



Annual Activity Report 2024

annexes

Eurostat

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

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

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

Sophie Limpach

Date 31/03/2025

⁽¹⁾ C(2017)2373 of 19.04.2017.

ANNEX 2: Performance tables

General objective: A modern, high-performing and sustainable European Commission			
Impact indicator 1: Image of the European Union - % of respondents for whom the EU conjures very positive or fairly positive image			
Source of the data: Eurobarometer			
Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone ⁽²⁾ (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
43% (EU 27)	Increase	Increase	44%
Specific objective 1: Eurostat remains the trusted point of reference for statistics and data on Europe, necessary for better policies, decisions and public debate in the European Union. <i>Related to spending programme: Single Market Programme 2021-2027</i>			
Result indicator 1.1: User trust in European statistics			
Source of the data: Eurostat USS			
Baseline (Average 2015-2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
94.6%	≥94.6% on average over the period	≥94.6% on average over the period	95.4% on average over the period
Result indicator 1.2: Number of database sessions			
Source of the data: Monitoring reports on Eurostat electronic dissemination			
Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2.9 million	increase	increase	3.2 million
Result indicator 1.3: Degree of implementation of the activities planned for the specific objective 1			
Source of the data: Eurostat Planning and Monitoring System			
Baseline (2020)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
95.5%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	97.9%

Result indicator 1.4: User friendliness (how easy it is to find a data)**Source of the data:** Eurostat USS

Baseline (2020)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
91.9%	≥ baseline on average over the period	≥ baseline on average over the period	91.1% on average over the period

Main outputs in 2024:**New policy initiatives**

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Commission Proposal for a Regulation on commercial real estate indicators	Proposal adopted by the Commission	Q2/2024	Revised The draft proposal was prepared but required updates in view of the new Commission priorities and working methods. The deadline for adoption was revised to Q1 2025.

Initiatives linked to regulatory simplification and burden reduction

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Commission Proposal for a Regulation on European Fisheries and Aquaculture Statistics	Proposal adopted by the Commission	Q4/2024	Revised The draft proposal was prepared but required updates in view of the new Commission priorities and working methods. The deadline for the adoption was revised to Q1 2025.

External communication actions

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Eurostat-ILO Global Conference on measuring new forms of employment	Number of attendees	200	Achieved

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Regular production of high-quality statistics	Number of disseminated main first data releases	430	Achieved
Commission Regulation amending Regulation (EC) No 1099/2008 on energy statistics	Updated Regulation with consistent hydrogen reporting obligation	Q1/2024	Achieved

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Implementation of the 2022 amendment of the Energy Statistics Regulation (EU) 2022/132 for disaggregated data on final energy consumption	New more comprehensive and detailed final energy consumption statistics for transport activities and in the services sector	Q2/2024	Achieved
Draft Commission Implementing Regulations in the area of agriculture: on statistics on nutrients and on specifying the content of the quality reports as specified in Regulation 2022/2379 on statistics on agricultural input and output; on the data to be provided for the reference year 2026 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 on integrated farm statistics; on the quality reports to be transmitted under Regulation (EU) 138/2004 on the economic accounts for agriculture	Presentation to European Statistical System Committee ahead of adoption	Q4/2024	Achieved
Inspection visits to Member States for the plastics-based own resource	Number of inspection visits performed	9 country visits	Achieved
Launch of the revised/successor product for the European Statistical Recovery Dashboard	Successful launch	Spring 2024	Achieved
Monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the 2022 edition of the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt (MGDD)	Assessment if MSs have implemented the new MGDD during the 2024 benchmark revision, on the basis of the questionnaire on the status of the implementation of the new MGDD at the level of sector S.13 of each EU Member State	By the end of October 2024	Achieved
Developing the methodology and methods for the compilation of statistical accounts and key indicators for EU institutions and the EU as a whole	Compilation of the 2023 statistical accounts of the European institutions and bodies, including the net borrowing and the outstanding Maastricht debt liabilities	Publication of the 2023 statistical accounts of the European institutions	Achieved

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Provision of information on Multinational Enterprise Groups in the EuroGroups Register	EuroGroups Register statistical frames (including the European Profiling results) of microdata are disseminated New statistics on Multinational enterprise groups in EU and European Free Trade Association (EFTA) on employment and economic activities are disseminated	Q1/Q2/Q4/2024 Q1/2024	Achieved
New CPA classification taking into account recent technological and economic developments and aligned with its European reference classification (NACE) and the respective international classification (CPC); adaptation of current legislation in the field of statistics to NACE Rev. 2.1	CPA Rev. 2.2 Delegated Act adopted Number of Commission acts adopted to align current statistical legislation with NACE Rev. 2.1	End of 2024 1	Achieved
Revised data on national accounts and balance of payments	Successful data publication supported by relevant communication to the users	October 2024	Achieved
Update of the 2016 Eurostat pension study	Study finalised according to planning	November 2024	Achieved
Updated guidance on the treatment of non-resident VAT traders	Publication of the updated guidance	End 2024	Achieved
Third round of ESS Peer reviews finalised	Final report on the results of the third round of ESS peer reviews Compendium on innovative practice identified in the peer reviews Repository of information on the national statistical systems of ESS members	June 2024 August 2024 August 2024	Achieved
High quality ESS Committee meetings and conclusions	Percentage of participants assessing the overall quality/conclusions of the meeting as good/very good	Higher than 75%	Achieved

General objective: A modern, high-performing and sustainable European Commission

Specific objective 2: Eurostat better meets user needs for relevant, timely and high-quality statistics, in particular by continuing to foster partnerships and by embracing innovative data sources and technologies.

Related to spending programme: Single Market Programme 2021-2027

Result indicator 2.1: Share of users not satisfied with the quality of data and services provided by Eurostat

Source of the data: Eurostat USS

Baseline (Average 2015-2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
3.7%	≤3.5% on average over the period	≤3.5% on average over the period	3.2% on average over the period

Result indicator 2.2: Statistical coverage

Source of the data: Eurostat dissemination database

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
423 million	Increase	Increase	785 million

Result indicator 2.3: Timeliness of statistics: news releases

Source of the data: Data of release of Eurostat's News releases

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
83.3 (quarterly statistics) 35.6 (monthly statistics)	≤ baseline	≤ baseline	81.7 (quarterly statistics) 32.2 (monthly statistics)

Result indicator 2.4: Number of new experimental statistics datasets published

Source of the data: Eurostat's website section for experimental statistics

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
1	≥ 0	≥ 0	7

Result indicator 2.5: Degree of implementation of the activities planned for the specific objective 2

Source of the data: Eurostat Planning and Monitoring System

Baseline (2020)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
89.5%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	90.2% A few projects, though progressing, experienced some minor delays in 2024.

Result indicator 2.6: Proportion of proposed legislative revisions that include burden reduction measures

Source of the data: Eurostat

Baseline (2020)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
n.a.	Positive trend	Positive trend	n.a. (no proposals adopted in 2024)

Main outputs in 2024:

New policy initiatives

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Proposal for an adoption of an ESS agreement on early estimates for social protection expenditure main indicators	ESS agreement endorsed	Q1/2024	Achieved

Other important outputs

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
ESS Innovation Agenda	Adoption of updated ESS innovation action plan	Q3/2024	Achieved
	Definition of communication and community engagement strategy	Q2/2024	
One-Stop-Shop on Artificial intelligence	One-Stop-Shop launched	Q2/2024	Achieved
Web Intelligence Hub	Number of major releases of processed online job advertisements	4	Achieved

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Use of privately held data	Adoption of roadmap for new statistics based on privately held data with identification of cases of using privately held data Number of identified use cases based on use of privately held data for developing European statistics	Q2/2024 4	As the amended Regulation 223/2009 only entered into force in late December 2024, the implementation actions are still under development. Achieved
Training of European statisticians	Launch of the ESTP framework contract	September 2024	Partly achieved The new framework contract will be signed during 1st quarter 2025.
Second review of the asymmetries resolution mechanism for international trade in services flows	Review of the mechanisms in place	June 2024	Achieved
Contribution of Eurostat to the setting of international statistical standards and promotion of EU values	Eurostat's proposal for common EU positions presented for discussion to the ESSC before the annual meeting of the UN Statistical Commission	By end of February 2024	Achieved
Further development of partnerships with international organisations (IOs) in developing international standards to ensure comparability of statistics across the globe	Number of negotiated Administrative Arrangements with international organisations that are Eurostat key partners	One administrative arrangement negotiated by December 2024	Achieved

General objective: A modern, high-performing and sustainable European Commission

Specific objective 3 *Eurostat better communicates and better promotes European statistics and facilitates their use by policy-makers, citizens, businesses, researchers and the media.*

Related to spending programme: Single Market Programme 2021-2027

Result indicator 3.1: Number of Eurostat followers and engagement rate on social media

Source of the data: Eurostat’s Facebook and Twitter accounts

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
143 949 (followers on Twitter) 42 327 (followers on Facebook) 1.9% (engagement rate)	190 017 (followers on Twitter) 90 009 (followers on Facebook) ≥1.9% (engagement rate)	210 111 (followers on X (former Twitter)) 120 021 (followers on Facebook) ≥1.9% (engagement rate)	Achieved 257 500 (followers on X (former Twitter)) 185 000 followers on Facebook 4.6% for X/Twitter, 5.9% for Facebook

Result indicator 3.2: Number of visits to the Eurostat website**Source of the data:** Eurostat website

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
15.2 million	19.00 million	20.00 million	14.3 million The decreasing value (from 15.5 million in 2023) seems to confirm a trend away from the website towards other channels. Indeed, the number of users on other dissemination channels (e.g. followers on Eurostat's social media) continued to grow in 2024. The decreasing trend of the indicator seems to have slowed down. At the same time, it must be noted that part of this decrease could be accounted to the reduction of URLs under Eurostat's website, following the Commission's web rationalisation exercise in 2024. This indicator is expected to be reviewed in Eurostat's Strategic Plan 2025-2029 to include user interactions on Eurostat's outreach channels, including social media.

Result indicator 3.3: Degree of implementation of the activities planned for the specific objective 3**Source of the data:** Eurostat Planning and Monitoring System

Baseline (2019)	Interim Milestone ⁽³⁾ (2022)	Target (2024)	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
95.0%	≥95.0%	≥95.0%	100%

Main outputs in 2024:

External communication actions

Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
User-centred Eurostat webpage and social media accounts	Number of Eurostat followers and engagement rate on social media	X: 260 000 followers, 1.8% engagement rate ⁽⁴⁾ Facebook: 160 000 followers, 5.0% engagement rate Instagram: 130 000 followers, 5.0% engagement rate LinkedIn: 40 000 followers, 4.2% engagement rate	Achieved X: Almost achieved as the exact number is volatile. 257,506 followers, 4.61% engagement rate. A declining trend has been observed across other EC accounts due to an overall departure of users from X after a change in X ownership. Achieved Facebook: 185 331 followers, 5.9% engagement rate Achieved Instagram: 152 920 followers, 7.39% engagement rate Achieved LinkedIn: 55 533 followers, 5.79% engagement rate
Dissemination of flagship publications (Key figures on Europe, Monitoring report on EU progress towards the SDGs, Regional Yearbook)	Number of sessions/downloads for 2023/2024 editions (interactive and pdf)	Key figures on Europe: 30 000 SDGs: 30 000 Regional yearbook: 30 000	Achieved Key figures on Europe: 30 300 sessions/downloads SDGs: 32 037 sessions/downloads Regional yearbook: 47 013 sessions/downloads
Publication of statistical literacy products on the Statistics Explained website and the Education corner of the Eurostat website	Number of views for Statistics Explained articles Number of views for education corner on the Eurostat website	6.5 million recorded user sessions for Statistics Explained articles ⁽⁵⁾ 8 800 recorded user sessions for the education corner	Achieved Statistics Explained articles: 6.5 million user sessions Education corner: 15 225 user sessions
Participation in the European Statistics Competition	Number of countries and students participating in the European Statistics Competition	18 countries and 18 000 students	Achieved 20 countries and over 22 000 students

⁽⁴⁾ Subject to evolution of corporate policy as regards X account

⁽⁵⁾ New baseline for both targets following the harmonisation of the reporting on all “recorded user sessions”.

Other important outputs			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2024)
Statistical Methods for disclosure control and seasonal adjustment	Publication of 3 guidelines	2024	Achieved
Strengthen European Statistical System cooperation in the field of strategic communications	Meetings of the Expert Group on Strategic Communication	At least three meetings	Achieved

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

AAR 2024 Version 1

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG ESTAT - Financial Year 2024

Table 1 : Commitments

Table 2 : Payments

Table 3 : Commitments to be settled

Table 4 : Balance Sheet

Table 5 : Statement of Financial Performance

Table 5 Bis: Off Balance Sheet

Table 6 : Average Payment Times

Table 7 : Income

Table 8 : Recovery of undue Payments

Table 9 : Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders

Table 10 : Waivers of Recovery Orders

Table 11 : Negotiated Procedures

Table 12 : Summary of Procedures

Table 13 : Building Contracts

Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret

Table 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years

Table 16 : Commitments co-delegation type 3 in 2024

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT					
			Commitment appropriations authorised*	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 01 Research and Innovation					
01	01 02	Horizon Europe	0,04	0,04	100,00 %
Total Title 01			0,04	0,04	100,00 %
Title 03 Single Market					
03	03 01	Support administrative expenditure of the Single Market cluster	0,48	0,40	84,92 %
	03 02	Single Market Programme	82,47	70,44	85,41 %
	03 04	Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0,03	0,03	100,00 %
Total Title 03			82,97	70,87	85,41 %
Title 04 Space					
04	04 02	Union Space Programme	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 04			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 05 Regional Development and Cohesion					
05	05 02	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	2,37	2,37	100,00 %
Total Title 05			2,37	2,37	100,00 %
Title 07 Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values					
07	07 02	European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	2,49	2,49	100,00 %
	07 06	Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
	07 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 07			2,49	2,49	100,00 %
Title 08 Agriculture and Maritime Policy					
08	08 02	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 08			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 09 Environment and Climate Action					
09	09 02	Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 09			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 10 Migration					
10	10 02	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 10			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 14 External Action					
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument Global Europe (NDICI Global Europe)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 14			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 15 Pre-accession Assistance					
15	15 02	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %

Total Title 15			0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission					
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0,03	0,03	100,00 %
Total Title 20			0,03	0,03	100,00 %
Total Excluding NGEU			87,91	75,80	86,23 %
Total DG ESTAT			87,91	75,80	86,23 %

** 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).*

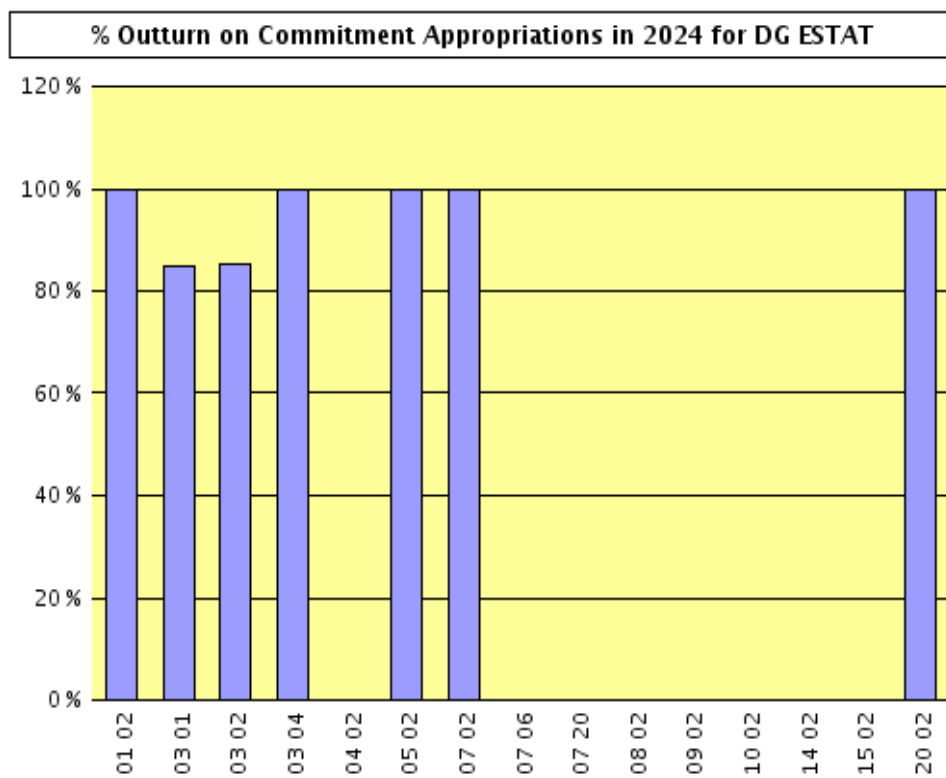


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS in 2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT					
			Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 01 Research and Innovation					
01	01 02	Horizon Europe	0,04	0,04	100,00 %
Total Title 01			0,04	0,04	100,00%
Title 03 Single Market					
03	03 01	Support administrative expenditure of the Single Market cluster	0,90	0,38	42,34 %
	03 02	Single Market Programme	90,93	69,92	76,89 %
	03 04	Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 03			91,83	70,30	76,55%
Title 04 Space					
04	04 02	Union Space Programme	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 04			0,00	0,00	0,00%
Title 05 Regional Development and Cohesion					
05	05 02	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	2,91	2,91	100,00 %
Total Title 05			2,91	2,91	100,00%
Title 07 Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values					
07	07 02	European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	1,98	1,98	100,00 %
	07 06	Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
	07 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	0,08	0,08	100,00 %
Total Title 07			2,06	2,06	100,00%
Title 08 Agriculture and Maritime Policy					
08	08 02	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	0,80	0,71	89,14 %
Total Title 08			0,80	0,71	89,14%
Title 09 Environment and Climate Action					
09	09 02	Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	0,00	0,00	0,00 %
Total Title 09			0,00	0,00	0,00%
Title 10 Migration					
10	10 02	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	0,05	0,05	100,00 %
Total Title 10			0,05	0,05	100,00%
Title 14 External Action					
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument Global Europe (NDICI Global Europe)	1,83	1,83	100,00 %
Total Title 14			1,83	1,83	100,00%
Title 15 Pre-accession Assistance					
15	15 02	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)	3,90	3,90	100,00 %

Total Title 15			3,90	3,90	100,00%
Title 20 Administrative expenditure of the European Commission					
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0,04	0,01	29,83 %
Total Title 20			0,04	0,01	29,83%
Total Excluding NGEU			103,46	81,81	79,08%
Total DG ESTAT			103,46	81,81	79,08 %

** 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).*

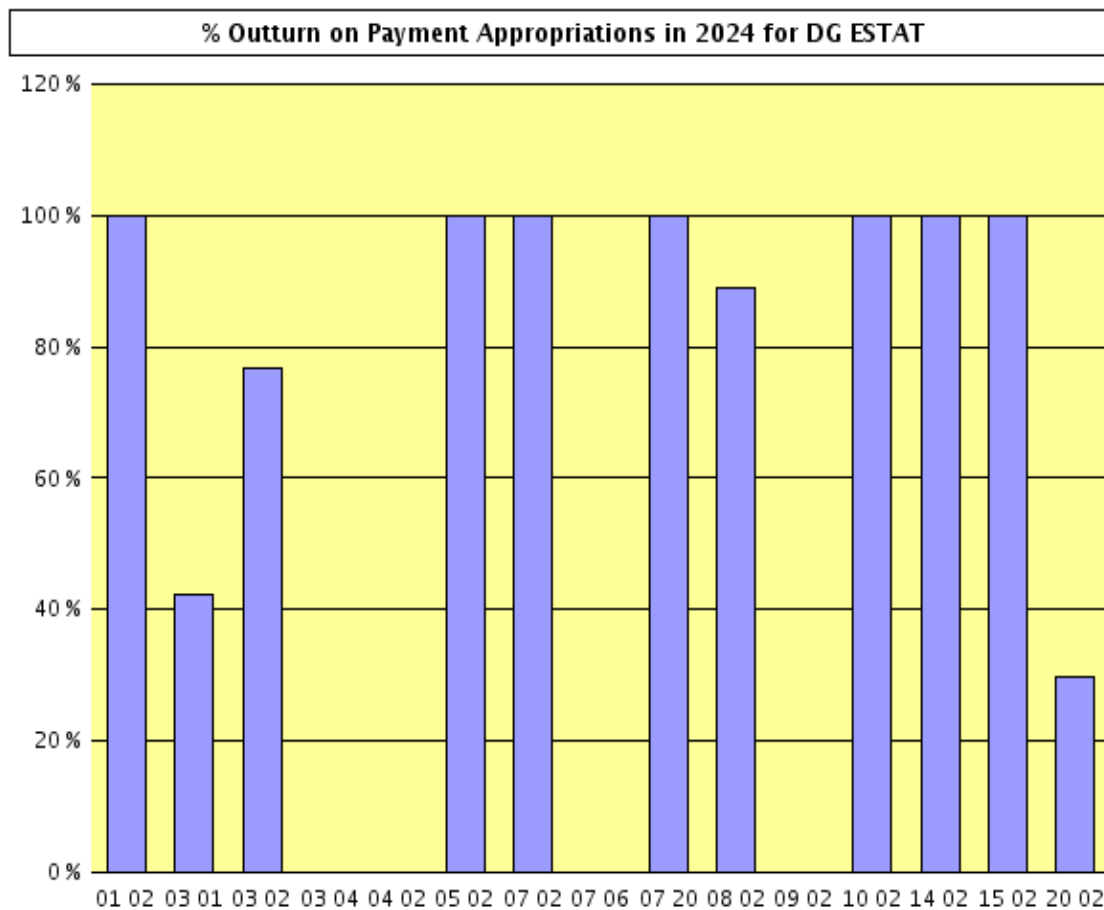


TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
01	01 02	Horizon Europe	0,04	0,00	0,04	100,00%	0,00	0,04	0,04
Total Title 01			0,04	0,00	0,04	100,00%	0,00	0,04	0,04
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
03	03 01	Support administrative expenditure of the "Single Market" cluster	0,40	0,16	0,24	60,23%	0,00	0,24	0,42
	03 02	Single Market Programme	70,44	10,05	60,39	85,73%	67,52	127,90	133,81
	03 04	Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0,03	0,00	0,03	100,00%	0,00	0,03	0,00
Total Title 03			70,87	10,21	60,66	85,59%	67,52	128,18	134,23
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
04	04 02	Union Space Programme	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total Title 04			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,00
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
05	05 02	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	2,37	0,49	1,88	79,29%	3,09	4,97	5,75
Total Title 05			2,37	0,49	1,88	79,29%	3,09	4,97	5,75
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
07	07 02	European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	2,49	1,00	1,50	60,00%	1,12	2,62	2,50
	07 06	Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,08
	07 20	Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,08
Total Title 07			2,49	1,00	1,50	60,00%	1,12	2,62	2,66

TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
08	08 02	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	9,31	9,31	10,16
Total Title 08			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	9,31	9,31	10,16
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
09	09 02	Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,01
Total Title 09			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,01
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
10	10 02	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,05
Total Title 10			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	0,00	0,00	0,05
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
14	14 02	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument & Global Europe (NDICI & Global Europe)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	11,41	11,41	13,24
Total Title 14			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	11,41	11,41	13,24
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
15	15 02	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	14,75	14,75	19,48
Total Title 15			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%	14,75	14,75	19,48
TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2024 (in Mio €) for DG ESTAT									
Chapter			Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2023	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2024	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2023
			Commitments	Payments	RAL	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
20	20 02	Other staff and expenditure relating to persons	0,03	0,01	0,02	61,01%	0,00	0,02	0,02
Total Title 20			0,03	0,01	0,02	61,01%	0,00	0,02	0,02
Total Excluding NGEU			75,80	11,71	64,09	84,55%	107,20	171,29	185,65
Total for DG ESTAT			75,80	11,71	64,09	84,55 %	107,20	171,29	185,65

Breakdown of Commitments Remaining to be Settled (in Mio EUR) in 2024 ESTAT

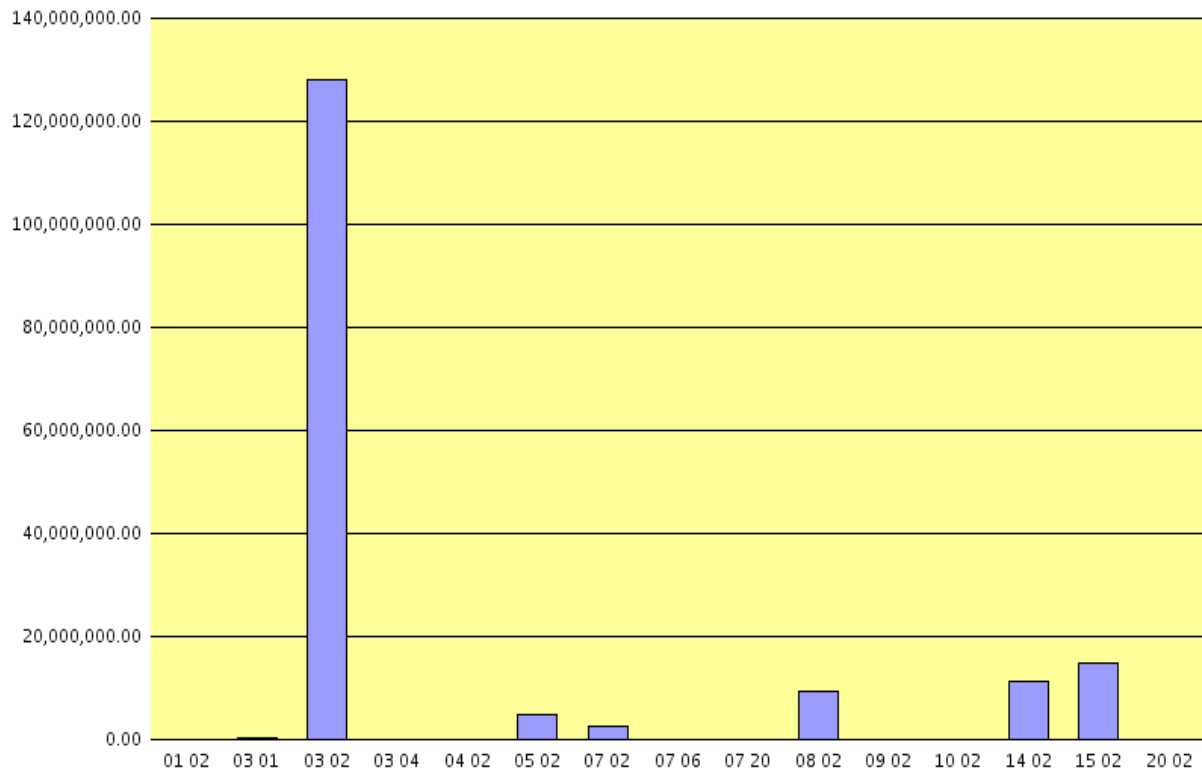


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET for DG ESTAT

BALANCE SHEET	2024	2023
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	7.642.057,10	8.933.672,39
A.I.1. Intangible Assets	7.642.057,10	8.933.672,39
A.I.2. Property, Plant and Equipment	0,00	0,00
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	54.728.863,06	50.281.680,44
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	54.294.184,73	50.263.449,44
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables	434.678,33	18.231,00
ASSETS	62.370.920,16	59.215.352,83
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	0,00	0,00
P.II.4. Current Payables	0,00	0,00
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income	0,00	0,00
LIABILITIES	0,00	0,00
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	62.370.920,16	59.215.352,83

Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-789.875.228,50	-698.389.796,36
P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	727.504.308,34	639174443,5
TOTAL DG ESTAT	0,00	0,00

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

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

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for DG ESTAT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2024	2023
II.1 REVENUES	-5.331.068,25	-5.200.746,57
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-6.158.473,62	-5.917.302,24
II.1.1.6. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	-47.328,62	-6.464,24
II.1.1.8. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-6.111.145,00	-5.910.838,00
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	827.405,37	716.555,67
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	827.405,37	716.555,67
II.2. EXPENSES	77.164.879,74	93.530.611,38
II.2. EXPENSES	77.164.879,74	93.530.611,38
II.2.11. OTHER EXPENSES	22.378.363,01	24.280.120,58
II.2.2. EXP IMPLM BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC. (DM)	54.536.516,73	72.988.490,80
II.2.4. EXP IMPL BY 3RD CNTR & INT ORG (IM)	250.000,00	
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	0,00	-3.738.000,00
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	71.833.811,49	88.329.864,81

TABLE 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET for DG ESTAT

OFF BALANCE	2024	2023
OB.1. Contingent Assets	1.923.058,80	3.425.476,80
GR for performance	203.085,00	203.085,00
GR for pre-financing	1.719.973,80	3.222.391,80
OB.1.3. CA Other	0,00	
OB.2. Contingent Liabilities	0,00	0,00
OB.2.7. CL Legal cases OTHER	0,00	0,00
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-1.923.058,80	-3.425.476,80
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	-1.923.058,80	-3.425.476,80
OFF BALANCE	0,00	0,00

TABLE 6: PAYMENT TIMES

Legal Times									
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Nbr of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Late Payments Amount	Percentage
30	1.563	1.561	99,87 %	13,88	2	0,13 %	33,50	53.505,50	0, %
45	1	1	100,00 %	14,00				0,00	0, %
60	172	172	100,00 %	26,29				0,00	0, %
90	179	179	100,00 %	33,12				0,00	0, %

Total Number of Payments	1.915	1.913	99,90 %		2	0,10 %		53505,5	0, %
Average Net Payment Time	16,81618799			16,80			33,50		
Average Gross Payment Time	20,6156658			20,6022			33,5		

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension	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	29	251	13,11 %	1.915	16.397.246,16	20,75 %	79.019.769,96

DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)

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

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME in 2024 for DG ESTAT								
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	
60	Single market, innovation and digital	209.472,53	18.231,00	227.703,53	209.472,53	18.231,00	227.703,53	0,00
65	Neighbourhood and the world	886.454,70	0,00	886.454,70	451.776,37	0,00	451.776,37	434.678,33
66	Other contributions and refunds	6.111.145,00	0,00	6.111.145,00	6.111.145,00	0,00	6.111.145,00	0,00
67	Completion for outstanding recovery orders prior to 2021	52.527,07	0,00	52.527,07	52.527,07	0,00	52.527,07	0,00
Total DG ESTAT		7.259.599,30	18.231,00	7.277.830,30	6.824.920,97	18.231,00	6.843.151,97	434.678,33

TABLE 8 : FINANCIAL IMPACT OF EX-ANTE AND EX-POST CONTROLS in 2024 FOR DG ESTAT

EX-ANTE CONTROLS BY TRANSACTION	Irregularity	Total ex-ante amounts
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	5,877.53	5,877.53
CREDIT NOTES	2,408,785.18	2,408,785.18
RECOVERY ORDERS ON PRE-FINANCING		
Sub-Total	2,414,662.71	2,414,662.71

EX-POST CONTROLS BY TRANSACTION	Irregularity	Total ex-post amounts
RECOVERY ORDERS OTHER THAN ON PRE-FINANCING	47,328.62	47,328.62
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES		
Sub-Total	47,328.62	47,328.62

GRAND TOTAL (EX-ANTE + EX-POST)	2,461,991.33	2,461,991.33
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TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 12/31/2024 for DG ESTAT

	Number at 1/1/2024	Number at 31/12/2024	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 1/1/2024	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2024	Evolution
2023	1		-100,00 %	18.231,00		-100,00 %
2024		2			434.678,33	
	1	2	100,00 %	18.231,00	434.678,33	2284,28 %

TABLE 10 :Recovery Order Waivers >= 60 000 € in 2024 for DG ESTAT

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

Number of RO waivers

There are no waivers below 60 000 €

TABLE 11 : Negotiated Procedures in 2024 for DG ESTAT

The procedures are presented in the Annual Management and Performance Report of 2024

TABLE 12 : Summary of Procedures in 2024 for DG ESTAT

The procedures are presented in the Annual Management and Performance Report of 2024

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS in 2024 for DG ESTAT

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

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET in 2024 for DG ESTAT

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

TABLE 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years - DG ESTAT

TABLE 16 : Commitments co-delegation type 3 in 2024 for DG ESTAT

ANNEX 4: Financial scorecard

The Annex 4 of each Commission service summarises the annual result of the standard financial indicators measurement. Annexed to the Annual Activity Report 2024, 11 standard financial indicators are presented below, each with its objective and result for the Commission service and for the EC as a whole (for benchmarking purposes)⁶:

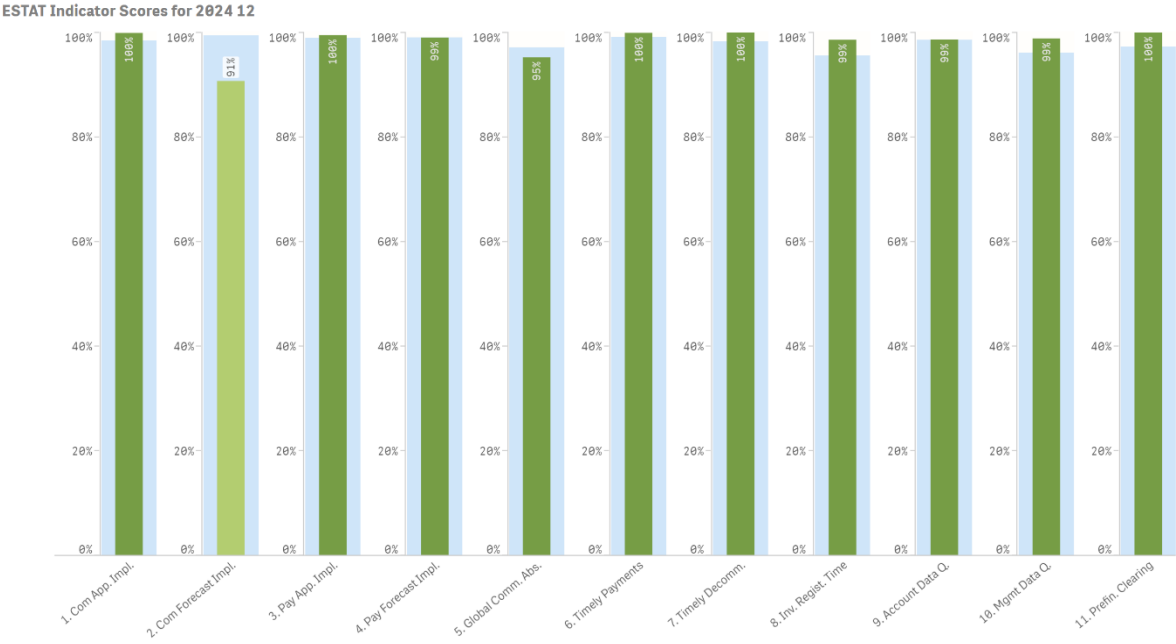
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commitment Appropriations (CA) Implementation - CA Forecast Implementation - Payment Appropriations (PA) Implementation - PA Forecast Implementation - Global Commitment Absorption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely Payments - Timely Decommitments - Invoice Registration Time - Accounting Data Quality - Management Data Quality - Timely Invoice PF Clearing
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For each indicator, its value (in %) for the Commission service is compared to the common target (in %). The difference between the indicator’s value and the target is colour coded as follows:

- 100 – >95% of the target: dark green
- 95 – >90% of the target: light green
- 90 – >85% of the target: yellow
- 85 – >80% of the target: light red
- 80 – 0% of the target: dark red

The Commission services are invited to provide commentary for each indicator’s result in the dedicated comment section below the indicators scores as this can help the reader to understand the Commission’s service context. In cases when the indicator’s value achieves 80% or less of the target, the comment becomes mandatory.

The detailed definitions of the indicators are available on the internal DG BUDG site (BudgPedia) and managed by unit BUDG.C5 Financial Reporting.



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

⁶ If the EC service did not perform any transaction in the area measured by the indicator or the information is not available in the central financial system, the indicator is not calculated (i.e. displayed as “-”) in this Annex.

Indicator	Objective	Comment ⁷	ESTAT Score	EC Score
1. Commitment Appropriations Implementation	Ensure efficient use of commitment appropriations expiring at the end of Financial Year		100%	99%
2. Commitment Forecast Implementation	Ensure the cumulative alignment of the commitment implementation with the commitment forecast in a financial year		91%	99%
3. Payment Appropriations Implementation	Ensure efficient use of payment appropriations expiring at the end of Financial Year		100%	99%
4. Payment Forecast Implementation	Ensure the cumulative alignment of the payment implementation with the payment forecast in a financial year		99%	99%
5. Global Commitment Absorption ⁸	Ensure efficient use of already earmarked commitment appropriations (at L1 level)		95%	97%
6. Timely Payments	Ensure efficient processing of payments within the legal deadlines	In the reporting year, Eurostat made most payments (1913 out of 1915 payments) in time and achieved 100% for the 'payment accepted amount in time' indicator. This is the result of optimised processes and a dedicated payment time monitoring system in place in Eurostat, supported with an active follow-up of the advancement of individual payment files through the payment process.	100%	99%
7. Timely Decommitments	Ensure efficient decommitment of outstanding RAL at the end of commitment life cycle	As a result of a dedicated monitoring system in place, similar to the payment monitoring system, Eurostat maintained its 'timely de-commitment' indicator at 100 % in the reporting year.	100%	98%

⁷ An explanation behind the indicator result can be provided, e.g. the comment about the achievement itself, reference to the whole Commission performance (better or worse), reasons behind this achievement. The comment is mandatory for the 'Timely payments' indicator. For the rest of indicators the comment is mandatory only if the score is equal or below the target of 80%.

⁸ Due to technical limitation: 1. the indicator does not take into account the Com L1 Consumption between the FDC ILC date and the FA FDI allowed as an exception in the external actions for Com L1 of type GF, i.e. with Financing Agreement, under the FR2018 Article 114.2. 2. it is technically not possible to exclude the decommitment of RAL (C8) which is subsequently re-committed for a new purpose. As a result, the actual Indicator score may be slightly higher than the one reported for DGs using the GF commitments.

8. Invoice Registration Time	Monitor the accounting risk stemming from late registration of invoices in the central accounting system ABAC		99%	96%
9. Accounting Data Quality	Ensure the good data quality of ABAC transactions with the focus on fields having a primary impact on the accounts		99%	99%
10. Management Data Quality	Ensure the good data quality of ABAC transactions with the focus on fields having a primary impact on the management decisions		99%	96%
11. Timely Invoice PF clearing	Ensure efficient clearing by invoices of prefinancing payments within the invoice payment time limit		100%	100%

ANNEX 5: Materiality criteria

Since 2019⁽⁹⁾, a ‘de minimis’ threshold for financial reservations has been introduced. Quantified annual activity report reservations related to residual error rates above the 2% materiality threshold are deemed not substantial for segments representing less than 5% of a Department’s total payments and with a financial impact below EUR 5 million. In such cases, quantified reservations are no longer needed. Cases where the ‘de minimis’ threshold applies this year are reported in annex 9.

The implementation of this ‘de minimis’ threshold applies at the level of the department’s annual activity report reservations, namely, not at all affecting the detailed reservations at the level of the Payment Agency(s)/Operational Programme(s).

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

Quantitative criteria for defining significant weaknesses:

The Commission Communication (COM (2003) 28 final) from 21 January 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.

Eurostat considers a weakness as material if the value of the error affected by the deficiency represents more than 2% of the payment(s) authorised.

Qualitative criteria for defining significant weaknesses:

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

1. Significant control system weaknesses

Besides the verification of the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions, controls are also implemented to detect major system weaknesses for which the financial impact as such is not easy to calculate but which indicate weaknesses as to the design and the effectiveness of the control systems. In order to assess the qualitative aspect of control system weaknesses, the following aspects are taken into account:

- Nature and scope of the weaknesses;

⁽⁹⁾ Agreement of the Corporate Management Board of 30/4/2019.

- Duration of the weaknesses;
- Compensatory measures;
- Corrective actions.

Eurostat regularly carries out assessments on the implementation of the internal control principles in order to detect weaknesses in its internal control framework. In addition, Eurostat performs ex ante and ex post controls on its financial transactions. Ex post controls on grant agreements are tailored to identify errors within the cost claims transmitted by Eurostat beneficiaries and shall classify them into isolated cases or systemic or repetitive weaknesses. Those controls can also identify weaknesses in the internal control system of beneficiaries and propose corrective actions. The duration and corrective actions are taken into account. As regards procurements, the control objective is to ensure that transactions are in conformity with applicable rules and regulations.

2. Insufficient audit coverage and/or inadequate information from internal control systems

Besides the audits and controls performed by the IAS and the ECA, Eurostat implemented a control framework that shall support management's assurance on the achievement of the financial management and internal control objectives. This framework is supported by a multi-annual control strategy. It shall prevent errors and produce reliable indicators of its results. The strategy provides a well-balanced approach between ex ante and ex post controls, assuring a sufficient number of controls in order to identify material weaknesses that could affect the declaration of assurance.

The achievement of this objective is supported by the fact that Eurostat concludes grant agreements with a relatively small number of beneficiaries yet performing an adequate number of expenditure verifications on-the spot. On the other hand, Eurostat does not only rely on information gained by the performance of ex ante and ex post controls, but on a comprehensive set of control activities as well as information received by external sources.

3. Critical issues reported by the ECA, the IAS or OLAF

Any critical recommendation made by the ECA, the IAS or OLAF could lead to a reservation. Recommendations are generally assessed according to their significance. If deemed necessary, mitigating actions are developed and translated into action plans. The implementation of those mitigating actions is constantly monitored and followed-up on.

4. Assessment of reputational events

Events or weaknesses that may have reputational impact may lead to a reservation. Their significance is judged against the nature of the impact, the breadth of awareness and the duration of impact on reputation. For Eurostat, those risks are in particular linked with reliability and trustworthiness of data and statistics, safeguarding and protection of sensitive information and statistical data. Eurostat monitors all those aspects that could negatively impact its reputation. A set of mitigating actions and controls were set up in order to identify weaknesses to be disclosed on the declaration of the AOD.

ANNEX 6: Relevant Control Systems for budget implementation (RCSs)

GRANTS – Direct management

Stage 1: Ex ante

A – Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals

A1) 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 It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The annual work programme and the subsequent invitations/calls 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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/calls to submit proposals. Implementation of anti-fraud strategy. 	<p><u>Coverage:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% projects included in AWP. 100% of invitations to submit proposals. <p><u>Depth:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth analyses of the projects, including financial aspects. Checklist (proposals) includes a list of the requirements of the regulatory provisions identified. 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of control failures; number of exceptions in EUR. Number of invitations/calls for proposals successfully concluded/number of invitations/calls for proposals planned in the MP/WP in %. Total number of awards/total call for proposals in %. <p><u>Efficiency and economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR. Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year in %.

A2) 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 It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assignment of Evaluation Committees 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) and the use of corporate templates and tools ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework. Implementation of anti-fraud strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 eligible proposals. Supervision of work of evaluators. 100% in-depth evaluation of technical and budgetary aspects. 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of control failures: number of exceptions. <p><u>Efficiency and economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR ▪ Cost of control / value of payments executed during the reporting year (in %). Average time to inform applicants in days (in compliance with Art. 194 FR).

B - 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	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The description of the action in the grant agreement includes tasks that do not contribute to the achievement of the programme objectives. The budget foreseen overestimates the costs necessary to carry out the action. Procedures do not comply with regulatory framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hierarchical validation according to financial circuits. Signature of the grant agreement by the AO. Checklists based verification (operational and financial) and the use of corporate templates and tools ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework. Regular accounting controls are carried out, including controls and reporting on budget implementation. Implementation of anti-fraud strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the selected proposals are scrutinised. Coverage: 100% of draft grant agreements. 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of exceptions/non-compliance issues. <p><u>Efficiency and economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR. Cost of control / value of payments executed during the reporting year in %. Average time-to-Grant (average time to sign grant agreements) in days (in compliance with Art. 194 FR).

C - 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 It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The actions foreseen are not (or only partially) carried out in accordance with the technical description and the requirements foreseen in the grant agreement. The declared costs are not consistent with the activities performed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational and financial checks, based on checklists, in accordance with the financial circuits and the use of corporate templates, including the standard excel table for budget and costs declarations, and tools ensuring compliance with the regulatory framework and financial rules. Authorisation by the AO. Regular follow-up of payment delays. Regular accounting controls are carried out, including controls and reporting on budget implementation. Implementation of anti-fraud strategy. Use of lump sum grants, which are not based on costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the projects are verified. 100% coverage by ex ante control of each payment request. 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects with cost claim errors out of number of grants (in %). Number of exceptions/non-compliance issues. Amount of cost items rejected in EUR and in % related to total payments executed. <p><u>Efficiency and economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR. Cost of control / value of payments executed during the reporting year in %. Average time to pay in absolute number of days. Time-to-pay pay within deadline related to payment accepted amount in time in %.

Stage 2: Ex post controls

Main control objectives: Measuring the effectiveness of ex ante controls by ex post controls; detect and correct errors or fraud remaining undetected after the implementation of ex ante controls (legality & regularity; anti-fraud strategy); addressing systemic weaknesses in the ex ante controls, based on the analysis of findings (sound financial management); ensuring appropriate implementation of audit results (legality & regularity, anti-fraud strategy); ensuring reliable reporting on ex post controls.

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex ante controls fail to prevent, detect and correct erroneous payments or attempted fraud. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-annual control strategy adopted by Eurostat senior management based on risk-assessment(s). ▪ Audits or desk-reviews of a sample of operations carried out by Eurostat staff or external audit service providers on the basis of professional standards. ▪ Consider ex post findings for improving ex ante controls. ▪ Integration of fraud-related elements in the risk assessment and in the ex post control work programme. ▪ Validate audit findings and results with the beneficiaries audited. ▪ If necessary, referring the file concerned to OLAF. ▪ Simplification measures to reduce the risk of errors for grants. ▪ Training dedicated to staff embedded in grants process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Random-based sample of beneficiaries to be controlled on an ex post basis. ▪ All beneficiaries of Eurostat can be subject of ex post controls. ▪ Control of 4 – 6 beneficiaries per year. ▪ Detailed verification of cost claims transmitted to Eurostat. 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detected error rate in % ▪ Residual error rate in % ▪ Amount of errors concerned in EUR ▪ Number of fraud-related audit observations <p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost of ex post controls in EUR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Errors, irregularities and cases of fraud detected are not (timely) implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systematic registration of all audit / control results (COMPASS/AUDEX/ARES) ▪ Validation of recoveries in accordance with legislation and financial circuits. ▪ Quarterly management reports on results of ex post controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: 100% of final audit results <i>with a financial impact</i>. ▪ Extension of findings of systemic nature into corrections of non-audited projects by the same beneficiary. 	<p><u>Efficiency:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Time-To-Recover <p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The needs are not well defined (operationally and economically) and/or the decision to procure was inappropriate. Discontinuation of the services provided due to a late contracting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of intended procurements / Work programme. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 2	<u>Effectiveness:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year in % Exceptions & non-compliance issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval (and follow-up) of Work Programme and Financing Decision by DM. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 2	<u>Efficiency and economy:</u> <u>Costs:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FTE linked to operational unit + central unit in EUR <u>Benefits</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualitative: No litigation, compliance

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

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

- Minimal administrative / arithmetic control with no reference to supporting documents reference to underlying documents.
- 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.
- 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.).
- 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 – Ex ante – Programming, needs assessment & definition of needs

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best offer/s are not submitted due to the poor definition of the tender specifications. Discontinuation of the services provided due to late contracting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial circuit: AOS approval and supervision of specifications. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 3	<u>Effectiveness:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year in % Exceptions & non-compliance issues <u>Efficiency and economy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs: FTE linked to operational unit + central unit in EUR Benefits (qualitative): No litigation, compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial circuit: All steps financial and operational specifications. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	

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 – Ex ante – Selection of the offer & evaluation of tenders

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most promising offer not being selected, due to a biased, inaccurate or 'unfair' evaluation process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening Committee and Evaluation Committee. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	<u>Effectiveness:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of control (all stages in total) in EUR Cost of control / value of payments executed during the year in % Exceptions & non-compliance issues <u>Efficiency and economy:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs: FTE linked to operational unit + central unit in EUR Benefits (qualitative): No litigation, compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial circuit: All steps financial and operational Evaluation report 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: Level 4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory "Market Committee" (in place as of March 2014) 	Coverage: Risk based Depth*: Level 4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declaration on absence of conflict of interests to be signed. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: 4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion criteria documented. 	Coverage: 100% Depth*: 4	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4 – Supervisory measures

Main control objectives: Ensuring that any weaknesses in the procurement procedures are detected and corrected

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An error or a non-compliance with rules and regulations or fraud is not detected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multi-annual control strategy adopted by Eurostat senior management. ▪ Annual control programme based on yearly risk analysis. ▪ Integration of fraud-related elements in risk assessment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: Whole process 	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of exceptions, non-compliance issues <p><u>Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cost of control in EUR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ex post quality reviews on selection and award procedure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Risk based selection of procurement procedures ▪ Frequency: On demand. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of procurement is not improved in general. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review of results of ex post quality review. ▪ Review of exception reporting. ▪ Update Process Improvement Methodology (PIM) for procurement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coverage: Whole process 	

Safeguarding of sensitive information

Stage 1: Ex ante - Management of sensitive information in Eurostat

Main control objectives: Identification, classification, and inventory of sensitive information in Eurostat

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitive information is not correctly understood / identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definition of sensitive information in Eurostat. Inventory of sensitive information as declared by Eurostat units. ▪ Definition of protection measures to be applied for sensitive information in the context of Eurostat IS ▪ Periodic information to raise awareness among Staff. 	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Frequency: Yearly with periodic updates if needed</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of units reporting use of sensitive and classified information ▪ Number of modifications from former inventory <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><u>Efficiency & Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Estimation of staff involved in inventory of all information managed by Eurostat units and its classification (in FTE).

Stage 2: Ex ante - 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	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitive information is not correctly managed by Eurostat staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. ▪ Revision of call for tenders and contracts to include the relevant confidentiality clauses ▪ Signature of "Declaration and commitment related to Sensitive Information" by Eurostat staff to raise awareness. 	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Frequency: Yearly with periodic updates if needed</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of DCROs, and DCRO backup and sensitive information collections. ▪ All Staff signing declarations ▪ Number of training sessions on security and handling sensitive information. <p><u>Benefit:</u></p> <p>Clearer responsibilities of units and staff regarding sensitive information management.</p> <p><u>Efficiency & Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specific staff (DCRO) has additional duties (in FTE).

Stage 3: Ex ante - Access to sensitive information

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All Eurostat staff can have access to all sensitive information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 SECEM2 for transmission of sensitive information using email is mandatory. ▪ Use of encrypted S drive or SNC aware EC collaboration platform for storing sensitive information by units. 	<p>Coverage: 100% of sensitive information is protected</p> <p>Frequency: Daily authorisation</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of access rights processed and recorded ▪ Number of folders/units stored on the S drive ▪ % of SECEM2 certificates active <p>Benefit: Access to sensitive collections is controlled and sensitive information is encrypted.</p> <p><u>Efficiency & Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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).

Stage 4: Ex post - Monitoring of accesses to sensitive information

Main control objectives: Monitoring of accesses to sensitive information

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E`s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breach of sensitive information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Periodic monitoring of accesses to identified sensitive information. ▪ Periodic revision of the database with access rights and association to Eurostat staff mobility. ▪ Automatic removal of access rights linked to inter DG staff mobility 	<p>Coverage: All identified sensitive information</p> <p>Frequency: Monthly for the reports provided by DIGIT/HR</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of alerts provided in monthly reporting. ▪ Number of revisions of the access rights database. ▪ Number of incidents related to confirmed breach of confidentiality. ▪ Number of encrypted files. <p>Benefit: periodic monitoring of accesses.</p> <p><u>Efficiency & Economy:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and reporting by DIGIT (in EUR).

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 7: Specific annexes related to "financial management"

A. Free content:

1. Ex-post controls on grants - error rates

Funding programme: **ESP 2013-2021**

Year	Audited			Amount of error identified (€)	Detected error rate in %	Fraud related audit observations	Audit results failed implementation
	Population €	Benef.	Grants				
2016	1 093 183	4	14	302	0.03%	None	None
2017	1 253 928	5	22	4 507	0.36%	None	None
2018	965 461	3	25	10 495	1.09%	None	None
2019	2 465 076	4	33	1 093	0.04%	None	None
2020	3 164 844	5	40	31 387	0.99%	None	None
2021	3 907 516	4	35	10 788	0.28%	None	None
2022	5 917 602	7	46	7 137	0.12%	None	None
2023	4 257 586	5	26	14 561	0.34%	None	None
2024	5 098 657	6	24	1 423	0.03%	None	None
Multi-annual	28 123 854	43	265	81 693	0.29%	none	none

Source: European Commission, Eurostat

Funding Programme: Single Market Programme (SMP)

Year	Population €	Audited Benef.	Grants	Amount of error identified (€)	Detected error rate in %	Fraud related audit observations	Audit results failed implementation
2024	1 104 192	4	9	0	0.00%	None	None
Multi-annual	1 150 910	4	9	0	0.00%	none	none

Source: European Commission, Eurostat

2. Reliability of reporting – Gross National Income

The DG of the Commission in charge of the budget (DG Budget) is the authorising service with regard to own resources. However, Eurostat is the Commission service in charge of checking the implementation of the Gross National Income (GNI) Regulation ⁽¹⁰⁾. This entails proposing methods to ensure the reliability, exhaustiveness and comparability of national GNI data, verifying the compilation of those data and directing the work of the GNI Expert Group. Each year, this group adopts an opinion on the appropriateness of the countries' GNI data for own resource purposes with respect to reliability, comparability and exhaustiveness. The division of responsibilities between Eurostat and DG Budget in own resources verification is outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding. It includes good practices regarding GNI reservations, which allow Member States' (and UK's) GNI data to be revised after a cut-off date. The GNI verification work is carried out using a multi-annual verification cycle based on

⁽¹⁰⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/516>

periodic inventories (description of sources and methods used to compile GNI) sent by the countries, as well as an annual verification of GNI questionnaires and reports on the quality underlying the data revisions.

The main indicators used in this activity are presented hereunder. These indicators are broken down by input, output and results for the multi-annual and annual verification. They underpin the legality and regularity of underlying transactions concerning own resources based on GNI.

In 2024 the multi-annual verification cycle 2020-2024 was successfully finalised, after Eurostat's assessment of the improvements to the sources and methods and to the GNI data introduced by the countries in the benchmark revision of their national accounts.

Countries: EU27+EFTA4+UK

N°	Indicators	2023	2024
Multiannual verification			
Input			
1	Inventories received, including revised versions	7	33
2	Inventories to be checked	31	31
3	Amount of inventory pages to be checked	17768	18188
4	Number of inventories translated by the Commission, including revised versions	0	0
Output			
5	Number of questions or requests for additional data sent to the countries concerning multiannual verification (including in preparation of the visits)	3210	2330
6	Missions carried out	29	5
7	Missions carried out with participation of observers from other countries	26	5
8	Number of person-mission days carried out	246	46
	a) Eurostat	169	34
	b) Observers from other countries	77	12
9	Direct verifications	37	4
10	Mission reports presented to the GNI Expert Group	27	7
11	Open action points at the end of year	322	16
12	Number of action points and/or reservations on which verification work was carried out during the year	235	431
13	Number of documents presented to the GNI Expert Group relating to the GNI verification process and methodological issues	58	33
Results			
14	Number of general reservations – end of year	0	0
15	Number of transversal reservations – end of year	11	58
16	Number of transaction specific reservations – end of year	29	51
Annual verification of GNI Questionnaires and Reports on Quality			
Input			
17	GNI Questionnaires and Reports on Quality received (first submissions)	31	31

N°	Indicators	2023	2024
18	Number of revised GNI Questionnaires received in the course of verification (subsequent submissions)	16	16
19	Number of revised Reports on Quality received in the course of verification (subsequent submissions)	30	32
20	Total amount of Reports on Quality pages to be checked (original and subsequent submissions altogether)	936	2561
21	Number of Reports on Quality translated by the Commission, including revised versions	0	0
Output			
22	Number of questions sent to the countries in the course of verification of the GNI Questionnaires and Reports on Quality	229	609
23	Total number of GNI Questionnaires verified (original and subsequent submissions altogether)	48	48
24	Total number of Reports on Quality verified (original and subsequent submissions altogether)	61	63
25	Answers to DG Budget requests for the GNI OR data	2	2
26	Visits from Court of Auditors	4	3
Results			
27	Number of process-specific reservations – end of year	56	3
28	Number of countries for which a positive opinion of the GNI Expert Group on the appropriateness of the GNI data for own resource purpose has been adopted	28	28
Impact (for both multiannual and annual verification)			
29	Number of countries that revised GNI due to their work on action points and/or reservations	11	28
30	Number of action points and/or reservations that lead to revisions of GNI	22	135

B. Compulsory for all departments:

3. Reports and documentation considered for the assessment of the DG's functioning in view of the AOD's assurance:

Assurance is provided on the basis of information on the efficiency and effectiveness of internal control systems and governance processes. The management monitors the functioning of the internal control systems on a continuous basis and carries out an objective examination with internal and external auditors. The results are explicitly documented and reported to the Director-General. The following reports / documentation have been considered:

- the reports from AOSDs (and from the Common Implementation Centre ("CIC") to all research related services, etc.), from Heads of Delegations (EAMRs), from Managers of EU Trust Funds (EUTFs), etc.;

- the reports from Authorising Officers in other departments managing budget appropriations in cross sub-delegation (if any);
- the contribution by the Director(s) in charge of Risk Management and Internal Control, including the results of internal control monitoring at department level;
- the reports on recorded exceptions, non-compliance events and any cases of 'confirmation of instructions' (Art 92.3 FR);
- the reports on ex-post supervision and/or audit results;
- the limited conclusion of the Internal Auditor on the state of internal control, and the observations and recommendations reported by the Internal Audit Service (IAS);
- the observations and the recommendations reported by the European Court of Auditors (ECA).

4. Financial Regulation: Additional reporting requirements resulting from the 2018 and 2024 revisions.

In line with the requirements of the Financial Regulation, Eurostat reports for the year 2024:

- 1) X cases of any in-kind donation made to the Union, for the purposes of humanitarian aid, emergency support, civil protection or crisis management aid (FR art 25.3)**

No such cases for the department.

- 2) X cases of "confirmation of instructions" (FR art 92.3)**

No such cases for the department.

- 3) X cases of financing not linked to costs (FR art 125.3)**

In 2024, Eurostat launched one call for proposal for one grant action, where the form of financing is financing not linked to costs. Following the evaluation of proposals, 22 grant agreements were signed. The grant action is currently under implementation.

- 4) X Financial Framework Partnerships >4 years (FR art 131.4)**

No such cases for the department (as in Annex 3, Table 15).

- 5) X cases of flat-rates >7% for funding indirect costs (FR art 184.6)**

In 2024, Eurostat grant beneficiaries, except for international organisations, received 30 % flat rate financing of indirect costs, calculated as a percentage share of eligible direct personnel costs. It was decided that the 30% flat rate of personal costs corresponds to average of indirect costs beneficiaries incur when implementing Eurostat's actions. - COMMISSION DECISION C(2021) 2696 of 30.04.2021 authorising the use of flat-rate financing for actions implemented by Eurostat.

6) X derogations from the principle of non-retroactivity pursuant to Article 196 of the Financial Regulation.

No such cases for the department.

7) X cases of financial support to third parties >EUR 60 000 (FR art 207)

No such cases for the department.

8) X of non-financial donations provided in the form of services, supplies or works (FR art 244.3)

No such cases for the department.

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

Overview of department ’s estimated cost of controls at Commission (EC) level:

- Overview of ESTAT's estimated cost of controls at Commission (EC) level

EXPENDITURE

The absolute values are presented in EUR

ESTAT	Ex ante controls***			Ex post controls			Total	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Relevant Control System (RCS) / Other as defined in Annex 6 of the AAR*	EC total costs	related payments Made	Ratio (%)** (a)/(b)	EC total costs	total value verified and/or audited	Ratio (%) (d)/(e)	EC total estimated cost of controls (a)+(d)	Ratio (%)** (g)/(b)
Grants & Procurements	9.344.886,00 €	81.814.067,88 €	11,42%	155.750,00 €	6.249.567,75 €	2,49%	9.500.636,00 €	11,61%
DG horizontal control tasks	1.133.017,00 €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	1.133.017,00 €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
OVERALL total estimated cost of control at EC level for expenditure	10.477.903,00 €	81.814.067,88 €	12,81%	155.750,00 €	6.249.567,75 €	2,49%	10.633.653,00 €	13,00%

SHARED/POOLED CONTROL ACTIVITIES (RTD & REA)

Common Implementation Center - Common Audit Service excluded (only DG RTD)	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
Common Audit Service (only DG RTD)	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
Validation services (only REA)	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%
Expert management (only REA)	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	- €	0,00%	- €	0,00%

NON-EXPENDITURE ITEMS ****

ESTAT	Ex ante controls***			Ex post controls			Total	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Relevant Control System (RCS) / Other as defined in Annex 6 of the AAR*	EC total costs	related amounts	Ratio (%)** (a)/(b)	EC total costs	total value verified and/or audited	Ratio (%) (d)/(e)	EC total estimated cost of controls (a)+(d)	Ratio (%)** (g)/(b)
Only applicable for DGs with non-expenditure items								
IT Security and data integrity	192.517,00 €	- €	N/A	154.590,00 €	- €	N/A	347.107,00 €	N/A
Safeguarding of sensitive information	233.245,00 €	- €	N/A	100.535,00 €	- €	N/A	333.780,00 €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A
	- €	- €	N/A	- €	- €	N/A	- €	N/A

* if the control costs are not attributable to a single RCS and may relate to a 'mix' of expenditure, revenue, assets/liabilities, etc, they may be grouped

** ratio possibly "Not Applicable (N/A)", e.g. 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 reported in the ex-ante column provided that a footnote clarifies this (their nature + their cost). Example: MS system audits in shared management.

**** These include revenue operations (e.g. assigned revenue, fines, interest); assets (e.g. (in)tangible or financial assets, inventories, treasury) and financial liabilities or 'off balance sheet' items (e.g. employee benefits, guarantees offered or other commitments)

6. Preventive and corrective measures as a result of ex-ante and ex-post controls.

		Preventive Measures (m EUR)	Corrective measures (m EUR)
Implemented by the Member States:			
	<i>of which from Member States controls</i>	n.a.	n.a.
	<i>of which from EU controls ⁽¹¹⁾</i>	n.a.	n.a.
Implemented by the Commission			
	<i>of which from Member States controls</i>	n.a.	n.a.
	<i>of which from EU controls</i>	2.414.662,71	47.328,62
Eurostat total		2.414.662,71	47.328,62

⁽¹¹⁾ As a result of Commission controls and audits (including additional corrections to ensure a risk at closure below 2% in case of EMPL, REGIO and MARE), OLAF investigations or ECA audits.

ANNEX 8: Reporting on the internal and external audits and assessing the effectiveness of Internal control systems

IAS audits in 2024

In November 2024 IAS started an audit to assess the preparedness by DG ESTAT to implement the amended Regulation 223/2009.

Audits performed by the European Court of Auditors (ECA) during the year 2024

On 16/09/2024 the ECA published its Special Report 16/2024: “**EU revenue based on non-recycled plastic packaging waste: a challenging start hindered by data that is not sufficiently comparable or reliable**”. Eurostat is the Directorate General charged with the verification of the amounts for this EU Own Resource and accepted the implementation of recommendation 2a) and 2b) referring to improvements of data comparability and reliability. An action plan is being prepared and planned to be implemented by 31/12/2026. There is no impact on the effectiveness of the internal control system, nor on the achievement of the internal control objectives.

Open issues from ECA audits before 2024

The ECA issued three recommendations in its **Special Report 25/2022 “Verification of gross national income for financing the EU budget: Risks in data compilation well covered overall, but scope for increased prioritisation of actions”** published on 08/12/2022.

The recommendations refer to increasing prioritisation of high-risk issues, to improving the timeliness of the methodological support provided to Member States, to justifying decisions to limit the period of application for reservations, and to further improving the efficiency of the verification cycle.

The implementation of the recommendations is on track and will be finalised by 31/12/2025 as planned.

Further audits performed by the ECA during the year 2024 involving Eurostat:

- Special Report 04/2024: “Reaching EU road safety objectives – Time to move up a gear” (published 12/03/2024)
- Special Report 10/2024: “The recognition of professional qualifications in the EU, an essential mechanism, but used sparsely and inconsistently” (published 01/07/2024)
- Special Report 19/2024: “Organic farming in the EU: gaps and inconsistencies hamper the success of the policy” (published 23/09/2024)
- Special Report 20/2024: “Common Agricultural Policy Plans – Greener, but not matching the EU’s ambitions for the climate and the environment” (published 30/09/2024)

- Review 01/2024 “EU actions addressing traineeships for young people” (published 06/02/2024)
- Performance audit on industrial policy (semiconductors)
- Performance audit on suburban passenger transport around large metropolitan areas
- Performance audit on single market for services
- Performance audit on the labour market support for young people under cohesion policy
- Discharge 2023
- Discharge 2024

Conclusion on the assessment of audit observations and recommendations

- Currently, Eurostat does not have any “critical” or “very important” recommendations issued by the IAS.
- Currently, Eurostat does not have any audit recommendations overdue for more than six months.
- During 2024, Eurostat implemented two “important” recommendations stemming from the IAS “Audit on Eurostat’s role in the European Statistical System”.
- During 2024, Eurostat implemented four recommendations issued by the ECA in the Special Report on European statistics and in its “Annual Report on Compliance concerning the financial year 2020”.
- Action plans referring to all the open audit recommendations were established and are being implemented.
- Detected risks have been reduced significantly.

Therefore, Eurostat concludes that audit observations and recommendations do not disclose significant weaknesses of the internal control system that would require a qualification to the declaration of assurance with a reservation.

Assessment of the internal control system

The “critical” risk: “Failure to meet continuously increasing requests for new, more timely and more detailed statistics in a fast-changing environment”, has been mitigated in line with the established action plan. With the revision of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 a milestone in the mitigation of this risk has been achieved. Regulation (EU) 2024/3018 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 on European statistics was published on 27/11/2024 and entered into force on 26/12/2024.

The criticality of the risk was reassessed in October 2024 and the risk level was reduced from 12 to 8 (according to the Commission guidelines on risk management). Consequently, Eurostat downgraded the risk from “critical” to “significant” level. The effectiveness of IC principle 7 is not endangered.

Eurostat management assessed the effectiveness of the internal control system and its results following the methodology established by DG BUDG in the “Implementation Guide of the Internal Control Framework of the Commission”.

In a three-step approach, Eurostat:

1) Established the internal control monitoring indicators including baselines and target values for the reporting year at the end of the year 2024.

2) Established and updated the "Register of Internal Control Strengths and Deficiencies" throughout the year 2024. The following sources have been considered:

- Results of the monitoring of the IC indicators;
- Audit findings and recommendations (IAS audits, ECA audits);
- Discharge recommendations;
- Exceptions and non-compliance events;
- Ongoing monitoring of the implementation of control and anti-fraud strategies;
- Results of monitoring of implementation of mitigating and improvement actions related to audits, discharge recommendations, risks and implementation of antifraud strategy;
- Results of the annual verification of access rights to ABAC;
- Significant issues from the yearly dissemination error management report;
- Significant issues disclosed in AOSD declarations at the end of the year 2024.

3) Analysed the recorded entries and, where necessary, reassessed the severity, taking into account for example progress made in the implementation of action plans. The reassessed entries were the basis of the assessment of the principles, the components, and the internal control system as a whole.

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

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

Table X: Estimated risk at payment and at closure (amounts in EUR mios)

DG ESTAT	Payments made (2024; MEUR)	minus new prefinancing [plus retentions made] (2024; MEUR)	plus cleared prefinancing [minus retentions released and deductions of expenditure made by MS] (2024; MEUR)	Relevant expenditure (2024; MEUR)	Detected error rate or equivalent estimates	Estimated risk at payment (2024; MEUR)	Adjusted Average Recoveries and Corrections (adjusted ARC; %)	Estimated future corrections [and deductions] (for 2024; MEUR)	Estimated risk at Closure (2024; MEUR)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
RCS:									
Grants	27,70	-17,04	11,79	22,45	0,29% - 0,29%	0,07 - 0,07	0,01% - 0,01%	0,00 - 0,00	0,06 - 0,06
Procurements	53,72	-1,92	2,05	53,85	0,50% - 0,50%	0,27 - 0,27	0,00% - 0,00%	0,00 - 0,00	0,27 - 0,27
Administrative Credits	0,39	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,50% - 0,50%	0,00 - 0,00	0,00% - 0,00%	0,00 - 0,00	0,00 - 0,00
Eurostat total	81,81 <i>EUR</i>	-18,96 <i>EUR</i>	13,84 <i>EUR</i>	76,70 <i>EUR</i>		0,34 - 0,34 <i>EUR</i>	0,00 - 0,00 <i>%</i>	0,00 - 0,00 <i>EUR</i>	0,33 - 0,33 <i>EUR</i>
					Overall risk at payment in %	0,44% - 0,44% (7) / (5)		Overall risk at closure in %	0,44% - 0,44% (10) / (5)

Notes to the table X

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

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

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

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

Retentions: in Cohesion, the 10% retention applied during the year.

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

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

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

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

Similarly the subsidies given by partner DGs to decentralised agencies as part of their establishment and core tasks are considered error-free types of expenditure and the rate which should be used is 0%.

(7) The adjusted average recovery and corrections percentage is based on the 7 years historic Average of Recoveries and financial Corrections (ARC), which is the best available indication of the corrective measures each department applied over the past years as a result of ex post controls. The AOD *has adjusted* this historic average *from 0,03% to 0,01%* to take into account any ex-ante elements, one-off events, (partially) cancelled or waived Recovery Orders, and other factors from the past years that would no longer be relevant for the current programmes (e.g. higher ex-post corrections of previously higher errors in earlier generations of grant programmes, current programmes with entirely ex-ante control systems) or that corresponded to exceptional situations in order to come to the best and most conservative estimate of the ex-post future corrections to be applied to the reporting year's relevant expenditure for the current programmes.

The average amount of the implemented corrections over the past 3 years (2022-2024) is 0.010 (million) euros (0,011% of the average amount of relevant expenditure of that period), compared to an average amount of estimated future corrections during the same period of 2023 – 0.015 (million) euros (0,016% of the average amount of relevant expenditure of that period). The deviation of the two averages is considered marginal.

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

Human Resource Management

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

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

Source of data: Eurostat

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2019: 17 out of 31 female middle managers (55%)	2023 - 2024: 1 first female appointment	Achieved In 2024, 2 first female appointments (67% of total first appointments); Percentage of female representation in middle management positions: 55,9% at the end of 2024

Indicator 2: Eurostat staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2018: 70%	2024: 80%	Considered as achieved with 79%, a value well above the EC average of 73%.

Main outputs in 2024:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Gender equality at all management levels by the end of 2024	Nomination of Deputies to the Directors (female representation)	55% female representation	Achieved
Gender equality at all management levels by the end of 2024	Use of allocated quota for the Female Talent Development Programme	2	Achieved
Geographical Balance	Number of candidates of an under-represented nationality interviewed (if applications received) per vacancy	≥ 1	Achieved
Geographical Balance	Geographically balanced recruitments at Directorate level	Alternating between the differently represented nationality groups	Achieved

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Meetings of Top/Senior management with staff (including meetings with newcomers)	Number of meetings	Minimum 3 per year	Achieved (5 meetings with either all staff or newcomers)
Implementation of local HR strategy and of the equality action plan	HR plan 2023 and equality action plan 2024 implemented	By the end of 2024	Achieved
Publication of regular, topical and informative intranet items for Eurostat staff	Number of daily items	Minimum of 3 per day	Achieved

Digital Transformation and Information Management

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

Indicator 1: Degree of implementation of the European Commission Digital Strategy:

Source of data: Eurostat

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2019 : MDT : 56% DISSCHAIN : 75% GSAST : 56%	2024 : MDT : 100% DISSCHAIN : 100% GSAST : 100%	Not achieved 2024 : Multi-Dimensional Tables (MDT): 63% Dissemination chain (DISSCHAIN): 80% Implementation of corporate statistical domains using Statistical Analysis System (GSAST): 72% The indicators could not progress any further in 2024 as Eurostat reached the maximum values possible with the current architecture of those systems. Eurostat will address this issue by means of the modernization programme of information systems, in line with the European Commission Digital Strategy.
Indicator 2: Percentage of Eurostat's key data assets for which corporate principles for data governance have been implemented		
Source of data: Eurostat's data correspondent and its support in unit B4		
Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)

2019: 75%	2024: 90%	Not achieved 2024: 85% As data and statistics are core business for Eurostat, the corporate principles for data governance are already observed for the great majority of the key data assets of Eurostat. In view of the new IMSB coordination mechanism established by the SG in December 2024 for strengthening corporate data management, Eurostat will also review its practices in 2025.
Indicator 3: Percentage of staff attending awareness raising activities on data protection compliance Source of data: Eurostat		
Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2018: 25%	2024: 100%	Achieved

Main outputs in 2024:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Digital Culture Cyber Awareness	Average participation rate in Cyber Awareness Training and related activities	> EC average	Achieved (Based on the report of 2024/Q3)
Business Driven Digital Transformation Reducing the number of statistical domains / Business applications in legacy and ad-hoc technologies	Ratio of systems / statistical domains in legacy or ad-hoc systems not aligned with the EC Digital Strategy principles (FAME, MDT, TRIS...)	< 70%	Achieved
Modernising the management and dissemination of statistical classifications	Number of Eurostat classifications exposed as Linked Open Data	30	Achieved Eurostat published well beyond 30 classifications and nomenclatures as Linked Open Data.
	Number of index entries clarifying borderline issues between difference 'classes' in the NACE classification	1000	Achieved Well above 1000 entries are included in the NACE index.

Seamless Digital Environment			
Adoption of cloud-ready technologies	Percentage of Eurostat infrastructure deployed in the Cloud (using cost as proxy)	EC average	Achieved (Based on current estimates Eurostat is following Commission trends in Cloud adoption)
Reducing the usage of legacy IT Systems	Ratio of unsupported IT systems	< EC average	Achieved
Improve users' access to data cell specific footnotes	Datasets for which this feature has been implemented	5	Achieved
Green, Resilient and Secure Digital Infrastructure			
IT risk assessment and security plans for Eurostat Information systems	Number of Eurostat IT Security Plans more than 2 years old by the end of 2024	< 2	Achieved
Tracking the status of implementation of the actions identified by the Eurostat IT Security Strategy 2023-2024	Tracking and annual assessment in place	Yes	Achieved
Attestation of compliance for the 55 IT priority controls for CIS	Attestation of compliance rate (%) achieved for the 55 IT priority controls for all CIS until the end of 2024	90% or higher	Achieved
Implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for Eurostat's key data assets	Percentage of implementation of the corporate principles for data governance for Eurostat's key data assets	85%	Achieved
Activities to raise staff awareness of data protection	Percentage of staff having attended data protection awareness raising activity	100%	Achieved

Sound Environmental Management

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

Indicator 1: Number of EMAS announcements sent through Cybernews

Source of data: Eurostat (Cybernews)

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2019: 16	2024: Increase	Achieved 31

Indicator 2: Number of environmental suggestions received through the Eurostat EMAS network, the Eurostat EMAS mailbox or the EMAS correspondent mailbox
Source of data: Eurostat (several mailboxes)

Baseline (please indicate the year)	Target	Latest known results (31/12/2024)
2019: 3	2024: Increase	Achieved 22

Main outputs in 2024:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
I - Reducing Emissions Eurostat's hierarchy and staff are informed of the carbon footprint results for Eurostat	Updated carbon footprint results	November 2024	Achieved Results of the carbon footprint were presented to the Directors Meeting on 16 July 2024 and staff was informed in an article on Cybernews
I - Reducing Emissions Reduced emissions from staff missions and external experts' travel	CO2 emissions from staff missions and external experts' travel	50% greenhouse gas emissions reduction from missions and external experts' travel in Eurostat compared to 2019	Achieved 61% emissions reduction in missions and experts travel compared to 2019
IV - Circular Economy Organise a zero-waste webinar	Number of staff participating in the webinar	20	Achieved 62 participants
IV - Circular Economy Limitation of the number of printed publications	Number of printed publications	No more than 500 prints per Flagship/Key figures publication	Achieved 500 prints per Flagship / Key figures publication
V - Staff Awareness Awareness actions/messages/articles in the framework of EMAS corporate campaigns or other initiatives on:	Total number of actions/messages/articles promoting green behaviour	20	Achieved 31 Cybernews articles, zero-waste webinar for staff, information

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy and water use - Carbon emissions - Paper consumption - Digital mindfulness - GPP – biodiversity - Waste reduction/sorting - Mobility - Promotion of guidelines for sustainable events 			<p>through the EMAS network in Eurostat, a physical stand at Eurostat premises</p>
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