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ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Statement of the Resources Director

I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission¹, I have reported my advice and recommendations to the Director-General on the overall state of internal control in the DG.

I hereby certify that the information provided in Section 2 of the present AAR and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete.

Luxembourg, 23 March 2018

Signed

Pieter EVERAERS

Director

¹ Communication to the Commission: Clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission; SEC(2003)59 of 21.01.2003.

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

Human resources

Objective: 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: DG HR			
Baseline 2015:	52,9%	Target 2019:	50%
		Latest known results (31/12/2017): 47%	
Indicator 2: Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being			
Source of data: Commission staff survey			
Baseline 2014:	41.7%	Target 2020:	50%
		Latest known results: 2017: 46%	
Indicator 3: Staff engagement index			
Source of data: Commission staff survey			
Baseline 2014:	70%	Target 2020:	at least 60%
		Latest known results: 2017: 71%	
Indicator 4: Efficient organisation fully adapted to business needs: percentage of staff on temporary allocations			
Source of data: Eurostat HR Plan 2015-2017			
Baseline 2014:	7-8%	Target 2020:	Maintain the share of staff on temporary allocations to 7-8%
		Latest known results (31/12/2017): 7.8%	

Main outputs in 2017:			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (end 2017)
An efficient organisation and optimal use of HR through internal redeployment fully adapted to business needs	Percentage of staff on temporary allocations devoted to priority projects	7-8%	7.8%
Actions to encourage female AD staff to apply for management positions	Number of articles published on local intranet interviewing women in middle or senior management functions and especially focusing on work/life balance	At least 3 articles	4 presentations of female managers to the AD female network in Eurostat (this was considered a better idea than publishing articles)

A local fit@work programme targeted to DG's needs	Sessions on ergonomics and/or on managing stress and developing resilience	5	8
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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 EUROSTAT to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board that received a favourable opinion on first submission.

Source of data: EUROSTAT (coordinated by EUROSTAT Unit A5 and if needed confirmed by SG Unit C.1)

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020	2017
0%	Positive trend compared to DG's 2015 situation.	Positive trend compared to DG's 2016 situation.	No IA submitted in 2017

Indicator 2: Percentage of the DG's primary regulatory acquis covered by retrospective evaluation findings and Fitness Checks not older than five years.

Explanation: Better Regulation principles foresee that regulatory acquis is evaluated at regular intervals. As evaluations help to identify any burdens, implementation problems, and the extent to which objectives have been achieved, the availability of performance feedback is a prerequisite to introduce corrective measures allowing the acquis to stay fit for purpose.

Relevance of Indicator 2: The application of better regulation practices would progressively lead to the stock of legislative acquis covered by regular evaluations to increase.

Source of data: EUROSTAT (coordinated by EUROSTAT Unit A5 based in particular on REFIT reporting)

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020	2017
20%	Positive trend compared to baseline	Positive trend compared to interim milestone	No evaluation in 2017 Latest known results: 23.5%

- Eurostat did not perform any evaluation in 2017 which means that the latest result is unchanged compared to 2016.
- A second mid-term evaluation of the ESP started at the end of the year to be concluded in 2018. In the context of the new Multiannual Financial Framework it will support the preparation of the impact assessment of the new ESP beyond 2020 and it is being conducted back-to-back with the impact assessment. The evaluation covers the years 2015-2017.

Other important outputs

Description	Indicator	Target date	State as of 31 December 2017
Proposal amending Nuts Regulation (2015/ESTAT/036)	Adoption by the Commission	1Q/2017	Regulation was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 12/12/2017.

Proposal for a Regulation on gross national income (2013/ESTAT/007)	Adoption by the Commission	2Q/2017	Proposal was adopted by the Commission on 20/6/2017. Trilogue negotiations to be started in early spring 2018.
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Information management

Objective: Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable		
Indicator 1: Percentage of registered documents that are not filed (ratio)		
Source of data: Hermes-Ares-Nomcom (HAN) statistics		
Baseline 2015	Target 2020	2017
1.17%	0%	0.16%
Indicator 2: Percentage of HAN files readable/accessible by all units in the DG		
Source of data: HAN statistics		
Baseline 2015	Target 2016	2017
43,70%	50%	68.91%
Indicator 3: Percentage of HAN files shared with other DGs		
Source of data: HAN statistics		
Baseline 2015	Target 2016	2017
0.15%	0.17%	8.96%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Indicator 1:</u> Percentage has been reduced as a result of several actions by the DMO/CAD team, notably an increase of controls, monthly notification sheet sent to Directors for follow up together with training and information sessions provided on regular basis • <u>Indicator 2:</u> Overall better knowledge and understanding of the importance of high quality document management have contributed to increasing the specifications of the files (e.g. related to visibility, sub folders, restrictions). • <u>Indicator 3:</u> The number of files made visible to other DGs has increased substantially compared to previous years, as a result of a changed approach in Eurostat in line with the recommendation of the Secretariat-General that, after closure, a file's visibility should be extended to all DGs. 		

Main outputs in 2017:			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (end 2017)
Official Document Life Cycle: Documents collected, delivered, registered, filed, archived and preserved.	Incoming and outgoing mail is treated the same day. Incoming mail is registered and assigned the same day. Appraisal and post-DUA treatment is done error free in accordance with the Intermediate Archive Management Centralisation project	100%	100%

	whose description is available at Ares(2015)1727870 and the operational procedure at Ares(2015)2559786 All Eurostat staff trained by end 2017.		100% 68%
Inter-Service Consultation: Co-ordination of Inter-Service Consultations' procedures; internal training on Decide application.	ISC answered within the deadlines. ISC launched in accordance with the requirements and specifications defined by the concerned service(s).	100% 100%	99% 100%
Intermediate Archive Management Centralisation	Transfer the responsibility of managing the Eurostat intermediate archive rooms from units to the DMO	100%	70%

External Communication

The total budget spent in 2017 is estimated to 3.0 M EUR.

Annual communication spending (based on estimated commitments):			
Baseline (2016)	Target (2017)	Total amount spent	Total of FTEs working on external communication
2.9 M EUR	3.2 M EUR	3.0 M EUR	14 FTE

Objective: 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

Eurostat will contribute to enhancing the positive image of the EU by:

- providing high quality statistics on Europe to all groups of users (citizens, businesses, European, national and local administrations, researchers, journalists, ...).
- respecting the following principles: data are supplied free of charge and all users are treated equally, data are accompanied by information to help users to understand European statistics, data are published in a neutral and independent manner.
- making all relevant statistics needed for the understanding and assessment of EU policies available to EU citizens.
- engaging pro-actively with users in order to better identify their needs and improving our responsiveness to new user needs.

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	2017
Total "Positive": 39% Neutral: 37 % Total "Negative": 22%	Positive image of the EU ≥ 50%	Latest known results (December 2017): Total "Positive": 40% Neutral: 37 % Total "Negative": 21% (Don't know: 2%)

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (end 2017)
Make of Eurostat's website an attractive and easy source of information on European statistics for citizens.	Number of visits	+3% in 2017 compared to 2016	Number of IP addresses: +7% in 2017/2016 (1)
Full range of traditional publications (including news releases) oriented to users' needs, all available via the website.	Number of publications downloaded	+3% in 2017 compared to 2016	-22% in 2017/2016 (2)
Increased number of users and continuous development of Statistics Explained	Number of pages views	+5% in 2017 compared to 2016	-15% in 2017/2016 (3)

The three indicators, which were selected in the past, no longer properly reflect the current use of the Eurostat website and the behaviours of its users. They must be analysed together with more global indicators on the final use of Eurostat statistics, in particular the number of mentions of Eurostat in media and social media (+16%) and the number of data extractions from our website (+12%). These better show the growing interest of European citizens in Eurostat data and products.

(1) As the number of visits is based on the Commission's corporate tool, which was replaced in January 2017, no comparable figure can be given for this indicator. We propose to replace it by the number of IP addresses, which can be considered as a good proxy.

(2) This indicator no longer reflects Eurostat's communication strategy or recent changes in users' behaviour. In 2017, the number of news releases has been reduced by 30%, which explains a large part of the decrease in the number of publications downloaded. In the meantime, new ways of disseminating statistics have been developed by Eurostat (creation of "What's new" section in January 2017 and production of digital publications). These new products, more visual, interactive and very successful, are directly accessible to users, do not need to be downloaded and therefore are not counted in the number of downloads. In the first year of its operation, the "What's New" section registered more than 650,000 page views.

(3) This decrease should be interpreted with caution. The fact that the number of IP addresses accessing Statistics Explained increased by 3% in 2017/2016 shows a growing interest of users in the information featured on the site. The reduction in the number of page views demonstrates that users have a better understanding of how to find the appropriate information on Statistics Explained in a reduced number of clicks.

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG ESTAT - Financial Year 2017**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 (excluding Building Contracts)****Table 12 : Summary of Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)****Table 13 : Building Contracts****Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret**

Additional comments

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

Table 1. Commitments

The turnover on the commitment appropriations of the 29 02 chapter is triggered downwards by multi-annual appropriations available that were not committed in 2017, either because their commitment was not possible (appropriations made available from de-commitments on old statistical programmes) or because they were planned to be used in the coming years.

The turnover on commitments planned to be used by Eurostat in its 2017 Financing Decision was of 99.76%.

Amounts of cross-sub delegated appropriations to Eurostat are not included in the table.

Table 2. Payments

The turnover on the payment appropriations of the 29 02 chapter is triggered downwards by multi-annual appropriations available that were not paid in 2017, either because there were no commitments made to generate payments (see comment on Table 1. Commitments) or because the respective payments are expected to be made in the coming years.

The turnover on payments for the annual appropriations 2017 (voted budget and Efta, co-delegations excluded) was of 99.99%.

Amounts of cross-sub delegated appropriations to Eurostat are not included in the table.

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)					
			Commitment appropriations authorised	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 05 Agriculture and rural development					
05	05 08	Policy strategy and coordination of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0,02	0	0,00 %
Total Title 05			0,02	0	0,00%
Title 07 Environment					
07	07 02	Environmental policy at Union and international level	2,81	2,81	100,00 %
Total Title 07			2,81	2,81	100,00%
Title 29 Statistics					
29	29 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Statistics' policy area	6,21	6,17	99,37 %
	29 02	The European statistical programme	66,75	57,43	86,04 %
Total Title 29			72,96	63,6	87,17%
Title 34 Climate action					
34	34 02	Climate action at Union and international level	2	2	100,00 %
Total Title 34			2	2	100,00%
Total DG ESTAT			77,79	68,41	87,94 %

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

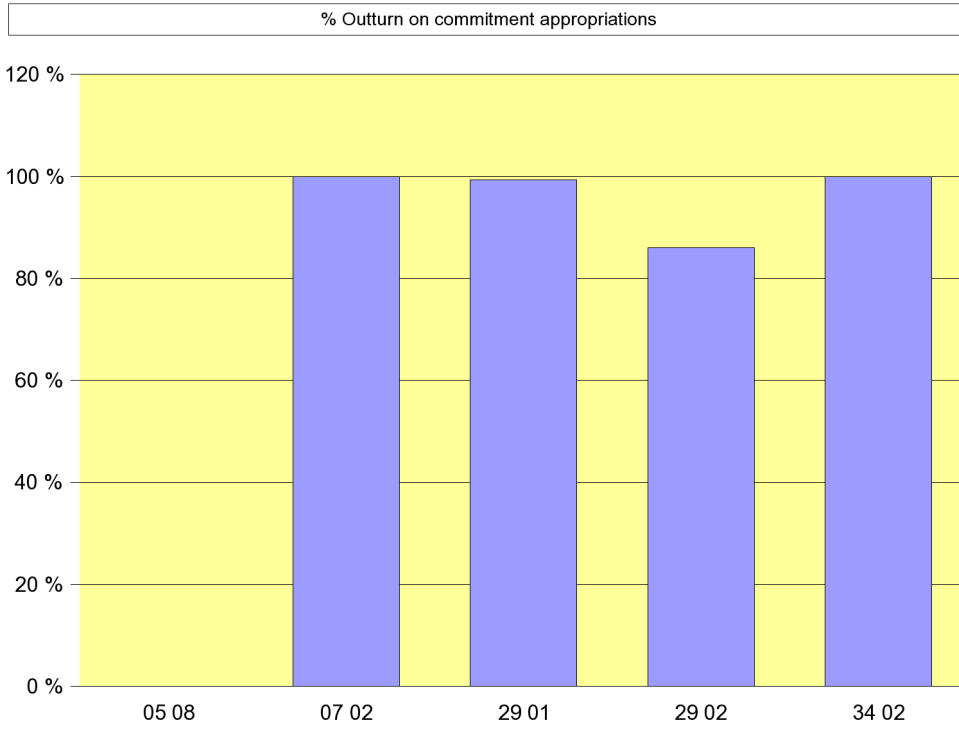


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)

Chapter			Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 05 Agriculture and rural development					
05	05 08	Policy strategy and coordination of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0,2	0,2	100,00 %
Total Title 05			0,2	0,2	100,00%
Title 29 Statistics					
29	29 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Statistics' policy area	1,1	0,6	54,28 %
	29 02	The European statistical programme	65,44	48,83	74,62 %
Total Title 29			66,54	49,43	74,28%
Total DG ESTAT			66,75	49,63	74,36 %

* 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).

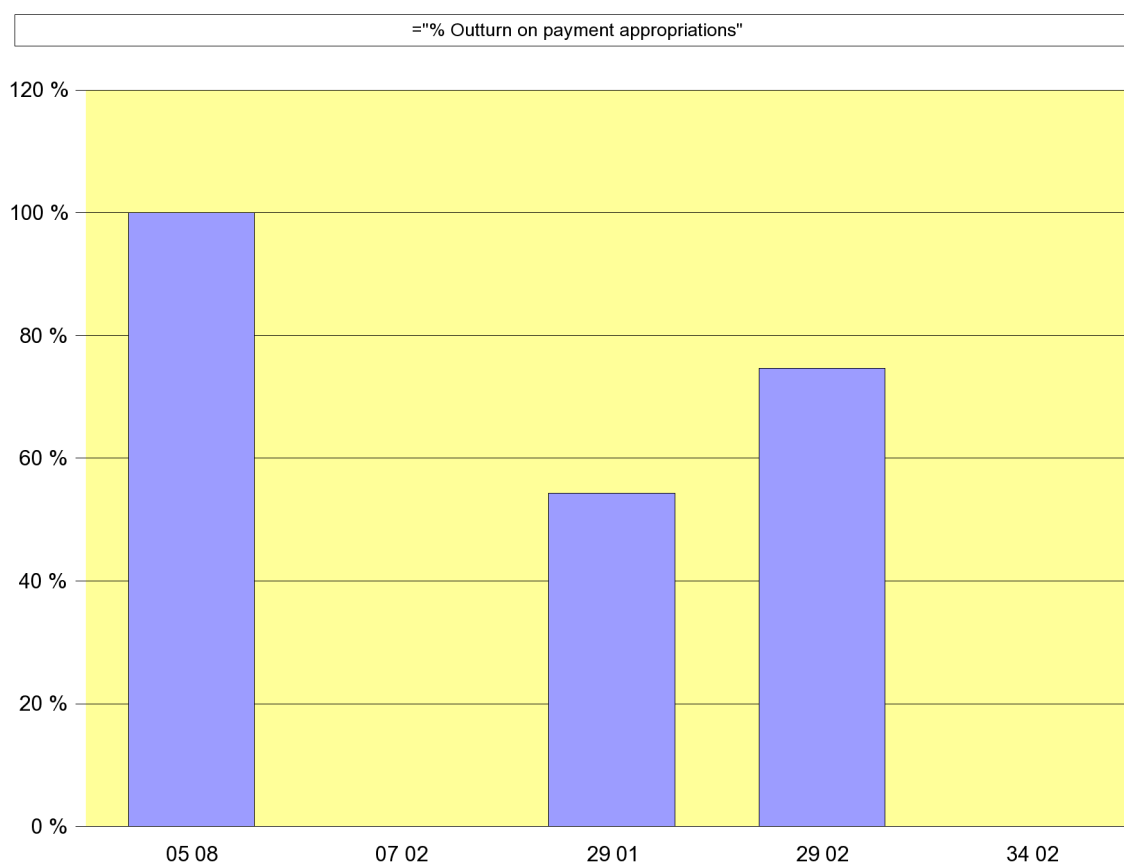


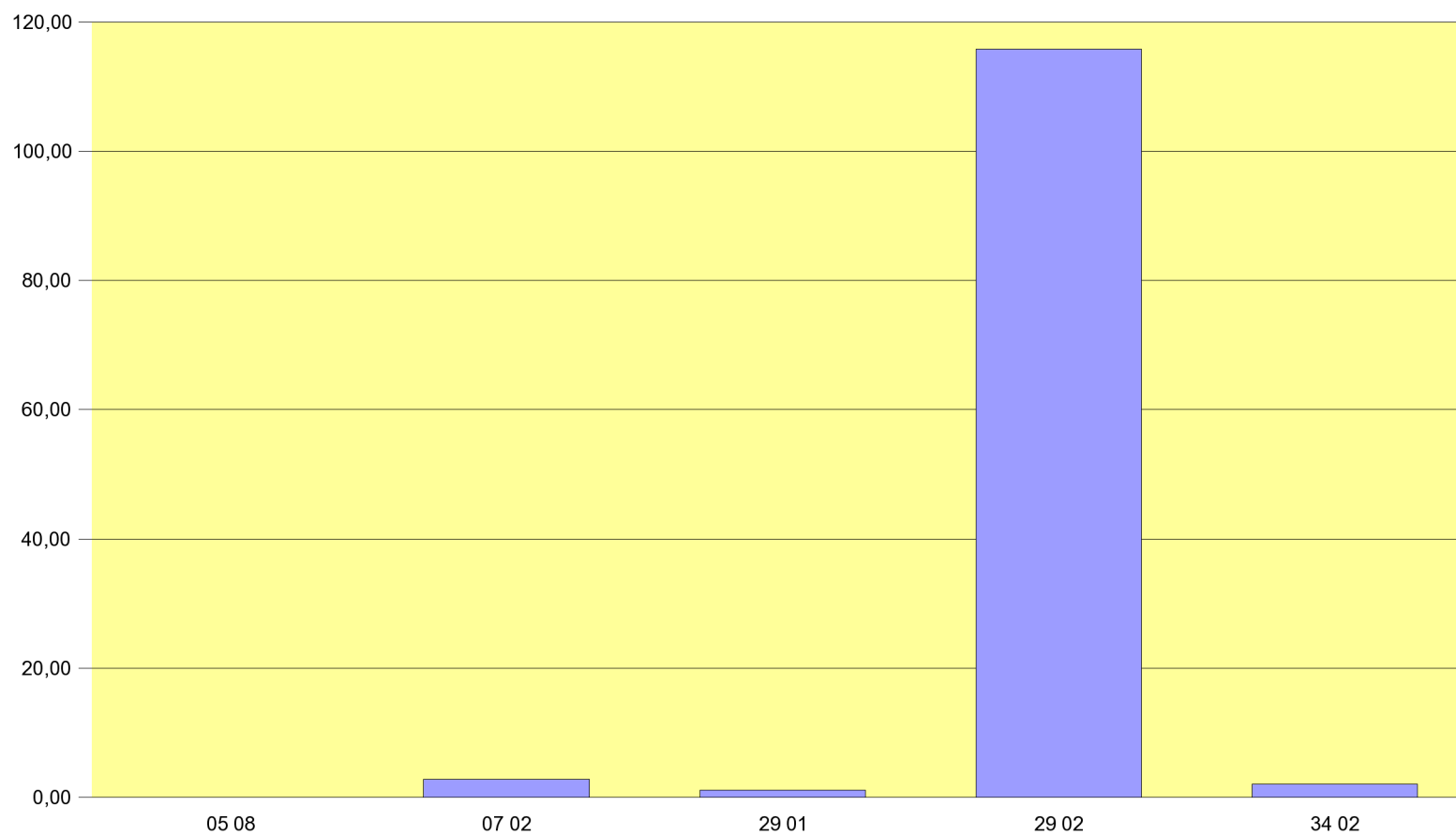
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2017 (in Mio €)

Chapter			2017 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2016
			Commitments 2017	Payments 2017	RAL 2017	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
Title 05 : Agriculture and rural development									
05	05 08	Policy strategy and coordination of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0	0,00	0	0,00 %	0,00	0,00	0,25
Total Title 05			0	0,00	0	0,00%	0	0	0,25
Title 07 : Environment									
07	07 02	Environmental policy at Union and international level	2,81	0,00	2,81	100,00 %	0,00	2,81	0,00
Total Title 07			2,81	0,00	2,81	100,00%	0	2,81	0
Title 29 : Statistics									
29	29 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Statistics' policy area	6,17	5,07	1,11	17,91 %	0,00	1,11	1,21
	29 02	The European statistical programme	57,43	2,80	54,63	95,13 %	61,12	115,76	110,77
Total Title 29			63,6	7,86	55,74	87,64%	61,12	116,86	111,99
Title 34 : Climate action									
34	34 02	Climate action at Union and international level	2	0,00	2	100,00 %	0,00	2,00	0,00
Total Title 34			2	0,00	2	100,00%	0	2	0
Total DG ESTAT			68,41	7,86	60,55	88,50 %	61,12	121,67	112,23

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

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Report printed on 09/02/2018

"Breakdown of Commitments remaining to be settled (in Mio EUR)"



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

TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET ESTAT

BALANCE SHEET	2017	2016
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	1.678.665,71	1.678.665,71
A.I.1. Intangible Assets	1.678.665,71	1.678.665,71
A.I.2. Property, Plant and Equipment	0,00	0,00
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	18.691.652,51	21.267.991,27
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	18.696.042,28	21.272.381,04
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoveral	-4.389,77	-4.389,77
ASSETS	20.370.318,22	22.946.656,98
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-5.713.584,3	-3.355.348,4
P.II.4. Current Payables	-5.713.584,30	-3.355.348,40
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Incc	0,00	0,00
LIABILITIES	-5.713.584,3	-3.355.348,4
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	14.656.733,92	19.591.308,58
P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	191.165.806,37	207.762.512,93
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-205.822.540,29	-227.353.821,51
TOTAL	0,00	0,00

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

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

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ESTAT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2017	2016
II.1 REVENUES	-4.263.294,76	-4.014.236,82
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-4.387.168,95	-4.294.419,89
II.1.1.5. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	-44.372,95	-36.352,89
II.1.1.6. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVEN	-4.342.796,00	-4.258.067,00
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	123.874,19	280.183,07
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	123.874,19	280.183,07
II.2. EXPENSES	67.833.389,06	-12.582.469,74
II.2. EXPENSES	67.833.389,06	-12.582.469,74
II.2.10. OTHER EXPENSES	17.393.269,49	16.252.271,49
II.2.2. EXP IMPL BY COMMISS&EX.AC	50.433.366,87	-25.420.033,39
II.2.4. EXP IMPL BY 3RD CNTR & INT OR		36.329,25
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	0,00	-3.463.299,46
II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS	6.752,70	12.262,37
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	63.570.094,30	-16.596.706,56

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 ESTAT

OFF BALANCE	2017	2016
OB.1. Contingent Assets	4.234.966	2.920.782
GR for performance	230.285,00	230.285,00
GR for pre-financing	4.004.681,00	2.690.497,00
OB.2. Contingent Liabilities	0	-12.000
OB.2.7. CL Amounts relating to legal ca	0,00	-12.000,00
OB.3. Other Significant Disclosures	0	0
OB.3.2. Comm against app. not yet con	0,00	0,00
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-4.234.966	-2.908.782
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-4.234.966,00	-2.908.782,00
OFF BALANCE	0,00	0,00

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.

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TABLE 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIMES FOR 2017 - DG ESTAT

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	1256	1018	81,05 %	20,08	238	18,95 %	44,18
60	219	204	93,15 %	30,33	15	6,85 %	75,67
90	302	254	84,11 %	48,78	48	15,89 %	113,75

Total Number of Payments	1777	1476	83,06 %		301	16,94 %	
Average Net Payment Time	31,58			26,43			56,84
Average Gross Payment Time	33,96			28,67			59,94

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	34	124	6,98 %	1777	9.918.112,58	15,65 %	63.365.710,58

Late Interest paid in 2017			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)
ESTAT	65010100	Interest on late payment of charges New FR	6 752,70
			6 752,70

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

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME IN 2017

Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and income cashed from			Outstanding balance
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried over RO	Total	
		1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=4+5	
57	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTION	498,81	0	498,81	498,81	0	498,81	0
60	CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNION PROGRAMMES	4.342.796	0	4.342.796	4.342.796	0	4.342.796	0
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	386.992,99	0	386.992,99	386.992,99	0	386.992,99	0
Total DG ESTAT		4.730.287,8	0	4.730.287,8	4.730.287,8	0	4.730.287,8	0

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

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Report printed on 09/02/2018

TABLE 8 : RECOVERY OF PAYMENTS
(Number of Recovery Contexts and corresponding Transaction Amount)

INCOME BUDGET RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2017 Year of Origin (commitment)	Error		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	Nbr	RO Amount
2011			8	15.655,06	8	15.655,06	8	15.655,06	100,00%	100,00%
2012			8	19.161,15	8	19.161,15	8	19.161,15	100,00%	100,00%
2013	1	70,4	6	4.324,53	7	4.394,93	9	346.291,11	77,78%	1,27%
2014	2	999,6	1	4.162,21	3	5.161,81	3	5.161,81	100,00%	100,00%
2015	1	96,86			1	96,86	1	96,86	100,00%	100,00%
2016							1	498,81		
Sub-Total	4	1.166,86	23	43.302,95	27	44.469,81	30	386.864,8	90,00%	11,49%

EXPENSES BUDGET	Error		Irregularity		OLAF Notified		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES												
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	21	46.141,65	2	111.903,87			23	158.045,52	24	166.517,14	95,83%	94,91%
CREDIT NOTES	65	1.047.961,71	6	24.908,71			71	1.072.870,42	93	1.692.754,46	76,34%	63,38%
Sub-Total	86	1.094.103,36	8	136.812,58			94	1.230.915,94	117	1.859.271,6	80,34%	66,20%
GRAND TOTAL	90	1.095.270,22	31	180.115,53			121	1.275.385,75	147	2.246.136,4	82,31%	56,78%

Note : The figures are those related to the provisional accounts and not yet audited by the Court of Auditors. The provisional closure will be based on the recovery context situation at 31/01/2017.

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2017 FOR ESTAT

	Number at 1/01/2017	Number at 31/12/2017	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 1/01/2017	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2017	Evolution

TABLE 10 : RECOVERY ORDER WAIVERS IN 2017 >= EUR 100.000

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

Total DG ESTAT	
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Number of RO waivers	
-----------------------------	--

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 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG ESTAT - 2017

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

TABLE 12 : SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES OF DG ESTAT EXCLUDING BUILDING CONTRACTS

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Negotiated Procedure with at least five candidates below Directive thresholds (Art. 136a RAP)	6	581.965,47
Open Procedure (Art. 104(1) (a) FR)	14	54.047.390,03
Open Procedure (Art. 122.2 IR)	1	285.000,00
Open Procedure (Art. 127.2 RAP)	4	10.156.060,20
Total	25	65.070.415,70

Additional Comments:

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Description	Amount (€)

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Description	Amount (€)

ANNEX 4: Materiality criteria

In order to identify material weaknesses that need to be disclosed on the declaration of the AOD, Eurostat has taken into account the following qualitative and quantitative criteria, assessing whether the weakness is significant and should lead to the reporting of a reservation.

Qualitative criteria for defining significant weaknesses:

In assessing materiality, Eurostat took account of a number of qualitative criteria:

- The nature, scope and duration of the weakness;
- The level of sensitivity;
- Reputational risk;
- The level of evidence available from ex post control work to be confident of providing the necessary assurances;
- Whether the risk concerns a major point by the Court of Auditors;
- Whether the risk concerns a major point raised by the IAS;
- Measures already taken or in place to address the situation.

Quantitative criteria for defining significant weaknesses:

The Commission Communication (COM (2003) 28 final) from 21.1.2003 provides in its annex guidelines covering inter alia the concept of materiality. These guidelines propose an indicative materiality threshold of 2%:

"The quantitative materiality threshold is 2%, i.e. when the amount of the transaction (in the broad sense) affected by the deficiency represents more than 2% of the budget allocated to the ABB activity of the service concerned." According to the guidelines DGs may deviate from the threshold of 2% if they deem that the nature of the risks and controls, based on the DG's assessment of the risk and control environment in which the DG operates, makes the standard threshold inappropriate.

ANNEX 5: Internal Control Template(s) for budget implementation (ICTs)

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)

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The annual work programme and the subsequent invitations to submit proposals do not adequately reflect the policy objectives, priorities, are incoherent and/or the essential eligibility, selection and award criteria are not adequate to ensure the evaluation of the proposals.</p>	<p>Hierarchical validation within the authorising department. Inter-service consultation, including all relevant DGs. Adoption by the Commission. Explicit allocation of responsibility to individual officials reflecting the programming circuits. Checklist based verification for invitations to submit proposals. Implementation of antifraud strategy.</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% projects included in AWP. 100% of invitations to submit proposals. Depth: In-depth analyses of the projects, including financial aspects. Checklist (proposals) includes a list of the requirements of the regulatory provisions identified.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the preparation and validation of the annual work programme and launch of calls: (in EUR) Benefits: number of financial and/or technical modifications requested out of total number of invitations</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of control failures: number of exceptions (in EUR) Number of invitations for proposals¹ successfully concluded/number of invitations for proposals planned in the MP/WP (%) % total number of awards/total call for proposal Efficiency: Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)</p>

¹ According to Article 5 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, NSIs and other national authorities responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics as designated by Member States may receive grants without a call for proposals in accordance with Article 168(1)(d) of Regulation (EC, Euroatom) No 2342/2002. They receive invitations to submit proposals.

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)

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The evaluation of proposals is not carried out in accordance with the established procedures, the policy objectives, priorities and/or the essential eligibility, or with the selection and award criteria defined in the annual work programme.</p>	<p>Assignment of evaluation committee including, when necessary, members from sub-delegating DGs Assessment by the evaluation committee. Hierarchical validation according to financial circuits. Checklists based verification (evaluation and award) ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework. Implementation of antifraud strategy.</p>	<p>100% of proposals were evaluated. The received applications were analysed from a technical point of view and from a budgetary point of view. Coverage: 100% of ranked list of proposals. Supervision of work of evaluators. 100% in-depth evaluation of technical and budgetary aspects.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the evaluation and selection of proposals: (in EUR) Benefits: non award (from number of awards): (in EUR) Number of financial and/or technical modifications made / out of total number Amount awarded (in EUR) on total amount of invitations (calls) (in EUR)</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of control failures: number of exceptions Efficiency: Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %) Average time to inform applicants: number of months vs. number of months foreseen in the FR 2016</p>

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 <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The description of the action in the grant agreement includes tasks which do not contribute to the achievement of the programme objectives and/or that the budget foreseen overestimates the costs necessary to carry out the action.</p> <p>Procedures do not comply with regulatory framework.</p>	<p>Hierarchical validation according to financial circuits.</p> <p>Signature of the grant agreement by the AO.</p> <p>Checklists based verification (operational and financial) ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework.</p> <p>Regular accounting controls are carried out.</p> <p>Implementation of antifraud strategy.</p>	<p>100% of the selected proposals are scrutinised.</p> <p>Coverage: 100% of draft grant agreements.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the contracting process: (in EUR)</p> <p>Benefits: number of financial and technical modifications requested on draft grant agreements and/or commitments out of total number</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Number of exceptions/non-compliance issues</p> <p>Efficiency: Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)</p> <p>Time-to-Grant (average time to sign grant agreements): number of months vs. number of months foreseen in the FR 2016</p>

Stage 3 - Monitoring 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 <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The actions foreseen are not, totally or partially, carried out in accordance with the technical description and requirements foreseen in the grant agreement and/or the amounts paid exceed that due in accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions.</p>	<p>Operational and financial checks, based on checklists, in accordance with the financial circuits ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework.</p> <p>Operation authorisation by the AO.</p> <p>Reinforced ex-ante controls carried out:</p> <p>A sample of requests of payment to be randomly selected for reinforced ex-ante controls.</p> <p>Risk-based coverage: the high-risk population to be covered by in-depth controls, carried out ex-ante.</p> <p>Use of standard excel template for contribution calculations.</p> <p>Regular follow-up of payment delays.</p> <p>Regular accounting controls are carried out.</p> <p>Implementation of anti-fraud strategy.</p>	<p>100% of the projects are controlled, including only value-adding checks.</p> <p>100% coverage by ex-ante control of each payment request.</p> <p>Reinforced ex-ante controls: Sample based and risk based</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual management of running projects and payment: (in EUR)</p> <p>Amount of audit certificates co-financed via grants: (in EUR) (external assurance)</p> <p>Benefits: budget value of the costs claimed by the beneficiary, but rejected by the project officers and financial controls: (in EUR)</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Number of projects with cost claim errors out of number of grants (in %)</p> <p>Number of exceptions/non-compliance issues</p> <p>Budget amount of the cost items rejected : (in EUR) (in % weight from total payments)</p> <p>Efficiency: Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR</p> <p>Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)</p> <p>Time-to-payment: in% (number) corresponding to in % (value) are paid within contractual deadlines</p> <p>% of payment consumption in % (grants and procurements)</p>

Stage 4 - Ex post controls

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 <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Ex-ante controls (as such) fail to prevent, detect and correct erroneous payments or attempted fraud.	Multi-annual ex post control strategy: Carry out audits or desk-reviews of a risk based sample of operations to determine effectiveness of ex-ante controls (+ consider ex post findings for improving the ex-ante controls). Integration of fraud-related elements in the risk assessment. Validate audit results with beneficiary If needed: referring the beneficiary or grant to OLAF	Risk-based sample, determined in accordance with the selected risk criteria, aimed to maximise error correction.	Costs: Cost of staff involved in the coordination and execution of the audit strategy: (in EUR) Cost of the appointment of audit firms for the outsourced audits:(in EUR) Cost of audit firms for the outsourced audits: (in EUR) Benefits: Budget value of the errors detected by the auditors: (in EUR)	Effectiveness: Detected error rate: in % Amount of errors concerned: (EUR) Number of fraud-related audit observations: Efficiency: Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR
Ex post controls focus on the detection of external errors (e.g. made by beneficiaries) and do not consider any internal errors made by staff or embedded systematically in the own organisation	Simplification based on Art. 5 from Regulation EC 223/2009 of 11.03.2009: Training dedicated to staff embedded in grants process Yearly risk-analysis Supervision of the verification process by a team leader Exceptions / non-compliance register	Coverage: Beneficiaries of article 5 from Regulation 223/2009 except for one procedure. Depth: Main actors of the grant process.	Costs: Included in indirect costs Benefits: creation of a less risky environment.	Efficiency: Time-To-Recover Cost-effectiveness: Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)

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 <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Errors, irregularities and cases of fraud detected are not addressed or not addressed timely	Systematic registration of audit / control results to be implemented. Financial and operational validation of recovery in accordance with financial circuits. Authorisation by AO	Coverage: 100% of final audit results <i>with a financial impact</i> . Extension of the findings of systemic errors into corrections of non-audited projects by the same beneficiary.	Costs: Cost of staff involved in the implementation of the audit results: (in EUR) Benefits: Budget value of the errors, detected by ex post controls, which have actually been corrected (offset or recovered): (in EUR) Loss: Budget value of such ROs which are 'waived' or have to be cancelled:	Effectiveness: Number/value of audit results failed implementation:

PROCUREMENTS (including BA budget) - Direct management

Stage 1 – Procurement

A - Planning

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the decision to tender is optimal

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth *	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The needs are not well defined (operationally and economically) and that the decision to procure was inappropriate</p> <p>Discontinuation of the services provided due to a late contracting</p>	<p>Publication of intended procurements / Work programme</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 2</p>	<p>Costs: FTE linked to operational unit + central unit: (in EUR)</p> <p>Benefits (qualitative): No litigation, compliance</p>	<p>Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR</p> <p>Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)</p> <p>Exceptions & non-compliance issues</p>
	<p>Approval (and follow-up) of Work Program and Financing Decision by DM</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 2</p>		

NB: for all controls, information in particular financial information related to inputs / outputs and follow-up should be collected

*Depth: (definition of levels)

1. Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
2. Control with reference to corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification), but no reference to underlying documents.
3. Control 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.)
4. Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc.); i.e. control of the same intensity of transaction testing as those carried out by the ECA as part of the DAS

B - Needs assessment & definition of needs

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the call for tender is optimally done

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth *	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
The best offer/s are not submitted due to the poor definition of the tender specifications	Financial circuit : AOS approval and supervision of specifications	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 3	Costs: FTE linked to operational unit + central unit: (in EUR)	Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR
	Financial circuit: All steps financial and operational specifications	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	Benefits (qualitative): No litigation, compliance	Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %) Exceptions & non-compliance issues

NB: for all controls, information in particular financial information related to inputs / outputs and follow-up should be collected

***Depth: (definition of levels)**

1. Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
2. Control with reference to corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification), but no reference to underlying documents.
3. Control 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.)
4. Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc.); i.e. control of the same intensity of transaction testing as those carried out by the ECA as part of the DAS

C – Selection of the offer & evaluation

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the selection of the contractor is optimal

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls (those in bold are strongly recommended)	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth *	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
The most promising offer not being selected, due to a biased, inaccurate or 'unfair' evaluation process	Opening committee and Evaluation committee	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	Costs: FTE linked to operational unit + central unit: (in EUR) Benefits (qualitative): No litigation, compliance	Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %) Exceptions & non-compliance issues
	Financial circuit: All steps financial and operational Evaluation report	Coverage: 100% Depth*: 4		
	Advisory "Market Committee" (in place as of March 2014)	Coverage: Risk-based Depth*: Level 4		
	Conflict of interests	Coverage: 100% Depth*: 4		
	Exclusion criteria documented	Coverage: 100% Depth*: 4		
	Standstill period	Coverage: 100% Depth*: N/A		

NB: for all controls, information in particular financial information related to inputs / outputs and follow-up should be collected

*Depth: (definition of levels)

1. Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
2. Control with reference to corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification), but no reference to underlying documents.
3. Control 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.)
4. Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc.); i.e. control of the same intensity of transaction testing as those carried out by the ECA as part of the DAS

Stage 2 – Financial transactions (including administrative appropriations)

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

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth *	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Contractor does not comply with the contractual provisions	Monitoring respect of contractual provisions.	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	Costs: FTE linked to actors acting on financial circuits: (in EUR) Benefits : Respect of sound financial management and respect of contractual provisions. Payments are executed on time: in % (number) and in % (value) were made within contractual delays. No exceptions for Financial transactions.	Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %) Time to pay: (in %) (number) and (in %) (value) were made within contractual delays. Number of exceptions & non-compliance issues
Amount paid is disconnected from the quality and the timing of the deliverables	Financial circuit: all steps financial and operational Payment schedule tailored to tasks and deliverables	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4		
Business discontinues. Contractor unable to deliver.	Signature level per type of transaction Payment schedule tailored to tasks and deliverables	Coverage: Risk-based Depth*: Level 2		
	Sensitive functions	Coverage: AOSDs mainly Depth*: N/A		

NB: for all controls, information in particular financial information related to inputs / outputs and follow-up should be collected

*Depth: (definition of levels)

1. Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
2. Control with reference to corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification), but no reference to underlying documents.
3. Control 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.)
4. Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc.); i.e. control of the same intensity of transaction testing as those carried out by the ECA as part of the DAS

Stage 3 – Supervisory measures

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

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls (those in bold are strongly recommended)	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth *	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
An error or non-compliance with specifications or a fraud is not detected	Ex post quality review on selection and award procedure	Coverage: A risk based selection of procurement procedures Depth*: Level 4	Costs: FTE mainly linked to Control ex post: in FTE Benefits Issues are followed and addressed, improvement of processes and procedures	Detected error rate in % Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year (in %)
	Annual control programme based on yearly risk analysis	Coverage: Whole process Depth*: N/A		
	Integration of fraud-related elements in risk assessment	Coverage: Whole process Depth*: N/A		
Management of the procurement is not improved in general	Review of results of ex post quality review	Coverage: Whole process Depth*: Level 4		
	Review of exception reporting	Coverage: Whole process but limited number of tenders Depth*: Level 2		
	(Update) PIM procurement	Coverage: Whole process Depth*: Level 2		

NB: for all controls, information in particular financial information related to inputs / outputs and follow-up should be collected

*Depth: (definition of levels)

1. Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
2. Control with reference to corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification), but no reference to underlying documents.
3. Control 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.)
4. Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc.); i.e. control of the same intensity of transaction testing as those carried out by the ECA as part of the DAS

IT SECURITY AND DATA INTEGRITY

Stage 1: IT Security Policy

Main control objectives: Define and disseminate Eurostat information security policy

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Eurostat staff is not aware of the IT security Policy. IT security is not considered in day to day operations. Design weaknesses in the development of Information processes.	Review and validate by DM the Eurostat IT security policy annually Train Eurostat staff on security policies Ensure that IT security plans are provided for all new IT processes	Coverage: 100% Frequency: Yearly	Costs: Estimation of time required for IT policy revision: (in FTE) Estimation of time required for Training: (in FTE) Benefit: Awareness of IT security. Clear procedures and responsibilities regarding IT security	Nbr of training sessions for newcomers Nbr of trainings sessions for staff Nbr of security plans provided

Stage 2: Protection of IT infrastructure and data integrity

Main control objectives: Implement the controls as defined in the IT security policy

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
There is no inventory of assets and their security levels Security appliances are not up-to-date IT infrastructure is not available in case of major disaster Information is not available for statistical production	The CMDB in DIGIT (Configuration Management Database) is updated with classification information. Periodically check that systems are updated and patched IT Continuity Plan is updated and tested.	Coverage: 100% Frequency: Yearly	Costs: Estimation of the support Management of the IT infrastructure (in FTE) Estimation of the access control management (in FTE) Cost of operation and security monitoring of the infrastructure	Nbr of assets classified in the CMDB Reports of DRP testing and backup restores. Nbr of incidents regarding data integrity

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Information is accessed and modified by non-authorized users	Backups are made and tested Through the SLA with DIGIT, receive regular KPIs on the health of the systems hosted in DIGIT Access control policy based on authorisation provided by DCROs (Data Collection Responsible Officers)		in DIGIT Benefit: Operational IT infrastructure in support to statistical production with accesses to data on a "need to know" basis	

Stage 3: Access to IT infrastructure and data

Main control objectives: Monitor the access to IT infrastructure

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Illegal access to secure information Statistical information cannot be disseminated through the Eurostat website Statistical information is corrupted during transfer from Member States Wrong information or sensitive information is published.	Segregation of duties between LSA and DBA Follow-up of access rights, functional user rights and local administrator rights Real-time monitoring of Eurostat website Use of encryption for transfer of sensitive information in EDAMIS Incident reporting mechanism for errors on the Website	Coverage: all accesses to IT assets, all Eurostat data collections Frequency: Daily	Costs: Monitoring website Software and estimation of the support provided (in FTE). Estimation of staff involved in monitoring access rights (in FTE) Benefit: Protection of Eurostat environment. Ensure continuous publication of statistical information towards users	Number of sensitive data collections encrypted during transport Number of incidents reported for the website

Stage 4: Controls of accesses and use in IT infrastructure and information

Main control objectives: Monitoring of accesses to Eurostat infrastructure

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>Wrong manipulation of IT assets Cyber-attack on Eurostat IT environment Information is corrupted by hackers or wrong manipulation</p>	<p>In-depth analysis and monitoring of access controls and IT assets (servers, applications) logs implemented through Splunk and/or ArcSight. Periodical and correct performance of the backups of the infrastructure</p>	<p>Coverage: All IT assets Frequency: Real-time</p>	<p>Costs: Cost of SPLUNK/ArcSight monitoring by DIGIT Estimation of staff involved in supporting Hardware plus support for defining controls (in FTE) Benefit: Secure dissemination of statistics.</p>	<p>Alerts provided by Splunk/ArcSight Monthly ArcSight reports of incidents in Eurostat environment</p>

SAFEGUARDING OF SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Stage 1: Management of sensitive information in Eurostat

Main control objectives: Identification and definition of sensitive information in Eurostat

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Sensitive information is not correctly understood/identified	<p>Definition of sensitive information in Eurostat. Yearly inventory of sensitive information as declared by Eurostat units (1st inventory launched 2015).</p> <p>Definition of protection measures to be applied for sensitive information.</p> <p>Periodic information to Staff</p>	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Frequency: Yearly</p>	<p>Costs: Estimation of staff involved in Yearly inventory of all information managed by Eurostat units and its classification (in FTE)</p> <p>Benefit: Better knowledge of the location and use of sensitive information. Better understanding of the concept and management of sensitive information by staff.</p>	<p>Number of units reporting use of sensitive and classified information.</p> <p>Number of modifications from former inventory (for 2017)</p>

Stage 2: Protection of sensitive information in Eurostat

Main control objectives: Define roles and responsibilities and protection measures for sensitive information

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Sensitive information is not correctly managed by Eurostat staff	<p>Association of a DCRO (Data Collection Responsible Person) for each of the identified sensitive information collection. The DCRO is responsible for the protection of the collection and for giving access to it on a "Need to Know" basis.</p> <p>Signature of a declaration of</p>	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Frequency: Yearly with periodic updates if needed</p>	<p>Cost: Specific staff (DCRO) has additional duties (in FTE)</p> <p>Benefit: Clearer responsibilities of units and staff regarding sensitive information management</p>	<p>Number of DCROs and sensitive information collections</p> <p>All Staff signing declarations (0 discrepancy between staff list and declaration list)</p> <p>Number of training sessions on security and sensitive information</p>

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
	confidentiality by all Eurostat staff.			

Stage 3: Access to sensitive information

Main control objectives: Monitoring and control of access to sensitive information

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
All Eurostat staff can have access to all sensitive information	LISO is allowing access to sensitive information to staff identified by DCRO on a "Need to Know" Basis Sensitive information is protected either by encryption or by being stored in Eurostat secured environment Use of SECEM for transmission of sensitive information is mandatory. Use of encrypted S drive for storing sensitive information by units	Coverage: 100% of sensitive information is protected Frequency: Daily authorisation	Costs: Management of access by LISO, management of policies for S drive encryption by LISO, administrative procedure launched by DCRO for providing access to individual staff. (in FTE) Benefit: Access to sensitive collections is controlled and sensitive information is encrypted..	Number of access rights processed and recorded. Number of folders/units stored on the S drive. Number of SECEM installations.

Stage 4: Controls of accesses to sensitive information

Main control objectives: Real-time monitoring of accesses to sensitive information

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Breach of sensitive information	Continuous monitoring all accesses on identified information. Periodic revision of the database with access rights and association to Eurostat staff mobility. Encryption of sensitive information.	Coverage: All identified sensitive information Frequency: real-time	Cost: SPLUNK/ArcSight monitoring and reporting by DIGIT (in EUR) Lancrypt SW licences and management costs. Estimation of the customisation of the software (in FTE) Benefit: Real-time protection and monitoring of accesses	Number of alerts provided in monthly reporting Number of revisions of the access rights database. Nr of incidents related to breach of confidentiality. Nbr of encrypted files.

GNI

The controls performed by Eurostat regarding the GNI are disclosed by the AOD responsible for the related Revenue in the AAR prepared by DG BUDG.

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

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

ANNEX 8: Decentralised agencies (if applicable)

Not applicable

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

No used in Annex 3 MP2017		Title	Reason ²	Scope ³	Type ⁴	Associated DGs	Costs (EUR)	Comments ⁵	Reference ⁶
	I. Evaluations finalised or cancelled in 2017	Not applicable							
	a. Evaluations finalised in 2017	Not applicable							
	b. Evaluations cancelled in 2017	Not applicable							
	II. Other studies finalised or cancelled in 2017								
	a. Other studies finalised in 2017								

² Reason why the evaluation/other study was carried out, please align with Annex 3 of the MP 2016. The individual symbols used have the following meaning: L - legal act, LMFF - legal base of MFF instrument, FR - financial regulation, REFIT, REFIT/L, CWP - 'evaluate first', O - other (please specify in Comments)

³ Specify what programme/regulatory measure/initiative/policy area etc. has been covered

⁴ FC – fitness check, E – expenditure programme/measure, R – regulatory measure (not recognised as a FC), C – communication activity, I – internal Commission activity, O – other – please specify in the Comments

⁵ Allows to provide any comments related to the item (in particular changes compared to the planning). When relevant, the reasons for cancelling evaluations/ other studies also needs to be explained in this column.

⁶ For evaluations the references should be 1) number of its Evaluation Staff Working Document and number of the SWD's executive summary; 2) link to the supportive study of the SWD in EU bookshop. For other studies the references should be the link to EU bookshop or other reference where the 'other study' is published via different point.

3		Report to EP and Council on implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1185/2009 (Pesticides)	L	Pesticides	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/Pesticides+2017+EN/d854a527-ae6b-4873-bf20-e025791f5bb2
4		European Public Sector Accounting Standards (EPSAS) study	CWP	European Public Sector Accounting Standards	R			https://circabc.europa.eu/sd/a/c59c1ba2-6c9b-4051-9a65-3ed2e67b74ca/Item%207%20-%20Collection%20of%20information%20related%20to%20the%20potential%20impacts%20of%20EPSAS.pdf
8		Report to EP and Council on implementation of Regulation (EC) No 450/2003 (Labour cost index)	L	Labour cost index	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/Labour+cost+index+EN/8c754faf-b8e7-4ac0-9fb6-73463b2397c2
9		Report to EP and Council on the statistics compiled pursuant Regulation (EC) No 295/2008 (Structural business statistics)	L	Structural business statistics	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/SBS+2017+EN/18e22c72-f488-402d-8906-c1fc0acbc622

10		Report to EP and Council on the statistics compiled pursuant Regulation (EC) No 1165/98 (STS)	L	Short-term statistics	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/STS+2017+EN/6bd181e6-4b88-45dd-af71-2f8e63be32db
12		Report to EP and Council on statistics compiled pursuant Regulation (EC) No 762/2008 (Statistics on aquaculture production)	L	Aquaculture	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/Aquaculture+2017+EN/d0e81393-8501-4135-838a-8bce05af9e43
13		Report to EP and Council on implementation of Regulation (EU) No 70/2012 (Carriage of goods by road)	L	Carriage of goods by road	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/Carriage+of+goods+by+road+2017+EN/fe73c79c-087f-49ca-a9df-d02c5c444599
14		Report to EP and Council on the quality of the fiscal data reported by Member State for Council regulation 479/2009 (EDP)	L	EDP	R			http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/64157/4375784/Quality+of+fiscal+data+2017+EN/416c6c85-b4f6-449b-b2ae-1052867b3ea7
	<i>b. Other studies cancelled in 2017</i>							
11		Report to EP and Council to evaluate the implementation of the measures provided for in Article 2 of Decision No 1608/2003/EC (Science and Technology)	L	Science and technology	R		Regulation under revision	

**ANNEX 10:
Management"**

Specific annexes related to "Financial

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

ANNEX 12: Performance tables

General objective 11:

General objective: To help achieve the overall political objectives, the Commission will effectively and efficiently manage and safeguard assets and resources, and attract and develop the best talents		
Impact indicator: Trust in the European Commission		
Source of the data: Standard Eurobarometer on Public Opinion in the European Union		
Baseline (EB 83 – Spring 2015)	Latest known value (EB 87 – Spring 2017)	Target (2020)
40% tend to trust	41% tend to trust	Increase
Impact indicator: Staff engagement index in the Commission		
Source of the data: European Commission		
Baseline (2014)	Latest known value (2016)	Target (2020)
65.3%	64.3%	Increase

Specific objective 1:

Specific objective 1: Quality statistical information is provided in a timely manner, to support the development, monitoring and evaluation of the policies of the European Union properly reflecting priorities while keeping a balance between economic, social and environmental fields and serve the needs of the wide range of users of European statistics, including other decision-makers, researchers, businesses and European citizens in general, in a cost-effective manner without unnecessary duplication of effort.		Related to spending programme(s): European Statistical Programme.
Result indicator 1.1: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the overall quality of European Statistics. It measures the users' perception of the achievement of the specific objective n. 1 "provide quality statistics".		
Source of data: Annual user satisfaction survey carried out by Eurostat.		
Baseline 2012	Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
62.9 %	Overall positive trend. The target has been set taking into account the fact that opinion surveys based on voluntary participation are typically biased (users that are satisfied may be less motivated to participate in the survey than those that have complaints). The yearly evolution of the results should be interpreted cautiously in particular taking into account the fact that the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the next.	62.4 %
Result indicator 1.2: Number of data extractions made by external users from Eurostat reference databases (EuroBase and Comext) via the Eurostat website.		
Source of data: Eurostat - More information can be found in the monthly Monitoring report on Eurostat electronic dissemination (available on demand).		
Baseline 2012	Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
7.87 Mio	Positive (approximately linear) trend	13.33 Mio

Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Catalogue of statistical products	Produce and disseminate statistics	2017	95.7 % achieved

Other important outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	State as of 31 December 2017
Proposal amending Nuts Regulation (2015/ESTAT/036)	Adoption by the Commission	1Q/2017	Regulation was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 12/12/2017.
Proposal for a Regulation on gross national income (2013/ESTAT/007)	Adoption by the Commission	2Q/2017	Proposal was adopted by the Commission on 20/6/2017. Trilogue negotiations to be started in early spring 2018.

Specific objective 2:

Specific objective 2: New methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements are implemented.		Related to spending programme(s): European Statistical Programme.
Result indicator 2: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the timeliness of European Statistics for their purposes.		
Source of data: Annual user satisfaction survey carried out by Eurostat.		
Baseline 2012	Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
56.3 %	Overall positive trend. The target has been set taking into account the fact that opinion surveys based on voluntary participation are typically biased (users that are satisfied may be less motivated to participate in the survey than those that have complaints). The yearly evolution of the results should be interpreted cautiously in particular taking into account the fact that the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the next.	56.1 %

Main output for specific objective 2			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
ESS Vision 2020 portfolio of projects, which includes: European Statistical Data Exchange (ESDN), Sharing SERVICES (SERV), Big Data (BIGD), Administrative data sources (ADMIN), European System of Interoperable Business Registers (ESBRs) and Single Market STATistics (SIMSTAT)	Achievements as laid down in the Annual Work Programme 2017	2017	94.1% achieved

Specific objective 3:

Specific objective 3: The partnership within the European Statistical System and beyond is strengthened in order to further enhance its productivity and its leading role in official statistics worldwide.		Related to spending programme(s): European Statistical Programme.
Result indicator 3: Percentage of users that rate as "Very good" or "Good" the comparability of European Statistics among regions and countries.		
Source of data: Annual user satisfaction survey carried out by Eurostat.		
Baseline 2012	Target 2020	Latest known results (2017)
56.2 %	Overall positive trend. The target has been set taking into account the fact that opinion surveys based on voluntary participation are typically biased (users that are satisfied may be less motivated to participate in the survey than those that have complaints). The yearly evolution of the results should be interpreted cautiously in particular taking into account the fact that the level of representativeness of the sample of respondents cannot be assessed and may vary from one year to the next.	55.2 %

Other important outputs in 2017			
Description	Indicator	Target date	State as of 31 December 2017
Participation in the trilaterals (European Parliament, Council and Commission) leading to a successful adoption of the Regulation	Adoption of the Regulation by European Parliament and Council amending Regulation No 99/2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17 based	End of 2017	Regulation was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on 25/10/2017.

	on Commission proposal (COM(2016)557)		
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