned 96% (EUR 179.97.05 million out of EUR 187.64 million) have been implemented during the year 2019.

Breakdown of commitments to be settled (Table 3)

The total amount of open commitments to be settled decreased by 0.66% as compared to 2018 and a rate of settled commitments which increased to 57% (51% as of 2018).

Income (Table 7)

The DG JUST income decreased by 10% comparing with 2018 (EUR 4,8 million vs EUR 4,3 million). The overall amount to be recovered remains at the same level compared to the previous year EUR 2.5 million

2. Draft Annual Accounts

Methodology

The annual accounts of DG Justice have been prepared in accordance with the general accounting principles. Estimations have been made where necessary as laid out by the Accountant of the European Commission.

It should be noted that the balance sheet and economic outturn account presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the (contingent) assets, (contingent) 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 economic outturn account 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.

Balance Sheet (Table 4)

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. Non-current assets show the long-term share of pre-financings. In 2019, there is an decrease of EUR 8 million of non-current assets compared to 2018 explained by the fact that this year DG JUST didn't record any long term pre-financing.

Economic outturn account (Table 5)

Operating Revenues

Operating revenues decreased in respect with last year mainly due to the decrease in the recovery of Expenses

3. Management reporting

Payment times (Table 6)

10% of payments were made late: 141 out of 1415 payments (vs. 17% in 2018). Due to sustained efforts that were put in place and actions taken to closely monitor the payments the rate decrease from 24% in the first quarter of the year to 10%.

Recovery Context (Table 8)

This table shows recovery orders and invoices recorded in the financial system 2019 with a mentioning of error or irregularity as reason for issuing the recovery or reducing the invoice.

Most of the undue payments recovered in 2019 are referring to old transaction awarded in 2012 and 2017 (EUR 0.65 million)

Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders (Table 9)

It should be noted that during 2019, 10 (new) recovery orders have been issued for a total amount of EUR 0.53 million (i.e. 20% of the total amount still to be recovered).

Negotiated Procedures (Tables 11 and 12)

5 open procedure contracts with a total value of EUR 4 million were awarded by the relevant Authorising Officer

1 Negotiated procedure middle value contract (Annex 1 - 14.2) with a value of EUR 0.09 million

1 Negotiated procedure without prior publication (Annex 1 - 11.1) with a total value of EUR 0.69 million

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2019 (in Mio €) for DG JUST					
			Commitment appropriations authorised	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 09 Communications networks, content and technology					
09	09 03	Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Telecommunications networks	1,4033836	1,53	109,02 %
Total Title 09			1,4033836	1,53	109,02 %
Title 18 Migration and home affairs					
18	18 02	Internal security	0,153597	0,08750116	56,97 %
	18 03	Asylum and migration	1,08	0,46431037	42,99 %
Total Title 18			1,233597	0,55181153	44,73 %
Title 33 Justice and consumers					
33	33 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Justice and consumers' policy area	3,25051005	1,49277359	45,92 %
	33 02	Rights, equality and citizenship	88,10548675	87,03061198	98,78 %
	33 03	Justice	83,71794632	81,89367441	97,82 %
	33 04	Consumer programme	7,61310279	7,60088378	99,84 %
Total Title 33			182,6870459	178,0179438	97,44 %
Total DG JUST			185,3240265	180,0997553	97,18 %

* 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.

% Outturn on Commitment Appropriations in 2019 for DG JUST

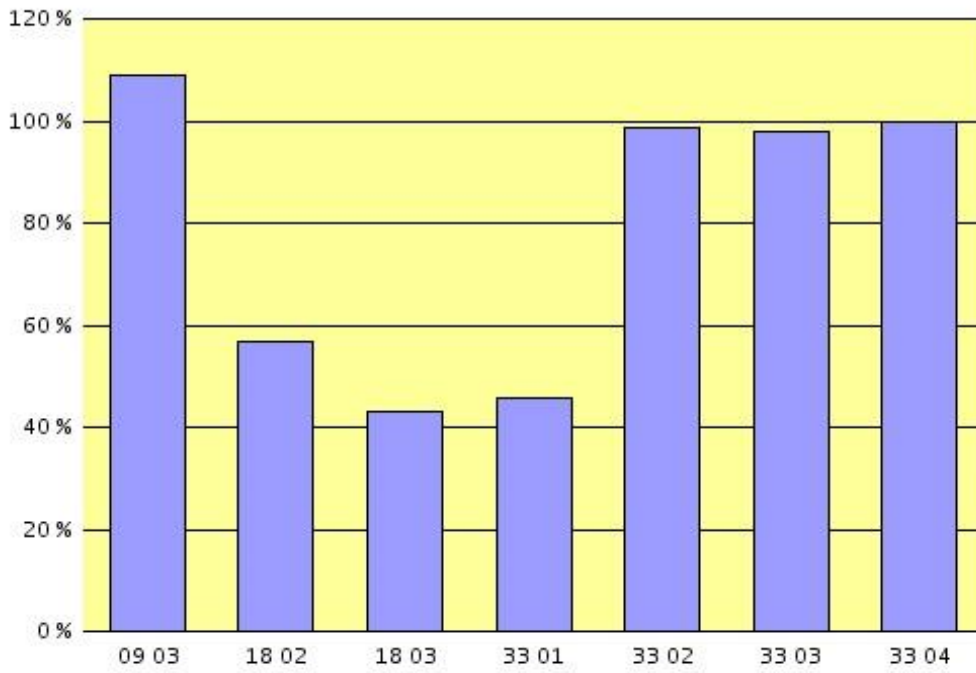


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS in 2019 (in Mio €) for DG JUST					
			Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 09 Communications networks, content and technology					
09	09 03	Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Telecommunications networks	1,45607423	1,58269063	108,70 %
Total Title 09			1,45607423	1,58269063	108,70%
Title 18 Migration and home affairs					
18	18 02	Internal security	0,065	0,04726003	72,71 %
	18 03	Asylum and migration	0,19239655	0,19239655	100,00 %
Total Title 18			0,25739655	0,23965658	93,11%
Title 33 Justice and consumers					
33	33 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Justice and consumers' policy area	5,50067917	1,45553664	26,46 %
	33 02	Rights, equality and citizenship	88,44726738	87,27489394	98,67 %
	33 03	Justice	83,43230642	80,91464085	96,98 %
	33 04	Consumer programme	8,5433796	8,50518888	99,55 %
Total Title 33			185,9236326	178,1502603	95,82%
Total DG JUST			187,6371034	179,9726075	95,92 %

* 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).

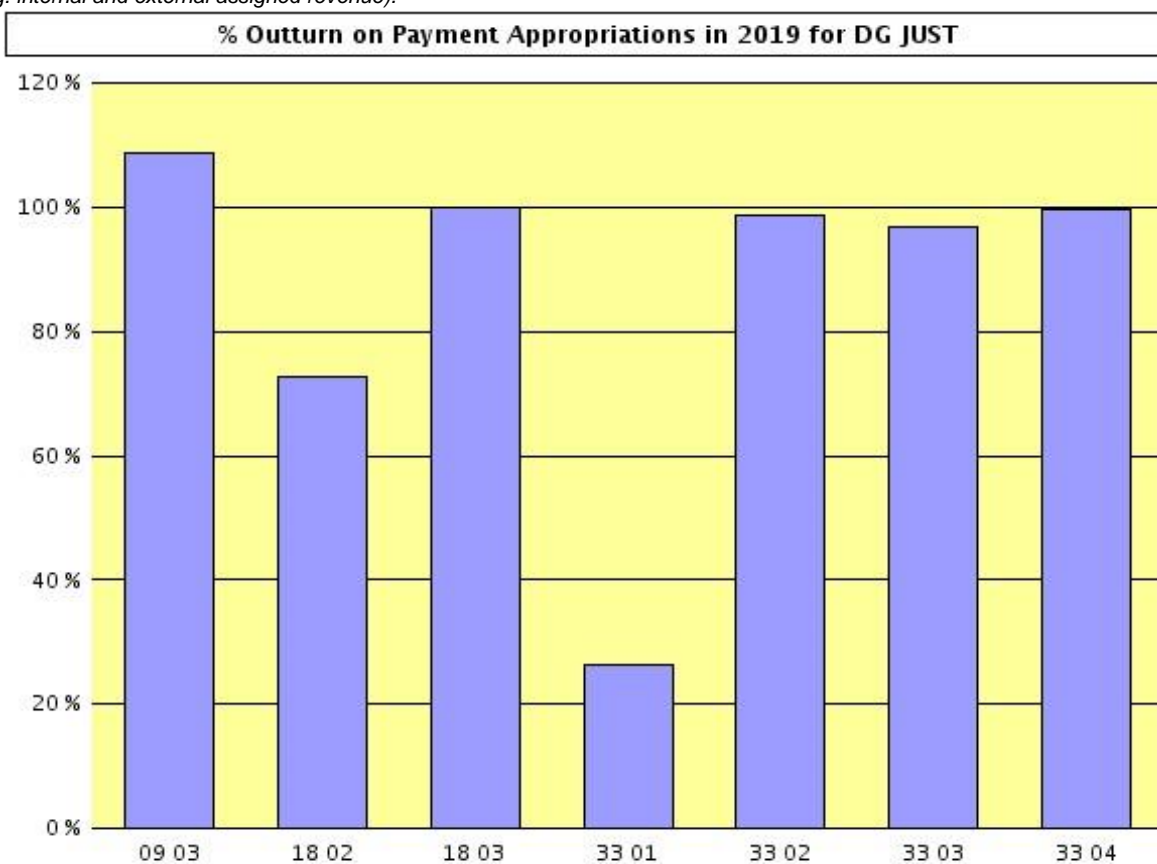


TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2019 (in Mio €) for DG JUST									
			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2018	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2019	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2018
Chapter			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
09	09 03	Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Telecommunications networks	1,53	0,00	1,53	100,00%	4,69	6,22	6,27
Total Title 09			1,53	0,00	1,53	100,00%	4,69	6,22	6,27

TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2019 (in Mio €) for DG JUST									
			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2018	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2019	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2018
Chapter			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
18	18 02	Internal security	0,09	0,00	0,09	100,00%	0,25	0,34	0,30
	18 03	Asylum and migration	0,46	0,00	0,46	98,97%	0,28	0,74	0,48
Total Title 18			0,55	0,00	0,55	99,13%	0,53	1,08	0,78

TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2019 (in Mio €) for DG JUST									
			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2018	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2019	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2018
Chapter			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			

			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
33	33 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Justice and consumers' policy area	1,49	0,78	0,71	47,53%	0,00	0,71	1,20
	33 02	Rights, equality and citizenship	87,03	46,82	40,21	46,20%	54,94	95,15	96,22
just_aar_2019_annex_3.xlsx									
	33 03	Justice	81,89	54,24	27,65	33,77%	55,04	82,69	82,05
	33 04	Consumer programme	7,60	0,64	6,96	91,62%	8,65	15,62	16,82
Total Title 33			178,02	102,48	75,54	42,43%	118,63	194,16	196,28
Total for DG JUST			180,0997553	102,49	77,61373582	43,09 %	123,8451273	201,4588631	203,3360937

Breakdown of Commitments Remaining to be Settled (in Mio EUR) at 31/12/2019 for DG JUST

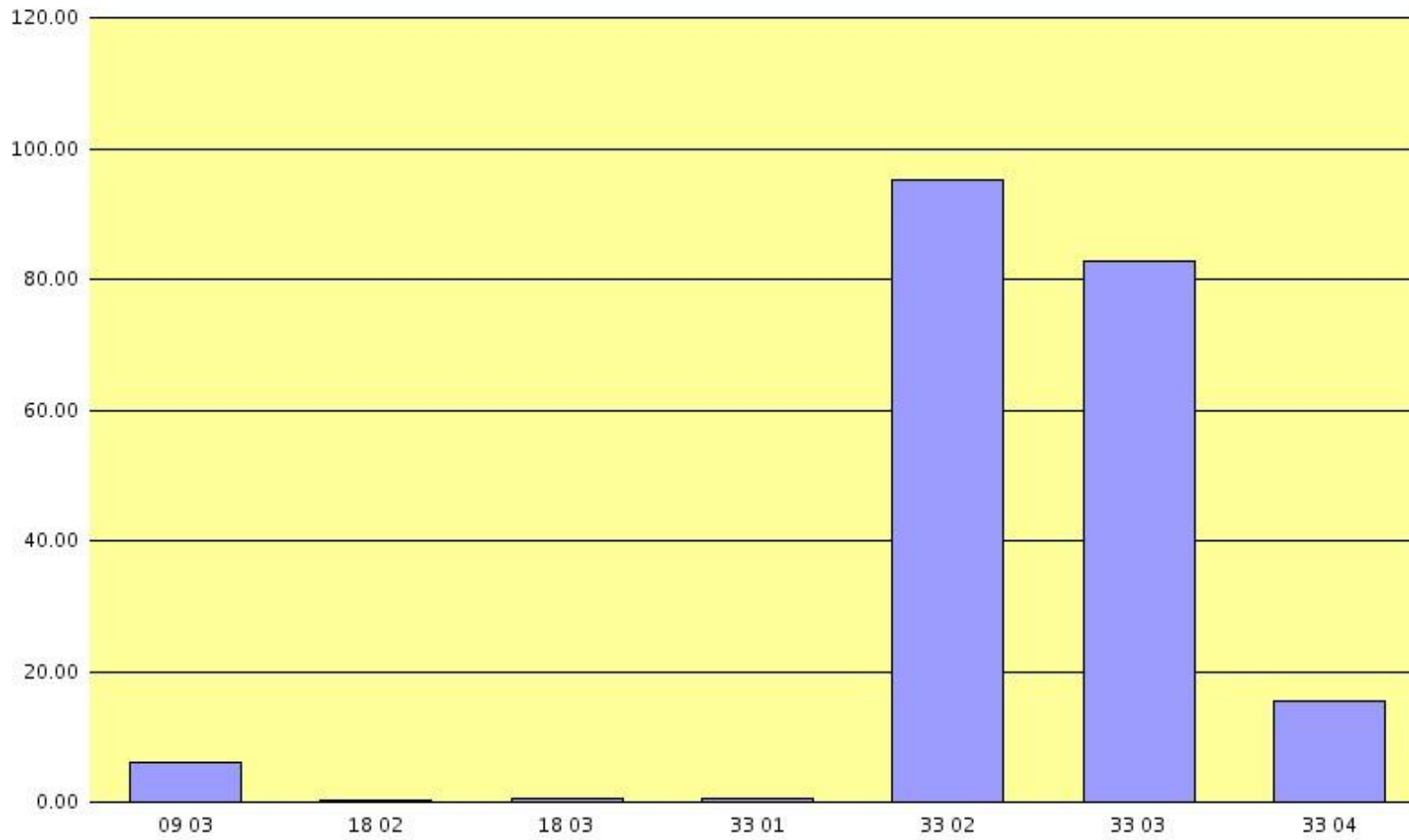


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET for DG JUST

BALANCE SHEET	2019	2018
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	8722734,6	7604779,17
A.I.1. Intangible Assets	8.722.734,60	7.604.779,17
A.I.5. Non-Current Pre-Financing		0,00
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	177136101,8	162611034,9
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	174.918.611,51	160.470.102,20
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables	2.217.490,26	2.140.932,68
ASSETS	185858836,4	170215814,1
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-363583,92	-69862,64
P.II.4. Current Payables	-363.583,92	-69.862,64
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income	0,00	0,00
LIABILITIES	-363583,92	-69862,64
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	185495252,5	170.145.951,41

P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	800.921.826,34	746338995,8
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Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-986.417.078,79	-916484947,2
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TOTAL DG JUST	0,00	0,00
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It should be noted that the balance sheet and statement of financial performance presented in Annex 3 to this Annual Activity Report, represent only the assets, liabilities, expenses and revenues that are under the control of this Directorate General. Significant amounts such as own resource revenues and cash held in Commission bank accounts are not included in this Directorate General's accounts since they are managed centrally by DG Budget, on whose balance sheet and statement of financial performance they appear. Furthermore, since the accumulated result of the Commission is not split amongst the various Directorates General, it can be seen that the balance sheet presented here is not in equilibrium.

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

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for DG JUST

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2019	2018
II.1 REVENUES	-597278,58	-466407,44

II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-1170726,81	-1099602,07
II.1.1.5. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	-603.240,81	-763.199,07
II.1.1.6. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-567.486,00	-336.403,00
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	573448,23	633194,63
II.1.2.1. FINANCIAL INCOME		-1.451,43
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	573.448,23	634.646,06
II.2. EXPENSES	163255196	55049238,02
II.2. EXPENSES	163255196	55049238,02
II.2.10.OTHER EXPENSES	7.985.677,86	6.158.079,97
II.2.2. EXP IMPL BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC. (DM)	88.046.514,47	-19.011.992,95
II.2.3. EXP IMPL BY OTH EU AGENC&BODIES (IM)	67.936.290,67	67.885.848,66
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	-715.263,00	
II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS	1.975,95	17.302,34
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	162.657.917,37	54.582.830,58

Explanatory Notes (facultative):

Please enter the text directly (no copy/paste of formatted text which would then disappear when saving the document in pdf), use `ctrl+enter` to go to the next line and `enter` to validate your typing.

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 JUST

OFF BALANCE	2019	2018
OB.1. Contingent Assets	1170089,61	1565678,55
GR for pre-financing	1.170.089,61	1.565.678,55
OB.3. Other Significant Disclosures		0
OB.3.2. Comm against app. not yet consumed		0,00
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-1170089,61	-1565678,55
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-1.170.089,61	-1.565.678,55
OFF BALANCE	0,00	0,00

Explanatory Notes (facultative):

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TABLE 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIMES in 2019 for JUST

Legal Times							
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
30	1057	947	89,59 %	15,90601901	110	10,41 %	35,97272727
45	11	11	100,00 %	16,18181818			
60	174	168	96,55 %	33,75595238	6	3,45 %	69,16666667
90	177	152	85,88 %	64,38815789	25	14,12 %	97,04

Total Number of Payments	1419	1278	90,06 %		141	9,94 %	
Average Net Payment Time	26,42494715			24,02112676			48,21276596
Average Gross Payment Time	32,63565891			29,61971831			59,97163121

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	41	215	15,15 %	1419	16.674.452,07	9,68 %	172.297.291,59

Late Interest paid in 2019			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)
JUST	65010100	Interest on late payment of charges New F	1 975,95
			1 975,95

ABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME in 2019 for DG JUST

Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and in	
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried
		1	2	3=1+2	4	
52	REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS OR LOANS GRANTED, BANK AND OTHER INTEREST	0,00	273,64	273,64	0,00	
60	CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNION PROGRAMMES	567.486,00	45.000,00	612.486,00	567.486,00	
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	1.769.568,31	2.407.159,58	4.176.727,89	1.270.517,24	
71	FINES AND PENALTIES	0,00	15.327,26	15.327,26	0,00	
90	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	3.621,01	0,00	3.621,01	3.621,01	
Total DG JUST		2340675,32	2467760,48	4808435,8	1841624,25	

**TABLE 8 : RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS in 2019 for DG JUST
(Number of Recovery Contexts and corresponding Transaction Amount)**

INCOME BUDGET RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2019 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
2012	3	41016,89	3	41016,89	4	52438,12	75,00%	78,22%
2013	1	272561,04	1	272561,04	1	272561,04	100,00%	100,00%
2014	12	165128,39	12	165128,39	12	165128,39	100,00%	100,00%
2015	10	130722,08	10	130722,08	11	142192,88	90,91%	91,93%
2016	3	31065,78	3	31065,78	12	305877,58	25,00%	10,16%
2017	2	8821,06	2	8821,06	8	203453,93	25,00%	4,34%
2018					8	668973,87		
2019					1	3621,01		
No Link					1	5016,93		
Sub-Total	31	649315,24	31	649315,24	58	1819263,75	53,45%	35,69%

EXPENSES BUDGET	Irregularity		OLAF Notified		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context incl. non-qualified)		% Quali
	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES									
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	48	170924,58			48	170924,58	59	265.164,12	81
CREDIT NOTES	25	86143,58			25	86143,58	38	1.198.445,52	65
Sub-Total	73	257068,16			73	257068,16	97	1463609,64	75

GRAND TOTAL	104	906383,4			104	906383,4	155	3282873,39	67
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TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2019 for DG JUST

	Number at 01/01/2019	Number at 31/12/2019	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 01/01/2019	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2019	Evolution
2002	1	1	0,00 %	326.827,80	326.827,80	0,00 %
2012	2	2	0,00 %	334.205,58	334.205,58	0,00 %
2013	3	1	-66,67 %	147.368,46	48.317,71	-67,21 %
2014	2	2	0,00 %	432.637,97	432.637,97	0,00 %

2015	2	1	-50,00 %	961.116,46	953.059,68	-0,84 %
2016	1		-100,00 %	4.278,04		-100,00 %
2017	3	2	-33,33 %	88.293,29	79.024,77	-10,50 %
2018	11		-100,00 %	301.839,40		-100,00 %
2019		10			538.206,10	
	25	19	-24,00 %	2.596.567,00	2.712.279,61	4,46 %

TABLE 10 :Recovery Order Waivers >= 60 000 € in 2019 for DG JUST

	Waiver Central Key	Linked RO Central Key	RO Accepted Amount (Eur)	LE Account Group	Commission Decision	Comments
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Total DG JUST	
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Number of RO waivers	
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Justifications:

Please enter the text directly (no copy/paste of formatted text which would then disappear when saving the document in pdf), use "ctrl+enter" to go to the next line and "enter" to validate your typing.

TABLE 11 :Negociated Procedures in 2019 for DG JUST

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Total		

TABLE 12 : Summary of Procedures in 2019 for DG JUST

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Negotiated procedure middle value contract (Annex 1 - 14.2)	1	99.873,00
Open procedure (FR 164 (1)(a))	4	3.653.035,00
Total	5	3.752.908,00

Additional Comments:

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS in 2019 for DG JUST

Legal Base	Procedure subject	LC/FW?	Contract/FW Number	Contractor Name	Contract/FW Subject	Amount (€)

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET in 2019 for DG JUST

Legal Base	Procedure subject	LC/FW?	LC Contract/Grant type or FW type	LC Date	Contract/FW Number	Contractor Name	Contract/FW Subject	Amount (€)

TABLE 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years - DG JUST

None of your FPA (if any) exceeds 4 years

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

INTRODUCTION

Deciding whether a weakness is significant is a **matter of judgement** by the Authorizing Officer by Delegation, who remains responsible for the declaration of assurance, including any reservations to it. In doing so, he should **identify the overall impact of a weakness** and **judge whether it is material** enough so that the non-disclosure of the weakness is likely to have an influence on the decisions or conclusions of the users of the declaration. The benchmark for this judgement is the materiality criteria which the AOD sets at the moment of designing the internal control system under his/her responsibility.

For DG JUST, the materiality of residual weaknesses identified (i.e. after mitigating and corrective measures) is assessed on the basis of qualitative and/or quantitative criteria, in line with the instructions for the preparation of the Annual Activity Report.

The **qualitative assessment** includes an analysis of the causes and the types of error (including whether they are repetitive) to conclude on the nature, context and/or scope of the weaknesses identified. This may refer to significant control system weaknesses or critical issues reported by the Authorizing Officers by Sub-Delegation (or as part of the IcaT exercise), the European Court of Auditors (ECA), the Internal Audit Service (IAS), DG BUDG or OLAF. Also, the duration and any mitigating controls or corrective actions are taken into consideration.

The **quantitative assessment** aims at estimating any financial impact ("amount at risk") resulting from the errors detected. In line with the standard materiality threshold proposed by the instructions for the preparation of Annual Activity Reports, DG JUST has set the materiality level for each distinct control system with coherent risk characteristics for the amount at risk resulting from the *residual* errors at 2% of relevant payments made in the reporting year, or in case of multi-annual approach over the programming period.

This analysis and the conclusions are presented concisely in the body of the Annual Activity Report where the information reported under each building block is summarised and **which logically supports the five statements** included in the Declaration of Assurance (true and fair view, resources used for the intended purpose, sound financial management, legality and regularity, and non-omission of significant information) **for all significant expenditure categories and control systems**.

DG JUST implements its operational budget through two main different methods of implementation: direct management (grants, procurement, sometimes crosssubdelegated to other DGs) and indirect management (payments to traditional agencies). As these methods of implementation have a different risk profile and its own control and supervision arrangements, the observed quantified weaknesses should be assessed per each distinct control system grouped as follows:

- 1) Direct management – grants
- 2) Indirect management – subsidies to EU Agencies
- 3) Direct management - Procurement and other expenditure

In addition to and separately from the materiality assessment as described below, DG JUST calculates the weighted *average error rate* for its total annual payments and the resulting "overall amount at risk" by applying the relevant (cumulative) *detected* error rate to the relevant annual payments, for each management mode and type of activity. This weighted average error rate is disclosed along the *average recoveries and financial corrections* implemented within the last five years to reach a conclusion on the risk exposure and "estimated future corrective capacity" of the DG, which is presented in the AAR Chapter 2.1.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

CHAPTER A – QUALITATIVE CRITERIA FOR DEFINING SIGNIFICANT WEAKNESSES

For all methods of implementation under its operational budget, the different parameters relevant in DG JUST for determining significant weaknesses are the following ones:

- ✓ Significant control system weaknesses: significant control system weakness detected during the period, in reports made by Authorizing Officers by Subdelegation and/or by the ex-post audits carried out.

As far as traditional agencies are concerned, and in the framework of the single audit model, the DG's assurance is mainly based on supervisory and monitoring activities, and a verification of the functioning of the control system performed by the Internal Audit Service of the Commission and the European Court of Auditors (DAS), and the outcome of the discharge procedure
- ✓ Significant shortcoming in internal control standards appearing in the yearly survey on internal control standards implementation by management.
- ✓ Insufficient audit coverage and/or inadequate information from the internal control systems.
- ✓ Critical issues outlined by the European Court of Auditors, the Internal Audit Service, DG BUDG and OLAF.

When assessing the significance of any weaknesses, the following factors are taken into account:

- the nature and scope of the weakness;
- the duration of the weakness;
- the existence of compensatory measures (mitigating controls which reduce the impact of the weakness)
- the existence of effective corrective actions to correct the weaknesses (action plans and financial corrections) which have had a measurable impact.

When significant weaknesses are identified, a quantification of the amount at risk should be carried out when possible (See Chapter B).

In addition, **events** or weaknesses which have a significant *reputational* impact on DG JUST, or indirectly on the Commission, will be reported irrespective of the amount of damage to the DG JUST' administrative and operational budget and will be considered for issuing a reservation on a reputational basis.

CHAPTER B – QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA FOR DEFINING RESERVATIONS

To quantify the potential financial impact of errors detected, it is necessary:

- ✓ **STEP 1: To determine the residual error rate** by
 - Determining the percentage of error in the audited sample of the population;
 - Determining the level of exposure across the entire population (by applying the detected error rates to the whole value of the population and to deduct the amounts

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

corresponding to any corrective actions taken that have already effectively reduced the exposure);

- ✓ **STEP 2: To determine the "amount at risk";**
- ✓ **STEP 3: To determine the (financial) materiality,** compared to the relevant payments for a given control system

Steps 1, 2 and 3 differ from one control system to another, and are presented in this Chapter.

In addition, considering the multi-annual aspects of the programmes managed for grants under direct management, for this type of expenditure DG JUST favours a *multi-annual approach* by evaluating the *cumulative* budgetary impact of the *residual* errors over the whole programming period. As a consequence, the calculation of errors, corrections and materiality of the residual amount at risk are done on a "cumulative basis". For other activities, the materiality and risk are assessed on an annual basis.

1. DIRECT MANAGEMENT – GRANTS

For the direct management of grants, the assessment of the residual error rate and amount at risk not detected by the supervision and ex-ante elements of the internal control system is carried out through an analysis of the accumulated results of the expost audits.

STEP 1 – Cumulative Residual Error Rate

A. Adequacy of the audit scope

Auditable population (scope of the analysis) = value of all relevant payments (i.e. interim and final payments, plus related cleared pre-financing) relating to the programming period for which the payment was made and/or the pre-financing cleared before 31st December of the reporting year (= "closed" grants)

Audited population = value of "closed" grants audited, relating to the programming period, and for which the audit report was finalised before 31 December of the reporting year

Unit E.4 of DG HOME performs audits for (a) direct management for DG HOME and DG JUST and for (b) shared management audits for DG HOME. Both Director Generals, therefore, decided to invest the scarce ex-post resources into a maximum-return & maximum-assurance ex-post strategy. As a consequence, the "*targeted*" sampling strategy is *not risk-based* but rather "maximum-assurance"-based. It aims at detecting and correcting a maximum of anomalies in the DG's operational expenditure and maximising the deterrent effect, by auditing recurrent beneficiaries and/or high-value grants, regardless of their either low, medium or high expected error rates in %.

Over the years, such an approach is considered representative enough if a sufficient coverage, set at 10% of the auditable population, is reached. Indeed, even with "annual" programmes, a cumulative approach is possible, per (fairly homogeneous) "generation" of programmes.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

The selection of the grants to be audited is based on a statistical selection method - the Monetary Unit Sampling (MUS). If necessary, a complementary sample (non-statistical risk-based) may be selected with a view to address specific risks of a programme, coverage issues, project area and/or a specific project.

Statistical sample selection – MUS

Statistical sampling methods provide for the selection of a sample that represents the population and therefore allow to project (extrapolate or estimate) to the population the value of a parameter (the "variable") observed in the sample. On this basis, statistical sampling methods allow to conclude whether a population is materially misstated or not, and if so, by how much (error amount).

The Monetary Unit Sampling [MUS] is a statistically representative method in line with DG BUDG AAR Instructions - Guidance on the calculation of error rates, the financial exposure as amount at risk, the materiality for a potential reservation and the impact on the AOD's declaration – 2015 version

The MUS technique presents the following advantages:

- the selected samples have a good level of representativeness of the whole population. The conclusions of the audited sample of grants (i.e. as presented in the respective audit reports) can therefore provide useful indicators for the evaluation of the granting activity of the DG that has to be reported in the Annual Activity Report (AAR);
- all the grants that are present in the population can be selected, irrespective of the level of risk they present.

Complementary sample

When deemed appropriate, a complementary sample may be selected on a non-statistical basis (e.g. risk-based) in order to address specific areas of concern. This selection of the complementary sample may take into account specific risk indicators as (i) the presence of grants governed by regulations/conditions that are particularly complex or that have been object of recent significant changes, (ii) operating Grants referring to recurrent beneficiaries that have not been audited during the last 3 years; (iii) 'first year' Operating Grant, (iv) the presence of several grants referring to the same beneficiary; (v) the beneficiary has been recently audited and the errors/irregularities detected by the auditors could be present also in other grants etc.

Each detailed list of grants to be audited per programme is subsequently presented to the AOSD in charge, which could identify other grants with a high risk profile which were not included in the annual draft audit plan.

B. Results of the audits finalised since the start of the programming period

(Cumulative) detected error (amount) = For audited grants, total grant value as initially paid after the ex-ante controls minus grant value as calculated after the ex-post control⁷

⁷ Positive amounts only. In case, following this calculation, the result would be a negative amount, it should be brought back to zero.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

(Cumulative) detected error rate (%) = Detected error divided by the grant value as initially paid after the ex-ante controls

C. Determination of the residual error rate

Uncorrected detected errors (amount) = All detected errors pending recovery

Cumulative residual error rate in the audited population (%) = Uncorrected amount divided by the audited population

Residual error rate in the entire population (%) = Uncorrected errors detected in the audited population plus detected error rate multiplied by the non-audited population divided by the auditable population

STEP 2: Financial exposure from errors in terms of cumulative "amount at risk"

Cumulative Amount at risk (net amount) = uncorrected errors detected plus nonaudited population multiplied by (cumulative) detected error rate

STEP 3: Materiality and potential reservation

As from 2019⁸, a 'de minimis' threshold for financial reservations is 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.

When the residual error rate is not to below 2% set as a multiannual target, a reservation should be considered.

In the present case this multi-annual analysis leads to a reservation. The related actual financial exposure on the authorised payments of the reporting year is calculated by multiplying the cumulative residual error rate by the sum of direct grants payments based on cost statements actually processed and pre-financings cleared in the reporting year.

2. INDIRECT MANAGEMENT: PAYMENTS TO TRADITIONAL AGENCIES

STEP 1 –Residual Error Rate

The Community subsidy is paid to the Agencies through maximum four payments a year, on the basis of an analysis of the real cash flow needs of the Agencies. Once an admissible payment request is registered by DG JUST, payments are made within 30 calendar days. If information comes to the notice of DG JUST which puts in doubt the eligibility of

⁸ Agreement of the Corporate Management Board of 30/4/2019.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

expenditure appearing in a payment request, DG JUST may suspend the time limit for payment for further verifications and/or take any appropriate measures in accordance with the principles of sound financial management. This above mentioned information includes suspicion of irregularity committed by the Agency in the implementation of the subsidy and suspected or established irregularity committed by the Agency in the implementation of a contract or another grant agreement or grant decision funded by the General Budget of the European Union or by any other budget managed by the Agency. If the balance of the budgetary outturn account is positive, it shall be repaid by the Agency to the Commission during the first semester of year N+1 on the basis of a debit note issued by the Commission.

The controls operated on the use of these payments, i.e. either management's supervision of audits carried out by the Internal Audit Service (IAS) or the European Court of Auditors (ECA) may result in the detection of compliance errors or irregularities. These are mainly **payment or recovery (amount) errors**: i.e. cases where, without the error, the amount paid to or recovered from beneficiary would have been different. In this case, as long as it remains uncorrected, the difference in amount is to be treated as an error with its consequences on the (cumulative) error rate.

STEP 2: Financial exposure from errors in terms of "amount at risk"

The real actual 'net'⁹ financial impact of the errors defined under step 1 is considered as amount at risk, and (if very significant) its 'quantitative' materiality is considered for a potential financial reservation.

Step 3: Materiality and potential reservation

To determine the materiality of the amount at risk the total amount at risk is divided by the total value of payments made in a given year for each Agency. If the amount at risk exceeds 2%, a reservation should be considered.

Besides a financial risk, other elements are considered for issuing a reservation due to a reputational risk in relation to Agencies' activities. Such information may stem, for example, from critical issues raised by the Internal Audit Service or Court of Auditors on the Agencies' management and control systems. In view of the seriousness of the findings, a reputational reservation is considered e.g. when affecting a significant part of the related activity, when being systemic, when causing a (risk of) fall-out in press and/or public, etc.

3. PROCUREMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE

STEP 1 –Residual Error Rate

Procurement-related errors can occur both in contracts awarded by the Commission and in contracts awarded by grant beneficiaries who subsequently submit the expenditure for reimbursement.

⁹ Any correction actually made by the Commission should be deducted from the detected error.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

Errors incurred by grant beneficiaries are covered under the section related to grants, whereas this section covers the errors potentially occurring in contracts awarded by DG JUST.

The DG's own controls and/or internal and external audits (Internal Audit Service or the European Court of Auditors) carried out on these operations, may result in the detection of compliance errors or irregularities. These can be classified in two categories for the purpose of assessing their impact on the assurance:

- ✓ **Payment (amount) errors:** i.e. cases where, without the error, the amount paid would have been different. In this case, as long as it remains uncorrected, the difference in amount is to be treated as an error with its consequences on the error rate;
- ✓ **Procedural (contract selection and award) errors** are those which seriously impair the application of the principles of "open, fair, transparent competition" and "award to the best qualified bidder", i.e. cases where the contractor selected might have been different if the procedure would have been correct. In these cases, the size of the error is, by default, set at 100% of the transaction amount and included into the calculation of DG JUST's error rate. This is in line with ECA's new approach and is necessary to comply with the principle of transparency and allow stakeholders to compare the Commission's error rate with the one published by the ECA.

STEP 2: Financial exposure from errors in terms of "amount at risk"

The financial exposure differs depending on the type of errors:

- ✓ For **payment (amount) errors:** the amount at risk is the real actual 'net'¹⁰ financial impact of the errors and its 'quantitative' materiality is considered for a potential financial reservation. These financial procurement errors are taken into consideration for the application of the quantitative materiality criteria
- ✓ For **procedural (contract selection and award) errors**, DG JUST considers that even when the contractor should/could have been different, this does not always mean that the full (100%) value of the contract is 'at risk' (or that the taxpayer's money would be entirely 'lost'). Consequently, these kinds of errors cannot be considered for making a financial reservation (given that in terms of materiality the actual financial impact cannot be quantified in a consistent way with the payment errors) and are therefore not included in the calculation of the actual financial exposure (amount at risk). However, given that DG JUST acknowledges the seriousness of breaching any of the key principles of public procurement, these types of procurement errors are considered for making a potential *reputational* reservation, rather than a financial one (*e.g. when affecting a significant part of the related activity, when being systemic and affecting more/all of DG JUST's procurement processes, when causing a fall-out in press and/or public, etc. – see below*).

Step 3: Materiality and potential reservation

For payment (amount) errors: The materiality of the amount at risk is obtained by dividing the total amount at risk by the total value of payments made in a given

¹⁰ Any correction actually made by the Commission should be deducted from the detected error.

Annex 4: Materiality criteria & Methodology for measuring the residual amount at risk and determining its materiality

year for procurement and other expenditure. If the amount at risk exceeds 2%, a *financial* reservation should be considered.

For **procedural (contract selection and award) errors**, in view of the seriousness of the (type) of procurement error, a *reputational* reservation is considered e.g. when affecting a significant part of the related activity, when being systemic and affecting more/all of DG JUST's procurement processes, when causing a fall-out in press and/or public, etc.

ANNEX 5: Relevant Control System(s) for budget implementation (RCSs)

The main distinct internal control systems are (a) direct management – grants, (b) direct management - procurement and (c) indirect management (EU subsidies to Union Agencies). These layers are determined by the differences in the ex-ante and ex-post control approach put in place in DG Justice and Consumers to control and obtain assurance for each type of expenditure [RCS 1: Grants direct management](#)

Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals

A - Preparation, adoption and publication of the Annual Work Programme and Calls for proposals

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission selects the proposals that contribute the most towards the achievement of the policy or programme objectives (effectiveness); Compliance (legality & regularity); Prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy) provide a brief description of the main control objectives.

Main risks It may happen (again) that ...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
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<p>Delays occur in adopting the Financing Decision or AWP. The AWP is published later than 31 March of the year of implementation.</p> <p>The AWP/Call does not adequately reflect the objectives pursued and/or the eligibility, selection and award criteria are not adequate to ensure the evaluation of the proposals</p> <p>The AWP/Call overlaps or is incompatible with other programmes (by own DG or other DGs)</p> <p>The AWP/Call does not contain the information required in the regulatory framework (FR 84, 128;</p>	<p>Communication between the financial and policy units on objectives/ instruments (regular meetings)</p> <p>Hierarchical validation within the authorising department</p> <p>Inter-service consultation, including all relevant DGs</p> <p>Adoption by the Commission</p> <p>Use of templates based on DG BUDG templates</p> <p>Templates-based verification; comitology procedure Publication procedure</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of all AWP/calls</p> <p>Frequency: during the preparation of each AWP/call</p> <p>Depth: Templates includes a list of the requirements of the regulatory provisions identified.</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Awarded budget over available budget</p> <p>Average points elected over average total eligible</p> <p>Number of litigation cases over redress procedures</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <p>Time to publication</p> <p>Cost-effectiveness:</p> <p>Total costs for Stage 1 over number of projects evaluated</p> <p>Total costs for Stage 1 over value of projects evaluated</p>
<p>Main risks It may happen (again) that ...</p>	<p>Mitigating controls</p>	<p>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</p>	<p>Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)</p>
<p>RAP 94, 188, 189)</p> <p>Calls for proposals and AWPs are not adequately published.</p>			<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the preparation and validation of the annual work programme and calls.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <p>higher performance of reaching the objectives/better quality results of the call</p>

B - Selecting and awarding: Evaluation, ranking and selection of proposals

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the most promising projects for meeting the policy objectives are among (a good balance of) the proposals selected (effectiveness); Compliance (legality & regularity); Prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy)

<p>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</p>	<p>Mitigating controls</p>	<p>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</p>	<p>Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)</p>
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<p>Delays due to request of missing documents (the grant application does not contain all information and supporting documents required for its evaluation)</p> <p>A beneficiary is awarded several grants from the EU budget for a single action (Risk of double financing/ risk of non-cumulative award)</p> <p>The pre-announced selection and award criteria are not adequately and consistently applied for the evaluation of proposals</p> <p>The action is not clearly defined in the grant application</p> <p>A grant is awarded for an action which has already begun but the applicant cannot demonstrate the need for starting the action prior to signature of the grant agreement or notification of the grant decision</p>	<p>Detailed procedures for calls foresee time to gather missing documents</p> <p>Where relevant, crossed checks with other DGs on possible double-financing if grants have been awarded to the same beneficiary from by other DG (ABAC/LEF)</p> <p>The Guide for applicant and the kick-off meetings ensure a common understanding of the requirements.</p> <p>Very detailed application forms have been developed and used since 2013 calls.</p> <p>Since 2013, we make clear that the actions starts after the signature of the grant agreement</p>	<p>Coverage: All proposals checked (checked at least by 2-3 independent evaluators) and double checked by internal committee.</p> <p>Where relevant, proposals are crossed checked with other DGs, checks made depending on programme</p> <p>Depth: cross checking where appropriate for specific cases (FTS)</p>	<p>Please refer to the indicators above for stages 1A and 1B</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the evaluation and selection of proposals. Cost of the appointment of experts and of the logistics of the evaluation.</p> <p>Benefits: best quality projects selected;</p>
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Stage 2: Contracting: Transformation of selected proposals into legally binding grant agreements

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the actions and funds allocation is optimal (best value for public money; effectiveness, economy, efficiency); Compliance (legality & regularity); Prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
---	---------------------	---	---

<p>The beneficiary lacks operational and/or financial capacity to carry out the actions.</p> <p>Budget resources are not sufficiently available (on time)</p> <p>The grant agreement is signed late; the time to grant is not respected.</p> <p>The grant agreement does not contain all applicable provisions</p> <p>Complexity due to the obligation to have multi partners structure for each project</p> <p>The estimated budget of the grant application significantly overestimates the amounts necessary to carry out the action or WP and this is not identified in the recommendations of the evaluation committee</p>	<p>Review and checks during the contracting phase of technical action plan and budget for consistency and plausibility; in-depth financial verification and taking appropriate measures for high risk beneficiaries.</p> <p>Project Officers implement evaluators' recommendations in discussion with selected applicants.</p> <p>Strict follow up of budget appropriations; the payment clause is customized if the payment appropriations are not available on time.</p> <p>Internal reporting</p> <p>Hierarchical validation within the authorising department. Use of Commission contractual templates.</p> <p>The budget is checked before the award decision, which increases the economy and efficiency of the distributions of funds.</p>	<p>Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100% of the selected proposals and beneficiaries are scrutinised. - 100% of drafts grant agreements. <p>Depth may be determined after considering the type or nature of the beneficiary and/or of the modalities (e.g. substantial subcontracting) and/or the total value of the grant.</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Value of grant agreements signed over grant amounts requested in applications (%)</p> <p>Efficiency Indicators: Time-to-Contract</p> <p>Cost effectiveness: Total cost of staff for Stage 2 over total value of grant agreements signed Total cost of staff for Stage 2 over total number of grant agreements signed</p> <p>Costs: Estimation of cost of staff involved in the contracting process.</p> <p>Benefits: Difference between the budget value of the proposals and that of the corresponding grant agreements. No/value of awards decisions transformed into grant agreements Maximize the use of available commitments</p>
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Stage 3: Monitoring of the execution. This stage covers the monitoring the operational, financial and reporting aspects related to the project and grant agreement

Main control objectives: ensuring that the operational results (deliverables) from the projects are of good value and meet the objectives and conditions (effectiveness & efficiency); ensuring that the related financial operations comply with regulatory and contractual provisions (legality & regularity); prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy); ensuring appropriate accounting of the operations (reliability of reporting, safeguarding of assets and information)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
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<p>Risk of poor financial management by beneficiaries and intermediaries</p> <p>The Commission reimburses non eligible costs; risk of irregular transactions to be proceed</p> <p>The beneficiary unduly obtain financial profit as a result from systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud, etc.</p> <p>Changes to contracts are not properly documented or authorised</p> <p>Payments are made late (interest claims)</p>	<p>Programme website, guidance notes, ex-ante sector guidance, information meetings with beneficiaries, helpdesk at COM</p> <p>Controls carried out by operational desks on technical implementation report in order to deliver the "conforme aux faits"</p> <p>Controls carried out by financial desks on financial and legal matters in order to deliver the "bon à payer"</p> <p>Network of Financial Initiating Agents (FIA)</p> <p>New checklists have been developed in 2012 to better reflect the roles of the parties involved in the financial circuits</p> <p>Clarifying procedure on verifying the non-profit rule</p> <p>Procedure for registration of exceptions</p> <p>Monthly reporting to</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of files</p> <p>Depth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for desk checks of expenditure: control with reference to corroborative documents (progress reports and final technical implementation report but no reference to underlying documents in case of desks checks- - for controls carried out for "conforme aux faits": control with reference to corroborative documents (technical implementation report) and eventually corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification) but no reference to underlying documents - for controls carried out for "bon à payer": control without reference to underlying documents, but with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc) corroborative documents (technical implementation report) and eventually corroborative information incorporating an element of 	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Budget amount of the cost items rejected (ineligible costs in cost claims) over total value of cost claims</p> <p>Efficiency indicators:</p> <p>Time-to-payment</p> <p>Cost-effectiveness:</p> <p>Total costs for Stage 3 over total number of claims processed</p> <p>Total costs for stage 3 over total value of claims processed</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual management of running projects.</p> <p>Benefits: budget value of the costs claimed by the beneficiary, but rejected by the project officers. (ineligible amounts in cost claims)</p>
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Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
	management on late payments	independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification)	

Stage 4: - Ex-Post control

A - Reviews, audits and monitoring

Main control objectives: Measuring the effectiveness of ex-ante controls by ex-post controls; detect and correct any error or fraud remaining undetected after the implementation ex-ante controls (legality & regularity; anti-fraud strategy); addressing systemic weaknesses in the ex-ante controls, based on the analysis of the findings (sound financial management); Ensuring appropriate accounting of the recoveries to be made (reliability of reporting, safeguarding of assets and information)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
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<p>Risk of irregular expenditure co-financed remaining undetected</p> <p>Risk of fraudulent activities remaining untracked</p>	<p>At any time during the implementation period and for 5 years after partial or final payment, the Commission can carry out on the spot controls and/or audits with substantive testing of a sample of transactions.</p> <p>Ex-post controls are performed by the Shared Resources Directorate for DG Justice. The auditable population is represented by files where final payment was made in year N to N-4.</p>	<p>Coverage: As a general rule, between 15 and 25% of the expenditure of an annual programme checked over the 5 years period.</p> <p>Ex-post controls are made based on a risk assessment</p> <p>Depth: Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation that is available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc).</p> <p>Possibly, the auditors will also perform controls with reference to fully independent corroborative information (e.g., database which justifies certain elements of the claim, 3rd party or Commission assessment of milestones achieved, etc.)</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Residual error rate</p> <p>Number of projects with errors;</p> <p>Follow-up ratio: Number of files followed up by AOSD within 3 months (target 90%)</p> <p>Efficiency indicators:</p> <p>Success ratio;</p> <p>Recovery Implementation ratio: N° of recovery orders (RO) issued after ex-post audit (target set as 75% by end-March N+1)</p> <p>Cost effectiveness</p> <p>Total (average) annual cost of audits compared with benefits (%)</p> <p>Costs:</p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved in the coordination and execution of the audit strategy.</p> <p>Cost of the appointment of audit firms for the outsourced audits.</p> <p>Benefits:</p> <p>Prevented amount (deterrent effect), not quantifiable</p> <p>Detected amount</p>
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B - Implementing results from ex-post audits/controls

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the (audit) results from the ex-post controls lead to effective recoveries (legality & regularity; anti-fraud strategy); Ensuring appropriate accounting of the recoveries made (reliability of reporting)

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's
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<p>The errors, irregularities and cases of fraud detected are not addressed or not addressed timely</p>	<p>Systematic registration of audit/control results to be implemented by the operational units.</p> <p>Financial and operational validation of recovery in accordance with financial circuits.</p> <p>Authorisation by Authorising Officer</p> <p>Working Group on the coherence of ex-post/ex-ante controls in Shared Resources Directorate</p> <p>Through a regular analysis, the audit team ensures that the recommendations (issue of recovery orders or supplementary payments) were implemented.</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of final audit results <i>with a financial impact.</i></p>	<p>Please refer to the indicators above for stages 4A and 4B</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the implementation of the audit results.</p> <p>Benefits: corrected amount.</p>
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RCS 2 - Procurement direct management

Stage 1: Procurement procedure

A - Planning Needs assessment & definition of needs

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

<p>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</p>	<p>Mitigating controls</p>	<p>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</p>	<p>Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)</p>
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<p>Precise procurement needs not clearly defined</p> <p>Inappropriate choice of procurement procedure and calculation of threshold due to the in-depth knowledge necessary.</p> <p>Procurement is highly regulated. Detailed rules exist with even more in depth guidance based on experience and jurisprudence of court judgements</p> <p>The best offer/s are not submitted due to the poor definition of the tender specifications</p> <p>Technical options can be influenced by political considerations (large scale IT systems)</p>	<p>Procurement needs are clearly defined and justified from an economic or operational point of view and approved by the Authorising Officer.</p> <p>Technical training in procurement. Ex-ante sector ensures continuous support in procedural matters</p> <p>Financial circuits involving ex-ante verifications with procedural expertise still in place even after 2017 reorganisation.</p> <p>Financial checklists have been updated in 2017 to better reflect the roles of the parties involved in the financial circuits (OIA in policy units and AOSD are Directors/DDG for commitments)</p> <p>Selection criteria clearly defined and approved by the Authorising officer</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of calls for tender</p> <p>Frequency: every time necessary, during the preparation of a call</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of projected tender cancelled; Numbers of "valid" complaints or litigations cases filed</p> <p>Efficiency/cost-effectiveness: average cost per tender</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved</p> <p>Benefits: Enough and good quality offers received, (partly quantifiable)</p>
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B – Evaluation and selection of the offers

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

<p>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</p>	<p>Mitigating controls</p>	<p>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</p>	<p>Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)</p>
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<p>Risk of delay and lengthy evaluation process;</p> <p>Insufficient quality of the evaluation report, which may have impact on the award decision; errors or mismanagement risk costing substantial resources (human and financial), if they are contested, even unsuccessfully, especially if they reach the courts;</p> <p>Conflict of interests</p> <p>Non-compliance with legal and regulatory formalities (publication, transparency, time limits, opening of tenders, etc.)</p> <p>The risk of over-dependency of contractors is high due to the limited number of economic providers/need for specialist</p>	<p>Evaluation committees are set up to prepare the selection of the contractors, except for low value contracts; Until June 2017, an advisory body (Joint Procurement Committee) is consulted with regard to procurement files above the Directive thresholds. After June 2017, an internal control process (2nd analysis of files within Unit 04) is put in place as a replacement of the JPC. s (JPC). Adequate communication to unsuccessful tenderers is systematically guaranteed.</p> <p>Declaration of lack of conflict of interest (required for each member of committee but also for the manager); Every member of staff with significant financial responsibility may be defined as occupying a "sensitive post". Staff should not occupy a sensitive post for more than five years.</p> <p>Transparency measures: calls for tender are published in the Official Journal and on the Europa website. Updated information and FAQ are posted regularly on the website; esubmission now used.</p> <p>Procedures are set up to analyse the risk of over-dependency of contractors. Sound competition among providers together with</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of the offers analysed. Depth: all documents transmitted; in terms of justification of the draft award decision 100% of the members of the opening committee and the evaluation committee 100% checked.</p>	<p>Please refer to indicators above for stages 1A and 1B</p> <p>Costs: estimation of staff costs involved</p> <p>Benefits: Compliance with Financial Regulation (rejected files HPC) Number of litigations/complaints to courts/Ombudsman. The best offer is selected (Quantified benefit).</p>
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Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
	quality and affordability of services of providers is ensured by periodic reviews (development of prices, business trends, main players, market shares, any barriers to entrants, etc)		

Stage 2: Financial transactions monitoring

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the implementation of the contract is in compliance with the signed contract

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
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<p>Non-compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements</p> <p>Lack of necessary experience and skills or inadequate arrangements for monitoring the contractor's performance and for verifying the final services/supplies work</p> <p>Delayed payments causing late interests</p>	<p>Standards contracts of DG BUDG are used. Computerized systems (Excel, ABAC, Ares) are used to record the contracts and related transactions.</p> <p>Financial circuits put in place in DG Justice are organised as follows: OIA in policy units, OVA, FIA and FVA in Just04, AOSD in policy directorates for commitments and in 04 for payments</p> <p>Monthly follow-up of time to pay through reporting (monitoring of invoices due to avoid late interest)</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of the contracts are controlled.</p> <p>Depth: all documents transmitted</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Amount of penalties Amount of errors and regularities averted over total payments (credit notes/recovery context)</p> <p>Efficiency: Time-to-pay Late interest payment</p> <p>Cost-efficiency % of costs over annual amount disbursed</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved</p> <p>Benefits: Amount of irregularities, errors and overpayments prevented by the controls (credit notes) Partly non-quantifiable</p>
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Stage 3: Supervisory measures

Main control objectives: Ensuring that any weakness in the procedures (tender and financial transactions) is detected and corrected

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
An error or noncompliance with regulatory and contractual provisions, including technical specifications, or a fraud is not prevented, detected or corrected by ex ante control, prior to payment	<p>Verification that processes are working as designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks are assessed at the programme level within the yearly risk analysis exercise. A follow-up of critical risks for DG Justice is ensured every 6 months. For important risks corrective measures are taken to mitigate the risks Internal control standards are complied with. Exceptions and non-compliance events are recorded in a monitoring table and communicated to the Internal Control Coordinator. <p>All audit instances are entitled to perform audits on procurement (Court of Auditors, Internal Audit Service, or Budg).</p>	<p>Coverage: Court of Auditors' audit based on MUS sample on all payments in a year and the IAS audit plan</p> <p>Depth: review of the procedures implemented (procurement and financial transactions)</p>	<p>Results of the assessment of implementation of Internal Control Standard 8 "Processes and procedures"</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved.</p> <p>Benefits: Amounts detected associated with fraud & error. Deterrents & systematic weaknesses corrected.</p>

RCS 3 – Expenditure in indirect management

Stage 1: - Operations: monitoring, supervision, reporting Ex-Post controls

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission is fully and timely informed of any relevant management issues encountered by the entrusted entity, in order to possibly mitigate any potential financial and/or reputational impacts (legality & regularity, sound financial management, true and fair view reporting, anti.fraud strategy).

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>The agency does not respect the provisions of Article 60.2 of FR, Art. 38 of RAP</p> <p>The agency does not respect the provisions of Article 60.3 of the FR</p>	<p>The agencies are audited by IAS of the Commission (as internal auditor) and by the Court of Auditors (as external audit)</p> <p>The COM is member in the Management Board of the agency</p> <p>The Memoranda of Understanding signed with agencies regulate financial relations between the parent DG and the agency</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of agencies are supervised</p> <p>Frequency: management board meetings, yearly CoA report; IAS audits</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of serious IAS and CoA findings of control failures; budget amount of the errors concerned;</p> <p>Efficiency/cost-efficiency indicators: Cost over amount entrusted to agency</p> <p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual monitoring of the agency</p> <p>Benefits: the (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to agency</p>

Stage 2: Commission contribution: payment or suspension/interruption

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission fully assesses the management situation at the entrusted entity, before either paying out the (next) contribution for the operational and/or operating budget of the entity, or deciding to suspend/interrupt the (next) contribution (legality & regularity, sound financial management, anti.fraud strategy).

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<p>The Commission does not suspend/interrupt payments despite the detection of systemic errors which call into question the reliability of the ICS of the agency, the L&R of transactions.</p>	<p>Memoranda of Understanding signed with each agency specify the conditions for interruptions/suspension of payments</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of the payments made to agencies Frequency: quarterly. Depth: information provided by internal/external auditors</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Budget amount of the suspended/interrupted payments Efficiency indicators: Time-to-pay Cost effectiveness: Average cost per agency Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the OV and FV of the contribution payments/recoveries Benefits: the (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to the agency; budget recovered or not paid out;</p>

ANNEX 6: Implementation through national or international public-sector bodies and bodies governed by private law with a public sector mission (if applicable)

N/A

ANNEX 7: EAMR of the Union Delegations (if applicable)

N/A

Annex 9: Evaluations and other studies finalised or cancelled during the year

Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview		Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
6787	Evaluation report on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security	Evaluation	Evaluation of the implementation of the Directive with a special focus on identifying possibilities for its modernisation in order to ensure the proper functioning of the gender equality principle enshrined in the TFEU in general and its coherent application in the area covered by the Directive (Council Directive 79/7/EEC).		Completed	O	Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Secretariat-General, Legal Service		SWD 2019 (450) Final SWD 2019 (451) Final

6741	Evaluation of the European judicial training strategy	Evaluation	<p>Training of justice professionals (judges, prosecutors, court staff, bailiffs, lawyers, notaries, mediators, prison staff, probation officers, etc.) on EU law is essential to ensure that EU legislation is correctly understood and applied throughout the EU. European judicial training is currently implemented by national and EU level actors according to a long-term Commission strategy adopted in 2011 that will expire in 2020. The evaluation of the strategy will enable the Commission to take stock of the lessons learnt and the new developments that arose since 2011 and help prepare the next strategy.</p>	Completed	CWP	<p>Directorate-General for Climate Action, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology, Directorate-General for Competition, DirectorateGeneral for International Cooperation and Development, Directorate-General for Education and Culture, European External Action Service, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs, Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations, European Anti-Fraud Office, Directorate-General for Research and Innovation, Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety, DirectorateGeneral for Interpretation, Secretariat-General, DirectorateGeneral for Taxation and Customs Union</p>	Evaluate first in view of a new policy paper to be adopted in Q3 2020.	SWD(2019) 380 final SWD(2019) 381 final (executive summary)
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Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
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7366	Analysis of the recommendations to the Commission following the second external evaluation of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights	General study	Commission analysis of the recommendations stemming from the second external evaluation of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights under Article 30 of Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007.	Completed	L	The external evaluation study was commissioned by the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (decentralised EU Agency) under Article 30 of its founding Regulation. The Commission was consulted on the Terms of Reference. They cover requirements on the Common Approach for decentralised EU Agencies. Under Article 31 of the Agency's founding Regulation the Agency will transmit to the Commission the results of the external evaluation with the recommendations of its Management Board. After having assessed the evaluation report and recommendations, the Commission may submit any proposals for amendments to the Regulation which it considers necessary. the SWD contains the Commission's analysis of the recommendations stemming from the external evaluation.	The entry in the Studies DB refers to Commission analysis contained in SWD(2019) 313 Analysis of the recommendations to the Commission following the second external evaluation of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights
6767	Study on the setting up of an on-line platform for more efficient corporate governance	General study	The on-line platform should complement the implementing acts to be adopted under the Shareholders Rights Directive: it would be developed with a view to improving the exchange of best practice between companies and investors. The purpose of the study would first be to map potential contributors and interested parties, a possible set up of the platform and options to ensure future sustainable funding and, in a second step, to design and develop such on-line platform.	Abandoned	O	The study is no longer foreseen, the relevant budget was used to support the setting up of the platform and it's users interface (human resources) 29/10/2018	

Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
6802	Study on attitudes of migrants towards female genital mutilation	General study	The objective of this study would be to examine attitudes and behaviours of migrant population towards female genital mutilation in their country of origin and in the European diaspora	Abandoned	0		The study would duplicate the work done by the agency EIGE; the project was hence abandoned.	
8938	Study accompanying the development of the EU Justice Scoreboard	General study	Follow up to a request from EP to further develop the EU Justice Scoreboard. The study will inform this assessment.	Abandoned	0		The study was no longer needed. The allocated budget was reassigned to carry out a Eurobarometer survey on the Rule of law in the European Union, see entry DB 11045, published as Eurobarometer n489.	
8949	Implementation check of the Directive 2010/41/EU on equal treatment for selfemployed workers	General study	Assessment of the implementation and compliance of the Directive by the Member States to ensure the proper functioning of the gender equality principle enshrined in the TFEU in general and its coherent application.	Abandoned	0		Assessment will be done internally.	
6752	Feasibility study on the registration and interconnection of national European Certificate of Succession registers	General study	To assess the feasibility and outline architectural and business models for the establishment of an interconnection of registers of the European Certificate of Succession kept at a Member State level	Abandoned	0		Reason for abandoning the study: EJM discussions revealed that there was no call/need for this follow-up study	
8966	Study on the enforcement capacities in the Member States in the field of Consumer protection	General study	The objective of the study is to analyse Member States enforcement capacities.	Abandoned	0		We want to merge this study with the study on enforcement measures under the new CPC Regulation.	
7166	Monitoring consumer markets in the EU - 2017	General study	Regular monitoring of selected consumer markets in the EU/EEA countries	Completed	0		The study provides the main statistical base for the Consumer Markets Scoreboard - 2018 edition	Monitoring consumer markets in the EU - 2017
8939	Eurobarometer survey providing comparative information on the functioning of national justice systems	General study	The study will inform the EU Justice Scoreboard 2019	Completed	0		Flash Eurobarometer 474: Perceived independence of the national justice systems in the EU among the general public Flash Eurobarometer 475 on Perceived independence of the national justice systems in the EU among companies	https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/search/474/surveyKy/2199 https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/Survey/getSurveyDetail/instruments/FLASH/search/475/surveyKy/2196

Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
11045	Eurobarometer survey on the rule of law in the European Union/ Eurobarometer n489	General study	Mapping of the rule of law situation in the European Union.	Completed	O		Replaces DB entry 89038.	https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/upholding-rule-law/rule-law/initiative-strengthen-rule-law-eu_en#eurobarometer-survey
8944	Mapping of research on Roma children in the European Union (2014 - 2017)	General study	The study will map and classify existing research on Roma children in the EU between 2014 and 2017. It will assess the extent to which it adopts a child-rights approach according to the criteria set in the contract.	Completed	O			https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/ee007491-6d4c11e9-9f05-01aa75ed71a1
6780	Data protection: Fundamental rights review of EU data collection instruments and programmes	General study	The European Parliament requested, by means of a pilot project in the EU budget, the creation of an independent group of researchers and experts in the field of data protection to carry out a review of fundamental rights of any existing EU legislation, instruments, agreement with third parties that involves the collection, retention, storage or transfer of personal data ('Fundamental rights review of EU data collection instruments and programmes').	Completed	O		Financed through a Pilot Project of the European Parliament.	http://www.fondazionebrodolini.it/en/projects/pilot-project-fundamental-rights-review-eu-data-collection-instruments-and-programmes
6874	Data protection study on adequacy under Article 45(3) of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)/36(3) of the "Police Directive" - Korea	General study	Assess the level of protection of personal data ensured by Korea in light in particular of the criteria set in the ECJ case law ("essential equivalence" standard) and in the GDPR/"Police Directive" in view of possible adoption of a Commission adequacy decision in the form of an implementing act.	Completed	O		Study was completed but not published, as a second study with a broader scope was commissioned (in light of the ongoing negotiations for adequacy).	To be published soon.
7396	Collection of data on the Justice Systems of EU Member States (2018)	General study	Collection of certain country information and data for the EU Justice Scoreboard.	Completed	O		The study is part of a four year framework contract with the Council of Europe Commission for the Evaluation and Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) and will feed into the 2019 Justice Scoreboard.	https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/cepej-studies-2019_en

Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
6781	Study on certification mechanisms, seals or marks under Articles 42 and 43 of the General Data Protection Regulation (Reg. No. (EU) 2016/679)	General study	The study aims to gather evidence on the possible establishment of data protection certification mechanisms and of data protection seals and marks pursuant to Articles 42 and 43 of the General Data Protection Regulation. The outcome will feed into the reflection on the a Commission Delegated act (Article 43 (8)) and Commission Implementing act (Article 43 (9))	Completed	O			https://ec.europa.eu/info/study-dataprotection-certification-mechanisms_en
6735	Compliance Assessment Study on the Market Abuse Directive 2014/57/EU	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing Directive 2014/57/EU	Completed	O	Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union	The study provided the basis for the launch of infringement procedures and for the drafting of an implementation report (mandated under Art. 12 of the Directive) which will be published in March 2020.	To be published in March 2020.
6739	Analysis study for the EPPO Case Management System (CMS)	General study	The scope of the study is to assess options for the development of a case management system for EPPO, its internal and external interconnectivity and to recommend the option meeting best the needs of the EPPO as outlined in the Regulation.	Completed	O	European Anti-Fraud Office		No publication foreseen as it is a technical study.
6713	Business analysis and detailed technical specifications for the exchanges of criminal record in the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) for Third Country nationals	General study	The aim is twofold: - study the business requirements and detailed description of the messages and their workflow - establish the technical specifications for the ECRIS central system and for the interconnection software (ECRIS Reference Implementation).	Completed	O			No publication foreseen as it was a technical study.
6718	Compliance assessment study on the Victims Compensation Directive 2004/80/EC	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the Victims Compensation Directive 2004/80/EC	Completed	O		Not published. The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.

6730	Compliance assessment study on the Framework Decision on mutual recognition to financial penalties (2005/214/JHA)	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the Framework Decision on financial penalties (2005/214/JHA)	Completed	O		The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.
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Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
6728	Compliance assessment study concerning the mutual recognition of judgements in criminal matters imposing custodial sentences (Framework Decision 2008/909/JHA)	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the mutual recognition of judgements in criminal matters imposing custodial sentence Framework Decision (FD 2008/909/JHA)	Completed	O		One study covers the compliance assessments of both the Framework Decision on custodial sentences (2008/909/JHA) and the Framework Decision on probation decisions (2008/947/JHA), i.e. entries 6728 & 6729 in the StudiesDB. Not published. The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.
6729	Compliance assessment study on the application of the principle of mutual recognition to judgments and probation decisions with a view to the supervision of probation measures and alternative sanctions (Framework Decision 2008/947/JHA)	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the Framework Decision on mutual recognition of probation measures and alternative sanction (FD 2008/947/JHA)	Completed	O		One study covers the compliance assessments of both the Framework Decision on custodial sentences (2008/909/JHA) and the Framework Decision on probation decisions (2008/947/JHA) - i.e. entries 6728 & 6729 in studies DB. Not published. The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.
6731	Compliance assessment study on the European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the European Arrest Warrant Framework Decision 2002/584/JHA	Completed	O		Not published. The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.
6714	Compliance assessment study on the Victims Directive 2012/29/EU	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing the Victims Directive 2012/29/EU	Completed	O		Not published. The study provides the basis for the launch of infringement procedures.	Not published.

6723	Compliance assessment study concerning Directive 2013/48/EU on the right of access to a lawyer	General study	Structured and systematic assessment of the completeness and conformity of national measures implementing Directive 2013/48/EU	Completed	O			Not published.
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Id	Title of the study	Study reason	Study overview	Study status	Study internal ID	Associated services	Note	Title of the deliverable
11065	Survey on scams and fraud experienced by consumers	General study	The survey provides information on the most frequent scams experienced by consumers and their impact.	Completed	O			https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights_ensuring_aid_effectiveness_documents_survey_on_scams_and_fraud_experienced_by_consumers_-_final_report.pdf
6765	Transposition check of Directive 2012/17 on the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers	General study	Transposition check report assessing the correctness of transposition of Directive 2012/17 amending Council Directive 89/666/EEC and Directives 2005/56/EC and 2009/101/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the interconnection of central, commercial and companies registers.	Completed	O			Not published.
6833	Surveys on retailers' attitudes towards crossborder trade and consumer protection	General study	Monitoring of consumer conditions in the EU/EEA countries.	Completed	O		The study provides the main statistical base (together with the survey on retailers) for the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard - 2019 edition.	https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/retailersattitudes-towards-cross-border-tradeand-consumer-protection-main-report2018_en
6832	Survey on consumers' attitudes towards crossborder trade and consumer protection	General study	Regular monitoring of consumer conditions in the EU/EEA countries.	Completed	O		The study provides the main statistical base (together with the survey on retailers) for the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard - edition 2019	https://ec.europa.eu/info/files/consumers-attitudes-towards-cross-bordertrade-and-consumer-protection_en

Annex 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

Grant management

		2019	2018	
Stage 1	1	Available budget for calls	78.900.000,00 €	81.647.330 €
	2	Number of projects evaluated	1281	796
	3	Value of projects evaluated	576.050.350,29 €	348.572.198 €
	4	Number of projects selected	283	254
	5	Value of projects selected	131.730.440,88 €	119.720.723 €
	6	budget selected projects/available budget	166,96%	146,63%
	7	Number of litigation cases/redress procedures	1	0
	8	EC Contribution requested in the awarded application	90.908.840,73 €	97.501.758 €
	9	Number of Grant agreements signed	238	254
	10	Value of Grant agreements signed	90.198.286 €	96.892.229
	11	Average amount of a grant signed	378.984 €	381.465 €
	12	Reduction in EC contribution	710.555 €	609.529 €
	13	% Reduction in EC contribution	-0,78%	-0,63%
	14	% of late payments	7,09 %	22,04 %
	15	Invoice registration time (days)	3,45	6
	16	Exceptions	0	0
	17	No of unfavourable ex-ante opinions	0	0
	18	No of files transmitted to OLAF	0	0
Stage 2&3	20	Budget implementation rate	114,32%	118,67%
	21	Number of final cost claims processed	212	212
	22	Value of final cost claims processed	63.607.466 €	57.189.088 €
	23	Value of pre-financed amounts cleared	53.919.278 €	48.331.187 €
	27	Number of PF recoveries	44	47
	28	Value PF recoveries	2.930.578 €	3.156.464 €
	29	Number of payments made	423	465
30	Amount of payments made	78.369.370 €	91.856.789 €	
Stage 4	34	Number of ex-post controls	55	37
	35	Average amount of a grant audited	386.196 €	470.195 €
	36	% of projects audited that contained errors detected by ex-post controls	78,18%	89,19%
	40	No of projects with errors	43	33
	44	Cumulated detected error rate (2007-2020)	3,48%	3,60%
	45	Cumulated residual error rate (2007-2020)	2,65%	2,70%

Procurement

		2019	2018	
Stage 1	1	Number of tenders	5	5
	2	Number of contracts signed	220	238
	3	Value of contracts signed	34.126.875 €	37.757.842 €
	4	Unfavourable ex-ante opinions	1	1
Stage 2	5	Exceptions and non-compl.events	9	23
	6	Number of payments made	990	683

7	Value of payments	31.642.907 €	26.198.272 €
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Indirect management

		2019	2018
1	Number of payment	16	12
2	Amounts paid (decentralised agencies)	69.201.237 €	68.495.737 €
3	Amount paid (SLA/AAR)	186.014 €	773.358 €
4	Total amount paid	69.387.251 €	71.051.070 €

Explanation regarding projects evaluated and grants agreement

In 2019, 1.281 project proposals were evaluated compared to 796 evaluated in 2018. This huge increase (+61%) is a consequence of the phasing out of the N+1 implementation (in 2019, part of the 2018 calls remained to be evaluated and all 2019 calls were evaluated).

The total number of grants agreements signed in 2019 was 238 compared to 254 in 2018.

The value of all grant agreements signed in 2019 amounted to EUR 90,20 million compared to EUR 96,89 million in 2018.

2. INDICATORS ON COST-EFFECTIVENESS

Grant management

		2019	2018
	1	Overall Cost of controls / payments made	
		6,4%	5,1%
Stage 1	2	Total costs "Programming, evaluation and selection"	
	3	1.951.620 €	1.646.712 €
	4	1.524 €	2.069 €
Stage 2	5	Total costs "Contracting" & MONITORING	
	6	0,34%	0,47%
	7	2.257.557 €	2.189.494 €
Stage 3	8	Cost per grant signed	
	9	9.486 €	8.620 €
	10	Costs / value of grants signed	
	11	2,50%	2,26%
Stage 3	8	Total costs "Ex-posts controls" (including direct, indirect&overheads)	
	9	781.650 €	807.321 €
	10	Average total cost of an ex-post control	
	11	14.212 €	21.819 €
	10	Amount of grant audited	
	11	21.240.798 €	17.397.208 €
		3,68%	4,64%

Procurement

		2019	2018
	1	Overall Cost of controls / payments made	
		11,8%	6,9%
Stg 1	2	Total costs "Procurement procedure"	
	3	3.718.522 €	1.816.604 €
		743.704 €	363.321 €

Indirect management

		2019	2018
	1	Overall Cost of controls / payments made	
		0,77%	0,8%
S1	2	Total costs "Monitoring and supervision"	
		534.580 €	523.200 €

Annex 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

3. INDICATORS ON EFFICIENCY

Grant management

		2019	2018
	Time-to-inform (days) (time-to-award)	140	157
	Time-to-grant (days)	87	100
	Time-to-pay (days)	36	45

Procurement

		2019	2018
	Time-to-pay	23	26

Indirect management

		2019	2018
	Time-to-pay decentralised agencies (days)	15	16

Annex 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

Table Y Overview of the estimated cost of controls at Commission (EC) level:

Control System N°1 - Direct Management / grants								
Ex ante controls				Ex post controls			Total**	
STAGES	EC total cost (in EUR)	Total payments made (in EUR)*	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR</i>	EC total cost (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR</i>	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed</i>
Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals	1.951.619,60			781.650,36	21.240.798,15	3,68%	1.951.619,60	
Stage 2: Contracting and Monitoring	2.257.556,78						2.257.556,78	
Stage 3: Expost control							781.650,36	
Total	4.209.176,37	78.369.370,00	5,37%	781.650,36	21.240.798,15	4%	4.990.826,73	6,37%
Control System N°2 - Direct Management / procurements								
Ex ante controls				Ex post controls			Total**	
Grade	EC total cost (in EUR)	Total payments made (in EUR)*	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR</i>	EC total cost (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR</i>	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed</i>
Stage 1: Procurement and financial transaction	3.718.521,77	31.642.906,74	11,75%	N/A***	N/A***	N/A***	3.718.521,77	11,75%

Annex 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

Control System N°3 - Indirect management - Entrusted Entities Decentralised Agencies								
Ex ante controls				Ex post controls			Total**	
Grade	EC total cost (in EUR)	Total subsidy paid (in EUR)* for running activities	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR</i>	EC total cost (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR</i>	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed</i>
Stage 1+2: monitoring, supervision and reporting+bud get control	534.580,00	69.201.237,00	0,77%				534.580,00	0,77%
OVERALL estimated cost of control at EC level								
Ex ante controls				Ex post controls			Total**	
		funds managed (in EUR)*	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR</i>	EC total cost (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR</i>	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: <i>Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed</i>
	8.462.278,14	179.972.607,74		781.650,36	21.240.798,15		9.243.928,50	5,14%

* ratio possibly "Not Applicable (N/A)" if a RCS specifically covers an Internal Control Objective such as safeguarding sensitive information, reliable accounting/reporting, etc

** any 'holistic' control elements (e.g. with 'combined' ex-ante & ex-post characteristics) can be mentioned in the total column (without being in either one of the ex-ante or ex-post columns), provided that a footnote clarifies this (their nature + their cost). *Example: MS system audits in shared management.*

*** due to the nature of the activity - with a low risk /no ex-post controls were carried out

Note : It should be noted that allocating the staff by programme is too complicated and irrelevant because there are the same activities (same percentage) and same actions. Consequently DG JUST choose to do the calculation of the estimated cost of control by the type of activity:direct management with grant and procurement and indirect management for the agencies.

Additional comments on Detected and Residual Error Rate

The cumulative detected error rate for audits communicated by DG HOME for 2019 is 3,48% (3.6% in 2018).

However the trend is positive as the detected error rate for the sole year 2019 even decreases to 2.39%.

The residual error rate for 2007-2020 funds remain still above 2% at the end of 2019: 2,65%.

Compared to last year, the performance slightly increases (residual error rate at the end of 2018: 2.7%).

This is a consequence of the decrease in the detected error rate. Beneficiaries made less mistakes in 2019, this is mainly due to the systematic information campaigns that have been organized in 2019. Kick off meetings were organized for each calls in 2019. A significant number of beneficiaries attended these meetings into which examples of best practices and do's and dont's are given.

However still the principal source of errors detected by the auditors was, as in the years before, the lack of supporting documentation. Until 2014, the coordinator had the obligation of providing the supporting documents on behalf of the entire consortium pending the collaboration of the co-beneficiaries. As from 2014, the coordinator is no longer in charge of collecting the information and each audited beneficiary is responsible for providing its own supporting documents to the auditors. This shift in responsibilities has not yet been fully integrated neither by the beneficiaries nor by the auditors.

JUST/04 continued in 2019 to implement the action plan foreseen to address this reservation revealed in 2015:

- *DG JUST follows a risk based approach to select projects and beneficiaries that should be further scrutinized. Sampling request are no longer sent systematically but are the outcome of a risk analysis. • Kick off meetings are organized systematically in order to better inform the beneficiaries on the costs eligibility and on the reporting procedures.*

- *Business processes are aligned with the ones in force within the H2020 family. DG JUST uses the facilities built into the system for the control of the legality and regularity as for instance, the use of resources module .In 2019, DG JUST 04.001 received from DG HOME :*

- 55 final audit reports, resulting in: o 45 implementations

finalised in 2019, of which : -22 recovery orders, for an

overall total of EUR 198,556.04;

-6 complementary payments, for an overall total of EUR 23,64036;

-3 audits not requiring further implementation as below the threshold of 200 EUR

-14 audits not requiring any adjustment;

Of the total number of final audit reports received from DG HOME/E4 in 2019, 82% were implemented by JUST/04, 66% of which within 3 months as from their date of receipt, with recovery orders issued where applicable.

Compared to last year, DG JUST audit performance improved, with more than 80% of the audits transferred from DG HOME in 2019 implemented in the same year.

However, 10 of the audit files received could not be implemented in 2019 yet. This is due to some final audit reports received towards the year end, in December (6 files transferred on 09/12/2019), beneficiaries challenging the audit conclusions and the amounts to be recovered, or where the amounts to be recovered need to be split between beneficiaries.

In 2019, two recovery orders were to be waived: Runny Made file (EUR 6.919 waived) and Thora Center file (EUR 272.561 to be waived) (reporting obligation as per Financial Regulation Art 101.5).

Annex 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

An overview of the budgetary consumption of DG JUST's total commitments and payments in 2019 by programme is presented in the table below:

Programmes	Implementation of commitment appropriations		Implementation of payments appropriations	
	M€	%	M€	%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Telecommunications networks	1,53	109%	1,58	109%
Internal security, Asylum and migration	0,55	45%	0,24	93%
Administrative Expenditure (Global Envelope & Technical assistance)	1,49	46%	1,46	26%
REC Programme	54,67	99%	54,37	99%
Company Law	0,92	100%	0,81	100%
Other activities for fundamental rights	0,99	100%	0,98	100%
Justice Programme	38,85	99%	41,01	98%
Consumers Programmes	6,34	100%	8,20	100%
Pilot Projects	2,26	100%	1,28	100%
Completion Previous Programmes	0,03	5%	0,03	5%
Union Agencies	69,34	99%	69,20	99%
EPPO	3,13	76%	0,81	38%
Total	180,10	97%	179,97	96%

Additional comments on Indirect management -Union agencies

The Internal Control Template (ICT) on **indirect management-Union agencies** in Annex 5 details the applicable supervision and reporting activities, details of which are reported below.

Stage 1: Operations: monitoring, supervision and reporting

The overall control objective of this stage is to ensure that DG Justice and Consumers is timely and fully informed of any relevant management issues encountered by the agencies, in order to possibly mitigate any potential financial and/or reputational impacts.

DG Justice and Consumers takes part in the governance of the agencies by participating as a member in the Management Boards with one voting right, when the governing rules allow for this. Membership rules are laid down by the founding regulations of each agency.

However, the Commission's representation on the Management Board is not the only way to reflect the particular responsibility that the Commission holds in implementing EU legislation. DG Justice and Consumers ensures the following monitoring activities:

• **Monitoring of the agencies' policy activities:**

The monitoring of the agencies' activities is the main responsibility of the relevant policy units. They are involved in numerous contacts at working level, coordination meetings, providing opinions on annual work programme, draft budget, Establishment plan and monitoring of their implementation.

• **Budgetary monitoring:**
The agencies have full responsibility for the implementation of their budget, DG Justice and Consumers being responsible for the regular payment of the contributions established by the Budgetary Authority. Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with each agency, clarifying the conditions for the payment of the EU subsidy by the Commission and allowing the partner DG to access ABAC data of agencies for budget implementation purposes. The programme management unit of DG Justice and Consumers and the programming, planning and legal advice sector in Unit.01 are involved in the analysis of the annual budgets proposed by agencies and also participated in the programming of the agencies' budgets for 2016-2020.

Unit JUST/04 is involved in the revision of the annual budget proposed by agencies and also participates in the programming of the agencies' budgets for 2014-2020.

The AOS ensures that the requests for appropriations from the agencies are in line with their needs for their current cash-flow. To this end, unit JUST/04 validates the cash-flow requests from the agencies on the basis of their needs for the forthcoming months in close collaboration with the agencies' staff. Commitment and payment appropriations are 100% implemented.

Stage 2: Commission's contribution
The control objective is to ensure that all elements of the payment request is fully assessed before paying the subsidy or decide to suspend or interrupt payments.

DG Justice and Consumers ensures that the requests for appropriations from the agencies are in line with their needs for current cash flow. To this end, the financial unit validates the cash-flow requests from the agencies on the basis of their needs for the forthcoming months in close collaboration with the agencies staff.

Stage 3: Audit, evaluations and discharge

The IAS acts as the internal auditor for the agencies, while the European Court of Auditors gives yearly a statement of assurance as to the reliability of the annual accounts of the agency and the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying them. Based on these, the European Parliament grants discharge directly to the agencies.

Court of Auditors' reports for 2019

In the Court of Auditors opinion, the accounts of EUROJUST, FRA and EIGE for the year ended 31 December 2018 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position at 31 December 2018, the results of its operations, its cash flows, and the changes in net assets for the year then ended, in accordance with its Financial Regulation and with accounting rules adopted by the Commission's accounting officer.

Audits performed by Internal Audit Service (IAS)

DG JUST's representatives in the management Boards of the Agencies have not been informed of any critical issues arising from audits performed by the IAS or other assurance providers that would be very significant from a reputational perspective.

The relevant information provided by the agencies in relation to the issues identified as a result of the Commission's involvement in the Management Boards of the agencies and the results of DG JUST's supervision arrangements are

**ANNEX 11: Specific annexes related to
"Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control
systems"**

N/A

Annex 12 Performance table: reporting on 2016 -2020 indicators and the outputs set in the 2019 Management Plan

I. General objective 2.: A Connected Digital Single Market

General objective 2 : A Connected Digital Single Market			
<p>Impact indicator: Aggregate score in Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) EU-28 Explanation: DESI is a composite index that summarises relevant indicators on Europe's digital performance and tracks the evolution of EU Member States in digital competitiveness. The closer the value is to 1, the better. The DESI index is calculated as the weighted average of the five main DESI dimensions: 1 Connectivity (25%), 2 Human Capital (25%), 3 Use of Internet (15%), 4 Integration of Digital Technology (20%) and 5 Digital Public Services (15%). Source of the data: DESI</p>			
Baseline (DESI-2015)		Target (2020)	Latest known results (DESI 2019)
41.8		Increase	52.5
<p>Specific objective 2.1 : Highest level of protection of privacy and personal data Related to spending programme Rights, Equality and Citizenship</p>			
<p>Result indicator: awareness of individuals and Member States of the new data protection rules incl. existence of supervisory authorities Source of data: EU Commission</p>			
Baseline (2016)	Interim Milestone	Target (2022)	Latest known results (2019)¹¹

¹¹ DG JUST will request national data protection supervisory authorities to provide data regarding awareness of individuals and Member States of the new protection rules including existence of supervisory authorities. DG JUST will also submit its report about GDPR in 2020.

Current awareness level: 37% have heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding their personal data (EB 431 (2015))	n/a	>50%	57% (EB 487a (2019))
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Result indicator: Number of Schengen evaluations per year

Source of data: : EU Commission

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone			Latest known results (2019)
	2016	2017	2018	
5	6	6	6	Total of 27 (+5) 6

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Stock-taking event on GDPR implementation	Organisation of the event	June 2019	The event took place on 12 June 2019 in Brussels. ¹²

Specific objective 2.2 : Increased share of businesses and consumers engaging in online trade cross-border, enhance consumer and business confidence in buying and selling online, as well as in accessing and making use of digital content

Related to spending programmes: Rights, Equality and Citizenship, Consumer

Result indicator: Variation in business confidence in cross-border online selling

Source of data: Retailers' survey informing Consumer Conditions Scoreboard, frequency: biennial

Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/gdpr-stock-taking-event-2019-jun-13_en ³ The indicator refers to the % of respondents who have expressed their agreement on the fact that any of the two obstacles is important.

For 52.3% of retailers currently selling online, <i>differences in national consumer protection rules and/or differences in national contract law</i> ³ are important obstacles to developing their sales to other EU countries	n/a	By 2020, the share of EU retailers still thinking that consumer contract law differences constitute an obstacle to cross-border e-commerce should decrease significantly. This decrease could reach up to 10 percentage points	44.6%
Result indicator: Variation in consumers' confidence in cross-border online shopping. Source of data: Consumer survey informing the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard, frequency: biennial			

Baseline (2014) ¹³	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
36.7% of EU consumers feel confident about purchasing online from another EU country	n/a	Increase of about 5 percentage points	48.3%
Result indicator: Increase in the share of businesses and consumers engaging in cross-border trade online Source of the data for <u>businesses</u> : Retailer survey informing Consumer Conditions Scoreboard (biennial frequency), for <u>consumers</u> : Annual survey on ICT usage in households and by individuals, Eurostat			
Baseline (2014) ⁵	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018 for the figure on retailers and 2019 for the figure on consumers)

¹³ The survey on Retailers Attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection was conducted in 2014 but results were published in 2015 (in the framework of the 11th Consumer Conditions Scoreboard). Due to a methodology change in the survey on which the indicator is based ("Consumers attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection"), the figure for 2014 is not directly observable. It is therefore estimated on the basis of the change observed between 2014 and 2016. ⁵

The survey on Retailers Attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection was conducted in 2014 but results were published in 2015 (in the framework of the 11th Consumer Conditions Scoreboard). Due to a methodology change in the survey on which the indicator is based ("Retailers attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection"), the figure for 2014 is not directly observable. It is therefore estimated on the basis of the change observed between 2014 and 2016.

<p>Businesses: Among all EU retailers, 11% sell online to consumers in other EU countries.</p> <p>Among businesses who sell online, about 27% sell cross-border.</p> <p>Consumers: Among all EU consumers, 15% buy online from another EU country.</p> <p>Among consumers buying online, about 29% buy cross-border.</p>	n/a	<p>Businesses: Increase by 5 percentage points of retailers selling online cross-border.</p> <p>Consumers: Increase the number of online buyers who make cross-border purchases by 5.3 percentage points.</p>	<p>Businesses: Among all EU retailers, 13.1% sell online to consumers in other EU countries.</p> <p>Among businesses who sell online, about 32.3% sell cross border.</p> <p>Consumers: Among all EU consumers, 22% buy online from another EU country.</p> <p>Among consumers buying online, about 35.8% buy cross border.</p>
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Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2019)
Support to interinstitutional negotiations/ proposal for a Directive concerning contracts for the supply of digital content	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	Directive (EU) 2019/770 was adopted in May
Support to interinstitutional negotiations/ proposal for a Directive concerning contracts for the sales of goods	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	Directive (EU) 2019/771 was adopted in May

Other important outputs

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

Report to the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee on the broader implications for potential gaps in and orientations for, the liability and safety frameworks for Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things and Robotics	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	Delayed: planned to be part of a package in February 2020 together with the AI White Paper and Data Strategy
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II. General objective 4.: A Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base

General objective 4 : A Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base			
Impact indicator: Intra-EU trade in goods (% of GDP) Source of the data: Eurostat			
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018) ¹⁴
20.3% (baseline adjusted)	n/a	Increase	22.0%
Bookmark (tbc)			
Impact indicator: Intra-EU trade in services (% of GDP) Source of the data: Eurostat			
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone ¹⁵	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
6.4 %	n/a	Increase	7.7
Specific objective 4.1 : Empowered energy consumers and enhanced competition through improved and comparable information on billing and offers, and improved tools for comparison and switching. A coherent framework to protect and incentivise consumers to opt for smarter consumption modes and self-generation Related		Related to spending programme: Consumer	

¹⁴ On 31.03.2020 data for 2019 still not available

¹⁵ In case of short- or medium-term objectives (all targets are set to be achieved in less than 3 years) the milestones column should be deleted from the table.

Result indicator: Performance of consumer energy markets by the Consumer Markets Scoreboard				
Source of data: Consumer Markets Scoreboard (discontinued, latest available data from 2017)				
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone		Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
	2015	2017		
73	76.7	77	78	77.8
Result indicator: Comparability of offers by different electricity providers (on a scale from 0 to 10)				
Source of data: Market Monitoring Survey, reported in the Consumer Markets Scoreboard (discontinued, latest available data from 2017)				
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone		Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
	2015	2017		
6.4	6.7	6.9	7	6.8
Result indicator: Comparability of offers by different gas providers (on a scale from 0 to 10)				
Source of data: Market Monitoring Survey, reported in the Consumer Markets Scoreboard (discontinued, latest available data from 2017)				
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone		Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
	2015	2017		
6.6	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2
Main outputs in 2019:				
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)	
Legal and economic study on consumer measures in the national and EU legal frameworks promoting the circular economy	Launch of the study	Q2 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	Evaluation of offers completed. It will be launched in early 2020 as part of a broader study on 'empowering consumers for the green transitions'.	
Ex-post evaluation of the 2018 Pilot Awareness Raising Campaign on energy efficiency	Ex-post Evaluation Report	Q2 2019	Completed on 21 October 2019. To be published in 2020.	

Specific objective 4.2.: Consolidated and improved consumer rights in the internal market	Related to spending programme(s) Consumer, Rights, Equality and Citizenship
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<p>Result indicator: consumer conditions index (data available every two years):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Knowledge and Trust - Compliance and Enforcement - Complaints and Dispute Resolution <p>Source of data: Consumer and retailer surveys for the Consumer Conditions Scoreboard (biennial frequency)</p>			
Baseline (2014) ¹⁶	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
Knowledge and Trust 55.06 (out of 100)	58	60	55.87
Compliance and Enforcement 71.91 (out of 100)	64	75	73.81
Complaints and Dispute Resolution 58.97 (out of 100)	71	73	59.45
Main outputs in 2019:			
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
New Deal for Consumers - proposal for a Directive amending Council Directive 93/13/EEC, Directive 98/6/EC, Directive 2005/29/EC and Directive 2011/83 as regards better enforcement and modernisation of EU consumer protection rules	Adoption by legislators	Q2 2019	Directive 2019/2161 of 27 November 2019 on better enforcement and modernisation of EU consumer protection rules ('Omnibus Directive' of the New Deal for Consumers)
New Deal For Consumers - proposal for a Directive on representative actions for the protection of the collective interests of consumers and repealing	Adoption by legislators	Q2 2019	European Parliament adopted first reading position on 26 March 2019 and Council adopted general approach on 28
Directive 2009/22/EC			November 2019; new target date for adoption: Q2 2020

¹⁶ Due to a methodology's change in the surveys on which the indicator is based upon (Surveys on Consumers and Retailers attitudes towards cross border trade and consumer protection), the figures for 2014 are not directly observable. They are therefore estimated on the basis of the changes observed between 2014 and 2016 (computed on data based on a comparable methodology).

All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Commission guidance on the application/ implementation of Directive 93/13/EEC on unfair terms in consumer contracts (PLAN/2018/2653)	Adoption by Commission	Q2/Q3 2019	Adopted on 22 February 2019, C(2019)5325 final
Evaluation of Directive 2008/48/EC on consumer credit agreements (PLAN/2018/3118)	Staff Working Document	Q2 2020	Selected for the scrutiny of the RSB. In the RSB planning for 29 January 2020
Evaluation of Directive 2002/65/EC concerning the distance marketing of consumer financial services (PLAN/2018/4638)	Staff Working Document	Q2 2020	Selected for the scrutiny of the RSB. In the RSB planning for 29 January 2020
Implementing acts laying down the practical and operational arrangements for the functioning of the electronic database under the new CPC Regulation	Adoption by Commission	Q3 2019	Adopted on 20 December 2019, C(2019) 8052
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
<i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2019.</i>			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
IT tool to support the new CPC Regulation	Availability of new IT tool	Q4 2019	Training and tests performed, system fully functional end 2019
Final results of the EU-wide testing campaign to assess quality related characteristics of food products in cooperation with the Joint Research Centre	Final report	Q3 2019	Report published in June , EUR 29778 EN
Launch of compliance check of national transposition measures of Directive 2015/2302 on package travel and linked travel arrangements	Conclusion of framework contract	Q1/Q2 2019	Contract concluded on 20 March 2019. Conformity assessment tables received for all Member States.
Consumer organisations capacity building	Various public procurements	over 2019	Contract for capacity building actions signed with BEUC on

			26 June 2019 Call for proposals on strengthening consumer organisations capacity to deal with dual quality issues launched in June (DL 6 November 2019)
Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
MMF 2021-2027 - Support to interinstitutional negotiation on the Single Market Programme	Political agreement	2019	A partial general approach and EP report adopted end 2019, negotiations suspended as first the overall MFF envelope needs to be agreed
Consumer Conditions Scoreboard	Publication by the Commission	Q3 2019	Published on 29 November 2019 ¹⁷
Report on online bookings at different points of sale ('click through' bookings) required by Directive 2015/2302 on package travel and linked travel arrangements (PLAN/2018/3126)	Adoption by Commission	Q1 2019	Adopted on 21 June 2019, COM(2019)270 final, accompanied by SWD(2019)270 final.
Support to self-regulatory initiative on better presentation of (pre-) contractual information	Key principles finalised within the framework of the REFIT Fitness Check Stakeholder Group (linked with adoption of Commission guidance on Directive 93/13/EEC on unfair terms in consumer contracts)	Q2/3 2019	Principles finalised by 30 June 2019. Publication back-toback with adoption of UCTD Guidance on 22 July 2019, ¹⁸ /C 323/04)
Training of the MS officials on the behavioural insights in the consumer policy making	Organisation of the series of trainings	Q1 2019 3 trainings, 60 officials trained	Delivered

¹⁷ <https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/consumer-conditions-scoreboard-consumers-home-single-market->

¹⁸ [-edition_en](#)

Actions to promote debt advice and seminars on exchange of best practices	Organisation of the seminars and information activities	Q3 2019 Updated target: mid 2020 for the study,	Delayed due to the extension of the project. Now it is including a study on
		beginning 2021 for the exchange of best practices and the capacity building.	funding of debt advice and organisation of seminars and capacity building activities ToR published in November 2019.
CPC draft agreement with the USA to be negotiated under Article 18 of the current CPC Regulation and in accordance with the existing Council's valid mandate	Availability of a draft cooperation agreement with the USA under the existing CPC Regulation	2019	Technical talks have progressed, but negotiations are still not formally relaunched due to lack of resources in the first half of 2019

Specific objective 4.3.: Consolidated and enhanced product safety through effective market surveillance in the Union		Related to spending programme(s) Consumer	
Result indicator: ratio number of reactions/number of RAPEX notifications (serious risks) Source of data: GRAS-RAPEX system			
Baseline (2010)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target 2020 (increase of 15 % as agreed in the Consumer Financial Programme 2014-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
1.07	1.15	1.23	2.16
Main outputs in 2019:			
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes <i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2019.</i>			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

RAPEX related IT tools	Services for the maintenance of and upgrades to the IT systems for RAPEX / Safety Gate financed under the 2019 annual work programme	No disruption of RAPEX IT systems and necessary maintenance and upgrades ensured	This business continuity guaranteed. Gradual release of new models of the IT system achieved (Safety Gate RAPEX, Business Gateway and RAG tool deployed in 2019)
Services to support cooperation and uniform application of EU consumer product safety legislation	Number of product specific activities under the 2019 annual work programme and	3-4 product specific market surveillance activities, and 66% of Member States	6 product specific activities near to finalisation, almost all MSs participated in at

including international aspects	number of Member States participating	participating in overall actions	least one activity
Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Commission (implementing) decisions under the General Product Safety Directive 2001/95/EC on safety requirements to be met by European standards, on the publication of references of certain standards, on standardisation requests to the European Committee for Standardisation	Adoption by Commission	2019	Adopted on 9 October 2019, Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/1698
Commission Implementing Decision on publication of references of new or revised standards in the EUOJ. Adoption by Commission of 2 acts in 2020 Commission Implementing Decision on publication of references of new or revised standards in the EUOJ	Adoption by Commission Adoption by Commission	2 acts in 2019	Commission Implementing Decision on publication of references of new or revised standards in the EUOJ
Commission Implementing Decision on safety requirements to be met by European standards for Child Care Articles	Adoption by Commission	1 act in 2019	adopted on 9 October 2019, C(2019) 7126

Specific objective 4.4.: Easier resolution of disputes and recovery of claims, including across borders, for consumers and individuals		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship, Consumer	
Result indicator: Result indicator: use of (a) European Small Claims procedure, (b) European Account Preservation Order Source of data: impact assessments /evaluations			
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	Latest known results

(a) 2013: current number of claims filed is 3500 per year Revised ESCP entered into force in mid-2017	Additional 860 claims filed per year (increase of around 25% compared to the current number)	10,000 claims filed	3500 claims (2013) ¹⁹
(b) 2010: 11,6% of companies engaged in crossborder trade have applied for a preservation order Regulation applies as from January 2017	n/a	19,2% of companies engaged in crossborder trade would have applied for a preservation order	11,6% of companies engage in crossborder trade have applied for a preservation order (2010) ¹¹

Main outputs in 2019:

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Report on the implementation of Directive 2013/11/EU and of Regulation EU/524/2013	Publication of the Report	Q3 2019	Published on 25 September 2019 ¹²

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Revised Practice Guide and Users Guide to the European Small Claims Procedure	Publication of the Guide	Q2 2019	Published on the eJustice Portal ¹³

Specific objective 4.5.: Less differences between national insolvency regimes with the aim of increasing recovery rates and reducing time and costs of insolvency proceedings; and giving honest but bankrupt individuals a second chance in a reasonable time frame¹⁴

Related to spending programme(s) Justice

Result indicator: recovery rates in insolvency proceedings **Source of data:** World Bank (Doing Business Index)

¹¹

The data provided for both indicators (a) and (b) comes from impact assessments accompanying proposals for these instruments (European Small Claims Regulation and European Account Preservation Order Regulation (point b above) and more recent data is currently not available. However, both instruments provide an obligation

¹⁹ The data provided for both indicators (a) and (b) comes from impact assessments accompanying proposals for these instruments (European Small Claims Regulation and European Account Preservation Order Regulation (point b above) and more recent data is currently not available. However, both instruments provide an obligation for Member States to collect certain data. DG JUST is currently discussing the development of data collection with Member States in the context of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters.

for Member States to collect certain data. DG JUST is currently discussing the development of data collection with Member States in the context of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters. ¹²

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2019:425:FIN> ¹³

https://e-justice.europa.eu/content_small_claims-42-en.do

¹⁴

As for all the indicators under this specific objective, the data published in the year t edition of the "Doing business report" refer to the previous year (t-1). See also <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/methodology/methodology-note>. Therefore, latest known results (2019) are contained in the 2020 edition of the report while data for the baseline (2014) are from the 2015 edition of the report.

Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2019)
- maximum Finland: 90.1 cents on the dollar - minimum: Greece 34.9 cents on the dollar	n/a	Increase the average of recovery rate per Member State	- maximum The Netherlands: 90.1 cents on the dollar - minimum: Greece 32 cents on the dollar
Result indicator: average number of days of insolvency proceedings Source of data: World Bank (Doing Business Index)			
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2019)
Shortest -Ireland: 0.4 years, Longest – Greece: 3.5 years	n/a	Shorten the time to resolve debts in Member States	Shortest -Ireland: 0.4 years, Longest – Slovak Republic: 4 years
Result indicator: average costs of insolvency proceedings Source of data: World Bank (Doing Business Index)			
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
The lowest costs - Belgium: 3,5 % of estate value The highest costs: Italy 22% of estate value	n/a	Reduce the costs of insolvency proceedings in Member States	The lowest costs – Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands: 3,5 % of estate value The highest costs: Italy 22% of estate value
Main outputs in 2019:			
All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Restructuring and Insolvency Directive	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	Adopted on 20 June , Directive 2019/1023

Implementing decision on the interconnection of insolvency registers PLAN/2017/735	Adoption by Commission	Q2 2019	Adopted on 4 June, C(2019)3983
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Specific objective 4.6.: More legal certainty for commercial and financial transactions in the internal market (e.g. regarding the assignment of claims) Related to spending programme(s) Justice

Result indicator: Decrease in the difference in costs of cross-border assignments of claims to the level of domestic assignments of claims

Source of data: Estimates of cost differences between cross-border assignments of claims and

domestic assignments of claims contained in pp. 29-30 of the Commission Staff Working Document accompanying the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the law applicable to the third-party effects of assignments of claims (IMPACT ASSESSMENT)

Baseline (2018) ²⁰	Interim Milestone	Target (2025)	Latest known results (2018)
Diverging national conflict of laws rules make cross-border assignments of claims two to three times more costly than domestic assignments of claims	n/a	Decrease the cost of cross-border assignments of claims by providing legal certainty through the adoption of EU common conflict of laws rules on the third-party effects of cross-border assignments of claims	Baseline 2018

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Participate in the negotiations on a proposal for a Regulation on the law applicable to the third-party effects of cross-border assignments of claims	Swift progress in negotiations (with the aim of adoption by colegislators if feasible)	Q4 2019 updated target: Q4 2020	Not yet adopted; the EP adopted its first reading position in February 2019. Target Q4 2020

²⁰ The result indicator changed in 2018. The one defined in the Strategic Plan did not correspond with the outcome of the Commission's work in this field. ¹⁶ Population of active limited liability companies in business demography by legal form statistics (from the structural business statistics database); aggregated data for EU-28.

Specific objective 4.7.: Better business environment for investors, stakeholders and companies in the EU, in particular SMEs, more development/integration of the European capital markets by developing efficient EU rules concerning the formation, operation and transformation of companies and on the relationship between a company's management, board, shareholders and other stakeholders

Related to spending programme(s) Justice

Result indicator: regular increase in the number of limited liability companies in the EU. An increase in the number of limited liability companies in the EU would be an indication for a conducive environment for EU businesses, including SMEs. **Source of data:** Eurostat database¹⁶

Baseline (2012)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2017)
8.9 million	n/a	An increase in the	10.9 million

		number of limited liability companies in the EU ²¹	
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Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Support to negotiations on the proposal for an amending Directive (EU) 2017/1132 as regards the use of digital tools and processes in company law	Adoption by legislators	Q2 2019	adopted in June 2019, Directive (EU) 2019/1151
Support to negotiations on the proposal for an amending Directive as regards cross-border conversions, mergers and divisions	Adoption by legislators	Q2 2019	adopted in November 2019, Directive 2019/2121

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

²¹ To be verified against the available data on an annual basis.

Study on due diligence in the supply chain	Delivery of a study	Q2 2019	Final report to be received in Q1 2020. The delay was due to an exceptionally high survey response rate and stakeholder interest in the empirical phase of the study.
Study on board duties	Delivery of a study	Q2 2019 Updated target Q2 2020	The study was launched with a delay due to prolonged preparatory work and consultations.
Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Remuneration report presentation guidelines (follow-up to Shareholders Rights Directive)	Adoption of Commission Notice	Q2 2019 Updated target Q3 2020	There was a delay caused by the need of a better in-depth study and analysis of the content of the
			Guidelines after an online targeted consultation, further consultation with Member States and stakeholders, and also due to the political calendar and change of the Commission (Next step is launching the Inter Service Consultation)

remuneration			2019/2034
Central payment system for BRIS	Payment page on BRIS that allows users of the e-Justice portal to purchase documents for which the participating countries' business registers charge a fee	Q3 2019 Updated target Q1 2021	There is a delay caused by a change in the relevant EU law that required a major rewriting of the draft call for tenders which is still in progress. This also caused the need of further consultations with other services. The next step is the launching of an open tender procedure, and in parallel assessing possible alternative solutions.
Study on letterbox companies (European Parliament Pilot)	Delivery of a study	Q4 2019	The work is ongoing, following the submission of a revised draft text by the contractor in December 2019
Support to negotiations on the amendments to the Capital Requirements Regulation and Directive regarding rules on corporate governance and remuneration	Adoption by colegislators	Q1 2019	adopted in May, Regulation (EU) 2019/876 and Directive (EU) 2019/878
Support to negotiations on the new prudential requirements for investment firms regarding rules on corporate governance and	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	adopted in November, Regulation (EU) 2019/2033 and Directive (EU)

III. General objective 7.: An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust

General objective 7: An Area of Justice and Fundamental Rights Based on Mutual Trust

Impact indicator: Share of the population considering themselves as "well" or "very well" informed of the rights they enjoy as citizens of the Union **Source of the data:** Eurobarometer on Citizenship

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone n/a	Target (2020)	Latest known results (EB92 – Autumn 2019)
50% (baseline corrected)		Increase	54 %
Impact indicator: Citizens experiencing discrimination or harassment Source of the data: Eurobarometer on discrimination			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2021) The Eurobarometer takes place every 3 years.	Latest known results (2019)
21%	n/a	Decrease	EB493 - 2019: 17% of the general population personally felt discriminated against and that those who consider themselves part of a minority group are more likely to say they have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months. For example: 58% for who consider themselves part of a sexual minority (such as being gay, lesbian or bisexual); 52% for disability; 49% for Roma; 40% for ethnic minority; and 38% for those who consider themselves as part of

			a religious minority.
Impact indicator: Gender Pay Gap (GPG) in unadjusted form, EU-28 Explanation: The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. Source of the data: Eurostat			

Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2017) (provisional)
16.8%	n/a	Decrease	16.0%
Bookmark			
Specific objective 7.1.: More effective national justice systems Related to spending programme(s) Justice			
<p>Result indicator: percentage of MS who in year y+1 have implemented reforms to their judicial system made in the context of the European semester in year y</p> <p>Source of data: Country reports for the European Semester and the forthcoming EU Justice Scoreboards 14 MS were subject to monitoring their reforms to their judicial system under the European Semester in 2015: progress in implementing measures to improve efficiency and quality of justice systems have been reported for all MS</p>			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2019)
4 country-specific recommendations on justice reforms	(2016) 6 country-specific recommendations (2017) 5 country specific recommendations (2018) 5 country specific recommendations (2019) 7 country specific Recommendations	100%	100%
0%	100% of monitored MS show some progress in reforms	100% of monitored MS have implemented reforms with positive impact	100% of Member States have implemented reforms with positive impacts
<p>Result indicator: Cumulated number of legal practitioners trained on EU law or law of another EU MS</p> <p>Source of the data: 2019 DG Justice Report on European judicial training</p>			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone		Target (2020)
	2016	2017	
87,134	420,000	490,000	800,000
Latest known results (2019 report – 2018 data)			
More than 1 million			
Main outputs in 2019:			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
			(31/12/2019)

The 2019 EU Justice Scoreboard	Adoption of the EU Justice Scoreboard	Q1 2019	Adopted in April 2019 ²²
Contributions to the Commission's Annual Growth Survey (AGS) ¹⁹ , the 2019 European Semester Country Reports and the 2019 proposals for country-specific recommendations (CSRs)	Delivery of DG Justice and Consumers contributions to the staff working documents (Q1 for the 2019 European Semester and Q4 for the 2020 European Semester) and the country specific recommendations (Q2) in the context of the European Semester as well as to the Annual Growth Survey (Q3)	Q1 2019 Q2 2019 Q3 2019 Q4 2019	2019 Country Reports published in February 2019 2019 proposals for country-specific recommendations published in June 2019 First contribution to the 2020 European Semester Country Reports provided in November 2019 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy published in December 2019

Specific objective 7.2.: Better EU financial markets with a sound framework to combat money laundering and terrorist financing			Related to spending programme(s) Justice
<p>Result indicator²⁰: Regular increase in number of FIU.net requests per year. Within the preventative framework against money laundering and terrorism financing set by the 4th AML Directive, aiming at ensuring full traceability of financial information, in case of suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) shall have access to the necessary information, including through requests made to other EU FIUs. An increase in the number of requests for information made between EU FIUs translates the level of cooperation and information sharing between FIUs within the EU. Source of data: FIUs (possible also Europol)</p>			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
17,140	n/a	An increase in the number of FIU.net requests per year	17.684 requests
Main outputs in 2019:			

²² https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/justice_scoreboard_2019_en.pdf ¹⁹

For the 2020 European Semester, this Annual Growth Survey (AGS) has been renamed as Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (ASGS) ²⁰ As an additional indicator completing this data, one could envisage including the number of cross-border Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) that have been submitted by credit and financial institutions and other obliged entities and later disseminated to another MS. More importantly, the indicator of FIU.net requests alone is no longer sufficient because of the evolution of the system and it has to be completed by the number of cross-border STRs that have been disseminated to other MS through FIU.Net (or its successor) as done for 2016 already.

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Delegated act on high-risk third countries	Adoption of an updated list of high-risk third countries under art.9 of Directive 2015/849	Q1 2019	Adopted by COM on 13 February 2019, C(2019) 1326 (Objected by Council)
Delegated act on high-risk third countries	Adoption of an updated list of high-risk third countries under art.9 of Directive 2015/849	Q2 2019	Postponed further to the CONS objection of the delegated act adopted in Q1.
Delegated act on high-risk third countries	Adoption of an updated list of high-risk third countries under art.9 of Directive 2015/849	Q4 2019	Postponed further to the CONS objection of the delegated act adopted in Q1.
Report on the interconnection of bank accounts registers assessing conditions and technical specifications for interconnection of bank account registers under Art.32b of Directive 2015/849 (as amended)	Adoption of the report	Q2 2019	Adopted in July ²¹
Supra-National Risk Assessment Report under Art.6(1) of Directive 2015/849 (as amended)	Adoption of the Report	Q2 2019	Adopted in July ²²
Report on FIUs under Art 65(2) of Directive 2015/849 (as amended)	Adoption of the Report	Q2 2019	Adopted in July ²³
List of trusts under Art. 31 of Directive 2015/849 (as amended)	Publication of the list	Q3 2019	Published on 24 2019, PUB(2019) 20 (1st publication) Corrigendum on 27 December 2019, PUB(2019) 141
Report on statistics under Art. 44 of Directive 2015/849 (as amended)	Publication of report	Q4 2019	Postponed due to ongoing work with ESTAT on a common methodology for MS

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https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/report_assessing_the_conditions_and_the_technical_specifications_and_procedures_for_ensuring_secure_and_efficient_interconnection_of_central_bank_account_registers_and_data_retrieval_systems.pdf 22

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/supranational_risk_assessment_of_the_money_laundering_and_terrorist_financing_risks_affecting_the_union.pdf 23

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/report_assessing_the_framework_for_financial_intelligence_units_fi_us_cooperation_with_third_countries_and_obstacles_and_opportunities_to_enhance_cooperation_between

			reporting of national statistics under Article 44.
Report on sanctions required under Art.22 of the Funds Transfer Regulation (FTR) on measures taken by MS to ensure compliance with the Regulation	Adoption of the Report	Q3 2019	Adopted on 19 June 2019, COM(2019) 282
Commission Implementing Decision on Denmark under Regulation (EU) 2015/847 - FTR (if COM receives a notification from DK)	Adoption by Commission	2019	C (2019)/7302/2 adopted in October 2019
Support to the negotiations on the proposal for a Directive laying down rules facilitating the use of financial and other information for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of certain criminal offences and repealing Council Decision 2000/642/JHA	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	Directive (EU) 2019/1153 adopted in June 2019
Support to the negotiations on the proposal for targeted amendments to ESAs Regulations	Adoption by colegislators	Q4 2019	Regulation (EU) 2019/2175 adopted in December 2019

Specific objective 7.3.: Enhanced rights deriving from the citizenship of the Union		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: Degree of delivery on the actions proposed in 2016 EU Citizenship Report The fulfilment of this specific objective can be influenced by political developments in Member States.			
Source of data			
Baseline (2016)	Interim Milestone	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2019)

0% - 2016	n/a	100% Adoption of a proposal on ID cards and Emergency Travel Documents. Finalisation of a fact finding study on	100% implemented: ID cards and Emergency Travel Documents adopted by the legislator in June 2019. The Report on the
		Investor Citizenship Schemes and adoption of a Commission report on such schemes.	citizenship scheme adopted in January 2019.

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Regulation on strengthening the security of identity cards of Union citizens and of residence documents issued to Union citizens and their family members when exercising their right of free movement	Adoption by colegislators	Q2 2019	Regulation (EU) 2019/1157 adopted in June
Council Directive establishing an EU Emergency Travel Document and repealing Decision 96/409/CFSP	Adoption by Council (after consultation of the EP)	Q2 2019	Council Directive (EU) 2019/997 adopted in June

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Network of academics	Specific studies on request of the Commission	Q3-4 2019	9
Support to stakeholders: foster the successful inclusion and democratic participation of mobile EU citizens	Action grants	4	4

Specific objective 7.4.: Enhanced rights enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, including the rights of the child

Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality and Citizenship, Justice

Result indicator: number of States worldwide with whom all EU MS (except DK) have cooperation under the 1980 Convention on International Child Abduction Source of data			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2018) No specific target has been agreed but Member States are committed to cooperate with the	Latest known results (2019)
	2017		

		Commission in order to expand the application of the Convention and respect Opinion 1/13 of the CJEU	
15	3 additional third countries (Kazakhstan, South Korea, Peru)	13 (10 additional third countries compared to the 2017 milestone)	6 additional third countries (Belarus, Uzbekistan, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ukraine, Honduras)

Result indicator: awareness of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and its scope of application
Source of data: Eurobarometer

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2019)
14%	n/a	20%	42% are aware of the Charter; amongst those, 12% know what it is. Fieldwork was carried out in March 2019. Results were published in June 2019 (Special Eurobarometer 487b)

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
MMF 2021-2027 - Support to interinstitutional negotiations on the Rights and Values Programme	Political agreement	2019	Partial political agreement reached in March 2019

Support to interinstitutional negotiations on the proposed Directive on protection of persons reporting on breaches of Union law (“whistleblower protection”)	A general approach in the Council	Q1 2019	Directive 2019/1937 adopted by EP and Council on 23 October 2019
Brussels IIa Recast Regulation 2019/1111 (parental responsibility and child abduction)	Adoption	Q2 2019	Adopted by the Council in June 2019

All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
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Commission’s assessment of the external evaluation of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (PLAN/2018/4833)	Staff Working Document	Q1 2019	SWD endorsed on 26 July 2019 (SWD(2019) 313)
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Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Grants for capacity-building in the area of rights of the child – child-friendly justice	Publication of open call for proposals Number of grant agreements signed	Q1 2019 10	7 grant agreements signed. 3 grant agreements in preparation

Other important outputs

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Commission report on the Application of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	Adoption by Commission	Q2 2019	Adopted on 5 June 2019 (COM(2019)257)
Conference marking the 10th anniversary of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights	Organisation of the conference	Q3-Q4 2019	The event took place on 12 November 2019 in Brussels ²³

²³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/2019-conference-eu-charter-fundamental-rights-2019-nov-12_en ²⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/events/12th-european-forum-rights-child_en

12th Forum on the Rights of the Child	Organisation of the forum	Q2 2019	The event took place on 2 and 3 April 2019 in Brussels. ²⁵
High Level Dialogues with Churches, Religions and Non Confessional Organisations	2 high level meetings chaired by FVP Timmermans prepared by technical seminars	2019	No high-level meetings this year (as this is a transition year between Commissions) One seminar on the future of Europe took place on 1 April 2019, and one meeting on Artificial Intelligence took place on 9 January 2019
Commission Opinion on the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights programming			Adopted on 16 July 2019, C(2019)5287
document 2020-2022			
Conference on funding for the Rights of the Child under the REC Programme	Conference with 100 past, current and potential beneficiaries		The event took place on 24 October 2019

Specific objective 7.5.: A respected Rule of Law in the EU with any systemic threats addressed		Related to spending programme(s) Justice	
Result indicator: Number of systemic threats to the Rule of Law addressed through the Rule of Law framework or Rule of Law related infringements to ensure protection of the Rule of Law in Member states			
Source of data			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone/Target	Latest known results (2019)	
100%	100%	100% (3 infringements)	
Main outputs in 2019:			
All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Contribution to an initiative to further strengthening of the 2014 Rule of Law framework	Adoption of the initiative	Q1 2019	Communication COM(2019)163 final adopted in April, Communication COM(2019)343 final adopted in July
Other important outputs			

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
MFF 2021-2027 - Contribution to the negotiations on the proposal for a Regulation on the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States	Political agreement	2019	Part of the ongoing MFF negotiations

Specific objective 7.6.: A more developed European area of Justice with more judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters			Related to spending programme(s) Justice
Result indicator: number of exchanges of information in the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)			
Source of data: Member States			
Baseline (2012)	Interim Milestone		Latest known results (2019)

	(2017)	(2018)	(2019)	with the MFF period 2014-2020)	
300.000	2 100 000	2 300 000	3 300 000	3 500 000	3.700.000

Result indicator: cumulative number of legal professionals receiving training on EU law or law of another Member State since 2011				
Source of data: 2019 DG Justice Report on European judicial training				
Baseline (2011)	Interim Milestone		Target (2020 –target set in Communication (2011)551) ²⁴	Latest known results (2019 report – 2018 data)
	(2016)	(2017)		
87.134	420.000	490.000	800 000	More than 1 million

Result indicator: annual growth in the use of the European e-Justice Portal			
Source of data: statistics gathered by the European e-Justice Portal ²⁵			
Baseline 2012	Interim Milestone		

²⁴ Target set in the Communication: "Half of all legal practitioners in the EU" means 800 000 legal practitioners in 2018. Source of data: Council of Europe, 2016 CoE CEPEJ Report on "European judicial systems – Edition 2016 (2014 data): efficiency and quality of justice.

²⁵ As of 2017, the data are obtained from a new tool for website statistics tracking, with a different calculation method (resulting in on average 30% less reported traffic). The baseline and the reported figures were adjusted retroactively to the new calculation method. ²⁸ As of 2017, the data are obtained from a new electronic statistical tool that is more time consuming as it requires more detailed information and contact points need to get adapted to it. Due to this implementation phase the numbers decreased compared to the expected numbers.

	2016	2018	Target 2020. Target included in MP 2015.	Latest known results (2019)
441 000	Annual growth at 50% - 2 232 563	Annual growth rate at 20% since 2016 – 3 214 890	Annual growth rate at 20% since 2016 - 4 629 442	4 343 547
Result indicator: number of exchanges of cooperation between contact points of European Judicial Network (criminal) Source of data: European Judicial Network (EJN) Annual Report				
Baseline 2011-12	Interim Milestone		Target (2017-18 target was set based on the past years' evolution with an assumption that the need for judicial cooperation will increase after the end of the former "third pillar" regime)	Latest known results (2018)
	2013-14	2015-16		
15 000	20 000	25 000	30 000	7276 ²⁸

Result indicator: the average time of the surrender procedure (time between the arrest and the decision on the surrender of the person sought) under the European Arrest Warrant in cases where the person consents to the surrender Source of data: EAW annual statistics				
Baseline 2014	Interim Milestone		Target 2020 (with better implementation of the FD EAW, the compliance of the time limit set in the FD – 10 days – is expected to improve gradually.)	Latest known results (2018)
	2018			
19,4 days	14,9 days		10 days	16,4 days
Result indicator: number of ECHR rulings (Art 5,6) violations Source of data: ECHR statistics on violations by Article and by State (2014) http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Stats_violation_2014_ENG.pdf http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Annual_report_2017_ENG.pdf				

Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
Art 5 (right to liberty): 78 violations by EU MS (of 212, i.e. 37 %)	Reduce number of violations by 20%	Reduce number of violations by 40% No specific target agreed but COM's annual report and Council Conclusions on fundamental rights confirm EU commitment to comply with ECHR	23 violations by EU MS (of 232, i.e. 10%)
Art 6 (right to fair trial and length of proceedings): 202 violations by EU MS (of 266, i.e. 75 %)	Reduce number of violations by 20%		99 violations by EU MS (of 342, i.e. 29%)

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Proposal for the revision of the Regulation on taking of evidence	Swift progress in the Council negotiations together with the proposal on service of documents	Q4 2019	General Approach adopted on 3 December 2019
Proposal for the revision of the Regulation on service of documents	Swift progress in the Council negotiations together with the proposal on taking of evidence	Q4 2019	General Approach adopted on 3 December 2019

MFF 2021-2027 - Support to interinstitutional negotiation on the Justice Programme	Political agreement	2019	Partial political agreement reached in March 2019
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on European production and preservation orders for electronic evidence in criminal matters	Adoption by colegislators following general approach in the Council in December 2018	Q2 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	EP Report expected in Q1 2020, adoption in 2021

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on the appointment of legal representative for the purpose of gathering evidence in criminal proceedings	Adoption by colegislators following general approach in the Council in March 2019	Q2 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	EP Report expected in Q1 2020, adoption in 2021
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All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision on the transitional rules for the appointment of European Prosecutors for and during the first mandate period	Adoption by Council	Q1 2019	Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/598 adopted on 9 April 2019
Delegated Act listing the categories of personal data and data subjects (PLAN/2017/2157)	Adoption by Commission	Q2-Q3 2019 Updated target: Q2Q3 2020	The adoption was deferred to 2020.
Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision for a compensation mechanism for the President of the College of Eurojust (PLAN/2018/4626)	Adoption by Council	Q4 2019	Adopted in October 2019
Implementing measures ECRIS-TCN	Adoption by Commission or Council	Q4 2019	First Implementing Decision has been prepared and awaits adoption in 2020 once the Regulation on ETIAS consequential amendments is adopted.
Handbook on Framework Decision 909	Adoption by Commission	Q1 2019 Updated target: Q3	Handbook adopted in November 2019 (2019/C/01)

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Judgments Project (Worldwide recognition and enforcement of judgements)	Participation to the HCCH Diplomatic Session in June-July 2019 with the followup towards EU accession to the Judgments Convention, including by launching a Study that will support the Impact Assessment of such accession	Q2-Q4 2019	Adopted on 2 July 2019 in the HCCH Diplomatic Conference. Followup: launch of the impact assessment study in view of the EU accession.
MAC Protocol (the fourth Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Mining, Agricultural and Construction Equipment)	Participation to the Diplomatic Conference in November 2019 on behalf of the EU. with the follow-up with Preparations for a proposal for a Council Decision on the EU signature of the MAC Protocol to be adopted in 2020	Q2-Q4 2019	Protocol adopted on 22 November 2019 ²⁶
Evaluation of the European Enforcement Order (EEO) Regulation	Launching of an indepth evaluation of the application of the EEO Regulation, to assess whether or not to propose a repeal of this instrument	Q2 2019 Updated target: Q3 2020	Work underway (OPC)
Evaluation of Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law (PLAN/2018/3394)	Staff Working Document	Q4 2019 Updated target: Q2 2020	Finalisation postponed to Q2 2020. The evaluation selected by the RSB.
Commission Opinion on the Single Programming Document 2020-2022 of Eurojust			Opinion adopted in November C(2019)8739

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019.](#)

²⁶ <https://macprotocol.info/>

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Support to stakeholders: support for transnational projects on judicial training covering civil law, criminal law or fundamental rights	Number of grants agreements signed in 2019	18	20 grant agreements signed
Support to stakeholders: Operating grant to the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN)	Number of judges and prosecutors trained in 2019 by EJTN	7500	Not known before spring 2020
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
e-Evidence Digital Exchange System	System operational	Q4 2019	The system (reference implementation) has been developed – national connections will be implemented in the course of 2020.
Evaluation of the 2011 European judicial training strategy	Staff working document	Q1 2019 Updated target Q3 2019	Adopted 25 October 2019, SWD(2019) 380
Annual report on European judicial training	DG Justice report Cumulative number of legal professionals receiving training on EU law or law of another Member State, including Civil Justice, Criminal Justice and Fundamental Rights	Q4 2019 750 000 trained legal practitioners	Published on 19 December 2019 More than 1 million trained legal practitioners between 2011 and 2018

Specific objective 7.7.: A well-functioning European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters with adequate resources			Related to spending programme(s) Justice
Result indicator: (d) indicators relating to European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of EJM guides - number of incoming/outgoing requests between Contact Points - number of areas of factsheets on national law and procedures (e-Justice Portal) - number of visits to the EJM-civil section at the European e-Justice Portal 			
Source of data			
Baseline (2016)	Interim Milestone	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2019)

9 EJM guides	11 EJM guides	12 EJM guides	16 guides
350 000 ²⁷ page views of EJM-civil section at the eJustice Portal	500 000 ³¹ page views of the EJM section at the European e-Justice Portal	550 000 ³² page views of the EJM section at the European eJustice portal	963 428 ²⁸ page views of the EJM section at the European e-Justice portal The target for 2019 was met.
EJM factsheets at the eJustice Portal available in 18 areas.	EJM factsheets in 20 areas	EJM factsheets available in 22 areas.	EJM factsheets in 24 areas are available on the e-Justice Portal.

Main outputs in 2019:

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Support to Network members in organising national European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters branches	Restricted call to members of the European Judicial Network in civil and commercial matters and to the national authorities, courts and professional associations	Q1 2019	Call closed on 7 June 2018 Support granted to 8 Member States (PT, HR, NL, FI, IT, FR, CZ and BE)

Other important outputs

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Internal Market information system for the European Judicial Network	Project kick-off (delayed from 2018)	Q1-Q2 2019 Updated target: Q3 2019	Delayed due to DG GROW's other IMI priorities

²⁷ Baseline updated according to the new tool (from 500 000)

³¹ Baseline updated according to the new tool (from 750 000) ³² Baseline updated according to the new tool (from 800 000)

²⁸ As of 2017, the data are obtained from a new tool for website statistics tracking, with a different calculation method. The data for years 2016-2018 were adjusted to the new calculation method.

Data gathering mechanism for the European Judicial Network	Project delivery	Q1-Q2 2019 Updated target: Q2 2020	Delayed due to other priorities
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Specific objective 7.8.: Less discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and more Roma integration Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship

Result indicator: Citizens' awareness of their right to equal treatment without discrimination on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (note: data only available every three years). Four previous Eurobarometer surveys on discrimination took place (in 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015). The next surveys in 2019 and 2021 will include several questions asked in previous years in order to provide insight into the evolution of citizens' awareness of their rights.

Source of data: Eurobarometer surveys on non-discrimination

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2021)	Latest known results (2015)
45%	n/a	70%	45%

Result indicator: the number of Member States that set up structural co-ordination mechanisms with all stakeholders, including Roma, on the implementation of the National Roma Integration Strategies

Source of data

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2018)
0	15	27. Relevant EU MS are only 27 (Malta has no Roma population)	22

Main outputs in 2019:

Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Equal Treatment Directive (Proposal for a Directive on implementing the principle of equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation)	Progress made towards adoption (Increased support by MS at the Council. Currently 26 MS)	Q2 2019	26 Member States supporting the proposal

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
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Support to stakeholders: activities tackling nondiscrimination of groups at risk including LGBTI people, as well as supporting National Roma platforms.	Number of action and operating grant agreements signed in 2019	32	21 Roma projects + 37 action and operating grants
Operating grant to Equinet	Signature of contract	Q4 2019	Signed 2019
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results

			(31/12/2019)
Eurobarometer on nondiscrimination in the EU	Survey	Q3 2019	Published on 24/10 2019
Communication on the Implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies	Adoption by Commission	Q3 2019	Adopted ²⁹ in September
Developing National Roma Platforms where action by all key stakeholders are coordinated	Number of National Roma Platforms set up	Q4 2019 20 MS	22 MS 7 Roma Platforms received an action grand under REC
Mutual learning seminars between MS (under the High Level Group on Non-Discrimination, Diversity and Equality)	Number of seminars	Q4 2019 one seminar per year	Best practice seminar on the Implementation of the Commission recommendation on the Standards for equality bodies took place on 18-19 June 2019 in Stockholm
Training of legal practitioners in gender equality and antidiscrimination law	Number of practitioners trained	600	590
Assessment of the prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation throughout the European Union	Number of: - country fiche on MS legislation - Thematic reports	39 in total	38 in total

²⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/report-implementation-national-roma-integration-strategies-2019_en

Commission annual Country reports and Country specific recommendations under the European Semester	Contributions to the Country reports and country specific recommendations sent	Q1 2019 for CSRs Q3 2019 for country reports Updated target for country reports: Q4 2019	4 country specific recommendations (BG, RO, HU, SK) And 5 country reports (BG, RO, HU, SK, CZ) Contributions to the 2019 CSRs sent Q1 2019 Contributions to the 2020 Country Reports sent Q4 2019
Two seminars on mutual learning organised with the	Number of MS attending	16	20 MS attended the seminar on equality
MS			data collection in London

Specific objective 7.9.: Less racism, xenophobia, homophobia, Anti-Semitism, anti-Muslim hatred and other related forms of intolerance		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: the number of Member States that fully and correctly transposed Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA on combating certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia Source of data: Notifications by Member States			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone (2016)	Target (2018 + end of infringement procedures) Updated target: 2021+end of infringement procedures	Latest known results (2017)
4 Member States transposed the Framework Decision	4 further Member States transposed the Framework Decision	Full and correct transposition of the Framework Decision by all MS	13 Member States correctly transposed the Framework Decision
Result indicator: Number of Member States progressing on data collection and data recording of offences related to Framework Decision 2008/913/JHA (i.e. hate speech and hate crime offenses) Source of data: Information provided by Member States on a voluntary basis ³⁰			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone		Latest known results (2017)

³⁰ Work of the subgroup on recording and data collection led by the Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in the context of the EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance ³⁶ This is end of the two extra years mandate of the FRA Working Party subgroup.

	(2017)	Target (2018) end of the mandate of the FRA Working Party ³⁶ Updated target: 2021	
Of the 14 MS with limited data and recording of offences 5 MS have reported to have improved the system (based on the information provided by the Agency for Fundamental Rights)	10 Member States will have improved their system on data collection and recording of offences	All MS to have improved their system on data collection and recording of offences.	The FRA-led Working group has renewed its mandate for two additional years, in which it will continue implementing the 2017 key guiding principles on hate crime recording through country workshops facilitated by FRA with the support of OSCE

			ODIHR as well as developing new principles on data collection practices, including aspects related to increasing reporting of hate crime.
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Main outputs in 2019:

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
4th monitoring of the Code of Conduct on Countering Illegal Hate Speech online and broadening the scope to further IT companies	Progress report on monitoring Code of Conduct	Q1 2019	Monitoring published
	Workshops between IT companies and civil society partners on counternarratives and positive narratives – followed up by a crossplatform campaign	Q1 2019	
	Announcement by the Commission of further companies joining the Code of Conduct	Q1-Q4 2019	

			in February 2019 ³¹ Workshops held on 21 January 2019 and 10 December 2019 (1) new participant announced its participation on 4 February 2019
Communication on stocktaking of Commission actions and achievements in the area of combating racism, other forms of intolerance and discrimination	Adoption by Commission	Q1 2019	SWD adopted 15 March, SWD(2019) 110
High Level group on racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance	Meetings	Q1 2019	March 2019
Eurobarometer on Antisemitism and Memo on follow-up actions to the FRA survey on Antisemitism	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published in January, EBS 484
Young Jewish Europeans: perceptions and experiences of antisemitism	Publication by the Commission with the Fundamental Rights Agency and Jewish Policy Research Institute	Q3 2019	Published in July ³²
Launch of the Working Group on antisemitism	2 meetings with each 100+ participants	Q2 and Q4	June and December 2019

Specific objective 7.10.: More diversity in the workplace

Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship

³¹ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_805

³² <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2019/young-jewish-europeans-perceptions-and-experiences-antisemitism>

Result indicator number of Member States that have adopted a Diversity Charter and number of companies that adhere to them Source of data				
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone (please introduce as many columns as the number of milestones)		Target (2019)	Latest known results (2018)
	(2017)	(2018)		
14	19	23	28	22

Main outputs in 2019:

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Support to stakeholders through an open call for proposals for action grants	Number of grants awarded	Minimum 2 grants Q4 2019	2 grant agreements

Other important outputs

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Engage further Member States and Businesses in diversity management through their adhesion to national Diversity Charters	Total Number of Diversity Charters signed	24	24 MS participating (Greece and Latvia joined in 2019)
Annual Diversity Charters Forum	Number of Diversity Charters attending the Forum	24	24

Specific objective: 7.11.: More support for EU Member States in key LGBTI-related areas and improved social acceptance Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship

Result indicator: number of Member State officials trained or participating in peer learning activities in LGBTI areas

Source of data: own (meetings organised by DG JUST)

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2018)
0	30	100 (Indicative)	70

		number of officials attending training and peer learning seminars on LGBTI)	
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Result indicator: change in perceptions and attitudes towards LGBTI people (by measuring data against the 2015 Eurobarometer survey on discrimination) Four previous Eurobarometer surveys on discrimination took place so far (in 2006, 2009 2012 and 2015). The next surveys in 2019 and 2022 will include several questions asked in previous years in order to provide insight into the evolution of perceptions, attitudes and awareness of discrimination in the European Union, including on perception and attitudes towards LGBTI people). **Source of data Eurobarometer surveys**

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2021 + explanation how the target was agreed)	Latest known results (2015)
	(2018)		
45%	55%	65%	45%

Main outputs in 2019:

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2019](#).

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Support to stakeholders: activities tackling nondiscrimination of groups at risk, including LGBTI people	Number of action and operating grants agreements signed in 2019	10	9 projects for 2018 call and 6 projects in 2019 call – all awarded in 2019
Awareness raising activities funded following a 2019 call for proposals under REC Programme	Number of projects	11	10

Other important outputs

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
2019 report on the implementation of the List of Actions to advance LGBTI equality	Report	Q1 2019	2018 annual report was published in March 2019 ³³
Stakeholder consultation	On-line survey Indicator and target date modified: it has been decided to organise a Presidency conference on 23	Q2 2019	Presidency conference and expert seminar took place on 23-24 September 2019

³³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/combating-discrimination/lesbian-gay-bi-trans-and-intersex-equality/list-actions-advance-lgbti-equality_en#documents

	September and experts seminar on 24 September (for 200 experts) to discuss the developments and how to further advance LGBTI equality		
A study on gender recognition legislation that affect transgender people's position on the labour market and other areas	Finalisation of the study	Q4 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	Q1 2020

Specific objective 7.12.: No gender-based violence and more victim support		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: % of people that consider that domestic violence against women is unacceptable Source of data: Eurobarometers			
Baseline (2010)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
84%	90%	96%	96% (Eurobarometer)
Result indicator: number of EU Member States that have signed and ratified the Istanbul Convention			
Baseline (2011: date of opening for signature and ratification)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
0	17	28	20
Main outputs in 2019:			
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Council decision on the conclusion of the Istanbul Convention	Adoption by Council (with the consent of the European Parliament)	Q1 2019	Adaption by the Council is still ongoing
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes <i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the <u>Draft Budget for 2019</u>.</i>			
Grants to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children	Publication of open call for proposals Number of grant agreements signed	Q1 2019 30	39

Development of a survey on gender-based violence	Award of action grants without a call for proposals to national statistical authorities	Q4 2019 6	Pilot surveys conducted in 14 MS over 2018-2019. First two calls for
			proposals launched in 2019 (first with 2 deadlines in April and September 2019 and second with deadline in March 2020). Currently the grant agreements are signed with 5 countries. To be followed up by a final call in April 2020
Adoption of the financing decision to set up a EU Center of Expertise for victims of terrorism	Adoption by Commission	Q1 2019	Adopted in January 2019 ³⁴
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
ILO Convention and Recommendation on "violence and harassment in the world of work"	Adoption by the 108th International Labour Conference	Q2 2019	Adopted ³⁵
Annual report on equality between women and men (Chapter 4)	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published ⁴²

Specific objective 7.13.: More safeguarding of the fundamental right to data protection in our external relations		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: EU agreements ⁴³ with third countries or international organisations which guarantee personal data protection			
Source of data EU Commission			
Baseline (2016)	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known results (February 2019)

³⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/just/item-detail.cfm?item_id=646187.

³⁵ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C190 ⁴²

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_e_2019_en.pdf ⁴³ The nature of adequacy decisions is better reflected in the term "arrangements" rather than "agreements".

	(2018)	(year + explanation how the target was agreed)	
0	1	More than 1	1
Main outputs in 2019:			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

Adequacy decisions for selected countries (Brazil, Chile, India, depending on legislative developments)	Start of adequacy talks Adoption of decision by Commission	Q3-Q4 2019 Updated target: Q3-Q4 2020 - (start of adequacy talks)	<p>Due to delays in the legislative process, the data protection laws for Chile and India have not been adopted yet. We have commented on the respective draft bills and are in close contact with relevant stakeholders in both countries to provide input to the legislative process.</p> <p>Regarding Brazil, the law has been adopted, but with a two year transition period. We have managed to influence various aspects of the law through our contacts and are preparing to include the new data protection authority in our recently created Data Protection Academy, with a view to a possible adequacy dialogue in the future.</p>
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<p>Adequacy decision pursuant to Article 45 GDPR with respect to South Korea (PLAN/2017/2219)</p>	<p>Adoption by Commission (in comitology, i.e. following a positive vote by the Art 93 Committee)</p>	<p>Q2 2019 Updated target: Q2-Q3 2020</p>	<p>Due to internal divisions, the Korean parliament only adopted the amendment bill creating an independent DPA in January 2020. The plan is to finalise the adequacy talks in Q1 2020 and then launch the procedure for adoption before the summer 2020.</p>
<p>Modernisation of CoE Convention 108 (on data protection): Council decision authorising MS to ratify</p>	<p>Adoption of the decision in Council, following consent by the European Parliament</p>	<p>Q1 2019</p>	<p>Council decision (EU) 2019/682 authorising Member States to ratify was adopted in April 2019. By end</p>
			<p>2019, most MS had signed and two MS had ratified the Amending Protocol.</p>
<p>Review of existing adequacy decisions (other than EU-US Privacy Shield)</p>	<p>Finalisation of evaluation based on information received from third country and confirmation of adequacy finding vis-à-vis that country (where necessary after changes in legal framework, commitments, etc.)</p>	<p>Q1-Q4 2019 (Updated target: Q1 2020)</p>	<p>Finalisation of preliminary assessment of status quo for most countries by end 2019 (for a small number of countries expected for January/February 2020 due to delays in providing information, while for certain others there is pending legislation relevant for the assessment). The analysis will be followed by a discussion on how to address possible gaps in protection.</p>

Promotion of upward convergence of data protection laws in selected third countries (Asia, Latin America)	Adoption by relevant countries of revision of existing data protection laws (e.g. India, Indonesia, Chile)	Q1-Q4 2019 Updated target: Q2Q4 2020	For various domestic reasons (e.g. elections in Indonesia, social unrest in Chile), there have been delays in the legislative processes, which are nevertheless progressing. We are in close contact with relevant stakeholders to monitor the situation and provide input.
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Specific objective 7.14.: An adequate protection of EU citizens' personal data by US government and agencies		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: number of Commission adequacy decisions and EU agreements with third countries which guarantee personal data protection			
Source of data: EU Commission			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
1	12	More than 12	12 ³⁶
Main outputs in 2019:			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Third Annual report on the functioning of the EU-US Privacy Shield	Adoption of the report by the Commission and transmission to Council and European Parliament	Q4 2019	Adopted on 31 October 2019 ³⁷

Specific objective 7.15.: Common data protection rules within the European Union in place	Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship
Result indicator: awareness of individuals and Member States of the new data protection rules incl. existence of supervisory authorities	
Source of data: Eurobarometer, EU Commission	

³⁶ The result indicator was erroneously inserted in the strategic plan under this objective. It cannot serve to illustrate results in the protection of EU citizens' data transferred to the US.

³⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_19_6134

Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone	Target (2022)	Latest known results (2019)
	(year)		
Current awareness level: 37% have heard about a public authority in their country responsible for protecting their rights regarding their personal data (EB 431 (2015))	End of implementation period for the Police Directive into national law	>50%	57% (EB 487a (2019))
Main outputs in 2019:			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Study on the transposition of the Data Protection Law Enforcement Directive by Member States	Completion of the study	Q4 2019	Study prolonged until March 2020

Specific objective 7.16.: A reduced gender pay gap		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
<p>Result indicator: gender pay gap</p> <p>The gender pay gap (GPG) reflects ongoing discrimination and inequalities in the labour market, which, in practice, mainly affect women. In addition to direct discrimination, women face sectorial and occupational segregation, undervaluation of their work and unequal sharing of caring responsibilities.</p> <p>Source of data: Eurostat</p>			
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known results
(2011)		(2020)	(2017, provisional)
17.1% (Baseline adjusted)	(2017) 15%	14%	16.0%
Main outputs in 2019:			
All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Evaluation of the relevant provisions relating to equal pay of Directive 2006/54/EC on principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women	Staff Working Document adopted	Q4 2019 Updated target: Q1 2020	To be published in March 2020
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

European Equal Pay Day 2019	Press releases and media coverage	Q4 2019	Published on 11 November 2019
Commission's Annual Growth Survey (AGS), country reports and definition of country specific recommendations (CSRs)	Contributions for AGS and CSRs sent	Q1 2019 (for CSRs) Q3 2019 (for AGS and country reports)	Done
Annual report on equality between women and men (Chapter 2)	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published in March ³⁸

Specific objective 7.17.: More equality between women and men in decision-making		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: % of women among non-executive directors on boards of listed companies			
Source of data: EIGE gender statistics database: http://eige.europa.eu/genderstatistics/dgs/browse/wmidm			
Baseline (2012)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
17%	30%	40%	26.7%
Main outputs in 2019:			
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Directive on Gender Balance on Company Boards	Adoption by co-legislators	Q2 2019	Delayed due to continued blocking minority in the Council, despite attempts from Commission and some Member States convince blocking Member States to support proposal
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
<i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2019.</i>			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

³⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_g_e_2019_en.pdf

Restricted call for proposals to national authorities on closing gender gaps over the life cycle - work-life balance for women and men - a better sharing of care	Publication of open call for proposals Number of grant agreements signed in 2019	Q1 2019 8	Done
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Annual report on equality between women and men (Chapter 3)	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published in March ³⁹

Specific objective 7.18.: Increased availability of childcare services			Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship
Result indicator: % of children up to 3 years/from 3 years of age to the mandatory school age, who are cared for under formal arrangements Source of data: Eurostat			
Baseline (2011)	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (year)
	(2017)		
30% (up to 3 years old) 84% (from 3 years old)	33% coverage 90% coverage (achievement of the Barcelona target)	To be decided at political level	33% 86%
Main outputs in 2019:			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Commission's Annual Growth Survey (AGS), country reports and definition of country specific recommendations (CSRs)	Contributions for AGS and CSRs sent	Q1 2019 (for CSRs) Q3 2019 (for AGS and country report)	Done
Annual report on equality between women and men (Chapter 1)	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published in March ⁴⁸

³⁹ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_g_e_2019_en.pdf

Specific objective 7.19.: Improved work-life balance for working parents and caregivers			Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship
Result indicator: female employment rate (20-64 age group) Source of the data: Eurostat			
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020) EU2020 headline target	Latest known results (2018)
62.5%	68%	75%	67.4%
Result indicator: difference between men and women's employment rate in full-time equivalent (20-64 years) Source of the data: Eurostat			
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020) EU2020 headline target	Latest known results (2017) ⁴⁹
18.2%	15%	10%	18.1%
Main outputs in 2019:			
Delivery on legislative proposals pending with the legislator			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Directive on work-life balance for working parents and carers	Adoption by the colegislators	Q1 2019	Directive (EU) 2019/1158 adopted in June
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes <i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the <u>Draft Budget for 2019</u>.</i>			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Grants on gender gaps over the life-cycle, looking at	Publication of a restricted call for	Q1 2019	Done

⁴⁸https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_qe_2019_en.pdf

⁴⁹ On 31.03.2020 more recent data is not available

work-life balance for women and men, including through a better sharing of care.	proposals Number of grant agreements signed in 2019	10	
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Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

Commission's Annual Growth Survey (AGS), country reports and definition of country specific recommendations (CSRs)	Contributions to the Contributions for AGS and CSRs sent	Q1 2019 (for CSRs) Q3 2019 (for AGS and county report)	Done
Annual report on equality between women and men (Chapter 1)	Publication by the Commission	Q1 2019	Published in March ⁴⁰

IV. General objective 10.: A Union of democratic change

General objective 10.: A Union of democratic change			
Impact indicator: Voter turnout at European elections			
Source of data: European Parliament			
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2019)
42.61%	n/a	Increase	50.66 %

Specific objective 10.1.: Enhanced EU citizens' democratic participation, including through cross-border information and facilitated participation in the EP and local elections, and increased legitimacy and accountability of EU decision-making, including by building on the concept of "lead candidates"		Related to spending programme(s) Rights, Equality, Citizenship	
Result indicator: Citizens' awareness of their right to vote and to stand as candidate in European elections in the Member State of residence, without having the nationality of that Member State			
Source of the data: Eurobarometer			
Baseline (2010) ⁴¹	Interim Milestone	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2015) (next Eurobarometer in 2020)
	(2017)		
67%	76%	80%	67%
Main outputs in 2019:			
All new initiatives / significant evaluations from the Commission Work Programme			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)

⁴⁰ https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/aid_development_cooperation_fundamental_rights/annual_report_g_e_2019_en.pdf

⁴¹ This baseline refers to year 2015 and not 2010.

Establishment of the cooperation network	3 Meetings of the cooperation networks	Q1, Q2 and Q3 2019	5 meetings in 2019
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes <i>For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the <u>Draft Budget for 2019</u>.</i>			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2019)
Action grants to improve democratic participation of mobile EU citizens	Action grants	4	4