

## **ANNEX 1: Statement of the Internal Control Coordinator<sup>1</sup>**

**I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission<sup>2</sup>, I have reported my advice and recommendations to the Director-General on the overall state of internal control in the DG.**

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

**Date: 25/04/2018**

**Beate GMINDER**

**Director Migration and Security Funds**

**(e-signed)**

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<sup>1</sup> In DG HOME the Director in charge of Migration and Security Funds is entrusted with the function of Internal Control Coordinator (ICC).

<sup>2</sup> Communication to the Commission: Clarification of the responsibilities of the key actors in the domain of internal audit and internal control in the Commission; SEC(2003)59 of 21.01.2003.

## ANNEX 2<sup>3</sup>: Reporting – Human Resources, Better Regulation, Information Management and External Communication

### A. Human Resource Management

**Objective :** The DG deploys effectively its resources in support of the delivery of the Commission's priorities and core business, has a competent and engaged workforce, which is driven by an effective and gender-balanced management and which can deploy its full potential within supportive and healthy working conditions.

#### Indicator 1 : Percentage of female representation in middle management

**Source of data:** HR Dashboard

Baseline	Target	Latest known results
January 2015	Target adopted by the Commission on 15 July 2015 – SEC(2015)336	31.12.2017
DG HOME excl. SRD HOME/JUST: 43.8% COM : 31.8%	DG HOME excl. SRD HOME/JUST: Although DG HOME is currently above the target adopted by the Commission of 35% for 2019, DG HOME will try to maintain this ratio and pay attention to it in future recruitments at middle management level.	DG HOME : 50% Commission : 37%

#### Indicator 2 : Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their wellbeing

**Source of data:** Commission staff survey

Baseline	Target	Latest known results
2014	(2017)	(2017)
DG HOME excl. SRD HOME/JUST: 35.3% SRD HOME/JUST: 31% COM : 35%	DG HOME: Maintain or exceed the 2016 results for the next staff surveys	No new survey figures/indicators are available for 2017. In 2016, 27% of staff in DG HOME felt that the Commission cares about their well-being. The survey results triggered sizable follow up actions in DG HOME. These actions are mentioned in the output section.

#### Indicator 3 : Staff engagement index<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> This annex is the annex of section 2.2 "Other organisational management dimensions".

<sup>4</sup> Staff engagement is usually not measured directly but as a combination of factors leading to high engagement levels. The Staff Engagement Index is based on seven factors combined in one overall figure: I have the information, material and resources to do my work well, My colleagues are committed to doing quality work, I have a clear understanding of what is expected from me at work, I have recently received recognition or praise for good work, I feel that my opinion is valued, My manager seems to care about me as a person, My line manager helps me to identify my training and development needs.

<b>Source of data:</b> Commission staff survey		
<b>Baseline 2014</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results (2017)</b>
DG HOME excl. SRD HOME/JUST: 63.8% SRD HOME/JUST: 73.6% COM: 65%	DG HOME: Exceed the EC average for the next staff surveys	No new survey figures/indicators are available for 2017. In 2016, the staff engagement index for DG HOME was 64.3%. The survey results triggered sizable follow up actions in DG HOME. These actions are mentioned in the output section.

<b>Main outputs in 2017:</b>			
Output	Indicator	Target	Latest known results
Follow-up of female representation in recruitment and in the framework of next reorganisation	Female representation in Middle Management (mandatory)	At minimum, maintain the current level of female representation in the middle management (50%)	DG HOME : 50%
Update DG HOME 2016-2017 talent management action plan  Harvesting results of Coaching 4all activities carried out in 2016 (individual sessions and group sessions)  Analysing the 2016 staff survey results/recommendations and preparing an action plan	Staff engagement index (mandatory)	Increase the staff satisfaction percentage on staff engagement, in particular on access to appropriate information to the EC average (62%) and identification and support learning needs by the line managers (at least 40%).	Results/recommendations were analysed after the 2016 staff survey and an action plan drafted in close cooperation with the management.  More training and support for managers to develop management skills was organised (external training programmes on leadership in United Kingdom and individual coaching for several heads of unit).  New trainings were organised under the coaching4all activities (Driven innovative coaching, master systemic coaching), and individual coaching sessions continued to be offered.

			DG HOME also worked closely with DG HR on specific cases (sensitive cases, reintegration after long absence, reorientation, etc).
<p>Regular transmission of information to newcomers via Intranet and personalized emails in order to support their integration in DG HOME</p> <p>Organisation of seminars for newcomers on DG HOME policy matters, regular thematic seminars and exchange of best practices with HOME assistants in order to support newcomers integration</p> <p>Implementation of a new initiative "Career days" to better integrate new staff. This will include workshops/bilateral activities on talent management (induction programme, exit interview, career talk) and well-being (stress management)</p>	Staff satisfaction on professional development.	<p>Communication of information to newcomers regularly throughout 2017</p> <p>Newcomers seminars organised 2 times a year.</p> <p>Improve the image of DG HOME as a work place and increase staff motivation</p> <p>Maintain or improve the overall percentage of staff satisfaction on professional development (38%) compared to the EC average (37%).</p>	<p>The guidelines on welcoming new colleagues were updated and units requested to provide newcomers with a compilation of key policy documents relevant to their tasks as a "welcome package". Each newcomer was assigned a mentor to support and monitor his integration in the first months.</p> <p>Two welcome seminars were organised on 6 April and 22 November 2017 for newcomers.</p> <p>Lunchtime conferences were also organised throughout the year on a large variety of subjects related to DG HOME activities and working methods.</p> <p>Career days were organised from 14 March to 6 April in DG HOME premises, proposing 34 sessions to colleagues, including newcomers. The event was very well attended and the satisfaction very high.</p>
Reinforcement of existing activities in the area of well-being and development of new ones in the framework of the Fit@work	Staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being (mandatory) and that	Increase staff satisfaction level on well-being to reach at least the Commission average of 35% and increase the share of staff members that feel their senior	Results/recommendations were analysed after the 2016 staff survey and an action plan drafted in close cooperation with the management.

<p>programme</p> <p>Follow-up of staff working conditions including ensuring more office space in LX 46.</p>	<p>there is an efficient two-way communication with the senior management.</p>	<p>management team practicing two-way communication closer to the Commission-average of 37%.</p> <p>Implementation of the measures included in the action plan as of the beginning of 2017.</p>	<p>All existing activities under fit@work programme went on in 2017 and two new ones were organised in the building</p> <p>In close cooperation with the assistants of the Directors, a dialogue with OIB was initiated to find a solution to the office space issue in LX46.</p> <p>Actions were also taken regarding the renovation of the building.</p>
<p>Alignment of human resources with the DGs priorities, increasing workload, organisational structure and revised processes (request of staff reinforcement to DG BUDG and DG HR as a response to the refugees and migration crisis and the priority work on a Security Union for allowing DG HOME to cope with its mandate), in close cooperation with central services</p>	<p>Staff satisfaction with regard to the match between resources and workload (rated at 24% by the Staff Survey 2016)</p> <p>Ratio AD/AST staff</p> <p>Balance between job profiles</p>	<p>Staff satisfaction with regard the match between resources and workload to reach at least the Commission average</p> <p>Ratio between AD and AST staff in DG HOME (AST: 22.9%, AD: 77.1%) approaches the EC average (AST: 40.1%, AD: 59.9%)</p> <p>Improve the balance between job profiles (e.g. in HOME administrative support is performed by 0.2% of staff in comparison to 19% EC average)</p>	<p>In 2017, DG HOME continuously assessed the staff needs and requested additional resources through the different allocation exercises.</p> <p>Ratio between AD and AST staff in DG HOME improved in 2017 (AST: 29%, AD: 71%).</p>
<p>Measures to ensure the continuity of business within the DG.</p> <p>Merge of Business Continuity with Argus function to ensure efficiencies.</p>	<p>Implementation of the updated Business Continuity Plan and organisation of a Business Continuity Plan exercise. Organisation of exercises for Argus Duty officers.</p>	<p>Communication to the whole DG on the Intranet and implementation (end of 2016) with constant updates throughout 2017 whenever needed.</p> <p>Business Continuity Plan exercise to be organised.</p>	<p>After the DG reorganisation and the disappearance of the SRD, Directorate A took over the two functions ARGUS and Business Continuity at Desk Officer level.</p> <p>The transfer at Correspondent level will follow, including a new Business</p>

			Impact Assessment, a Business Continuity Plan and a new ARGUS Duty Officer Handbook
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## B. Better regulation

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

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

**Source of data: DG HOME**

Baseline 2015	Interim 2016	milestone	Target 2020	Latest known results 2017
68% (Commission average in 2014)	Positive trend compared to the baseline.		Positive trend compared to DG's 2016 situation.	100%.

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

**Source of data: DG HOME**

Baseline 2015	Interim 2016	milestone	Target 2020	Latest known results 2017
50%	Yearly increase of 25% of the gap between baseline and target		70% of the EU acquis covered by evaluations	The percentage presented in the 2015 baseline of the Strategic Plan (50%) was calculated taking into account evaluations as well as all other reviews carried out between 2011 and 2015 (for example implementation/transposition reports). If evaluations only are taken into account, the 2015 baseline percentage is much lower (7%). Compared with 7 %, the 2017 percentage of our acquis submitted to evaluations in the period 2013-2017 is 17 %. The increase from 7 % in 2015 to 17 % in 2017 reflects DG HOME's efforts to evaluate the acquis.

## C. Information management aspects

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

**and retrievable****Indicator 1: Percentage of registered documents that are not filed<sup>5</sup> (ratio)****Source of data:** *Hermes-Ares-Nomcom (HAN)<sup>6</sup> statistics*

<b>Baseline</b> 2015	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> 2017
10.44%	<5%	4.10

**Indicator 2: Percentage of HAN files readable/accessible by all units in the DG****Source of data:** HAN statistics

<b>Baseline</b> 2015	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> 2017
95.66%	>95%	94.62

**Indicator 3: Percentage of HAN files shared with other DGs****Source of data:** HAN statistics

<b>Baseline</b> 2015	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> 2017
3.46%	>50%	16.47

**Main outputs in 2017:**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> 2017
Documents easily shared with other DGs	Number of ARES files open for consultation to the other DGs	10% Q4 2017	16.47
Statistical compilation	Release	Q4 2017	Published in October 2017

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

<sup>6</sup> Suite of tools designed to implement the e-Domec policy rules.

## D. External communication activities<sup>7</sup>

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

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

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

**Source of data:** Standard Eurobarometer 88 (DG COMM budget)

2016	2017
Total "Positive": 35 % Neutral: 38 % Total "Negative": 25 %	Total "Positive": 40% Neutral: 37 % Total "Negative": 21%

**Objective: To inform the general public in Europe and beyond on what the EU is doing to tackle the ongoing challenges of migration and security**

### **Main outputs in 2017:**

<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results 2017</b>
Twitter	Increase followers	+8%	By the end of 2017 the twitter following increased by close to 15%
Increase quality and accessibility of DG Home website, in particular when it comes to availability of media related information	Increase in contacts	+5%	The website has continually showed progress and with the arrival of new staff will continue

<sup>7</sup> The Communication on Synergies and Efficiencies (SEC(2016)170) of 04.04.2016 stipulates that DG COMM together with DG HR shall carry out an inventory of existing resources ( to be submitted via the CCSC to the Corporate Management Board), data collected via this Annex (Annex 2 of AAR) will be aggregated to this end.



			to allow improvement in this area
Create a new series of graphic and visual information products (e.g. factsheets) to explain to the general public the main actions and measures put in place by the European Commission to address the refugee crisis and security	Number of products created	Series of 5 products	69 factsheets were produced in 2017. These have been compiled in one publication for ease of use. Over 400 copies of the compilation were distributed.
Create, in a joint effort with the Commission's Audiovisual services (DG COMM), a series of videos	Number of videos	3	This was not achieved due to the severe changes in staffing throughout 2017. The turnover was such that for significant parts of the year the team worked with four key posts not filled
Participation in the editorial board of the media consortium entrusted with the rolling out of the information strategy (including the Migration Information Portal) to inform prospective asylum seekers and migrants about EU rules and procedures, with the aim of reducing the pull factor and to counter the narratives of smugglers and traffickers	Number of meetings of the editorial board with the participation of DG HOME	8	The infomigrant portal continued evolving and the participation in the steering board ensured that the project continued as planned.

**Annual communication spending** (based on estimated commitments):

<b>Baseline (2016):</b>	<b>Target (2017):</b>	<b>Total amount spent</b>	<b>Total of FTEs working on external communication</b>
EUR 2 800 000	EUR 2 030 000	EUR 1 600 000 direct grant to media consortium EUR 750 000 under procurement	7

## **Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG HOME Financial Year 2017**

**Table 1 : Commitments**

**Table 2 : Payments**

**Table 3 : Commitments to be settled**

**Table 4 : Balance Sheet**

**Table 5: Statement of Financial Performance**

**Table 5 Bis: Off Balance Sheet**

**Table 6 : Average Payment Times**

**Table 7 : Income**

**Table 8 : Recovery of undue Payments**

**Table 9: Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders**

**Table 10 : Waivers of Recovery Orders**

**Table 11 : Negotiated Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)**

**Table 12 : Summary of Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)**

**Table 13 : Building Contracts**

**Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret**

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

## Additional comment

### Table 1 Commitments - low implementation rate

The average implementation rate is equal to 89.73%, but it does not take into account the amount to be made available again from 2017 to 2018 (non-automatic carryover) equal to EUR 246.552.977,51 as per Commission decision C(2018)776 of 7/02/2018 and composed as follows:

\* EUR 40 million (budget line 18 02 01 03): late adoption of the Regulation on Entry-Exit System (EU) 2017/2226 (30/11/2017)

\* EUR 157.441.008,28 (budget line 18 03 01 01): information on pledges from Member States were received in time for the non-automatic carryover exercise, but too late for commitment in 2017

\* EUR 49.111.969,23 (budget line 18 03 01 02): as above

As a result of the carryover, these amounts will be committed in 2018 and the actual implementation rate of the budget line 18 02 is equal to 97.08% (instead of 94.18%) and the one of budget line 18 03 is equal to 98.09% (instead of 86.23%).

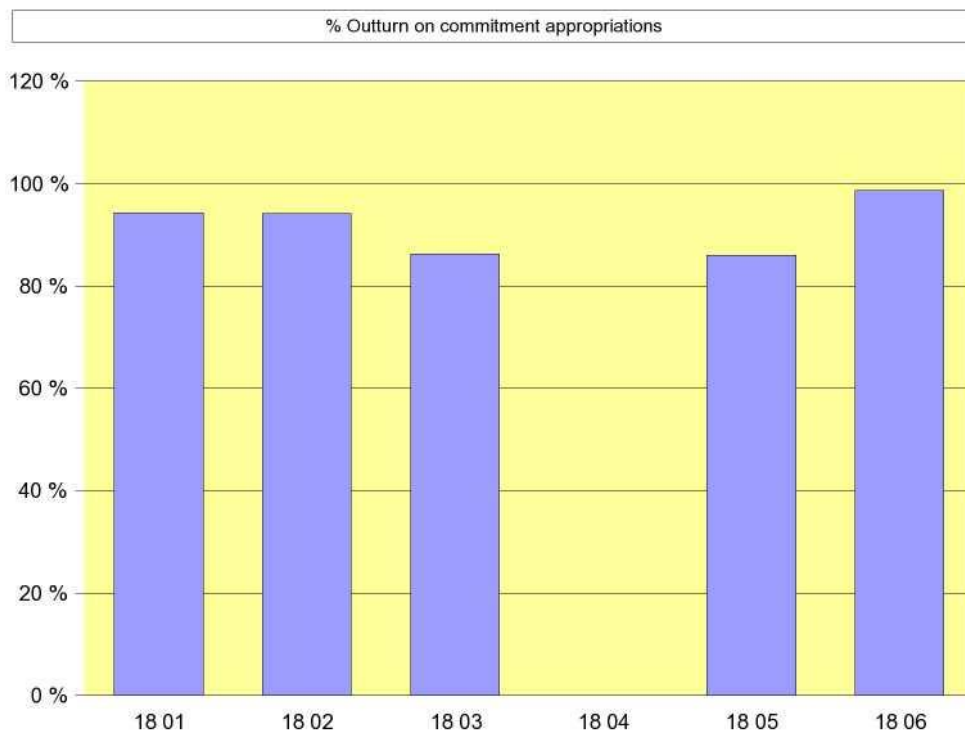
### Table 2

Contribution to EACEA is paid under 18.01 Table 6 - Payment delays

Comment: significant improvements were registered in payments for delegation agreements (8% late) and shared management (4% late), whilst contributions to agencies, grants and procurement registered an average of late payments equal to 26%. The deterioration of the situation is mainly related to the backlog generated by the high increase in EMAS grants in 2015 (with a significant number of final reports received in 2016 and related payments processed in 2016-2017). Measures to reduce the backlog were successfully put in place during the second half of 2017.

<b>TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)</b>					
			Commitment appropriations authorized*	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
<b>Title 18 Migration and home affairs</b>					
18	18 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Migration and home affairs' policy area	12,76	12,04	94,33 %
	18 02	Internal security	1.376,3	1.296,18	94,18 %
	18 03	Asylum and migration	1.741,47	1.501,68	86,23 %
	18 04	Fostering European citizenship	0,12	0	0,00 %
	18 05	Horizon 2020 - Research related to security	62,39	53,7	86,07 %
	18 06	Anti-drugs policy	18,54	18,29	98,65 %
<b>Total Title 18</b>			<b>3.211,58</b>	<b>2.881,88</b>	<b>89,73%</b>
<b>Total DG HOME</b>			<b>3.211,58</b>	<b>2.881,88</b>	<b>89,73 %</b>

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

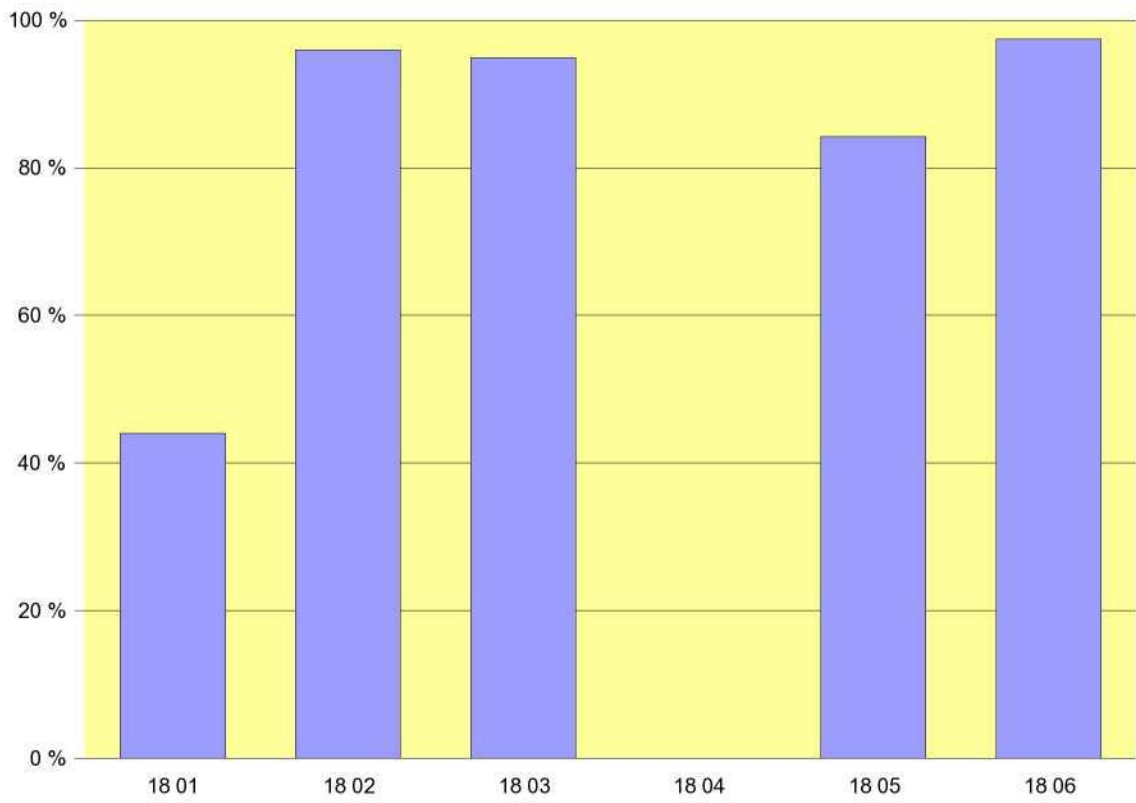


**TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)**

Chapter			Payment appropriations authorized *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
<b>Title 18 Migration and home affairs</b>					
18	18 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Migration and home affairs' policy area	13,48	5,93	44,02 %
	18 02	Internal security	946,45	908,43	95,98 %
	18 03	Asylum and migration	742,77	704,77	94,88 %
	18 04	Fostering European citizenship	0,12	0	0,00 %
	18 05	Horizon 2020 - Research related to security	82,04	69,07	84,19 %
	18 06	Anti-drugs policy	17,61	17,16	97,44 %
<b>Total Title 18</b>			<b>1.802,46</b>	<b>1.705,35</b>	<b>94,61%</b>
<b>Total DG HOME</b>			<b>1.802,46</b>	<b>1.705,35</b>	<b>94,61 %</b>

\* 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).

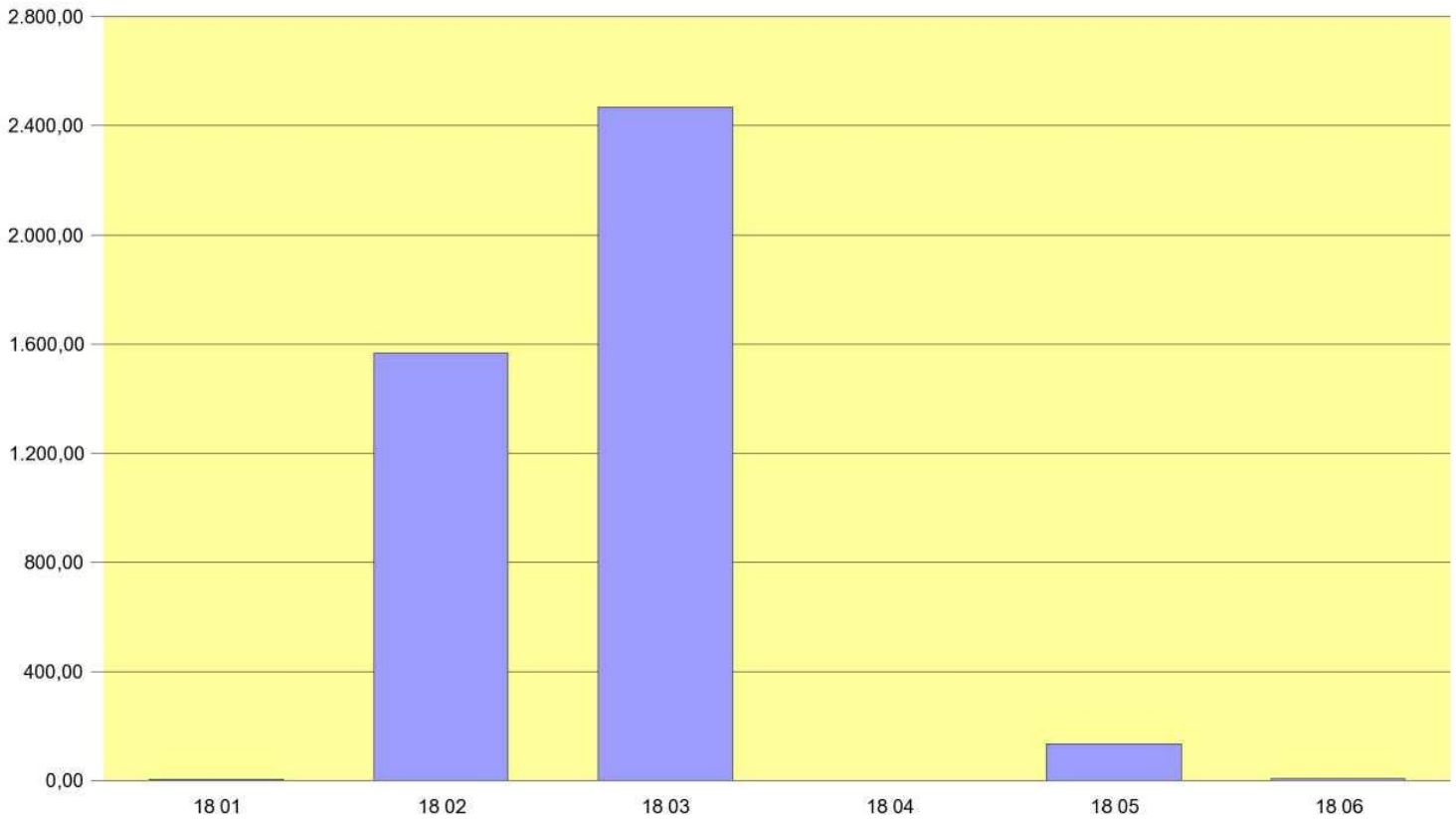
=" % Outturn on payment appropriations"



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

Chapter			2017 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2016
			Commitments 2017	Payments 2017	RAL 2017	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
<b>Title 18: Migration and home affairs</b>									
18	18 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Migration and home affairs' policy area	12,04	7,37	4,66	38,75 %	0,00	4,66	4,78
	18 02	Internal security	1.296,18	445,66	850,51	65,62 %	717,74	1.568,25	1250,91
	18 03	Asylum and migration	1.501,68	124,21	1.377,47	91,73 %	1.089,85	2.467,32	1750,02
	18 04	Fostering European citizenship	0	0,00	0	0,00 %	0,05	0,05	0,25
	18 05	Horizon 2020 - Research related to security	53,7	0,72	52,97	98,65 %	81,21	134,18	149,64
	18 06	Anti-drugs policy	18,29	15,16	3,13	17,12 %	3,26	6,39	5,26
<b>Total Title 18</b>			2.881,88	593,13	2.288,75	79,42%	1.892,11	4.180,85	3.160,87
<b>Total DG HOME</b>			2.881,88	593,13	2.288,75	79,42 %	1.892,11	4.180,85	3.160,87

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





**TABLE 4: BALANCE SHEET HOME**

<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	0	228.741.279,62
A.I.2. Property, Plant and Equipment	0,00	0,00
A.I.5. Non-Current Pre-Financing	0,00	228.741.279,62
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	2.524.509.628,86	581.200.811,25
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	2.489.239.934,47	566.607.573,75
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoveral	35.269.694,39	14.593.237,50
<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>2.524.509.628,86</b>	<b>809.942.090,87</b>
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-4.794.928,13	-343.863.621,44
P.II.4. Current Payables	-4.794.928,13	-159.261.092,81
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Incc	0,00	-184.602.528,63
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	<b>-4.794.928,13</b>	<b>-343.863.621,44</b>
<b>NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)</b>	<b>2.519.714.700,73</b>	<b>466.078.469,43</b>
P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	4.695.305.804,23	3.396.427.621,25
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-7.215.020.504,96	-3.862.506.090,68
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

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 HOME**

<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
<b>II.1 REVENUES</b>	<b>-39.151.027,01</b>	<b>-20.701.873,87</b>
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-42.344.305,33	-23.671.198,06
II.1.1.5.RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	-1.165.741,99	-2.141.568,12
II.1.1.6. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVEN	-41.178.563,34	-21.529.629,94
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	3.193.278,32	2.969.324,19
II.1.2.1. FINANCIAL INCOME	-24.167,01	-30.082,91
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	3.217.445,33	2.999.407,10
<b>II.2. EXPENSES</b>	<b>-386.334.343,12</b>	<b>1.319.580.056,85</b>
II.2. EXPENSES	-386.334.343,12	1.319.580.056,85
II.2.10.OTHER EXPENSES	26.361.490,97	4.694.266,47
II.2.1. EXP IMPLM BY MEMBER STATES	-144.066.448,48	399.104.849,51
II.2.2. EXP IMPLM BY COMMISS&EX.AC	-189.478.779,25	389.069.542,86
II.2.3. EXP IMPL BY OTH EU AGENC&BO	-3.506.716,81	451.588.392,25
II.2.4. EXP IMPL BY 3RD CNTR & INT OR	-75.662.121,15	75.092.190,51
II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS	18.231,60	30.815,25
<b>STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE</b>	<b>-425.485.370,13</b>	<b>1.298.878.182,98</b>

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**TABLE 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET HOME**

<b>OFF BALANCE</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>
OB.1. Contingent Assets	0	0
GRfor performance		0,00
GR for pre-financing	0,00	0,00
OB.3. Other Significant Disclosures	-2.820.116.254,55	-2.820.116.254,55
OB.3.2. Commagainstapp. not yet con	-2.813.185.476,87	-2.813.185.476,87
OB.3.3.1 Structural operations	-6.930.777,68	-6.930.777,68
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	2.820.116.254,55	2.820.116.254,55
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	2.820.116.254,55	2.820.116.254,55
<b>OFF BALANCE</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

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

**TABLE 6: AVERAGE PAYMENT TIMES FOR 2017 - DG HOME**

Legal Times							
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
20	2	2	100,00 %	18			
30	579	476	82,21 %	16,01	103	17,79 %	44,2
45	10	9	90,00 %	29,67	1	10,00 %	55
60	382	344	90,05 %	24,61	38	9,95 %	96,24
90	172	97	56,40 %	53,15	75	43,60 %	159,56
180	35	35	100,00 %	38,69			

Total Number of Payments	1180	963	81,61 %		217	18,39 %	
Average Net Payment Time	36,55			23,78			93,24
Average Gross Payment Time	54,64			40,04			119,46

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension Days	Average Payment Suspension Days	Number of Suspended Payments	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended Payments	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
32	83	257	21,78 %	1180	495.847.373,71	36,58 %	355.685.465,97

Late Interest paid in 2017			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)
HOME	65010000	Interest expense on late payment of charges	0,00
HOME	65010100	Interest on late payment of charges New FR	18 231,60
			<b>18 231,60</b>

**TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME IN 2017**

Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and income cashed from			Outstanding balance
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried over RO	Total	
		1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=4+5	
52	REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS OR LOANS GRANTED, BANK AND OTHER INTEREST	10.197,92	128,28	10.326,2	8.984,62	128,28	9.112,9	1.213,3
59	OTHER REVENUE ARISING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	78.374,77	0	78.374,77	78.374,77	0	78.374,77	0
60	CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNION PROGRAMMES	120.000	0	120.000	120.000	0	120.000	0
63	CONTRIBUTIONS UNDER SPECIFIC AGREEMENTS	41.036.465,46	1.305.064,41	42.341.529,87	19.777.712	1.304.962,41	21.082.674,41	21.258.855,46
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	54.862.709,09	13.086.277,37	67.948.986,46	42.917.775,96	11.261.652,14	54.179.428,1	13.769.558,36
90	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	22.097,88	177.419,94	199.517,82	22.097,88	25.988,8	48.086,68	151.431,14
<b>Total DG HOME</b>		<b>96.129.845,12</b>	<b>14.568.890</b>	<b>110.698.735,12</b>	<b>62.924.945,23</b>	<b>12.592.731,63</b>	<b>75.517.676,86</b>	<b>35.181.058,26</b>

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

INCOME BUDGET RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2017	Irregularity		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount
Year of Origin (commitment)								
<b>2008</b>	3	224.623,88	<b>3</b>	<b>224.623,88</b>	3	224.623,88	100,00%	100,00%
<b>2009</b>	3	71.241,8	<b>3</b>	<b>71.241,8</b>	4	77.950,68	75,00%	91,39%
<b>2010</b>	8	256.028,91	<b>8</b>	<b>256.028,91</b>	13	272.008,68	61,54%	94,13%
<b>2011</b>	14	181.710,22	<b>14</b>	<b>181.710,22</b>	16	182.550,09	87,50%	99,54%
<b>2012</b>	10	444.344,21	<b>10</b>	<b>444.344,21</b>	29	3.231.728,98	34,48%	13,75%
<b>2013</b>	7	44.015,96	<b>7</b>	<b>44.015,96</b>	34	7.518.229,94	20,59%	0,59%
<b>2014</b>	1	339,59	<b>1</b>	<b>339,59</b>	33	2.228.900,37	3,03%	0,02%
<b>2015</b>					16	6.806.922,84		
<b>2016</b>					13	34.647.994,4		
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.222.304,57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.222.304,57</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>55.190.909,86</b>	<b>28,57%</b>	<b>2,21%</b>

EXPENSES BUDGET	Error		Irregularity		OLAF Notified		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES												
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	9	4.892,94	122	8.207.077,17			131	8.211.970,11	131	8.211.970,11	100,00%	100,00%
CREDIT NOTES	2	20.000,4	7	9.102,73			9	29.103,13	31	1.268.054,64	29,03%	2,30%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24.893,34</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>8.216.179,9</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>8.241.073,24</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>9.480.024,75</b>	<b>86,42%</b>	<b>86,93%</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>24.893,34</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>9.438.484,47</b>			<b>186</b>	<b>9.463.377,81</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>64.670.934,61</b>	<b>57,59%</b>	<b>14,63%</b>

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

	Number at 1/01/2017	Number at 31/12/2017	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 1/01/2017	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2017	Evolution
2008	1	1	0,00 %	128.250,00	128.250,00	0,00 %
2009	2		-100,00 %	82.501,87		-100,00 %
2014	2	2	0,00 %	15.746,84	15.746,84	0,00 %
2015	5	5	0,00 %	919.779,46	919.779,46	0,00 %
2016	40	9	-77,50 %	13.422.611,83	912.382,07	-93,20 %
2017		44			33.204.899,89	
	50	61	22,00 %	14.568.890,00	35.181.058,26	141,48 %



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

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

Total DG HOME	
---------------	--

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

**TABLE 11 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG HOME - 2017**

<b>Negotiated Procedure Legal base</b>	<b>Number of Procedures</b>	<b>Amount (€)</b>
<b>Total</b>		

**TABLE 12 : SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES OF DG HOME EXCLUDING BUILDING CONTRACTS**

**Internal Procedures > € 60,000**

Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Negotiated Procedure with at least five candidates below Directive thresholds (Art. 136a RAP)	1	79.950,00
Open Procedure (Art. 104(1) (a) FR)	4	45.263.153,00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>45.343.103,00</b>

**Additional Comments:**

**TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS**

<b>Legal base</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Contractor Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (€)</b>

**TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET**

<b>Legal base</b>	<b>Contract Number</b>	<b>Contractor Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (€)</b>

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

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1) Shared Management**

- 2) **Direct management – research grants**
- 3) **Direct management – grants (non-research)**
- 4) **Indirect management**
- 5) **Direct management - Procurement and other expenditure**

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

## **CHAPTER A – QUALITATIVE CRITERIA FOR DEFINING SIGNIFICANT WEAKNESSES**

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

- ✓ **Significant control system weaknesses:** significant control system weakness detected during the period, in reports made by Authorising Officers by Sub-delegation and/or by the ex-post audits carried out.  
As far as **traditional agencies** are concerned, and in the framework of the single audit model, the DG's assurance is mainly based on supervisory and monitoring activities, and a verification of the functioning of the control system performed by the Internal Audit Service of the Commission and the European Court of Auditors (DAS), and the outcome of the discharge procedure
- ✓ **Significant shortcoming in internal control standards** appearing in the yearly survey on Internal control standards implementation by management.
- ✓ **Insufficient audit coverage and/or inadequate information from the internal control systems.**
- ✓ **Critical issues outlined by the European Court of Auditors, the Internal Audit Service, DG BUDG and OLAF.**

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

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

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

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

## **CHAPTER B – QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA FOR DEFINING RESERVATIONS**

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

- ✓ **STEP 1: To determine the residual error rate** by
  - Determining the percentage of error in the audited sample of the population;
  - Determining the level of exposure across the entire population (by applying the detected error rates to the whole value of the population and to deduct the amounts corresponding to any corrective actions taken that have already effectively reduced the exposure);
- ✓ **STEP 2: To determine the "amount at risk";**
- ✓ **STEP 3: To determine the (financial) materiality**, compared to the relevant payments for a given control system

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

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

### **1. SHARED MANAGEMENT**

#### **1.1. SOLID Funds**

##### **STEP 1 – Cumulative Residual Error Rate**

All programmes are assessed against audit opinions at national and Commission level based on audits carried out on systems and samples of operations. In addition, operational line managers and authorising officers by sub-delegation also assess the level of assurance. The assessment is based on three elements as follows:



1. The first element is the **assessment of the functioning of management and control systems** carried out by the audit sector. This assessment is complemented by taking into account the assessment of the operational units and the regular contacts with national authorities (process of adoption/revision of annual programmes, monitoring visits, SOLID committees, closures of annual programmes, etc.). This leads to the management opinion on the functioning of the management and control systems, on a Directorate-General level.
2. The second element is the **error rate reported by the (national) audit authorities** in their annual audit report, based on expenditure incurred for a given annual programme. The audit sector assesses the reliability of the detected error rates for each programme, on the basis of all available information and audit results, including on-the-spot missions, and uses this information as the best estimate of the possible risk for expenditure in the reporting year. In case the detected error rates are not available, not accurate or found not to be reliable, the audit sector either recalculates them when it has sufficient information in the annual audit report to do so or, alternatively, replaces them by flat rates in line with the results of the assessment of the functioning of management and control systems.
3. The third element is the consideration of the multi-annual aspect of the programmes. Indeed, although DG HOME manages annual programmes, they all fall under the multi-annual programming period 2007/8-2013. In addition, for the vast majority of Member States, the management and control system is stable over the programming period, thus allowing for the responsible, certifying and audit authorities to continuous improvements in the management of annual programmes.
  - ✓ For **annual programmes closed**, the audit sector deducts the corrections (recoveries and withdrawals) that have been made by the responsible authorities and, if applicable, by the Commission (corrections for individual files, flat rate financial corrections and corrections following an ex-post control). This results in a **residual error rate** for each annual programme, validated by management. Furthermore, a cumulative (average) residual error rate is calculated for programmes covered by a common management and control system (as a rule, each Fund in each MS).
  - ✓ In line with DG BUDG and IAS instructions, **running annual programmes**, for which only pre-financings were made, are excluded from the calculation of the residual error since the open pre-financing payments can be considered as being not yet 'at risk'.

The assessment of the relevant reports, data and other information available requires the application of professional judgement, namely when weighting contradictory information or considering abnormal statistical results. When taking into account reported corrections, the authorising officer by delegation also assesses that they effectively mitigate the risks identified and that they result in an actual reduction in the level of the error that remains uncorrected in the population.

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

The amount at risk is calculated by applying the **residual error rate** to the total value of each programme closed since the beginning of the programming period. Furthermore, a

cumulative amount at risk is calculated for programmes covered by a common management and control system.

This is the Directorate General best estimate of expenditure which is not in full conformity with contractual or regulatory provisions and which have not been corrected at the date the annual activity report is signed.

For transparency purposes, the estimation of the amount at risk is presented in the Annex 10 of the AAR by Member State classifying the programmes in four categories of levels of assurance in accordance with the assurance they provide as to the legality and regularity of payments made during the reporting year:

- **Reasonable assurance** means that there is no material deficiency in key elements of the systems (only minor improvements may be needed in some cases) and the **residual error rate is below 2%**;
- **Reasonable assurance with low risk** of irregularities covers programmes with a **residual error rate between 2% and 5%**;
- **Limited assurance with medium risk** of irregularities covers programmes with a **residual error rate between 5% and 10%**;
- **Limited assurance with high risk** of irregularities covers programmes with a **residual error rate above 10%**.

### Step 3: Materiality and potential reservation

As management and controls are considered to be specific to each Management and Control System in Member State level, materiality is not assessed and reservations are not decided upon at the level of the ABB activity, but rather at the level of each distinct control system, i.e. separately for each MCS. As a rule, each Fund in a given MS is considered a separate MCS (i.e. EBF/EIF/RF/ERF).

The Directorate-General therefore assesses each MCS in order to identify reservations and corrective measures to be applied.

- - **At MCS level, reservations are made as a general rule for all cases for which the cumulative residual error rate exceeds 2%.**
  - **In order to avoid issuing reservations on programmes which have a marginal impact on DG HOME's declaration of assurance, a de minimis threshold of 350 000.00 EUR is applied. All cases for which the cumulative amount at risk is above 2% but below that threshold are not subject to a reservation (unless on reputational grounds).**
- - **If the residual error rate is below 2%, generally no reservation is made.**

- ***The annual impact of a reservation is calculated by applying the cumulative residual error rate to the total value of the relevant payments (i.e. final payments and clearing of pre-financing) during the reporting period for each programme under reservation. A qualitative assessment might be applied to determine whether the reservation is applicable to the payment made during the reporting year.***
- ***In case no payments have been made in the year concerned for a programme under reservation, the reservation could still apply, but would be categorised as a non-quantifiable financial reservation or be made on a reputational/qualitative basis, rather than on a quantitative one.***

## **1.2. AMIF/ISF Funds**

### **1.2.1. Rationale**

Unlike in the ESIF funds, the legal framework of AMIF-ISF does not provide for the submission of interim payment claims by the Member States during the year. In addition to the annual pre-financing, National Authorities submit to DG HOME one payment claim per programme and year together with the annual accounts, which include a management declaration issued by the Responsible Authority and the Audit Authority's opinions on the accounts, the management and control system and the RA's management declaration.

Consequently, DG HOME makes two payments per year and programme: one pre-financing payment and one final payment after the required controls at national level have been carried out by both the Responsible Authority and the Audit Authority.

Therefore, DG HOME assurance model is based only on pre-financing (advance payments) and final payments. The Audit Authorities carry out their audit work prior to the submission of the annual accounts and final payment claim to the Commission. In case of ineligible amounts reported by the Member States in the accounts, a conformity clearance is launched with a view to recover the unduly paid amounts or to decrease the amounts reimbursed to the MS.

So far, DG HOME audit strategy for AMIF-ISF 2014-2020 programme has been focused on the assessment of the national management and control systems, including the reliability of the work of the AA. DG HOME has not carried out ex-post audits yet. In line with DG HOME Audit Strategy, ex-post audits will be done based on a risk analysis and on the outcome of the annual clearance of accounts procedure, and where applicable conclusions of conformity clearance.

### **1.2.2. Assessment of National Programmes**

The assessment of each national programme is based on the following elements:

1. **The first element is the Audit Authority's validation of the design of the national management and control system (in particular at the level of the Responsible Authority) in compliance with the designation criteria as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation 1042/2014 of 25 July 2014;**
  2. **The second element is the assessment of the effectiveness of the national management and control systems carried out by DG HOME audit sector based on all information available, i.e.:**
    - 
    - **(i) the annual opinion issued by the Audit Authority on the functioning management and control systems,**
    - **(ii) if reported, the total error rate disclosed by the Audit Authority,**
    - **(iii) the results of Commission audit work and/or of all other audit bodies like the European Court of Auditors and the Internal Audit Service, elements received from the financial units in their regular contacts with the national programme authorities etc**
    - 
    - **DG HOME audit sector concludes on the management and control systems per Key Requirement, in line with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/646 of 5 April 2017 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/378 laying down rules for the application of Regulation (EU) No 514/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the implementation of the annual clearance of accounts procedure and the implementation of the conformity clearance**
  3. **The third element is the assessment of the Audit Authority's opinion on the annual accounts, which covers the true and fair view of the accounts for the relevant financial year and the legality and regularity of the Union expenditure for which reimbursement has been requested to the Commission. Relevant information considered for this assessment include, if available, the total error rate and/or residual error rate reported by the Audit Authority and/or estimated by DG HOME based on the information at its disposal.**
    -
  4. **The fourth element is the audit authority's validation of the management declaration issued by the Responsible Authority for the financial year.**
    -
  5. **The fifth element is the result of the audit work carried out by DG HOME on the annual accounts submitted in February of each year. This audit work will be the basis for the Clearance of the Accounts and the payment of the annual balance for the financial year.**
    -
- [1.2.3. Materiality criteria and reservations](#)**

DG HOME assesses each national programme in order to identify reservations and corrective measures to be applied.

At national programme level, reservations are made whenever material weaknesses in the national management and control systems are detected (either reported by the Audit Authority, identified by the European Commission's audit work or by other audit work), independently at this stage from any calculation of the cumulative residual risk/residual risk rate. In practice, this means that reservations are made for programmes whose management and controls systems are assessed as Category 3 (limited assurance with medium risk) and Category 4 (limited assurance with high risk).

As a general rule, a programme is put under reservation if at least one of the following conditions applies:

- 1. The management and control system is assessed by the Audit Authority in the annual opinion or by the Commission as Category 3 or Category 4;**
- 2. A qualified opinion by the Audit Authority on the accounts and on the legality and regularity of expenditure declared to the Commission;**
- 3. Evidence of material legality and regularity issues in the expenditure declared to the Commission without sufficient corrective measures implemented by the Member State (e.g. residual error rate above the 2% materiality level)**
- 4. Material issues on the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the accounts detected by the Commission.**

In case there is no financial risk for the reporting year for a programme under reservation (e.g. when no payments were made by DG HOME for the programme during the AAR reporting year or when the payments made are not affected by the issues triggering the reservation), the reservation is made on a non-quantifiable or reputational basis. These reservations are made for deficiencies of a qualitative nature (e.g. significant systemic deficiencies or major control failures in the management and control system of the national programmes)

The national programmes are classified in four categories:

National programmes not under reservation:

- **Reasonable assurance means that there is no material deficiency in key elements of the management and control systems (only minor improvements may be needed in some cases) and there are no material issues as regards the legality and regularity of the payments (unqualified opinion from the Audit Authority) and on the accounts;**
- **Reasonable assurance with low risk of irregularities covers programmes with the existence of some deficiencies in key elements of the management and control systems without material impact on the EU Budget; and there are no material issues with both the legality and**

**regularity of the payments (unqualified opinion from the Audit Authority or qualified opinion with an estimated impact of the qualification limited – if provided, reported residual risk below 2%) and the accounts.**

• National programmes under reservation:

• **Limited assurance with medium risk of irregularities covers**

- **programmes with the existence of deficiencies in the management and control systems with a material risk for the EU budget and/or serious deficiencies in key elements of the system (management and control system assessed as category 3 or category 4) and for which no adequate corrective measures have been yet implemented); and/or**
- **programmes with material legality and regularity issues and insufficient financial corrections implemented (reported residual total error rate remains above 2%); and/or**
- **programmes with material issues on the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the accounts.**

• **Limited assurance with high risk of irregularities covers**

- **programmes with the existence of widespread deficiencies in key elements of the management and control systems with a material risk for the EU budget (e.g. programme with a total reported error rate above 10% and no adequate corrective measures have been yet implemented); and/or**
- **programmes with widespread material legality and regularity issues and insufficient financial corrections implemented (if provided, reported residual total error rate remains above 2%); and/or**
- **programmes with widespread material issues on the completeness, accuracy and veracity of the accounts (Audit Authority's qualified opinion on the accounts).**

#### **1.2.4. Estimation of the amount at risk**

The current legal basis for AMIF and ISF does not provide for the Audit Authorities obligation to report the error rates resulting from their audit work.

The first clearance of accounts exercises carried out pursuant to Article 1 of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 378/2015 highlighted the need to clarify certain provisions of Article 14 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1042/2014, and to develop a standard reporting model (Annual Control Report) for the Audit Authority to help Member States comply with the reporting requirement set out in Article 14(7) of Regulation 1042/2014 on the audit work carried out to support the audit opinions. An amendment the above mentioned regulation is currently in the adoption process. Upon its entry into force, the national Audit Authorities will report to DG HOME both the detected and the residual error rates.

During 2017, the Audit Authorities were made aware of the changes envisaged in the revision of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1042/2014 and their future obligations.

For the current AAR reporting year, DG HOME estimates the residual error rates for each national programme and the potential need for reservation based on the level of assurance determined in accordance with the elements described in sections 1.2.2 and 1.2.3, as follows:

<u>Level of Risk</u>	<u>Flat rate estimation of RER in the absence of relevant information from the AA</u>	<u>Reservation proposed</u>
Reasonable assurance	0,50%	No
Reasonable assurance with low risk	1,50%	No
Limited assurance with medium risk	5,00%	Yes
Limited assurance with high risk	10,00%	Yes

As a strong mitigating factor to be taken into account for the assessment of the residual error rate, it must be noted that only one final payment per year is made by DG HOME, following the receipt and assessment of the audit opinion issued by the national Audit Authority on the annual accounts (including the legality and regularity of the expenditure for which reimbursement is requested from the Commission) and the management and control system.

## **2. DIRECT MANAGEMENT – RESEARCH GRANTS**

DG RTD's expenditure is composed of, in order of importance, directly managed grants,

indirectly managed grants and financial instruments and, for less than 6% other direct spending, mostly administrative. The error rate affecting the payments is estimated yearly and per management system, following a relevant methodology that takes into account the risk associated to the type of expenditure (in terms of probability and final financial impact).

Considering that around 80% of the yearly expenditure is related to directly or indirectly managed research grants, and the fact that the research framework programmes' implementing bodies are sharing a common ex-post audit approach, the following section focusses on this specific management system.

## 1. Research framework programmes – common aspects

The assessment of the effectiveness of the different programmes' control system is based mainly, but not exclusively, on ex-post audits' results. The effectiveness is expressed in terms of detected and residual error rate, calculated on a representative sample.

### 1.1. Assessment of the effectiveness of controls

The starting point to determine the effectiveness of the controls in place is the cumulative level of error expressed as the percentage of errors in favour of the EC, detected by ex-post audits, measured with respect to the amounts accepted after ex-ante controls.

However, to take into account the impact of the ex-post controls, this error level is to be adjusted by subtracting:

- Errors detected corrected as a result of the implementation of audit conclusions.
- Errors corrected as a result of the extrapolation of audit results to non-audited contracts with the same beneficiary.

This results in a residual error rate, which is calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{ResER}\% = \frac{(\text{RepER}\% * (P - A)) - (\text{RepERSys}\% * E)}{P}$$

where:

**ResER%** residual error rate, expressed as a percentage.

**RepER%** representative error rate, or error rate detected in the common representative sample, expressed as a percentage. For FP 7 this rate is the same for all Research services.

**RepERSys%** portion of the RepER% representing (negative) systematic errors, expressed as a percentage. The RepER% is composed of two complementary portions reflecting the proportion of negative



systematic and non-systematic errors detected.

- P** total aggregated amount in euros of EC share of funding in the auditable population. In FP7, the population is that of all received cost statements, and the euros amounts those that reflect the EC share included in the costs claimed in each cost statement.
- A** total EC share of all audited amounts, expressed in euro. This will be collected from audit results.
- E** total non-audited amounts of all audited beneficiaries. In FP7, this consists of the total EC share, expressed in euro, excluding those beneficiaries for which an extrapolation is ongoing).

The Common Representative Audit Sample (CRAS) is the starting point for the calculation of the residual error rate. It is representative of the expenditure of each FP as a whole. Nevertheless, the Director-General (or Director for the Executive Agencies) must also take into account other information when considering if the overall residual error rate is a sufficient basis on which to draw a conclusion on assurance (or make a reservation) for specific segment(s) of FP7/Horizon 2020. This may include the results of other ex-post audits, ex-ante controls, risk assessments, audit reports from external or internal auditors, etc. All this information may be used in assessing the overall impact of a weakness and considering whether to make a reservation or not.

If the CRAS results are not used as the basis for calculating the residual error rate this must be clearly disclosed in the AAR, along with details of why and how the final judgement was made.

In case a calculation of the residual error rate based on a representative sample is not possible for a FP for reasons not involving control deficiencies,<sup>9</sup> the consequences are to be assessed quantitatively by making a best estimate of the likely exposure for the reporting year based on all available information. The relative impact on the Declaration of Assurance would be then considered by analysing the available information on qualitative grounds and considering evidence from other sources and areas. This should be clearly explained in the AAR.

## **1.2. Multiannual approach**

The Commission's central services' guidance relating to the quantitative materiality threshold refers to a percentage of the authorised payments of the reporting year of the ABB expenditure. However, the Guidance on AARs also allows a multi-annual approach, especially for budget areas (e.g. programmes) for which a multi-annual control system is more effective. In such cases, the calculation of errors, corrections and materiality of the

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<sup>9</sup> Such as, for instance, when the number of results from a statistically-representative sample collected at a given point in time is not sufficient to calculate a reliable error rate.

residual amount at risk should be done on a "cumulative basis" on the basis of the totals over the entire programme lifecycle.

Because of its multiannual nature, the effectiveness of the Research services' control strategy can only be fully measured and assessed at the final stages in the life of the framework programme, once the ex-post audit strategy has been fully implemented and systematic errors have been detected and corrected.

In addition, basing materiality solely on ABB expenditure for one year may not provide the most appropriate basis for judgements, as ABB expenditure often includes significant levels of pre-financing expenditure (e.g. during the initial years of a new generation of programmes), as well as reimbursements (interim and final payments) based on cost claims that 'clear' those pre-financings. Pre-financing expenditure is very low risk, being paid automatically after the signing of the contract with the beneficiary.

Notwithstanding the multiannual span of their control strategy, the Director-Generals of the Research DGs (and the Directors of ERCEA, REA, and, for Horizon 2020, EASME and INEA) are required to sign a statement of assurance for each financial reporting year. In order to determine whether to qualify this statement of assurance with a reservation, the effectiveness of the control systems in place needs to be assessed not only for the year of reference but also with a multiannual perspective, to determine whether it is possible to reasonably conclude that the control objectives will be met in the future as foreseen.

In view of the crucial role of ex-post audits defined in the respective common audit strategies, this assessment needs to check in particular whether the scope and results of the ex-post audits carried out until the end of the reporting period are sufficient and adequate to meet the multiannual control strategy goals.

The criteria for making a decision on whether there is material error in the expenditure of the DG or service, and so on whether to make a reservation in the AAR, will therefore be principally, though not necessarily exclusively, based on the level of error identified in ex-post audits of cost claims on a multi-annual basis.

### **1.3. Adequacy of the audit scope**

The quantity of the (cumulative) audit effort carried out until the end of each year is to be measured by the actual volume of audits completed. The data is to be shown per year and cumulated, in line with the current AAR presentation of error rates. The multiannual planning and results should be reported in sufficient detail to allow the reader to form an opinion on whether the strategy is on course as foreseen.

The Director-General (or Director for the Executive Agencies) should form a qualitative opinion to determine whether deviations from the multiannual plan are of such significance that they seriously endanger the achievement of the internal control objective. In such case, she or he would be expected to qualify his annual statement of assurance with a reservation.

## **2. Research Framework programmes – specific aspects**

The control system of each framework programme is designed in order to achieve the operational and financial control objectives set in their respective legislative base and legal framework. If the effectiveness of those control systems does not reach the expected level, a reservation must be issued in the annual activity report and corrective measures should be taken.

Each programme having a different control system, the following section details the considerations leading to the establishment of their respective materiality threshold and the conclusions to draw with regard to the declaration of assurance.

### **2.1. Seventh Framework programme and the Coal and Steel Research Fund**

For the Seventh Framework programme and the Coal and Steel Research Fund, the general control objective, following the standard quantitative materiality threshold proposed in the Standing Instructions for AAR, is to ensure that the residual error rate, i.e. the level of errors which remain undetected and uncorrected, does not exceed 2% by the end of the programmes' management cycle.

The question of being on track towards this objective is to be (re)assessed annually, in view of the results of the implementation of the ex-post audit strategy and taking into account both the frequency and importance of the errors found as well as a cost-benefit analysis of the effort needed to detect and correct them.

### **2.2. Horizon 2020 Framework Programme**

The Commission's proposal for the Regulation establishing H2020 framework programme<sup>10</sup> states that

*It remains the ultimate objective of the Commission to achieve a residual error rate of less than 2% of total expenditure over the lifetime of the programme, and to that end, it has introduced a number of simplification measures. However, other objectives such as the attractiveness and the success of the EU research policy, international competitiveness, scientific excellence and in particular the costs of controls need to be considered.*

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<sup>10</sup> COM(2011) 809/3 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing Horizon 2020 – the Framework programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020), see point 2.2, pp 98-102.

*Taking these elements in balance, it is proposed that the Directorates General charged with the implementation of the research and innovation budget will establish a cost-effective internal control system that will give reasonable assurance that the risk of error over the course of the multiannual expenditure period is, on an annual basis, within a range of 2-5 %, with the ultimate aim to achieve a residual level of error as close as possible to 2 % at the closure of the multi-annual programmes, once the financial impact of all audits, correction and recovery measures have been taken into account.*

Further, it explains also that

*Horizon 2020 introduces a significant number of important simplification measures that will lower the error rate in all the categories of error. However, [...] the continuation of a funding model based on the reimbursement of actual costs is the favoured option. A systematic resort to output based funding, flat rates or lump sums appears premature at this stage [...]. Retaining a system based on the reimbursement of actual costs does however mean that errors will continue to occur.*

*An analysis of errors identified during audits of FP7 suggests that around 25-35 % of them would be avoided by the simplification measures proposed. The error rate can then be expected to fall by 1.5 %, i.e. from close to 5 % to around 3.5 %, a figure that is referred to in the Commission Communication striking the right balance between the administrative costs of control and the risk of error.*

*The Commission considers therefore that, for research spending under Horizon 2020, a risk of error, on an annual basis, within a range between 2-5 % is a realistic objective taking into account the costs of controls, the simplification measures proposed to reduce the complexity of rules and the related inherent risk associated to the reimbursement of costs of the research project. The ultimate aim for the residual level of error at the closure of the programmes after the financial impact of all audits, correction and recovery measures will have been taken into account is to achieve a level as close as possible to 2 %.*

In summary, the control system established for Horizon 2020 is designed to achieve a control result in a range of 2-5% detected error rate, which should be as close as possible to 2%, after corrections. Consequently, this range has been considered in the legislation as the control objective set for the framework programme.

The question of being on track towards this objective is to be (re)assessed annually, in view of the results of the implementation of the ex-post audit strategy and taking into account both the frequency and importance of the errors found as well as a cost-benefit analysis of the effort needed to detect and correct them.

### 3. DIRECT MANAGEMENT – GRANTS (NON-RESEARCH)

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

#### **STEP 1 – Cumulative Residual Error Rate**

##### A. Adequacy of the audit scope

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

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

The overall objective of the ex-post audit strategy is to contribute to the Director General's annual declaration of assurance concerning the activities of DG HOME. Ex-post audits are a key part of the Directorate's overall internal control structure, and the assessment of results from ex-post audits are included in the management's assessment of the operational effectiveness of the internal control system concerning programmes managed under the Direct Management mode.

The evaluation of the results of the ex-post audits of projects managed under Direct Management in the Annual Activity Report is one part of the assessment of assurance concerning the operational effectiveness of the Directorate's overall internal control structure.

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

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

#### *Statistical sample selection – MUS*

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

The Monetary Unit Sampling [MUS] is a statistically representative method in line with DG BUDG AAR Instructions - Guidance on the calculation of error rates, the financial exposure as amount at risk, the materiality for a potential reservation and the impact on the AOD's declaration – 2015 version<sup>11</sup>

The MUS technique presents the following advantages:

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

#### *Complementary sample*

When deemed appropriate, a complementary sample may be selected on a non-statistical basis (e.g. risk-based) in order to address specific areas of concern. This selection of the complementary sample may take into account specific risk indicators as (i) the presence of grants governed by regulations/conditions that are particularly complex or that have

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[https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/budgweb/FR/rep/aar/\\_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/budgweb/FR/rep/aar/Documents/additional-guidance-error-rates.docx&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1](https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/budgweb/FR/rep/aar/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/budgweb/FR/rep/aar/Documents/additional-guidance-error-rates.docx&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1)

been object of recent significant changes, (ii) operating Grants referring to recurrent beneficiaries that have not been audited during the last 3 years; (iii) 'first year' Operating Grant, (iv) the presence of several grants referring to the same beneficiary; (v) the beneficiary has been recently audited and the errors/irregularities detected by the auditors could be present also in other grants etc.

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

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

***(Cumulative) detected error (amount)*** = For audited grants, total grant value as initially paid after the ex-ante controls minus grant value as calculated after the ex-post control<sup>12</sup>

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

## C. Determination of the residual error rate

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

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

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

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<sup>12</sup> Positive amounts only. In case, following this calculation, the result would be a negative amount, it should be brought back to zero.

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

***Cumulative Amount at risk (net amount)*** = *uncorrected errors detected plus non-audited population multiplied by (cumulative) detected error rate*

## **STEP 3: Materiality and potential reservation**

As long as the residual error rate has not (yet) decreased to below 2% set as a multiannual target, a reservation should be considered.

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

## **4. INDIRECT MANAGEMENT: PAYMENTS TO TRADITIONAL AGENCIES**

### **STEP 1 –Residual Error Rate**

The Community subsidy is paid to the Agencies through maximum four payments a year, on the basis of an analysis of the real cash flow needs of the Agencies. Once an admissible payment request is registered by DG HOME, payments are made within 30 calendar days. If information comes to the notice of DG HOME which puts in doubt the eligibility of expenditure appearing in a payment request, DG HOME may suspend the time limit for payment for further verifications and/or take any appropriate measures in accordance with the principles of sound financial management. This above mentioned information includes suspicion of irregularity committed by the Agency in the implementation of the subsidy and suspected or established irregularity committed by the Agency in the implementation of a contract or another grant agreement or grant decision funded by the General Budget of the European Union or by any other budget managed by the Agency. If the balance of the budgetary outturn account is positive, it shall be repaid by the Agency to the Commission during the first semester of year N+1 on the basis of a debit note issued by the Commission.

The controls operated on the use of these payments, i.e. either management's



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

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

The real actual 'net'<sup>13</sup> financial impact of the errors defined under step 1 is considered as amount at risk, and (if very significant) its 'quantitative' materiality is considered for a potential financial reservation.

## **Step 3: Materiality and potential reservation**

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

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

## **5. PROCUREMENT AND OTHER EXPENDITURE**

### **STEP 1 –Residual Error Rate**

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

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<sup>13</sup> Any correction actually made by the Commission should be deducted from the detected error

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

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

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

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

The financial exposure differs depending on the type of errors:

- ✓ For **payment (amount) errors:** the amount at risk is the real actual 'net'<sup>14</sup> financial impact of the errors and its 'quantitative' materiality is considered for a potential financial reservation. These financial procurement errors are taken into consideration for the application of the quantitative materiality criteria
- ✓ For **procedural (contract selection and award) errors,** DG HOME considers that even when the contractor should/could have been different, this does not always mean that the full (100%) value of the contract is 'at risk' (or that the taxpayer's money would be entirely 'lost'). Consequently, these kinds of errors cannot be considered for making a financial reservation (given that in terms of materiality the actual financial impact cannot be quantified in a consistent way with the payment errors) and are therefore not included in the calculation of the actual financial exposure (amount at risk). However, given that DG HOME acknowledges the seriousness of breaching any of the key principles of public procurement, these types of procurement errors are considered for making a potential *reputational* reservation, rather than a financial one (*e.g. when affecting a significant part of the related activity, when being systemic and affecting more/all of DG HOME's procurement processes, when causing a fall-out in press and/or public, etc. – see below*).

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<sup>14</sup> Any correction actually made by the Commission should be deducted from the detected error

### Step 3: Materiality and potential reservation

**For payment (amount) errors:** The materiality of the amount at risk is obtained by dividing the total amount at risk by the total value of payments made in a given year for procurement and other expenditure. If the amount at risk exceeds 2%, a *financial* reservation should be considered.

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

## ANNEX 5: Internal Control Templates for budget implementation (ICTs)

### ICT 1: Expenditure in shared management:

#### Stage 1 – Negotiation and assessment/approval of spending proposals (2014-2020 programming period):

**Main control objectives:** Ensuring that the Commission (COM) adopts the actions that contribute the most towards the achievement of the policy objectives (effectiveness)

Main risks	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The National Programmes (NPs) financed<sup>15</sup> do not adequately reflect the policy objectives or priorities.</p>	<p>Adoption of NPs</p> <p>Programming phase preceded by senior-level Policy Dialogues with the individual MSs: better focus on objectives, results and impacts;</p> <p>Internal procedures to help actors during the programming phase and guidance to MSs</p> <p>Internal consultation (financial and policy aspects), hierarchical validation at DG-level for each NP; checkboards and discussions in weekly programming meetings;</p> <p>Preliminary desk review of MCS proposed by MS</p> <p>Inter-service consultation (including all relevant</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b> / <b>Frequency:</b> 100%.</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> checklist, guidelines and lists of requirements in the relevant regulatory provisions.</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the reviewing and approving/validation of the spending national programmes put forward by the Member States.</p> <p>(Part of the) cost of SFC 2014</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> Adopted NPs have a clear intervention logic,</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>% of NPs adopted</p> <p>% of financial allocation approved</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b></p> <p>Time-to-pay of pre-financing (and % of payments within delays)</p> <p>Average time to adopt/revise a NP</p>

<sup>15</sup> For DG HOME, the different actions, programmes and projects under the 2014-2020 MFF (AMIF and ISF).

	<p>DGs)</p> <p>Adoption of each NP by Commission Decision.</p> <p>Revision of NPs:</p> <p>Points 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the programming cycle are applied.</p>		<p>allowing the Commission to evaluate their result/outcome [<i>non-quantifiable individually</i>]</p>	
<p>Lack of complementarity with initiatives programmed by other DGs</p>	<p>Point 5 of the programming cycle above</p>			

**Stage 2 – Implementation of operations (Member States) (2007-2013 and 2014-2020 programming period):**

**A. Setting up of the systems**

**Main control objectives:** ensuring that the management and control systems are adequately designed (2014-2020 programming period)

Main risks	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The process of designation of authorities in the MSs (Responsible Authority/RA) is not effective and therefore the management and control systems (MCSs) are not compliant with the applicable rules</p> <p>RA designated although not all designation</p>	<p>MS level</p> <p>The MCSs have to be audited by an independent audit body before designation.</p> <p>Designated authority supervises the RA and ensures the compliance with designation criteria.</p> <p>Supervision by the Commission:</p> <p>Compliance review when receiving the formal notification of designation to determine whether the non-compliances could prevent the COM to pay pre-financing;</p> <p>Desk reviews based on questionnaires on controls of the RA, the audit approach of the AA and the monitoring approach of the Designating Authority, to allow an early assessment of the systems design and to address the compliance risk;</p>	<p><b>Coverage / Frequency:</b> 100% compliance review/desk reviews</p> <p>System review meetings (risk based)</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> compliance review/desk review of description of MCSs sent by MSs;</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved (only at COM level)</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> amounts associated with systems for which the Commission audit work did not reveal substantial compliance problems at a later stage of the implementation period [not quantifiable individually]</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> - % of authorities designated</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b> Number of systems for which serious weaknesses were found by designation reviews (% of total checked)</p>

criteria fulfilled	are	System review meetings with a number of MSs, to allow a better understanding of control systems and a more reliable risk analysis;			
No or late designation of the RA by the MS		Continued monitoring of the situation by desk officer to assist the MS to complete the process, reminders sent at desk officer level and higher level if needed.			

**B. Member States controls to prevent, detect and correct errors within the declared expenditure (2007-2013 and 2014-2020 programming period)**

**Main control objectives:** ensuring that the annual accounts submitted to the Commission for each National Programme are legal and regular

Main risks	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	Control indicators
<p><b>2007-2013 period</b></p> <p>The bodies responsible for the management and control of Union funds do not provide the information required by the regulations.</p> <p>(Annual) declaration of expenditure submitted to the Commission includes expenditure which is irregular or non-compliant with EU and/or national</p>	<p><b>2007-2013 period</b></p> <p><i>Management verifications:</i> first level checks by the Responsible Authorities. The following checks are carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk checks of all expenditure based on supporting documents, including progress reports by final beneficiaries, etc.;</li> <li>- On-the-spot visits to a number of projects selected on a risk based analysis to verify delivery of the project outputs (investment, services) and reality and eligibility of expenditure declared;</li> <li>- Correction of irregular expenditure and recovery</li> </ul>	<p><b>Coverage:</b></p> <p><b>2007-2013 period</b></p> <p>as provided for by the regulatory framework. In particular, the verifications carried out by the Responsible Authority cover administrative, financial, technical and physical aspects of projects, as appropriate and include 100% administrative and financial verifications of the applications for reimbursement</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>Error rates as reported by the AA (in case of qualified/adverse opinion of AAs)</p> <p>Efficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- time to lift interruption of payments;</li> </ul>

<p>eligibility rules and legislation.</p> <p>More specifically, the funding of the projects does not comply with the rules on the <i>eligibility of expenditure</i> specified in the EU regulations, or in the rules laid down at national/regional level, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- beneficiaries declaring ineligible or incorrectly calculated costs such as incorrectly calculated staff costs, incorrect allocation of overhead costs, overcharging of staff costs, costs incurred before or after the duration of annual programme; ineligible projects, beneficiaries, or participants, costs incurred for operations which have not been decided on by the responsible authority;</li> <li>- EU and/or national <i>public procurement rules</i> are breached by beneficiaries (incorrectly or unlawful awarded contract, etc.).</li> </ul> <p><b>2014-2020 period</b></p>	<p>of EU funds as appropriate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drawing up of progress and final reports on the implementation of the annual programmes summarising the implementation of the entire programme, which are scrutinised by the Commission</li> </ul> <p><i>Certification, audit opinion and annual audit report</i> by the certifying and audit authorities</p> <p>Each declaration of expenditure is checked and certified as correct by the certifying authority. The assurance is based on its own desk checks and, if necessary, on-the-spot-verifications and the information on checks performed by the responsible and audit authorities.</p> <p>The certifying authority shall verify the recovery of any EC financing found to have been unduly paid. It shall keep an account of amounts recoverable and amounts recovered.</p> <p>The Audit Authority performs system audits and carries out substantive testing of projects to cover 10% of expenditure by programme closure; it passes on findings of systems weaknesses and irregular expenditure found to the Responsible Authority and to the certifying authority for correction; it issues an annual control report on the work carried out and conclusions drawn.</p> <p>For qualified and adverse opinions from the Audit authority on the functioning of the management and control system, the responsible authority shall ensure that an adequate action plan is implemented by the responsible authority to restore effectively</p>	<p>sent by the final beneficiaries. System audits covering all key processes and a sample of project audits (covering at least 10% of each annual programme declared expenditure).</p> <p><b>2014-2020 period</b></p> <p>as provided for by the regulatory framework. In particular, the verifications carried out by the Responsible Authority cover administrative, financial, technical and physical aspects of projects, as appropriate and include 100% administrative verifications of the applications for reimbursement sent by the final beneficiaries.</p> <p><b>Depth:</b></p> <p><b>2007-2013 period</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>management verifications</u>: performance of first-level checks (administrative and on the spot controls).</li> <li>- <u>certification</u>: verification carried out by the certifying authorities of the Member State, with the aim to verify that the first level checks carried out by the management authorities have been effectively carried out and that the expenditure being declared for</li> </ul>	<p>Number of qualified opinions of AAs, out of which validated by the Commission</p>
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<p>RA fails to develop an appropriate control strategy (risk that it would not capture all relevant elements, timing, depth and coverage will not be adequate)</p> <p>Controls by the RA are not well documented</p> <p>Delays in completing of RA controls, restricting available time for AA audit work</p> <p>At project level risk that funding streams from various EU sources may lead to double funding</p> <p>Annual accounts submitted to the Commission include expenditure which is irregular or non-compliant with EU and/or national eligibility rules and legislation.</p> <p>Quality of AA audit work is not reliable (limited reliance on AA audit work)</p> <p>Submission of the accounts after the deadline set in the Regulation 514/2014.</p>	<p>the functioning of the system.</p> <p><b>2014-2020 period</b></p> <p>At the level of Responsible Authority (RA):</p> <p>Control activities for selection of projects</p> <p>Controls for verification of payment claims submitted by the beneficiaries (administrative and on the spot controls)</p> <p>Controls for payments, accounting, advance payments, debt management, rules regarding irregularities and anti-fraud measures and recoveries when necessary</p> <p>Operational and financial reporting to the COM</p> <p>At the level of Audit Authority (AA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- audits at the level of RA to ascertain the reliability of the controls put in place by the RA (system audits and audits on sample of expenditure included in the annual accounts)</li> <li>- possibility to carry out on the spot checks at the level of beneficiary;</li> <li>- annual audit opinion foreseen in article 59 of the Financial Regulation</li> <li>- Identification of non-compliance with the designation criteria;</li> </ul> <p>Realistic planning by RA in close coordination with AA.</p>	<p>reimbursement is accurate, results from a reliable accounting system, and complies with applicable Community and national rules. They typically consist of desk checks and on-the-spot-verifications where necessary.</p> <p>- <u>audit opinion</u>: system audits and audits of operations on a sample basis</p> <p><b>2014-2020 period</b></p> <p><u>Management verifications</u>: performance of first-level checks (administrative and on the spot controls).</p> <p>- designation: additional verification of compliance with the designation criteria by the Audit Authority</p> <p>- audit opinion: system audits on the checks already carried out, where necessary with re-performance of on-the-spot checks; where applicable, audits of operations and additional substantive testing on expenditure</p>	
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<p>Beneficiaries not fully aware of their obligations (e.g. eligibility of expenditure, procurement rules, indicators, retention of documents)</p> <p>Expenditure declared to the COM by a RA whose MCS is no longer compliant with designation criteria</p> <p>RA fails to timely provide comprehensive eligibility rules for its beneficiaries</p> <p>Double funding with other EU funds</p>	<p>RA guidance and continuous assistance to (potential) beneficiaries</p> <p>Monitoring of RA compliance with designation criteria by the Designated Authority, based on the reports of the AA. Requirement to put RA on probation if a non-compliance is identified</p> <p>Sufficient administrative capacity at the RA and the RA contacts with managing authorities of European Structural and Investment Funds</p> <p>Awareness raising on possible overlaps and synergies with other EU funds, both within COM services and within the MS</p>		
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**Stage 3 – Monitoring and supervision of the execution, closure of annual programmes and ex-post control (2007-2013 period and 2014-2020 period)**

**Main control objectives:** ensuring that the expenditure reimbursed from the EU budget is eligible and regular

Main risks	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
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<p>2007-2013 period</p> <p>The management verifications and subsequent controls by the Member States have failed to detect and correct ineligible costs or calculation errors.</p> <p>The audit work carried out by the audit authorities is not sufficient to obtain adequate assurance on the submitted declarations of expenditure;</p> <p>The Commission services have failed to take appropriate measures to safeguard EU funds, based on the information received.</p>	<p>2007-2013 period</p> <p>Commission checks of MS' annual declarations of expenditure;</p> <p>Commission assessment of MCSs in the MSs, in particular of work done or reported by the AA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assessment of Annual audit opinions</li> <li>- calculation of weighted error rates (for 2007-2013)</li> <li>- estimation of residual error rates</li> <li>- assessment of system audit reports from AA (for 2007-2013)</li> <li>- Assessment of annual summaries (for 2007-2013)</li> <li>- Own Commission audits</li> <li>- technical and bilateral meetings with MSs</li> </ul> <p>Commission' checks of progress and final report on the implementation of annual programmes (2007-2013)</p> <p>Interruptions and suspensions of payments</p> <p>Financial corrections (implemented by Commission)</p>	<p><b>Coverage: 100%</b></p> <p>Verification of information provided in the annual clearance and annual audit opinions.</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> desk checks and/or on-the-spot monitoring and audits based on risk assessment; verification of the quality and reliability of the information based on Commission's own audit work; 'validation' and where necessary adjusting of error rates reported by MS to calculate a cumulative residual error risk (RER);</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b></p> <p>Part of the cost of SFC2007/SFC 2014 Cost of Commission monitoring activities (including bilateral and technical meetings, review of annual summaries and cost of the externalisation of monitoring visits)</p> <p>Cost of Commission staff checking MS annual reports and audit reports</p> <p>Cost of audit missions and guidance to audit authorities</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <p>Errors prevented [unquantifiable], Errors detected and corrected (amount of financial corrections) at</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>Number of programmes with reported error rate assessed as reliable</p> <p>Number and amount of interruptions/suspensions of payments</p> <p>Corrections made resulting from Commission audit work (decided and implemented)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % of the expenditure for which the Commission can rely on the work of the AA (where applicable)</li> <li>- Best estimate of (residual) amount at risk per MS and cumulated.</li> </ul> <p><b>Efficiency:</b></p> <p>Time-to-final payment (and % of payments within delays)</p>
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<p>2014-2020 period</p> <p>The controls and audits by MS fail to detect and correct ineligible costs or calculation errors</p> <p>The audit work carried out by the AA is insufficient to obtain adequate assurance</p> <p>The COM services fail to take appropriate measures to safeguard EU funds, based on the information received.</p>	<p>Audits by the European Court of Auditors, IAS</p> <p>2014-2020 period</p> <p>Clearance of accounts: checks of MS' annual accounts/declarations of expenditure by COM services</p> <p>Conformity clearance: Interruption and suspensions of payments, financial corrections and de-commitments, ex-post audits</p> <p>Compliance audits: audits on quality of AA work Audits by the European Court of Auditors, IAS</p>		<p>closure stage (including flat rate financial corrections); Errors detected by Ex-post controls</p>	
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**ICT 2: Grants direct management (2014-2020 period and completion of 2007-2013 framework period)**

**Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals (2014-2020 period)**

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

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

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

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

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators for stages 1A and 1B
<p>Delays due to request of missing documents (the grant application does not contain all information and supporting documents required for its evaluation)</p> <p>A beneficiary is awarded several grants from the EU budget for a single action (Risk of double financing/risk of non-cumulative award)</p> <p>The pre-announced selection and award criteria are not adequately and consistently applied for the evaluation of proposals</p> <p>The action is not clearly defined in the grant application</p> <p>A grant is awarded for an action which has already begun but the applicant cannot demonstrate the need for starting the action prior to signature of the grant agreement or notification of the grant decision</p>	<p>Detailed procedures for calls foresee time to gather missing documents</p> <p>Where relevant, crossed checks with other DGs on possible double-financing if grants have been awarded to the same beneficiary by other DG (ABAC/LEF)</p> <p>The Guide for applicant and the kick-off meetings ensure a common understanding of the requirements.</p> <p>Very detailed application forms have been developed and used since 2013 calls.</p> <p>Since 2013, it is made clear that the actions starts after the signature of the grant agreement.</p> <p>Selection and appointment of expert evaluators</p> <p>For H2020: evaluation done by REA, selection decision done by DG HOME.</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 200% -300% checks (checked at least by 2-3 independent evaluators) and double checked by internal committee.</p> <p>Where relevant, proposals are crossed checked with other DGs, checks made depending on programme</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> cross checking where appropriate for specific cases (FTS)</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the evaluation and selection of proposals. Cost of the appointment of experts and of the logistics of the evaluation.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> best quality projects selected.</p>	<p>Please refer to the indicators above for stages 1A and 1B</p>

**Stage 2: Contracting:** Transformation of selected proposals into legally binding grant agreements (2014-2020 period)

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The beneficiary lacks operational and/or financial capacity to carry out the actions.</p> <p>Budget resources are not sufficiently available (on time)</p> <p>The grant agreement is signed late; the time to grant is not respected.</p> <p>The grant agreement does not contain all applicable provisions</p> <p>Complexity due to the obligation to have multi partners structure for each project</p> <p>The estimated budget of the grant application significantly overestimates the amounts necessary to carry out the action or WP and this is not identified in the recommendations of the evaluation committee</p>	<p>Review and checks during the contracting phase of technical action plan and budget for consistency and plausibility; in-depth financial verification and taking appropriate measures for high risk beneficiaries.</p> <p>Project Officers implement evaluators' recommendations in discussion with selected applicants.</p> <p>Strict follow up of budget appropriations; the payment clause is customized if the payment appropriations are not available on time.</p> <p>Internal reporting</p> <p>Hierarchical validation within the authorising department. Use of Commission contractual templates.</p> <p>The budget is checked before the award decision, which increases the economy and efficiency of the distributions of funds.</p> <p>H2020: Participant Guarantee Fund</p> <p>The controls corresponding to this</p>	<p><b>Coverage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% of the selected proposals and beneficiaries are scrutinised.</li> <li>- 100% of drafts grant agreements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Depth</b> may be determined after considering the type or nature of the beneficiary and/or of the modalities (e.g. substantial subcontracting) and/or the total value of the grant.</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b></p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved in the contracting process.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <p>Difference between the budget value of the proposals and that of the corresponding grant agreements.</p> <p>No/value of awards decisions transformed into grant agreements</p> <p>Maximize the use of available commitments</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>Value of grant agreements signed over grant amounts requested in applications (%)</p> <p><b>Efficiency Indicators:</b></p> <p>Time-to-Grant</p>

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
	stage are performed using the IT Commission tool for managing grants SYGMA/COMPASS, common to all Research DGs. The validation of beneficiaries is done by REA/URF (Uniform Registration Facility)			

**Stage 3: Monitoring the execution.** This stage covers the monitoring the operational, financial and reporting aspects related to the project and grant agreement **(2014-2020 period and completion of 2007-2013 framework period)**

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
Risk of poor financial management by beneficiaries and intermediaries The Commission reimburses non eligible costs; risk of irregular transactions to be	Programme website, guidance notes, ex-ante sector guidance, information meetings with beneficiaries, helpdesk at COM Controls carried out by operational desks on technical implementation report in order to deliver the "conforme aux	<b>Coverage:</b> 100% of files <b>Depth:</b> - for desk checks of expenditure: control with reference to corroborative documents (progress reports and final technical implementation report but no reference to underlying documents in case of desks checks).	<b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual management of running projects. <b>Benefits:</b> budget value of	<b>Effectiveness:</b> Budget amount of the cost items rejected (ineligible costs in cost claims) over total value of cost claims <b>Efficiency</b>



Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>proceeded with.</p> <p>The beneficiary unduly obtain financial profit as a result from systemic or recurrent errors, irregularities, fraud, etc</p> <p>Several authorising officers implement the same programme and do not treat the beneficiaries equally (FP7/H2020)</p> <p>Changes to contracts are not properly documented or authorised</p> <p>Payments are made late (interest claims)</p>	<p>faits”</p> <p>Controls carried out by financial desks on financial and legal matters in order to deliver the “bon à payer”</p> <p>Network of Financial Initiating Agents (FIA)</p> <p>New checklists have been developed in 2012 to better reflect the roles of the parties involved in the financial circuits</p> <p>Clarifying procedure on verifying the non-profit rule</p> <p>Procedure for registration of exceptions</p> <p>Monthly reporting to management on late payments FP7/H2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the monitoring is done using SYGMA/COMPASS (common IT tool used by research DGs)</li> <li>- use of independent reviewers to assess the quality of deliverables;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- for controls carried out for “conforme aux faits”: control with reference to corroborative documents (technical implementation report) and eventually corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification) but no reference to underlying documents</li> <li>- for controls carried out for “bon à payer”: control without reference to underlying documents, but with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc) corroborative documents (technical implementation report) and eventually corroborative information incorporating an element of independent oversight (e.g. audit certificate or other verification)</li> </ul> <p>Audit certificates required for any beneficiary claiming more than 375.000 EUR. (FP7/H2020)</p>	<p>the costs claimed by the beneficiary, but rejected by the project officers. (ineligible amounts in cost claims)</p> <p>Reduction in error rates identified by audit certificates</p>	<p><b>indicators:</b></p> <p>Time-to-payment</p>

## Stage 4: - Ex-Post controls (completion of 2007-2013 period)

### A - Reviews, audits and monitoring

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators for stages 4A and 4B
<p>Risk of irregular expenditure co-financed remaining undetected</p> <p>Risk of fraudulent activities remaining untracked</p>	<p>At any time during the implementation period and for 5 years after partial or final payment, the Commission can carry out on the spot controls and/or audits with substantive testing of a sample of transactions.</p> <p>Ex-post controls: performed by the Shared Resources Directorate for DG Migration and Home Affairs and DG Justice. The auditable population is represented by files where final payment was made in year N to N-4</p> <p>Common representative audit sample (CRSs)</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> As a general rule, between 15 and 25% of the expenditure of an annual programme checked over the 5 years period.</p> <p>Ex-post controls are made based on a risk assessment</p> <p>Common representative audit sample (CRSs) used by Research family DGs; monetary unit sample (MUS) across the programme to draw valid management conclusions on the error rate in the population (FP7)</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> Control with reference to and including access to the underlying documentation that is available at the stage of the process in question, for all inputs and outputs (e.g. timesheets, invoices, physical verification, etc).</p> <p>Possibly, the auditors will also perform controls with reference to fully</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b></p> <p>Estimation of cost of staff involved in the coordination and execution of the audit strategy .Cost of the appointment of audit firms for the outsourced audits.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b></p> <p>Prevented amount (deterrent effect), not quantifiable</p> <p>Detected amount</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>Residual error rate</p> <p>Number of projects with errors;</p> <p>Follow-up ratio: Number of files followed-up by AOSD within 3 months (target 90%)</p> <p>FP7: Cumulative Common representative Error Rate</p> <p><b>Efficiency indicators:</b></p> <p>Recovery Implementation ratio; N° of recovery orders (RO) issued after ex-post audit (target set as 75% by end-March N+1)</p>

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators for stages 4A and 4B
	used by Research family DGs to identify the common errors across the whole FP7 operations.. Audit corrections are also implemented via extrapolation to non-audited projects.	independent corroborative information (e.g., database which justifies certain elements of the claim, 3 <sup>rd</sup> party or Commission assessment of milestones achieved, etc.)		

**B - Implementing results from ex-post audits/controls (completion of 2007-2013 period)**

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators for stages 4A and 4B
The errors, irregularities and cases of fraud detected are not addressed or not addressed timely	Systematic registration of audit/control results to be implemented by the operational units. Financial and operational validation of recovery in accordance with financial circuits. Authorisation by Authorising Officer Working Group on the coherence of ex-post/ex-ante controls in research family DGs (Extrapolation Steering Committee(ESC)/	Coverage: 100% of final audit results <i>with a financial impact.</i>	<b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the implementation of the audit results.	Please refer to the indicators above for stages 4A and 4B

<b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Control indicators for stages 4A and 4B</b>
	Common Audit Service (CAS) Through a regular analysis, the audit team ensures that the recommendations (issue of recovery orders or supplementary payments) were implemented.		<b>Benefits:</b> corrected amount.	

## ICT 3 - Procurement direct management

### Stage 1: Procurement

#### A - Planning Needs assessment & definition of needs Selection of the offer & evaluation

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

<b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Control indicators for stages 1A and 1B</b>
<p>Precise procurement needs not clearly defined</p> <p>Inappropriate choice of procurement procedure and calculation of threshold due to the in-depth knowledge necessary.</p> <p>Procurement is highly regulated. Detailed rules exist with even more in depth guidance based on experience and jurisprudence of court judgements</p> <p>The best offer/s are not submitted due to the poor definition of the tender specifications</p>	<p>Procurement needs are clearly defined and justified from an economic or operational point of view and approved by the Authorising Officer.</p> <p>Technical training in procurement. Ex-ante sector ensures continuous support in procedural matters</p> <p>Financial circuits involving ex-ante verifications with procedural expertise</p> <p>New checklists have been developed in 2012 to better reflect the roles of the parties involved in the financial circuits</p> <p>Selection criteria clearly defined and approved by the Authorising officer</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of calls for tender</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> every time necessary, during the preparation of a call</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> best offers received, <b>(not quantifiable)</b></p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> Number of projected tender cancelled; Numbers of "valid" complaints or litigations cases filed</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b> average cost per tender</p>

**B – Evaluation and selection of the offers<sup>16</sup>**

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

<p><b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b></p>	<p><b>Mitigating controls</b></p>	<p><b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b></p>	<p><b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b></p>	<p><b>Control indicators for stages 1A and 1B</b></p>
<p>Risk of delay and lengthy evaluation process Insufficient quality of the evaluation report, which may have impact on the award decision; errors or mismanagement risk costing substantial resources (human and financial), if they are contested, even unsuccessfully, especially if they reach the courts;  Conflict of interests  Non-compliance with legal and regulatory formalities (publication, transparency, time limits, opening of tenders, etc))  The risk of over-dependency of contractors is high due to the limited number of economic providers/need for specialist knowledge</p>	<p>An evaluation committee is set up to prepare the selection of the contractors, except for low value contracts; An advisory body is consulted with regard to procurement files on a mandatory/voluntary basis (HPC); adequate communication to unsuccessful tenderers.  Declaration of lack of conflict of interest (required for each member of committee but also for the manager); Every member of staff with significant financial responsibility may be defined as occupying a "sensitive post". Staff should not occupy a sensitive post for more than five years.  Transparency measures: calls for tender are published in the Official Journal and on the Europa website. Updated information and FAQ are posted regularly on the website; physical protection of the offers submitted (locked room and segregation between original and copies)  Procedures are set up to analyse the risk of</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of the offers analysed. <b>Depth:</b> all documents transmitted; in terms of justification of the draft award decision 100% of the members of the opening committee and the evaluation committee 100% checked.</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of staff costs involved  <b>Benefits:</b> Compliance with Financial Regulation (rejected files HPC) Number of litigations/complaints to courts/Ombudsman</p>	<p>Please refer to indicators above for stages 1A and 1B</p>

<sup>16</sup> For H2020, DG HOME uses framework contracts of other DGs, therefore this stage is not applicable to these transactions.

	over-dependency of contractors. Sound competition among providers together with quality and affordability of services of providers is ensured by periodic reviews (development of prices, business trends, main players, market shares, any barriers to entrants, etc)			
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## Stage 2: Financial transactions

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>Non-compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements</p> <p>Lack of necessary experience and skills or inadequate arrangements for monitoring the contractor's performance and for verifying the final services/supplies work</p> <p>Delayed payments</p>	<p>Standards contracts of DG BUDG are used. The specific models developed for the IT contracts have been also approved by SecGen and DG BUDG; computerized accounting system is used to record the contracts and the transactions related to the contracts in ABAC.</p> <p>The financial circuit put in place in DG Migration and Home Affairs is model 3 "decentralized circuit with central counterweight", where the operational initiation and verification functions as well as the financial initiation function are executed within each directorate. The ex-ante financial verification is performed by the Shared Budget, Control and Ex-post audits Unit (SRD.01)</p> <p>Monthly follow-up of time to pay through reporting (monitoring of invoices due to avoid late interest)</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of the contracts are controlled.</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> all documents transmitted</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> Amount of irregularities, errors and overpayments prevented by the controls (credit notes)</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b></p> <p>Amount of penalties</p> <p>Amount of errors and regularities averted over total payments (credit notes/recovery context)</p> <p><b>Efficiency:</b></p> <p>Time-to-pay</p> <p>Late interest payment</p>

causing late interests				
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### Stage 3: Supervisory measures

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

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



**ICT 4 – Expenditure entrusted entities: funds entrusted by the Council/EP to traditional agencies and paid by DG HOME;**

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

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

<b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Control indicators for stages 4A and 4B</b>
<p>The agency does not respect the provisions of article 60.2 of FR, art 38 of RAP</p> <p>The agency does not respect the provisions of article 60.3 of the FR</p>	<p>The agencies are audited by IAS of the COM (as internal auditor) and by the Court of Auditors (as external audit)</p> <p>The COM is member in the Management Board of the agency</p> <p>The Memoranda of Understanding signed with agencies regulate financial relations between the partner DG and the agency</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of agencies are supervised</p> <p>Frequency: management board meetings, yearly CoA report; IAS audits</p> <p>Depth: control with the entity</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual monitoring of the agency</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> the (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to agency</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> Number of serious IAS and CoA findings of control failures; budget amount of the errors concerned;</p> <p><b>Efficiency/cost-efficiency indicators:</b> Cost over amount entrusted to agency</p>

**Stage 2: Commission contribution: payment or suspension/interruption**

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

<b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Control indicators</b>
<p>The Commission does not suspend/interrupt</p>	<p>Memoranda of Understanding signed</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of the payments made to</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the OV and</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> Budget amount of the</p>

<b>Main risks It may happen (again) that...</b>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Control indicators</b>
payments despite the detection of systemic errors which call into question the reliability of the ICS of the agency, the L&R of transactions.	with each agency specify the conditions for interruptions/suspension of payments	agencies <b>Frequency:</b> quarterly <b>Depth:</b> information provided by internal/external auditors	FV of the contribution payments/recoveries <b>Benefits:</b> the (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to the agency; budget recovered or not paid out;	suspended/interrupted payments <b>Efficiency indicators:</b> Time-to-pay <b>Cost effectiveness:</b> Average cost per agency

**ICT 5 – Expenditure entrusted entities: Indirect management: budget executed via delegation agreements with International Organisations and EU traditional agencies**

**Stage 1 – Establishment (or prolongation) of the mandate to the entrusted entity (“delegation act”/ “contribution agreement” / etc), including contracting.**

**Main control objectives:** Ensuring that the legal framework for the management of the relevant funds is fully compliant and regular (legality & regularity), delegated to an appropriate entity (best value for public money, economy, efficiency), without any conflicts of interests (anti-fraud strategy).

<b>Main risks</b> <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Possible control indicators</b>
<p>The establishment (or prolongation) of the mandate of the entrusted entity is affected by legal issues, which would undermine the legal basis for the management of the related EU funds (via that particular entity).</p>	<p>Ex-ante evaluation                      Hierarchical validation within the authorising department                      Inter-service consultation, including all relevant DGs                      Adoption by the Commission</p>	<p><b>Coverage/Frequency:</b> 100%/once  <b>Depth:</b> Checklist includes a list of the requirements of the regulatory provisions to be complied with.  <u>Factors</u> would be (i) whether it is an establishment or a prolongation, (ii) whether it involves selecting an entity and (iii) consistency with any other entities entrusted by the same DG or family.                      If risk materialises, all funds delegated during</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the preparation, adoption, selection and contracting work.  <b>Benefits:</b> The (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to entities, possibly at 100% if significant (legal) errors would otherwise be detected.</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b>                      No litigation cases. No OLAF inquiries. No ECA criticism.  <b>Efficiency:</b> Total average cost of preparation, adoption, selection and contracting work done for the entrusted entities, compared with total amounts contracted (benchmark: evolution over time)</p>

<b>Main risks</b> <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Possible control indicators</b>
		the year(s) to the entrusted entity would be irregular. Possible impact 100% of budget involved and significant reputational consequences.		

## Stage 2 – Operations: monitoring, supervision, reporting

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

Main risks <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Possible control indicators
<p>Due to weak "modalities of cooperation, supervision &amp; reporting", the Commission is not (timely) informed of relevant management issues encountered by the entrusted entity, and/or does not (timely) react upon notified issues by mitigating them or by making a reservation for them – which may reflect negatively on the Commission's governance reputation and quality of accountability reporting.</p>	<p>Delegation Act/ Contribution agreement/etc specifying the control, accounting, audit, publication, etc related requirements – <i>incl. the <u>modalities on reporting back relevant and reliable control results</u></i></p> <p>Monitoring or supervision of the entrusted entity (e.g. 'regular' monitoring meetings at operational level; review of reported control results and any underlying mngt/audit reports if available; representation and intervention at the board, scrutiny of annual report, etc).</p> <p>Management review of the supervision results.</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of the entities are monitored/supervised.  <b>Frequency:</b> once or two times a year (progress report(s) and a final report) according to the conditions of the Delegation agreement  <u>In case of</u> operational and/or financial issues, measures are being reinforced.  The <b>depth: control around the entity</b></p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual (regular or reinforced) monitoring of the entrusted entities (which may include missions, if applicable).  <b>Benefits:</b> The (average annual) total budget amount entrusted to the entity, possibly at 100% if significant (legal, management, accounting, fraud, reporting) errors would otherwise be detected.</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> number of serious IAS and ECA findings of control failures; budget amount of the errors concerned.  <b>Efficiency Indicators:</b> Average supervision cost per entrusted entity. % cost over annual amount delegated.</p>

<b>Main risks</b> <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Possible control indicators</b>
	<u>If appropriate/needed:</u> - reinforced monitoring of operational and/or financial aspects of the entity - intervention, e.g. via own audits on-the-spot - potential escalation of any major governance-related issues with entrusted entities - referral to OLAF			

**Stage 3 – Commission contribution: payment or suspension/interruption.**

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

<b>Main risks</b> <i>It may happen (again) that...</i>	<b>Mitigating controls</b>	<b>How to determine coverage, frequency and depth</b>	<b>How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls</b>	<b>Possible control indicators</b>
<p>The Commission pays out the (next) contribution to the entrusted entity, while not being aware of the management issues that may lead to financial and/or reputational damage.</p>	<p>Delegation Act specifying the control, accounting, audit, publication, etc related requirements – <i>incl. reporting back</i></p> <p>Management review of the supervision results.</p> <p>Ex-ante OV and FV, 'in-depth' if need be</p> <p>Hierarchical validation of contribution payment and recovery of non-used operating budget subsidy</p> <p><u>If appropriate/needed:</u> suspension or interruption of payments</p>	<p><b>Coverage:</b> 100% of the contribution payments.</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> for the payment of two pre-financings and the final payment</p> <p>The <b>depth:</b> control around the entity</p>	<p><b>Costs:</b> estimation of cost of staff involved in the (in-depth?) OV and FV of the contribution payments/recoveries to/from the entrusted entities.</p> <p><b>Benefits:</b> The (average annual) total budget amount paid to the entity, possibly at 100% if significant (legal, management, accounting, fraud, reporting) errors would otherwise be detected.</p> <p><b>Benefits</b> in case of recovery or suspension/interruption: the amount and % value of budget recovered or not paid out</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness:</b> budget amount of the suspended/interrupted payments (if any).</p> <p><b>Efficiency Indicators:</b> Average cost per paid amounts ( % cost over annual amount paid). Time-to-pay</p>

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

Entrusted body	<i>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</i>
Programme concerned	AMIF and ISF annual work programmes for emergency assistance
Annual budgetary amount entrusted	The Delegation agreement with UNHCR was signed in January 2016 for a total amount of EUR 80 million (EUR 75 million from AMIF; EUR 5 million from ISF); no payments were made in 2017, because the final report by UNHCR was still under analysis by the Commission at the end of the year.
Duration of the delegation	The DA covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.
Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management	Indirect centralised management was considered as the most appropriate management mode due to the unique role and high specialisation that UNHCR is playing on migration and asylum issues and due to their presence in Greece which maximized the impact at local level.
Justification of the selection of the body	<p>UNHCR was selected as the best placed body to implement the activities under the Delegation Agreement due to their specific nature which requires a high degree of specialisation on migration and asylum issues. Through its mandate as received from the UN General Assembly in 1950, as well through the 1951 Geneva Convention on the status of refugees that bestows a direct role on UNHCR in this regard, UNHCR has been able to acquire a unique expertise in international actions to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide.</p> <p>This was also recognised in the Leaders' Statement following the Leaders' Meeting held on 25 October 2015 on refugee flows along the Western Balkans Route, which welcomed Greece's intention to increase reception capacity to 30,000 places and committed to supporting Greece and UNHCR to provide rent subsidies and host family programmes for another 20,000 places. This was regarded as an important precondition to make the emergency relocation system work.</p>



<p>Summary description of the implementing task entrusted the body</p>	<p>To support the relocation scheme and hotspots in Greece, a delegation agreement with UNHCR was signed for a total EU support of EUR 80 million. The project had three main activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing support to the establishment of the hotspots in Lesbos, Kos, Leros, Chios and Samos</li> <li>2. Supporting the relocation process through the provision of information on asylum and relocation procedures and</li> <li>3. Increasing the national reception capacity for asylum seekers</li> </ol> <p>In the framework of this project, UNHCR successfully created 20 000 places in non-camp facilities throughout Greece for relocation candidates and vulnerable migrants, such as unaccompanied minors. The accommodation was complemented by a provision of a comprehensive set of services, ranging from transport and interpretation to protection monitoring, psychosocial and medical support to the target group</p>
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<p>Entrusted body</p>	<p><i>International Organisation for Migration (IOM)</i></p>
<p>Programme concerned</p>	<p>AMIF 2016 annual work programme for Union Actions, Readmission Capacity Building Facility II</p>
<p>Annual budgetary amount entrusted</p>	<p>The Delegation agreement with IOM was signed in 2017 for a total amount of EUR 7 million. Only one payment was made in 2017, as pre-financing (EUR 5.6 million).</p>
<p>Duration of the delegation</p>	<p>The DA covers the period from 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2020</p>
<p>Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management</p>	<p>Indirect centralised management was considered as the most appropriate management mode due to the role and skills of IOM and the necessity of a Facility able to respond flexibly to the Readmission Capacity Building needs in priority third countries in the next years.</p>
<p>Justification of the selection of the body</p>	<p>The direct award of the grants is justified by the specific characteristics of the action, which require the IOM's technical competence and high degree of specialisation on readmission and reintegration issues. The IOM is an international organisation with a specific mandate, broad expertise in the field of migration and a proven track record in managing EU funds in cooperation with third countries, including in the area of readmission and the type of action proposed</p>
<p>Summary description of the implementing task entrusted</p>	<p>The Facility will provide support in areas of intervention (at policy, legislative, institutional and/or operational</p>

<p>the body</p>	<p>level) relevant to the successful preparation and implementation of readmission agreements/commitments with priority third countries, in full respect of potential returnees' human rights and dignity. This could involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><i>strengthening identity management, including civil registers and travel document issuing systems;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>enhancing readmission case management, inter alia by developing automated systems and standardising procedures for handling readmission requests;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>developing and piloting frameworks for post-arrival assistance, reintegration and monitoring for own nationals in partner countries;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>establishing/strengthening assisted voluntary return and reintegration programmes for stranded migrants from partner countries;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>providing returnees with reintegration assistance on their arrival in partner countries;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>improving the quality and management of return-related data;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>facilitating dialogue with Member States, countries of origin and transit to support practical cooperation and the exchange of good practices on return; and</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>measures aimed at preventing irregular migration, including awareness-raising.</i></b></li> </ul> <p>In particular, the following activities should be financed in line with the priorities and needs of the third countries concerned and their readmission cooperation with the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b><i>needs assessments;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>training curricula, workshops and materials;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>equipment, IT solutions and software linked to training;</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>study visits, peer-to-peer expert meetings and conferences; and</i></b></li> <li>- <b><i>recommendations/guidance documents, studies and other publications.</i></b></li> </ul>
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## ANNEX 8: Decentralised agencies

Heading 3a: Freedom, security and justice*	Implementation of commitment appropriations		Implementation of payment appropriations	
	M€	%	M€	%
Frontex	261.27	100%	261.27	100%
EASO	82.99	99%	75.38	99%
Europol	114.62	98%	114.62	98%
Cepol	9.28	94%	9.28	94%
EMCDDA	15.14	99%	15.14	99%
eu-LISA	153.33	95%	67.73	88%
<b>Total</b>	<b>466.15</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>543.42</b>	<b>96%</b>

## ANNEX 9: Evaluations and other studies

No used in Annex 3 of MP2017		Title	Reason <sup>1</sup>	Scope <sup>2</sup>	Type <sup>3</sup>	Associated DGs	Costs (EUR)	Comments <sup>4</sup>	Reference <sup>5</sup>
	I. Evaluations finalised or cancelled in 2017								
	a. Evaluations finalised in 2017 <sup>6</sup>								
3		Evaluation of the "Facilitators package" (Smuggling of human beings - Directive 2002/90/EC & Council Framework Decision 946/2002/JHA)	REFIT	REFIT evaluation launched to follow up on the conclusions of the Task Force Force Mediterranea	R	MOVE, NEAR, RDT, SJ, JUST, EEAS, MARE, SG	181325,00		Adoption of a Staff Working Document on 22 March 2017: SWD(2017) 120 final, SWD(2017) 117 final The external study is published and can be accessed to with the following link: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/irregular-migration-return/icf_study_eu_legal_framework_related_to_facilitation_of_irregular_migration_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/irregular-migration-return/icf_study_eu_legal_framework_related_to_facilitation_of_irregular_migration_en.pdf</a>

7 (under ongoing other studies)		Evaluation of the 2001/413/JHA Council Framework Decision of 28 May 2001 combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment	L	Evaluation of the rules on fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment as applied across EU Member States and of the need for possible additional measures. The evaluation was combined with an impact assessment of the possible options for a new initiative at EU level and their potential impacts.	R	CNECT, JRC, DIGIT, SJ, COMP, GROW, FIMA, JUST, SG	379715,00		Adoption of the impact assessment SWD/2017/0298 final (with the evaluation as an annex) accompanying the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and the Council on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/413/JHA on 13.09.2017 : <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=SWD:2017:0298:FIN">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=SWD:2017:0298:FIN</a> The external study is published and can be accessed to with the following link: <a href="https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2a3d3853-2216-11e8-ac73-01aa75ed71a1/language-en">https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2a3d3853-2216-11e8-ac73-01aa75ed71a1/language-en</a>
7		Evaluation of EU-LISA	L	Evaluation carried out according to Article 31 of Regulation 1077/2011	R	SJ, BUDG, DIGIT, HR, TAXUD, SG	459931,00		Adoption of the Commission Report to EP and Council on the functioning of eu-LISA on 29.06.2017 (COM(2017)346), together with the Staff Working Document (SWD(2017)249 and SWD(2017)250. The external study is published and can be accessed to with the following link: <a href="https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/45779a5c-1e4d-11e6-ba9a-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-66291909">https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/45779a5c-1e4d-11e6-ba9a-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-66291909</a>

11		Mid-term evaluation of the EU Drugs Strategy (2013-2020) and final evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs (2013-2016)	L	Evaluation aiming at assessing the status of the implementation of the Drugs Strategy 2013-2020, as well as of the Action Plan 2013-2016 in terms of both outputs and impact of these outputs. It looked at the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and coherence of the actions undertaken on basis of the Action Plan, as well as at the achieved EU added-value, and prepared the next Action Plan.	O	EEAS, DEVCO, AGRI, EAC, MARE, TAXUD, GROW, NEAR, OLAF, SANTE, TRADE, SJ, SG	360800,00	Adoption of the Communication on the evaluation of the EU Drugs Strategy and Action Plan (COM(2017) 195) in March 2017, accompanied by a Staff Working Document on the evaluation (SWD(2017) 95): <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/drug-control/eu-response-to-drugs/20161215_final_report_executive_summary_and_abstract_en.pdf">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/organized-crime-and-human-trafficking/drug-control/eu-response-to-drugs/20161215_final_report_executive_summary_and_abstract_en.pdf</a> The external evaluation study (dated December 2016) is published and can be accessed to with the following link: webpage <a href="https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2778f285-0a18-11e7-8a35-01aa75ed71a1">https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/2778f285-0a18-11e7-8a35-01aa75ed71a1</a>
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3 (under evaluation planned to start in 2017)		Evaluation of Regulation 258/2012 on export of civilian weapons	L	Evaluation carried out according art.21 of Reg.258/12	R		143750,00		Report from the Commission the Council and the European Parliament adopted on 12 December 2017 (COM/2017/0737 final), accompanied by the Staff Working Document on the evaluation (SWD(2017) 442 final) The external study is published and can be accessed to with the following link: <a href="https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/83a6affc-25a9-11e8-ac73-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-68827743">https://publications.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/83a6affc-25a9-11e8-ac73-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-68827743</a>
						TRADE, TAXUD, GROW, DEVCO, EEAS, SJ, SG			

	<b>b. Evaluations cancelled in 2017</b>	None							
	<b>II. Other studies finalised or cancelled in 2017</b>								
	<b>a. Other studies finalised in 2017</b>								
		Feasibility Study on European Search Portal	O	Follow up to the Communication COM(2016)205 on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and VIS recast proposal	I		193069,65		Used for the Impact Assessment for the Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and the Council on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems COM(2017)793 and 794 final together with SWD(2017)473 and 474 final

		Study on Common Identity Repository (CIR)	O	Follow up to the Communication COM(2016)205 on Stronger and Smarter Information Systems for Borders and VIS recast proposal	I		399650,92		Used for the Impact Assessment for the Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and the Council on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems COM(2017)793 and 794 final together with SWD(2017)473 and 474 final
		Phase 1 Study on Enhanced Integrated Mgt of persons not in EES (Solution description both for the so-called SIS and repository part)	O	Study done as follow-up of the EES proposal	I	JUST	430595,00		Not published
1		Study on the legal transposition of Directive 2011/98/EU on the Single Permit	L	According to Article 16 of Directive 2011/98	R		236450,00		Not published
2		Study on service providers	REFIT	Study linked to the ongoing Fitness check on the legal migration directives	FC	TRADE	15000,00		Not published
4		Study to support the follow-up to the thematic chapter of the Anti-Corruption Report	O	topic: corruption in healthcare	O		130000,00		Study published under: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/corruption-healthcare-commission-published-updated-study_en">https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/corruption-healthcare-commission-published-updated-study_en</a>



6		Methodological study to develop Strategic Training Needs Analyses in the framework of the LETS implementation	O	The study proposes the establishment of a methodology to develop and maintain strategic training needs analyses (STNA), in line with Communication COM(2013) 172	O		226325,00		Not published
9		Compliance study of the Asylum Procedures Directive recast	L	To assess completeness and conformity of the transposition of Directive 2013/32	I		350000,00		Not published
10		Compliance study of the Reception Conditions Directive recast	L	To assess completeness and conformity of the transposition of Directive 2013/33	I		163000,00		Not published
12		Study on First Responders Innovation	O	To assess first responder capability needs, capability gaps and market	O				Not published

13		Study on the Interim Evaluation of the activities under the Secure Societies Challenge of HORIZON 2020	FR	According to Art. 32(3) of REGULATION (EU) No 1291/2013	E				Not published
14		Mapping of H2020 projects in the field of security research and related programmes and support to CoU developments	O	Support to research synergies and improvement of user's involvement in H2020	O		453000,00		Not published
15		Study on the policy cycle evaluation methodology	O	According to Council Conclusions, JHA Council of 8 and 9 November 2010	O		272825,00		Not published
16		Study on the developments in the areas of migration, asylum, border management and security affecting the EU beyond 2020	O	Evidence collection study part of the preparatory work for the next MFF	I		40947,00		Not published

16		Border Management and Visas beyond 2020: Scenarios and Implications	O	Evidence collection study part of the preparatory work for the next MFF	I		39387,00		Not published
16		Study on the developments in the area of internal security affecting the EU beyond 2020	O	Evidence collection study part of the preparatory work for the next MFF	I		35467,00		Not published
	<b><i>b. Other studies cancelled in 2017</i></b>								
5		Studies to inform the thematic chapters of the 2nd Anti-Corruption Report	O		O			Cancelled due to the decision taken on political level in December 2016 to discontinue the 2nd Anti-Corruption Report.	

3		Study on the implementation of the Asylum Procedures Directive recast	L		R			Cancelled as the primary objective of this study was to inform possible legislative amendments to the Directive. Given that the Commission made its legislative proposals for the reform of the Common European Asylum System in 2016, the study, was considered as not necessary any more.
13 (planned to start in 2017)		Study to support an impact assessment on an asset-freezing system under article 75	L	Possible proposal for a Regulation establishing an EU framework for administrative terrorist asset freezing measures under Article 75 TFEU, taking	R			Cancelled following the appraisal of the need for an EU framework for administrative terrorist asset freezing measures under Article 75 TFEU by

				into account an appraisal of EU needs to be conducted by the Commission.				the Commission, presented in the third Security Union progress report of 21 Dec 2016. The Commission announced that it did not consider it necessary to take further steps.
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1 Reason why the evaluation/other study was carried out, please align with Annex 3 of the MP 2016. The individual symbols used have the following meaning: L - legal act, LMFF - legal base of MFF instrument, FR - financial regulation, REFIT, REFIT/L, CWP - 'evaluate first', O - other (please specify in Comments)

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

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

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

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

6 The ex post evaluations of the 2007-2013 Funds (SOLID Funds, CIPS and ISEC), initially planned for 2017, will be presented in 2018 at the same time as the impact assessment and proposal for the future financial framework post 2020. The evaluation of the Immigration Liaison Officers Network has been delayed to be presented in Q1 2018, together a revision of the ILO Regulation. The evaluation of the Eurosur Regulation has also been delayed to be presented in 2018.

## ANNEX 10: Specific annexes related to "Management of Resources"

### 1. Indicators for assessing control effectiveness as regards legality and regularity – shared management

	2017	2016
<b>Stage 1: Negotiation and assessment/approval of spending proposals</b>		
Number of annual/national programmes adopted	1	0
Total value of annual/national programmes adopted (€ million)	14,32	0
% of programmes adopted	1,73%	N/A
Average value of an adopted programme (€ million)	14,32	N/A
% of financial allocation adopted	0,30%	N/A
Number of revisions of annual/national programmes	70	40
<b>Stage 2: Implementation of programmes</b>		
Number of designation notifications received	2	19
out of which accepted by DG HOME	2	19
Number of system reviews -desks reviews completed	41	28
Number of system reviews -meetings with MSs	1	7
Amounts associated with systems for which the COM work did not reveal substantial compliance problems (€ million)	23,78	108,91
No of systems for which serious weaknesses were found on the spot despite the validation on paper of the MCS (both programming periods)	4	2
MCSs with weaknesses (%; SOLID)	18%	12%
<b>Stage 3: monitoring and supervision, closure of annual programmes and ex-post controls</b>		
Number of annual programmes open (SOLID)	11	49
Amount of open programmes (€ million)	33,73	578,31
Number of AMIF-ISF committees	3	4
Number of monitoring missions	60	78
Number of system audits	3	3
Total number of annual programmes (SOLID) over the programming period, out of which there is		
<i>reasonable assurance</i>	226 (33%)	222 (33%)
<i>limited assurance with limited impact</i>	330 (49%)	332 (49%)
<i>limited assurance with significant impact</i>	108 (16%)	108 (16%)
<i>no assurance</i>	12 (2%)	14 (2%)
Number of final cost claims received (closures of annual programmes SOLID)	53	121
Number of final cost claims received (accounts AMIF/ISF)	50	23
Eligible amount in final cost claims received and closed (closures of annual programmes SOLID) (€ million)	534,15	791,66
Value of payments made SOLID(€ million)	116,84	275,24
Value of payments made AMIF/ISF(€ million)	620,36	740,86
Number of annual programmes closed SOLID	46	122

Number of accounts cleared AMIF/ISF	50	23
Value of programmes closed SOLID(€ million)	664,45	1.013,61
Value of accounts in the clearance decision AMIF/ISF(€ million)	656,48	165,17
Average implementation rate for closures processed in the year SOLID	80,39%	78,00%
AMIF/ISF implementation rate: Cumulative value of annual cost claims / Total value of national programmes	24,44%	12,00%
Ineligible amounts in final costs claims (€ million)	5,84	5,90
Number of withheld payments	0	0
Number of suspended payments	0	0
Number of exceptions	3	6
Number of non-compliance events	0	0
Number of ex-post audits performed (SOLID)	5 (19 funds)	7 (10 funds)
Errors detected by ex-post controls (€)	0,16	1,09
Amount for which the COM has reasonable assurance (€) (SOLID)	2.119,74	2.026,78
Corrections implemented by recoveries ex-post controls (€ million)	0,24	0,72
Total financial corrections (€ million)	5,84	5,89
Number of SOLID programmes with a reported error rate assessed as reliable	658	658
% of expenditure for which the COM can rely on the work done by the AA (SOLID)	98%	99%
number of projects with errors vs number of projects audited	25,00% (9 out of 36)	46,46% (46 out of 101)
Cumulative detected error rate (%) (SOLID)	2,39%	2,26%
Cumulative residual error rate (%) (SOLID)	0,94%	0,75%

## DIRECT MANAGEMENT GRANTS

	2017		2016	
	non-research	research	non-research	research
<i>Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals</i>				
Available budget for calls (€ million)	292,52	137,09	687,25	123,00
Number of proposals received	199	131	378	216
<i>of which EMAS</i>	31	-	67	-
<i>non EMAS</i>	168	-	311	-
Value of proposals received (€ million)	482,78	651,00	802,39	1.159,00
Number of projects selected	108	26	118	29
<i>of which EMAS</i>	26	-	45	-
<i>non-EMAS</i>	82	-	73	-
Value of projects selected (awarded budget) (€ million)	272,16	137,09	505,26	140,00
<i>of which EMAS</i>	194	-	450	-
<i>non-EMAS</i>	78,16	-	55,26	-

% of value of proposals received over budget available	1,65	4,75	1,17	9,42
% of value of projects selected/available budget for calls	93,04%	100,00%	73,52%	113,82%
Number of litigation cases/redress procedures	0	0	0	0
<b>Stage 2: Contracting</b>				
EC contributions requested in the applications contracted (€ million)	392,62	n/a	1008,48	n/a
EC contribution provided through grant agreement signed (€ million)	341,16	75,74	467,85	53,2
Reduction in EC contribution (€ million)	51,46	n/a	540,63	n/a
% reduction in EC contribution	13%	n/a	54%	n/a
Number of grant agreements signed	129	20	111	11
Average amount of grants signed (€)	2,64	3,79	4,21	4,84
Exceptions recorded by the ex-ante financial verification	1	0	0	0
<b>Stage 3: Monitoring</b>				
Number of payments made	314	47	346	55
Value of payments made (€ million)	295,48	68,45	392,47	55,66
Value of cost claims processed (€ million)	214,28	61,01	170,02	63,04
Number of cost claims processed	241	31	287	43
Ineligible costs in cost claims (€ million)	2,59	0	1,06	0,14
Ineligible costs in cost claims processed (%)	1,21%	0,00%	0,62%	0,22%
Exceptions recorded by the ex-ante financial verification	0	1	4	0
<b>Stage 4: Ex-post</b>				
Number of ex-post controls	31	n/a	45	n/a
Average amount of grant audited	0,56	n/a	0,49	n/a
% of projects audited that contained errors detected by ex-post controls	81%	n/a	78%	n/a
Absolute value of proposed correction	0,49	n/a	1,06	n/a
Errors prevented for audited population (savings of the total EU grant paid) - annually in reference year	1,07%	n/a	5,13%	n/a
Errors detected for the audited population (in% of the total EU grant paid (in addition to the errors already prevented) - annually in reference year	2,81%	n/a	4,80%	n/a
Follow-up ratio: number of files followed up by AOSD within 3 months (target 90%)	61,0%	100%		



Implementation ratio for recovery orders (target set at 75% at end of March N+1)	76%	100%		
Cumulative detected error rate/Common Representative Error Rate (%)	3,61%	n/a	3,59%	5,03%
Cumulative residual error rate (%)	2,98%	2,79%	3,07%	2,70%

## DIRECT MANAGEMENT - PROCUREMENT

	2017		2016
<i>Stage 1: Procurement procedure</i>	non-research	research	
Number of tenders	17	n/a	4
Number of contracts signed	211	20	144
Value of contracts signed (€ million)	31,94	37,34	32,94
Unfavourable ex-ante opinions (HPC and ex-ante verification)	0	0	0
Exceptions and non-compliance events	2	0	0
Redress procedures	0	0	0
<i>Stage 2: Contracting</i>			
Number of payments made	365	92	525
Value of payments made (€ million)	44,30	0,95	32,83
Amount of credit notes issued	0,03	0	0,15
Number of credit notes issued	9	0	6
Exceptions and non-compliance events recorded by the ex-ante financial verification	4	0	4

## INDIRECT MANAGEMENT - traditional agencies

	2017	2016
<i>Stage 1: Operations: monitoring, supervision and reporting</i>		
Number of deviations from the FFR requested	N/A	N/A
<i>Stage 2: Commission's contribution</i>		
Total Payments made (€ million)	543,42	467,91
Amounts suspended/interrupted (€ million)	0	0

## INDIRECT MANAGEMENT - delegation agreements

	2017	2016
<i>Stage 1: establishment of mandate</i>		
Total amounts delegated (€ million)	101,5	82
<i>Stage 2: Operations: monitoring, supervision, reporting</i>		
Number of serious IAS and ECA findings of control failures;	0	0
Budget amount of the errors concerned	0	0
<i>Stage 3: Commission contribution: payment or suspension/interruption</i>		
Amounts suspended/interrupted (€ million)	0	0
Total Payments made (€ million)	5,6	62,01

## 2. Cost Effectiveness of Controls (Per Control System)

Control system		2017			2016			2015		
		Costs (€M)	Denominator (€M)	Indicator	Costs (€M)	Denominator (€M)	Indicator	Costs (€M)	Denominator (€M)	Indicator
Shared management	<b>Overall indicator (cost of controls/payments made)</b>	<b>10,09</b>	<b>737,20</b>	<b>1,37%</b>	<b>8,74</b>	<b>1016,1</b>	<b>0,86%</b>	<b>8,01</b>	<b>582,23</b>	<b>1,38%</b>
Direct management grants non research	<b>Overall indicator (cost of controls/payments made)</b>	<b>6,50</b>	<b>295,48</b>	<b>2,20%</b>	<b>5,89</b>	<b>392,47</b>	<b>1,50%</b>	<b>5,93</b>	<b>167,12</b>	<b>3,55%</b>
	Cost of evaluation and selection procedure/ value contracted (%) (stage 1)	1,16	341,16	0,34%	0,98	467,85	0,21%	1,32	228,39	0,58%
	Cost of control from contracting and monitoring the execution up to payment included/ amount paid (%) (stage 2 and 3)	4,63	295,48	1,57%	4,16	392,47	1,06%	4,17	167,12	2,50%
	Cost of control ex post audits/ value of grants audited	0,71	17,40	4,08%	0,75	22,09	3,40%	0,74	17,59	4,2%
Direct management grants research	<b>Overall indicator (cost of controls/payments made)</b>	<b>1,78</b>	<b>68,45</b>	<b>2,60%</b>	<b>3,36</b>	<b>55,66</b>	<b>6,04%</b>	<b>3,34</b>	<b>62,48</b>	<b>5,35%</b>
	Cost of evaluation and selection procedure/ value contracted (%) (stage 1)	0,20	75,74	0,26%	0,66	53,2	1,24%	0,63	41,9	1,50%

	Cost of control from contracting and monitoring the execution up to payment included/ amount paid (%) (stage 2 and 3)	1,42	68,45	2,08%	2,7	55,66	4,85%	2,62	62,48	4,19%
	Cost of control ex post audits/ value of grants audited	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Direct management procurement	<b>Overall indicator (cost of controls/payments made)</b>	<b>2,13</b>	<b>45,25</b>	<b>4,70%</b>	<b>2,69</b>	<b>32,83</b>	<b>8,19%</b>	<b>2,64</b>	<b>34,14</b>	<b>7,73%</b>
	Cost of controls of the evaluation and selection procedure/ value contracted (%) (stage 1)	1,28	69,28	1,84%	1,88	32,94	5,71%	1,75	55,16	3,17%
	Financial transactions related cost of control/ amount paid (%) (stage 2)	0,85	45,25	1,88%	0,81	32,83	2,47%	0,89	34,14	2,61%
	Related cost of control of the supervisory measures/ value of transactions checked (stage 3)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indirect management	<b>Overall indicator (cost of controls/payments made)</b>	<b>2,50</b>	<b>549,02</b>	<b>0,46%</b>	<b>2,32</b>	<b>529,98</b>	<b>0,44%</b>	<b>2,27</b>	<b>347,12</b>	<b>0,65%</b>
	Cost of remuneration fees paid to entrusted entity (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,99</b>	<b>1705,35*</b>		<b>23,00</b>	<b>2043,87*</b>	<b>1,13%</b>	<b>22,19</b>	<b>1203,19*</b>	<b>1,84%</b>

### 3. Efficiency Indicators: "Time-To" Indicators (Days)

		2017	2016
Shared management	Time-to adopt national programmes	107	N/A
	Time-to-pay pre-financings	20	69
	Time-to-close (SOLID programmes)	252	315
Direct management grants	Time-to-inform (non-research grants)	31 for EMAS and 124 non EMAS grants	172
	Time-to-grant (non-research grants)	201	89
	Time-to grant* (research grants)	243	242
	Time-to-pay (all grants)	52,5	72
Others	Procurement: Time-to-pay	31	21
	Delegation agreements - time to pay	22	30
	Traditional agencies: time-to-pay	22	13

#### 4. Financial Corrections (Shared Management)

Financial Corrections Made in 2017 per Member State for SOLID 2007-2013 Programmes					
Member State	EIF	RF	EBF	ERF	Total
Austria	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	11.942,74	13.639,18	-	177.827,40	<b>203.409,32</b>
Bulgaria	-	-	-	2.100,46	<b>2.100,46</b>
Croatia	-	1.439,12	-	-	<b>1.439,12</b>
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	38.522,37	5.625,89	-	8.942,71	<b>53.090,97</b>
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	-
France	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	24.900,26	-	-	944,61	<b>25.844,87</b>
Greece	40.406,06	1.936.042,03	2.395.730,03	-	<b>4.372.178,12</b>
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	68.276,85	-	<b>68.276,85</b>
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	10.565,80	-	<b>10.565,80</b>
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	1.497,59	-	<b>1.497,59</b>
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	1.033.701,58	-	-	62.454,96	<b>1.096.156,54</b>
Sweden	10.117,86	-	-	-	<b>10.117,86</b>
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.159.590,87</b>	<b>1.956.746,22</b>	<b>2.476.070,27</b>	<b>252.270,14</b>	<b>5.844.677,50</b>

## 5. Shared Management 2014-2020 - AMIF & ISF Cumulative Amount at Risk

31 December 2017	AMIF			ISF		
Member State / Associated Country	Cumulative EU Payments in Mio. EUR	Cumulative Residual Error Rate	Cumulative Amount at Risk in Mio. EUR	Cumulative EU Payments in Mio. EUR	Cumulative Residual Error Rate	Cumulative Amount at Risk in Mio. EUR
AT - Austria	18,12	1,50%	0,27	6,14	1,5%	0,06
BE - Belgium	19,38	1,50%	0,29	5,50	1,5%	0,07
BG - Bulgaria	0,98	1,50%	0,01	15,91	1,5%	0,14
CY - Cyprus	2,07	1,50%	0,03	1,55	1,5%	0,02
CZ - Czech Republic	0,86	1,50%	0,01	0,16	1,5%	0,00
DE - Germany	54,17	1,50%	0,81	31,20	1,5%	0,36
DK - Denmark				0,02	1,5%	0,00
EE - Estonia	1,97	1,5%	0,03	17,58	1,5%	0,20
ES - Spain	63,59	1,5%	0,95	23,00	1,5%	0,31
FI - Finland	32,41	5,0%	1,62	7,65	5,0%	0,37
FR - France	67,42	1,5%	1,01	17,06	1,5%	0,04
GR - Greece	1,89	10,0%	0,19	42,17	1,5%	0,63
HR - Croatia	0,11	1,5%	0,00	0,00	1,5%	0,00
HU - Hungary	1,69	1,5%	0,03	0,60	1,5%	0,01
IE - Ireland	6,50	0,5%	0,03	-	0,5%	-
IT - Italy	14,76	0,5%	0,07	8,90	0,5%	0,04
LT - Lithuania	2,46	1,5%	0,04	46,69	1,5%	0,33
LU - Luxembourg	3,77	0,5%	0,02	0,23	0,5%	0,00
LV - Latvia	1,48	1,5%	0,02	0,14	1,5%	0,00

MT - Malta	-	1,5%	-	5,02	1,5%	0,08
NL - Netherlands	35,29	1,5%	0,53	15,56	1,5%	0,23
PL - Poland	1,82	1,5%	0,03	-	1,5%	-
PT - Portugal	2,17	1,5%	0,03	0,01	1,5%	0,00
RO - Romania	4,93	1,5%	0,07	-	1,5%	-
SE - Sweden	32,37	1,5%	0,49	1,64	1,5%	0,02
SI - Slovenia	0,62	1,5%	0,01	0,47	1,5%	0,01
SK - Slovakia	1,42	1,5%	0,02	0,36	1,5%	0,01
UK - United Kingdom	88,52	1,5%	1,33			
CH - Switzerland				-	1,5%	-
ISL - Iceland	-	1,5%	-	-	1,5%	-
LI - Lichtenstein	-	1,5%	-	-	1,5%	-
NO - Norway	-	1,5%	-	-	1,5%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>460,76</b>	<b>1,73%</b>	<b>7,96</b>	<b>247,56</b>	<b>1,19%</b>	<b>2,94</b>



## 6. Shared Management 2007-2013 - SOLID Cumulative Amount at Risk

SOLID - Cumulative Net Amount at Risk per Member State (in Million €)															
Member State	EIF			ERF			RF			EBF			Programming period 2007 - 2013		
	Net Amount at Risk	Payments of closed APs	RER	Net Amount at Risk	Payments of closed APs	RER	Net Amount at Risk	Payments of closed APs	RER	Net Amount at Risk	Payments of closed APs	RER	Total Amount at Risk per MS	Total payments per MS	Average risk rate (%)
Austria (AT)	0,07	12,83	0,53%	0,21	27,18	0,78%	0,04	13,52	0,33%	0,00	10,56	0,00%	0,33	64,09	0,51%
Belgium (BE)	0,08	7,06	1,12%	0,34	21,27	1,61%	0,18	21,61	0,85%	0,01	13,67	0,08%	0,61	63,62	0,97%
Bulgaria (BG)	0,02	3,52	0,62%	0,03	7,29	0,40%	0,01	2,33	0,32%	0,11	31,77	0,33%	0,16	44,91	0,36%
Switzerland (CH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,01	17,61	0,03%	0,01	17,61	0,03%
Cyprus (CY)	0,02	5,00	0,41%	0,01	9,92	0,11%	0,02	7,26	0,26%	-	21,52	0,00%	0,05	43,69	0,12%
Czech republic (CZ)	0,17	8,66	1,96%	0,07	3,37	1,96%	0,03	1,78	1,97%	0,14	7,30	1,98%	0,42	21,12	1,97%
Denmark (DK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,65	0,00%	-	6,65	0,00%
Estonia (EE)	0,06	6,60	0,88%	0,00	2,12	0,04%	0,00	1,62	0,02%	0,00	26,40	0,00%	0,06	36,74	0,16%
Finland (FI)	-	5,44	0,00%	-	14,02	0,00%	0,00	4,45	0,09%	-	50,24	0,00%	0,00	74,14	0,01%
France (FR)	0,39	19,91	1,95%	0,34	27,17	1,24%	0,12	67,03	0,18%	0,55	119,57	0,46%	1,40	233,69	0,60%
Germany (DE)	8,41	84,15	10,00%	3,32	66,46	5,00%	0,19	23,36	0,80%	0,12	75,94	0,16%	12,04	249,90	4,82%
Greece (EL)	0,01	12,54	0,10%	-	30,73	0,00%	1,52	79,67	1,91%	0,25	141,34	0,18%	1,79	264,29	0,68%

Hungary (HU)	0,04	9,21	0,44%	0,01	7,18	0,17%	0,03	5,59	0,56%	0,08	49,73	0,17%	0,17	71,71	0,23%
Ireland (IE)	0,00	4,31	0,01%	0,01	4,87	0,29%	0,00	3,45	0,01%				0,01	12,63	0,12%
Iceland (ISL)		-		-	-		-	-		-	0,43	0,00%	-	0,43	0,00%
Italy (IT)	0,51	133,94	0,38%	0,35	48,33	0,72%	0,00	39,69	0,01%	-	229,79	0,00%	0,86	451,76	0,19%
Latvia (LV)	0,00	7,05	0,00%	0,00	2,87	0,06%	0,02	3,19	0,60%	0,05	16,69	0,31%	0,07	29,80	0,24%
Lithuania (LT)	-	4,98	0,00%	-	3,21	0,00%	0,03	3,64	0,69%	0,22	135,10	0,16%	0,24	146,93	0,17%
Luxembourg (LU)	0,02	2,95	0,62%	0,00	2,48	0,00%	-	1,51	0,00%	-	0,35	0,00%	0,02	7,29	0,25%
Malta (MT)	0,00	1,30	0,08%	0,00	11,30	0,00%	0,00	2,74	0,14%	0,51	67,27	0,76%	0,52	82,60	0,63%
Norway (NO)		-								0,08	10,55	0,78%	0,08	10,55	0,78%
Poland (PL)	0,05	17,36	0,26%	0,03	12,68	0,28%	0,23	15,71	1,47%	1,18	70,35	1,68%	1,49	116,10	1,28%
Portugal (PT)	0,02	13,02	0,12%	0,00	2,23	0,09%	0,01	4,98	0,24%	-	13,19	0,00%	0,03	33,42	0,09%
Romania (RO)	0,00	4,78	0,01%	-	3,13	0,00%	0,00	5,04	0,01%	0,26	47,97	0,54%	0,26	60,91	0,43%
Slovakia (SK)	0,01	4,09	0,32%	0,03	4,95	0,62%	0,06	4,52	1,23%	0,00	6,44	0,02%	0,10	20,00	0,51%
Slovenia (SI)	0,01	3,95	0,21%	0,01	2,94	0,32%	0,00	1,91	0,21%	0,09	37,56	0,23%	0,11	46,36	0,23%
Spain (SP)	1,00	85,50	1,17%	0,06	8,34	0,68%	0,09	69,52	0,13%	0,75	243,31	0,31%	1,90	406,68	0,47%
Sweden (SE)	0,03	14,28	0,22%	0,00	68,09	0,00%	0,00	9,71	0,02%	0,01	8,37	0,06%	0,04	100,45	0,04%
The Netherlands (NL)	0,03	11,70	0,28%	0,18	25,14	0,72%	0,14	21,29	0,68%	0,04	21,44	0,17%	0,39	79,57	0,50%
The United Kingdom (UK)	2,48	55,01	4,51%	0,51	49,63	1,03%	1,21	58,79	2,05%				4,20	163,43	2,57%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,43</b>	<b>539,15</b>	<b>2,49%</b>	<b>5,52</b>	<b>466,89</b>	<b>1,18%</b>	<b>3,96</b>	<b>474,24</b>	<b>0,83%</b>	<b>4,45</b>	<b>1.481,10</b>	<b>0,30%</b>	<b>27,36</b>	<b>2.961,38</b>	<b>0,92%</b>

		Level of assurance	
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>2.961,38</b>		RER below 2%
<b>Overall RER</b>	<b>0,92%</b>		2% < RER < 5%
			5% < RER < 10%
			RER above 10%

## ANNEX 12: PERFORMANCE TABLES

The performance indicators reported in this annex reflect the set of indicators of the **Strategic Plan 2016-2020**<sup>17</sup>, and are reported upon such as to ensure full coherence with others reporting document such as the Programme Statements<sup>18</sup> which accompany the Draft Budget for a given year.

General objective 1: Towards a New Policy on Migration					
<b>Impact indicator 1a:</b> Rate of return of irregular migrants (total and to third countries)					
<b>Explanation:</b> The indicator measures the % of effected returns compared to return decisions issued by the Member States.					
<b>Source of the data:</b> Eurostat <sup>19</sup> , DG HOME					
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone <sup>20</sup> (2015)	Target (2020)	Latest (2017)	known	results
41.8% <sup>21</sup> (total return rate)	42.7%	Increase  No quantified target was set.  'Increasing' the rate of return of irregular migrants is an agreed objective specified <i>i.a.</i> in the Communication on the EU Action Plan on Return [COM(2015)453 final, September 2015].	41.37% (total return rate) <a href="#">Bookmark 1</a> : return decisions <a href="#">Bookmark 2</a> : total returned		
36.2% (return rate to	36.8%		36.6%		

<sup>17</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/strategic-plan-2016-2020-education-and-culture\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/strategic-plan-2016-2020-education-and-culture_en)

<sup>18</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2018/DB2018\\_WD01\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2018/DB2018_WD01_en.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Eurostat collects both the nominator and the denominator annually from the Ministries of Interior / Border Guards / Police of the Member States. The data depend very much on national circumstances and policies. In addition, the time lag between the return decision and its execution means that the reference population of the nominator and denominator are not the same.

<sup>20</sup> In case of short- or medium-term objectives (all targets are set to be achieved in less than 3 years) the milestones column should be deleted from the table.

<sup>21</sup> Please note that Eurostat periodically revises its published data to reflect new or improved information also for previous years. The 2014 baseline was updated from 40 % to 41.8%

third countries)			<a href="#">Bookmark 1</a> : return decisions <a href="#">Bookmark 3</a> : returned to a third country Explanations on the 2017 results are available in pages 9 and 21.
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<b>Impact indicator 1b:</b> Gap between the employment rates of third-country nationals compared to EU nationals <sup>22</sup> , age group 20-64			
<b>Source of the data:</b> Eurostat			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim</b> (2015)	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Target</b> (2020)
			Considering the recent increase of the employment gap between third-country nationals compared to EU nationals (the gap was only 10.6 points in 2010 against 13.4 in 2014), a decrease in 2020 compared with the baseline would be a good result, considering the high influx of refugees in the EU during the 2014-2016 period and the length of integration on the labour market of this category of third-country nationals.
Gap: 13.4 points EU nationals: 69.8% Third-country nationals: 56.4%	Gap: 14 points EU nationals: 70.7% Third-country nationals: 56.7%		Decrease
			<b>Latest known results</b> (2016) The increase of the gap can be largely explained by the increase of the employment rate of EU citizens from 2015 to 2016 (+1.1 percentage point). The slight decrease of the employment rate of third-country nationals (TCNs) can be explained by the large influx in the EU of refugees in 2015 and 2016. 2016 data show that in spite of the economic recovery, the integration of refugees in the labour market remained slow.
			Gap: 15.3 points EU nationals: 71.8 % Third-country nationals: 56.5%
<b>Completed evaluations: See annex 9</b>			

<b>Specific objective 1.1: Reduce incentives for irregular migration</b>	Related to spending programmes ISF/B, Horizon 2020
<b>Result indicator 1.1a:</b> Number of joint return operations initiated and carried out by Frontex <sup>23</sup>	

<sup>22</sup> Host-country nationals and other EU nationals counted together.

<sup>23</sup> The number of joint return operations organised by Frontex depends on the demand for support on return from the Member States and ultimately on the number of return decisions

<b>Source of data:</b> Frontex			
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
66	120	130 Frontex Return Office established and adequately staffed to sustain efficient and ongoing joint return operations on a regular basis. This figure is dependent on the volatility of relevant external factors (e.g. political situation in the third countries implementing readmission agreements, third country nationals that abscond in order not to be returned etc.)	In 2017 Frontex coordinated and co-financed 342 return operations at EU level (including 153 joint return operations, 38 collecting return operations and 151 national return operations); with a total number of 14 271 returnees.
<b>Result indicator 1.1b:</b> Number of human smuggling investigations supported by Europol			
<b>Source of data:</b> Europol			
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)

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issued to irregular migrants in the EU.

<p>6 521 contributions from Member States<sup>24</sup></p> <p>211 analysis reports providing information on several hits with telephone numbers, addresses and persons were forwarded to EU MS.</p> <p>11 joint action days were coordinated and supported by Europol.</p> <p>Europol continuing support in 140 investigations on migrant smuggling in 2016</p>	<p>Increase the number of analysis reports on migrant smuggling produced by Europol in order to provide Member states with information on hits in Europol's databases. This is especially plausible in light of the establishment of the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC) and the significant resources committed to it.</p> <p>Increased number of joint action days/arrests as a result of Europol's supporting actions</p>	<p>Significantly increased flow of intelligence and information on migrant smuggling to Europol resulting in Increased EUROPOL capacity to proactively support and contribute to migrant smuggling investigations leading to disruption of smuggling operations. This figure is dependent on the volatility of relevant external factors (e.g. political situation in the third countries and migratory flows and number irregular migrants wishing to enter Europe), and capability of MS law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>For 2017 the EMSC provided the following data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 300 contributions were processed.</li> <li>• <b>338 operational analytical products</b> were produced by the EMSC analysts and specialists</li> <li>• EMSC supported <b>27 joint and common action days</b> related to migrant smuggling</li> <li>• 93 High Priority cases were supported by the EMSC</li> <li>• Throughout 2017, the EMSC received on average more than 1 000 contributions per month and an average of around 140 new investigations per month</li> </ul>
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Main outputs in 2017:				
Policy-related outputs				
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results	
Revision of the Action Plan on Return	Adoption	March 2017	<p>Target was reached.</p> <p>COM(2017) 200 final adopted on 2.3.2017</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on a more effective return policy in the European</p>	

<sup>24</sup> The Member States have ownership of the data. For this reason the updated figure for 2015 –8 929 – is different from the one previously provided –6 521. This is not however unusual since data may change depending on the date of extraction, be affected by new insertions or deletions and especially due to the re-categorisation of contributions which can occur at a later stage. It is also fair to say that the exponential increase of migrant smuggling contributions created a significant back-log. Launching and strengthening the EMSC made it possible to accelerate the processing of all this information.

			<p>Union - a renewed action plan.</p> <p>COM(2017) 1600 final adopted on 7.3.2017 Commission Recommendation on making returns more effective when implementing the Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p> <p>Commission Recommendation - C(2017) 6505 - establishing a common 'return handbook' (review) adopted on 27 September 2017.</p>
Monitoring of the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Return - Collection and processing of data on returns and EBCG Joint Return Operations via Member States' inputs into IRMA database	Production of data	100% production of data in response to expressed needs	<p>Target was reached.</p> <p>By 30 May 2017, all MS, Schengen Associated States and relevant EU Agencies had joined IRMA. A foreseen hand-over of IRMA to Frontex is planned to take place before end 2018. The necessary preparation started in 2017.</p> <p>By the end of 2017, the Frontex Application for Return (FAR) module had been integrated into IRMA and all joint return operations were entered into IRMA.</p>
Roll-out of IRMA and improved collection of operational data on return and readmission from Member States.	Collection of return data provided by Member States and EBCG	Return data collected from all MS via IRMA.	<p>Target was partly reached.</p> <p>By the end of 2017, IRMA had become operational with the final MS training being finalised. Some additional features like introducing an analytical predictability tool are scheduled for implementation by mid 2018.</p> <p>By the end of 2017, 22 Member States were already participating in the collection of data exercise via IRMA (all MS should be doing so, but need to organise themselves internally to provide the data). Return Data Operational Guidelines were developed with MS in 2017 and will guide the monthly collection of data as of their endorsement by Council 29 January 2018.</p>
Development of a single readmission case management interface in IRMA	Creation of single entry point interface for all MS	By end of 2017	<p>Target was partly reached</p> <p>By the end of 2017, the creation of a single entry point interface for all MS was planned and Frontex had started analysing the</p>



			development of an the interface that will be fully developed and available in 2018 (some technical difficulties slowed down the pace initially foreseen for 2017).
Continuation of negotiations opened in 2016 with a view to concluding readmission agreement	Number of countries with which negotiations are continued in 2017	3 countries	<p>A second round of negotiations took place with <i>Tunisia</i> in November 2017.</p> <p>Unfortunately, negotiations with <i>Nigeria, Jordan, Ivory Coast and Ghana</i> did not progress in 2017. DG HOME proposed a date for a second round of negotiations with Nigeria in 2018. As regards Jordan, the 'informal' exchange of views on readmission took place in November 2016, however since then despite DG HOME's attempts to launch formal negotiations, Jordanians have expressed no interest so far.</p> <p>At the end of 2017 an agreement was reached with Morocco to relaunch negotiations halted in 2015.</p> <p>In line with COM pragmatic approach to readmission and within the Partnership Framework, DG HOME has sought to conclude legally non-binding readmission arrangements whenever negotiations of formal Readmission Arrangements were impossible to pursue due to sensitivities of the third countries concerned. As a result in 2017 two such arrangements were concluded with Bangladesh and Guinea. Their implementation – together with the implementation of the Joint Way Forward that was agreed with Afghanistan in 2016 – were closely supervised in 2017. Similar arrangements were proposed to Ethiopia, The Gambia, Ivory Coast and Ghana. A final agreement is likely to be reached with Ethiopia and with The Gambia in 2018.</p>
Improved management and follow-up of cooperation	Meetings organised by DG	At least 1 meeting with each of the 5 <sup>25</sup> compact	The target was reached with the 5 original compact countries (Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal)

<sup>25</sup> There are 5 compact countries (not 7 as wrongly indicated in the 2017 Management Plan)

<p>with compact countries - Meetings organised by DG HOME with compact countries</p>	<p>HOME</p>	<p>countries</p>	<p>Cooperation has continued with compact countries. A joint mission HOME/EEAS occurred in June in <b>Ethiopia</b> to discuss identification and readmission of irregular migrants. An inter service mission HOME/DEVCO/EEAS to <b>Mali</b> occurred in May 2017 to continue technical discussion on migration management and funding of projects related to compacts. The strategic cooperation with <b>Niger</b> has relied on a joint discussion of priorities and operational actions. On 1 June, the second meeting of the "Cadre de Concertation 10" agreed a combination of steps to put the common EU-Niger work on a stronger footing, accelerate the delivery of projects and ensure effective communication actions. A Joint Investigation Team, supported by the EU Trust Fund for Africa, has been operational since March 2017 to promote actions to counter smuggling networks. Its first activities have focused on capacity building, notably training in investigative techniques, and it has had its first success in dismantling a network of migrant smugglers operating in Tchín-Tabaraden. A meeting with <b>Nigeria</b> was conducted at the La Valletta Conference in February 2017 to discuss cooperation on return and readmission. A Sherpa Mission took place in Nigeria in November 2017. The well-established political dialogue with <b>Senegal</b> on migration continued at high level in April and June 2017, when deeper cooperation on migration was discussed focusing on four key strands – addressing root causes, improving border management and civil registries, increasing returns from other African countries (including Libya) and facilitating returns, notably of new arrivals along the Central Mediterranean route. With <b>Egypt</b>, the Migration Dialogue was formally launched by Commissioner Avramopoulos on December 16 2017. Although <b>Jordan</b> signed a Mobility Partnership Agreement in 2016, formal negotiations did not move forward in 2017. Neither was there any progress in the dialogue with <b>Lebanon</b> with a view to signing a Mobility Partnership. An inter-service mission HOME/DEVCO/EEAS took place in May 2017</p>
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			<p>in <b>Ghana</b> was to re-launch the dialogue on migration and establish cooperation on return with the new government.</p> <p>An inter-service mission HOME/DEVCO/EEAS visited The <b>Gambia</b> in August 2017 to engage discussions on migration management with high State authorities.</p> <p>Negotiations were also launched with <b>China</b> including to reach an agreement on cooperation in combatting illegal migration.</p> <p>DG HOME also played a key role in supporting the regional processes in particular by securing the continuation of the the <b>Prague process</b>.</p>
Implementation of Partnership Framework - production of 3rd progress report	Adoption of the report by the Commission	Q4 2017	<p>The number of reports exceeded the target (4 instead of 1)</p> <p>COM(2017) 205 final adopted on 2.3.2017</p> <p>Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Third Progress Report on the Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration.</p> <p>COM(2017) 350 final adopted on 13.6.2017</p> <p>Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Fourth Progress Report on the Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration.</p> <p>COM(2017) 471 final adopted on 6.9.2017</p> <p>Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Fifth Progress Report on the Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration.</p> <p>COM(2017) 669 final adopted on 15.11.2017, Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council</p> <p>Progress Report on the European Agenda on Migration.</p>
Implementation of the EU Action Plan on Migrant	Number of expert meetings to	5 by end of 2017	<p>The number of meetings exceeded the target (8 instead of 5)</p> <p>8 expert meetings in 2017:</p>

Smuggling	implement different priority strands in the action plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7<sup>th</sup> Contact Group of EU Agencies (23<sup>rd</sup> March 2017)</li> <li>• Expert Group on Immigration Liaison Officers Network (24<sup>th</sup> March 2017)</li> <li>• 1st meeting of National Contact Points on migrant smuggling (27<sup>th</sup> March 2017)</li> <li>• Expert workshop on migration information and awareness raising campaigns in third countries (28<sup>th</sup> March 2017)</li> <li>• Second Expert workshop on migration information and awareness raising campaigns in third countries (7<sup>th</sup> September 2017)</li> <li>• Expert Group on Immigration Liaison Officers Network (19<sup>th</sup> September 2017)</li> <li>• 8<sup>th</sup> Contact Group of EU Agencies (28<sup>th</sup> September 2017)</li> <li>• Consular anti-visa-fraud workshop in Moscow (30<sup>th</sup> November – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2017)</li> </ul>
	Launch of the Eurostat crime statistics collection on migrant smuggling	By end 2017	<p>Target was fully reached.</p> <p>By the end of 2017, the first data collection (reference year 2015) was completed by Eurostat. The questionnaire for reference year 2016 was improved as a result of the analysis of data quality.</p> <p>The second questionnaire (for reference year 2016) was prepared. It was sent out to Member States on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2018.</p>
	Number of cooperation platforms launched on migrant smuggling in third countries	At least one	<p>Target was not reached as no new platform was launched.</p> <p>In 2017 efforts concentrated on deploying EMLOs, who, after a necessary settling-in period to establish themselves, are due to take over coordination responsibilities for those platforms.</p> <p>A second meeting of the Cooperation Platform in Pakistan (first launched in 2016) however took place on 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2017, and it was agreed that a cooperation platform would be launched in 2018 in Tunisia.</p>
	Completion of	Q2 2017	Target was fully reached.

	evaluation on EU Regulation 377/2004 establishing network of immigration liaison officers		The evaluation process was completed in 2017. The Staff Working Document presenting its findings will accompany the Commission proposal for a revision of the Immigration Liaison Officer Regulation <sup>26</sup> to be put forward in Q1 2018.
Operational deployment of EMLO's – support through training and monitoring	Training sessions Quality reviews of country reports produced by EMLOs	3-day induction training Q1 13 quality reviews	Target was fully reached.  Twelve EMLOs were selected by the end of 2016 and deployed in the first months of 2017. in Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey. A 3-day induction training occurred in January 2017. EMLOs have contributed to consolidate the networks of interlocutors in the third country and to facilitate an enhanced exchange and sharing of information amongst all stakeholders, including through their monthly reporting (quality reviews). EMLOs submitted the first monthly report in April 2017. By the end of 2017, 90 reports had been produced. The organisation of 4 video conferences with EMLOs occurred in July, September, October and December 2017. The purpose is to facilitate information sharing and to provide strategic steer, support and guidance. One EMLO was selected in 2017 (Morocco) and will be deployed in early 2018.
Second report on implementation of the Employers' Sanctions Directive 2009/52/EC (2016/HOME/392)	Adoption by the Commission	November 2017	The process was delayed due to the incompleteness of the information gathered initially from MS – a second information gathering exercise with MS was launched in November 2017 to collect further relevant information. In addition, it was deemed more appropriate to reschedule the adoption date of the report and fully take account of the political messages stemming from and the momentum following the Communication on the delivery of the

<sup>26</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 377/2004 of 19 February 2004

			European Agenda on Migration. Adoption is planned for Q3 2018
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Main expenditure outputs <sup>27</sup>			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of monitoring visits in MS</li> <li>- Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences, etc) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least one monitoring visit to each MS</li> <li>- At least 5 events a year</li> </ul>	<p>In total, 66 monitoring visits to 24 Member States were carried out for monitoring of projects and participation in the national Monitoring Committees (including joint AMIF/ISF and EMAS monitoring visits). In addition, around 30 bilateral meetings and videoconferences took place. DG HOME maintained its increased monitoring efforts with 14 visits in Greece, 7 visits in Italy, 6 visits in Bulgaria and 5 visits in Germany (included in above total). 20 events were organised with Member States: 3 AMIF/ISF Committees, 11 workshops, 3 meetings of the AMIF/ISF Evaluation network, 1 conference on the integration of third-country nationals, 1 training facilitated by OLAF, 1 on MFF 2014-2020 informal expert group meeting.</p>
Programming actions and financing decisions related to direct management of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) – Union Actions and	Adoption of the Annual Work Programmes 2017 by the Commission	By the end of 2017	In 2017, the AMIF AWP as well as the AMIF emergency assistance AWP were prepared by DG HOME and adopted by the Commission in April and May 2017 respectively <sup>28</sup> . Due to budgetary shifts, one substantial modification was adopted by the Commission for both AWP's for the full coverage of direct management budget. More information can be found in the Working Programme Statements and on the EC website <sup>29</sup> .

<sup>27</sup> For further details, please refer to AMIF and ISF programme statements

<sup>28</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/union-actions\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings/migration-asylum-borders/asylum-migration-integration-fund/union-actions_en)

<sup>29</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/financing/fundings_en)

emergency assistance			
- Contracts and grant agreements for Union Actions under AMIF	Completion of the legal commitments to entirely implement the budgetary appropriations	100% of the available budget committed	Despite the difficulties linked to the transition to the new IT system (e-grants developed by H2020), the huge increase in the budget compared to the MFF programming, notably in emergency assistance, the available amounts under AMIF 2016 AWP were 99% committed (consumption of level 1 commitments)
- Actions funded under emergency assistance AMIF (EMAS AMIF) to cover most pressing emergency needs	Level of actions supported by EMAS AMIF that cover the most pressing emergency needs	100% of actions funded to cover most pressing emergency needs based on the submitted applications	Activity on EMAS was still high in 2017: many amendments were needed on existing grants in order to cater for the delays in implementation on the ground. By the end of 2017, 11 projects were awarded (as opposed to 17 projects awarded in 2016) where the total of EU contribution amounted to EUR 133 million. New EMAS mainly targeted Greece and Italy. All funded actions targeted the most pressing emergency needs, as the purchase of linguistic and cultural mediation services, the improvement of accommodation conditions, the purchase of basic need items and the support to national authorities with the purchase of equipment. The implementation period of 6 grants ended in 2017, while 16 were still active in December 2017.
Communication - ex post evaluation of the SOLID funds including the Return Fund building on national evidence-based reports (2016/HOME/080 2016/HOME/081 2016/HOME/082 2016/HOME/055)	Adoption of the Communication by the Commission	Q3 2017	DG HOME finished drafting the Staff Working Documents (SWD) for EIF, ERF, EBF and RF as well as the Commission report in December 2017. Therefore, all documents were ready to be launched in inter-service consultation (ISC). A decision was taken to put these documents in ISC at the same time as the assessment impact package for the next MFF, leading to a delay as compared to the original plan. The COM report (no longer a Commission Communication) will be proposed for adoption in Q2 2018.

**Specific objective 1.2: Effective border management - save lives and secure EU external borders**

Related to spending programmes ISF/B, Horizon 2020

<b>Result indicator 1.2a:</b> Reintroduced controls at internal borders (excluding cases notified due to the big events, meetings, summits etc.)				
<b>Source of data:</b> Member States				
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known</b> (situation on 31/12/2017)	<b>results</b>
4 cases (AT, DE, FR, SE)	0	0	<p>- Adopted 25.1.2017 COM(2017) 40 final, Proposal for a Council Implementing Decision setting out a Recommendation for prolonging temporary internal border control in exceptional circumstances putting the overall functioning of the Schengen area at risk – The Recommendation is that Member States should be allowed to maintain the temporary controls in place at certain Schengen borders in Austria , Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway for a further limited period of three months.</p> <p>- Adopted, 2.5.2017 COM(2017) 226 final 2017/0095 (NLE) Proposal for a COUNCIL Implementing Decision setting out a Recommendation for prolonging temporary internal border control in exceptional circumstances putting the overall functioning of the Schengen area at risk - Austria, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway should be allowed to prolong proportionate, temporary border controls, at some internal borders, as a last resort measure and for a maximum period of six months.</p> <p>6 MSs have reintroduced temporarily internal border controls: AT, DE, DK, FR, SE and NO.</p> <p>On 23 October 2017 DG HOME asked for additional information in order to assess the necessity and proportionality of the notifications received from AT, DE, DK, FR, SE and NO.</p> <p>DG HOME received the answers from those MS in the course of December 2017.</p> <p>DG HOME sent follow up letters on 22 December asking for additional information to AT, DE, DK, SE and NO.</p> <p>DG HOME received the answers from those MS in the course of the week of the 26 of January 2018 and started assessing the received information.</p>	



<b>Result indicator 1.2b:</b> Number of Frontex Joint Operations coordinated at EU external borders			
<b>Source of data:</b> Frontex			
<b>Baseline</b> (2013)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (situation on 31/12/2017)
17 joint operations (JO) for 2 283 <sup>30</sup> man/days	increase	Increased operational activity compared to the baseline. The increase compared to the baseline reflects the need of increased EU support in the field of external border management in the context of the migratory crisis where the national border management systems of the frontline MS are exposed to disproportionate migratory pressure.	15 joint operations (JO) for 347 805 man/days

<b>Result indicator 1.2c:</b> Number of fully operational hotspots in reference to the number of hotspots identified			
<b>Source of data:</b> Progress Reports on the implementation of the hotspots <sup>31</sup> and Hotspots daily reports			
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2016)	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> (situation on 31/12/2017)
		On 13 May 2015, the Commission announced the setting up of the 'hotspot' approach under the European Agenda on Migration. On 29 September 2015, the Commission adopted a Communication <sup>32</sup> calling for the full roll-out of the Relocation Scheme and Migration Management Support Teams working in 'hotspot' areas.	

<sup>30</sup> The figure indicated in the Strategic Plan was wrong and corrected (from 2 283 to 88 502)

<sup>31</sup> e.g. COM(2015)678 final and COM(2015)679 final on 15 December 2015.

		<p>On 14 October 2015, the Commission presented a Communication<sup>33</sup> setting out the next steps for the coming six months. On this basis, hotspots should be operational by March 2016.</p> <p>In its conclusions on 17 December 2015, the European Council recalled that deficiencies in the functioning of hotspots should be rapidly addressed.</p> <p>Five hotspot areas have been identified by the Greek authorities in Lesbos, Leros, Kos, Chios and Samos.</p> <p>Italy has identified six hotspot areas in Lampedusa, Pozzallo, Porto Empedocle/Villa Sikania, Trapani, Augusta and Taranto.</p>	
By the end of 2015, 2 hotspots were fully operational (in Lampedusa and Lesbos) out of the 11 hotspots identified).	100 % (11 fully operational hotspots)	Swift operation of all identified hotspots	By the end of 2017, 10 hotspots were fully operational: 5 in Greece and 5 in Italy, with a total capacity of more than 7 600 places in Greece (including Kara Tepe) and 1 850 in Italy. In addition, the Italian authorities apply the hotspots approach to other ports of disembarkation even if not nominally considered hotspots.

### Main outputs in 2017:

#### Policy-related outputs

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
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<p>Implementation of the new elements that the Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) has introduced - Commission Recommendations for Council decisions authorising the opening of negotiations on an agreement between the EU and a neighbouring third country on actions carried out by the EBCG Agency in the territory of the third country concerned (so-called "status agreements")</p>	<p>Adoption of Commission Recommendations</p>	<p>February 2017 (for the first two recommendations concerning Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)</p>	<p>Target was exceeded  Recommendations to open negotiations with Serbia COM(2017)50 final) and the former Republic of Macedonia (COM(2017)52 final) adopted by the Council 21.2.2017.  Recommendations to open negotiations with Albania(COM(2017) 348 final), Bosnia and Herzegovina Herzegovina (COM(2017) 347 final)and Montenegro (COM(2017) 349 final)adopted by the Council on 16.10.2017.</p>
<p>Implementation of the new elements that the Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) has introduced - Commission proposals authorising prolonged internal border controls based on Art. 19(1), i.e. in particular when a Member State does not take the necessary measures further to a vulnerability assessment carried out by the EBCG Agency or does not request sufficient support from the EBCG Agency when facing disproportionate challenges.</p>	<p>Number of adopted Commission proposals</p>	<p>100% (the number of Commission proposals should correspond to the number of cases where the conditions for triggering such proposals are met).</p>	<p>No COM proposals were triggered on the basis of Art. 19 of the EBCG Regulation, in 2017.</p>
<p>Report on the findings of the high-level expert group on information systems and interoperability and Communication / Action Plan on further measures to strengthen data management in the EU for security, border protection and migration management</p>	<p>Adoption of the Report, Communication and Action Plan</p>	<p>June 2017</p>	<p>Target was reached.  - 11 May 2017 – Final report of the high-level expert group.  - Adopted 16.05.2017 COM(2017) 261 - Seventh progress report on the Security Union informs about the formal follow-up to the work of the high-level expert group on information systems and interoperability. It also announced the proposal to revise the eu-LISA legal mandate.  - 12/12/2017 – Commission adopted two proposals on</p>

			interoperability of information systems for security, border and migration management (COM(2017) 793 and COM(2017) 794.
Interinstitutional negotiation on the proposal for a Regulation establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country national crossing the external borders of the Member States of the EU and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes	Adoption by the co-legislators	June 2017	Target was reached - Proposal was adopted by the Commission on 06/04/2016 - Final adoption by the co-legislators on 30 November 2017 – Regulation (EU) 2017/2 226, published in the OJ L 327 of 9 December 2017.
Interinstitutional negotiation on the proposal for a Regulation establishing an European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS)	Adoption by the co-legislators	Q4 2017	Delivery has been postponed until 2018 - Proposal was adopted on 16.11.2016 - JHA Council 9 June 2017: general approach adopted - EP: Report in LIBE adopted on 19/10 and reconfirmed by Plenary on 25/10/2017. - Trilogue negotiations started on 25/10/2017. - Target date for adoption by co-legislators: first half of 2018.
Proposal for a Regulation on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, and amending Regulation (EC) 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) 1077/2017 (COM(2017)352)	Adoption of the proposal	June 2017	Target was reached - Proposal was adopted on 29.6.2017 COM(2017) 352 final 2017/0145 (COD) Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice, and amending Regulation (EC) 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) 1077/2011
Revised proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the field of police cooperation, and judicial	Adoption of the revised proposal	June 2017	Target was reached The revision of the proposal initially scheduled for June 2017 was abandoned, as overtaken by developments linked to the preparation of the interoperability

cooperation in criminal matters			<p>proposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Three proposals were adopted on 21 December 2016: COM (2016) 881 – 882 - 883 (as a follow-up to evaluation report COM(2016)880 + SWD(2016)450).</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal for a Regulation on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third country nationals - COM(2016)881</li> <li>2. Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks - COM(2016)882</li> <li>3. Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the fields of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters - COM(2016)883</li> </ol> <p>They were introduced in the Council's Schengen acquis working party on 16 January 2017. COREPER agreed on the Council's mandate on 8 November 2017. The European Parliament's LIBE Committee adopted the EP report on the proposals on 6 November 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Next steps: BG Presidency envisages the political agreement in April 2018.</li> </ul>
Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the assessment of Council Directive 2004/82/EC of 29 April 2004 on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data (2017/HOME/002)	Adoption of the Communication	June 2017	<p>Delivery postponed to 2018</p> <p>State of play: Communication in progress.</p> <p>Adoption foreseen in Q1/Q2 2018</p> <p>Communication could be part of a package together with the Communication on the global approach to transfers of PNR data to third countries (2016/HOME/059)</p>
Overall evaluation of the European border surveillance system (EUROSUR);	Adoption of evaluation	May 2017	<p>Delivery postponed to 2018</p> <p>The evaluation and a proposal for an amendment to</p>

			the EUROSUR Regulation are ready at technical level. They will take on board the latest developments regarding Integrated Border Management. Both are planned to be adopted by the Commission by mid-2018.
Regular monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the hotspot approach and migration management support	Release of reports	Daily reports (IT/EL)	Fully implemented
	Contributions to reports or ad hoc publications	5 progress reports by Q4 2017	Target was reached Weekly contributions to the ISAA report on matters concerning Greece and Italy as well as to other publications/reports and Communications
	Contributions to Reports on the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement		Target was reached - Adopted on 2.3.2017 COM(2017) 204 final - Fifth Report from the Commission on the Progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement - Adopted on 13.6.2017 COM(2017) 323 final -Sixth Report from the Commission on the Progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement - Adopted on 6.9.2017 COM(2017) 470 final -Seventh Report from the Commission on the Progress made in the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement - Adopted on 27.09.2017 COM(2017) 558 final-Communication on the delivery of the European Agenda on Migration - Adopted on 15.11.2017 COM(2017) 669 final, Progress Report on the European Agenda on Migration accompanied by Staff Working Document on Best Practices on the implementation of the hotspot approach (SWD(2017)372 final)
Strengthening and further developing the Commission coordination and facilitation role in hotspot areas, in close cooperation with EU agencies and taking	Coordination of the meetings of the EU Regional Task Force (EURTF) involving EU	Weekly (IT) Bi-monthly (EL)	100% implementation. The meetings provide an opportunity to coordinate agencies working on the ground and Greek/Italian authorities. Operational conclusions are agreed and followed-up

into account the European Border and Coast Guard (EBCG) regulation	Agencies and chaired by DG HOME		
	Participation, where relevant, in coordination mechanisms between EU agencies, national authorities and other stakeholders (e.g. UNHCR, IOM, NGOs) at central or local hotspot levels	100% participation, where relevant	Target was reached Frequent meetings with EU Agencies (weekly EASO VC) civil society (meetings with different NGOs) and international organisations. Participation in the annual EBCGA meetings on Joint Operations Poseidon and Triton. Participation also together with other Commission services such as ECHO and SRSS.
	Commission deployment in the host Member States at central and local hotspot levels	4 staff members in IT 4 staff members in EL	Target was reached IT: 4 staff members are permanently deployed in Rome EL: 2 staff members are permanently deployed in Athens, 1 staff member in Lesbos and 1 staff member permanently deployed in Kos also ensuring adequate presence in Leros.
	Number of analyses and reports on gaps and shortcomings, including operational and legislative recommendations	100 % production in response to pending higher level decision on policy initiatives, evolving situation on the ground and actual needs/emergencies	Target was reached Following the European Court of Auditors report on the hotspot approach, an evaluation and analysis on the approach in Greece and Italy was carried out in 2017. It crystallised in a Staff Working Document summarising best practices {SWD(2017) 372 final} published with the Progress Report on the European Agenda on Migration (COM(2017) 669 final) on 15.11.2017.

**Major additional policy-related outputs (not included in the 2017 Management Plan)**

Recommendation on proportionate police checks and police cooperation in the Schengen area.	Adoption by the Commission	Adopted on 12.5.2017 (C(2017) 3349 final) Recommendation on proportionate police checks and police cooperation in the Schengen area.
Schengen Package <sup>34</sup>	Adoption by the Commission	Adopted on 27.9.2017 Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 as regards the rules applicable to the temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders, COM(2017) 571 final. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on preserving and strengthening Schengen COM(2017) 570 final. Commission Recommendation on the implementation of the provisions of the Schengen Borders Code on temporary reintroduction of border control at internal borders in the Schengen area, C(2017) 6560.
Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the European Council and		Adopted on 25.1.2017 JOIN(2017) 4 final

<sup>34</sup> Consisting of proposal COM(2017)571, Communication COM(2017)570 and Commission Recommendation C(2017)6560.



<p>the Council Migration on the Central Mediterranean route Managing flows, saving lives</p>		
<p>Operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency- Production of reports taking stock of the progress achieved and the work still needed in making the Agency fully operational</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopted 25.1.2017 COM(2017) 42 final - First report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard</li> <li>- Adopted 2.3.2017 COM(2017) 201 final - Second report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard</li> <li>- Adopted 2.5.2017 COM(2017) 219 final - Third report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard</li> <li>- Adopted 13.6.2017 COM(2017) 325 final - Fourth report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard</li> <li>- Adopted 6.9.2017 COM(2017) 467 final - Fifth report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council on the operationalisation of the European Border and Coast Guard</li> <li>Adopted 15.11.2017 COM(2017) 669 final; Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council ' Progress report on the European Agenda on Migration ' including Annex 4 on the EBCG</li> </ul>

Main expenditure outputs <sup>35</sup>			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - Launch of projects	Number of projects Signature of the Grant Agreements Total amount of EU contribution	5 By end March 2017 EUR 35 million	There was a slight modification in the total number of grants signed, due to budgetary shifts. Four projects have been signed on time for a total EU contribution of EUR 29.4 million.
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - Publication of the 2018-2020 Secure Societies Work Programme	Adoption by the Commission of the Work Programme	Q4 2017	Consensus with Member States on a complete draft was achieved. Additionally, Secure Societies is at the centre of the Focus Area on Boosting the Effectiveness of the Security Union, which will gather EUR 1 billion for the 2018-2020 Horizon Work Programme. The Horizon 2020 Work Programme for the years 2018-2020 was adopted on 27 October 2017.
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Internal Security Fund (ISF) – borders and visa	- Number of monitoring visits in MS - Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences... ) with MS to exchange best practice and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one - At least 5 events a year	In total, 66 monitoring visits to 24 Member States were carried out for monitoring of projects and participation in the national Monitoring Committees (including joint AMIF/ISF and EMAS monitoring visits). In addition, around 30 bilateral meetings and videoconferences took place. DG HOME maintained its increased monitoring efforts with 14 visits in Greece, 7 visits in Italy, 6 visits in Bulgaria and 5 visits in Germany (included in above total). 19 events were organised with MS: 3 AMIF/ISF Committees, 11 workshops, 3 meetings of the AMIF/ISF Evaluation network, 1 facilitated OLAF training, 1 MFF 2014-2020 informal expert group meeting..
Financing decisions 2017 under direct	Adoption of all relevant Annual Work Programmes	Adopted for the full coverage of	In 2017, the ISF-Borders AWP as well as the ISF-Borders emergency AWP were adopted by the Commission in the course of

<sup>35</sup> For further details, please refer to Horizon 2020 and ISF programme statements

management	2017 under ISF Borders and Visa (Union Actions and emergency assistance)	direct management budget by the end of 2017	the year for the full coverage of direct management budget.
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programs for ISF Borders and Visa	100% of the available appropriations	Despite the difficulties linked to the transition to the new IT system (e-grants developed by H2020), the huge increase in the budget compared to the MFF programming, notably in emergency assistance, the available amounts under ISF 2016 AWP were 98% committed (consumption of level 1 commitments)
Actions funded under emergency assistance (EMAS) for ISF Borders covering most pressing emergency needs	Level of actions funded under EMAS ISF Borders that cover the most pressing emergency needs	100% of actions funded covering most pressing emergency needs based on the submitted applications	Activity on EMAS was still high in 2017: many amendments were needed on existing grants in order to cater for the delays in implementation on the ground, new EMAS mainly targeted Bulgaria and Italy. A total of 13 projects were awarded in 2017 (compared to 25 projects awarded in 2016) with the total of EU contribution amounting to EUR 58 million. All actions funded targeted the most pressing emergency needs. For 10 grants the implementation period ended in 2017, while 26 grants were still active in December 2017.
Communication - ex post evaluation of the SOLID funds including the External Borders Fund building on national evidence-based reports (2016/HOME/080 2016/HOME/081 2016/HOME/082 2016/HOME/055)	Adoption of the Communication by the Commission	Q3 2017	Results for this output have been reported under specific objective 1.1

**Specific objective 1.3: Enhance protection and solidarity**

**Related to spending programme(s)  
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund**

**Result indicator 1.3a:** Number of persons relocated

<b>Source of data:</b> Hotspots daily reports						
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim</b>	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest</b>	<b>known</b>	<b>results</b>
	(2016)	(2017)		31.12.2017		
	The Council Decisions do not establish an interim milestone-number needed to be reached under swiftly relocation conditions	the Council Decisions do not establish an interim milestone-number needed to be reached under swiftly relocation conditions	The target has been established by the Council Decisions on Relocation [Council Decision (EU) 2015/1523 of 14 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and of Greece; and Council Decision (EU) 2015/1601 of 22 September 2015 establishing provisional measures in the area of international protection for the benefit of Italy and Greece]			
269 <sup>36</sup> persons relocated			160 000 to be relocated by 26 September 2017			From September 2015 to December 2017. 33 151 persons were relocated – 11 445 from Italy and 21 706 from Greece. 269 persons were relocated in 2015, 9 656 <sup>37</sup> persons in 2016 and 23 226 in 2017.  Around 94% of applicants for whom relocation requests were sent to Member States of relocation were successfully relocated by the end of 2017. The result also represented 80%

<sup>36</sup> The value indicated in the Strategic Plan was 272. This number has been corrected and decreased to 269 because 3 cases were Dublin cases, not relocations.

<sup>37</sup> In the 2016 Annual Activity report, the number of persons relocated was 9 654. Two cases were subsequently transferred from Dublin procedure to relocation as it was concluded that they were eligible applicants for relocation.

				<p>of all applicants registered for relocation.</p> <p>The 2015 council decisions on relocation were valid for 2 years until September 2017. The number of actual relocations reflects the number of eligible applicants who were present in Italy and Greece within the period of validity of the council decisions and that number was much lower than the overall target (160 000) set by the council decisions.</p>
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<b>Result indicator 1.3b:</b> Number of persons resettled			
<b>Source of data:</b> Member States			
<b>Baseline</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2016)	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> (situation on 31/12/2017)
		8 December 2017 [Commission Recommendation of 8 June 2015 on a European resettlement scheme, Member States' Conclusions on Resettlement of 20 July 2015]	
3 358	10 250	20 504	19 432 is the number of persons resettled under the Conclusions of 20 July 2015. The total number of persons resettled under the EU resettlement schemes (2015 Conclusions and EU-TK statement (1:1) is 26 849.

<b>Result indicator 1.3c:</b> Convergence of protection recognition rates for asylum seekers from the same country				
<b>Source of data:</b> Eurostat				
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2015)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2017)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
The standard deviation in terms of recognition rates for international protection among Member States on the caseload on Afghanistan, one of the most relevant in the EU, is 25.2 <sup>38</sup> .	27.3	Lower (increased convergence)	Lower (increased convergence) The way Member States process applications for asylum seekers from a top source third country is one of the indicators of how much the Common European Asylum System contributes to the harmonisation of rules and practices in the EU	The standard deviation for 2017 in terms of recognition rates for international protection among Member States on the caseload of Afghanistan one of the most relevant in the EU, is 29. Recognition rates for asylum seekers from Afghanistan varied from 1.4% to 97.3% (58.7% in Belgium,

<sup>38</sup> For Member States with at least 100 decisions regarding asylum seekers from Afghanistan; Figure for 2014 in the Strategic Plan needs to be updated from 22.27 to 25.2 as some MS provided additional data.

Recognition rates for asylum seekers from Afghanistan varied from 22 to 89% (63% in Belgium, 22% in Denmark, 46% in Germany, 27% in Greece, 89% in Italy, 48% in Sweden)			regarding asylum procedures. The EU acquis on asylum defines common rules on the different steps and aspects of an asylum application and should therefore lead to reduced amplitude of recognition rates for asylum seekers from a source third country.	15.2% in Denmark, 22.6% in Germany, 75.6% in Greece, 84.1% in France, 89.1% in Italy, 34.6% in Sweden).
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<b>Main outputs in 2017: Policy-related outputs</b>				
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>	<b>results</b>
Implementation of the Council Decision on Relocation	Progress reports adopted	At least 2 reports in 2017	<p>Target was exceeded. Seven reports published in 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brussels, 8.2.2017 COM(2017) 74 final Ninth report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Brussels, 2.3.2017 COM(2017) 202 final Tenth report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Brussels, 12.4.2017 COM(2017) 212 final Eleventh report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Strasbourg, 16.5.2017 COM(2017) 260 final Twelfth report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Strasbourg, 13.6.2017 COM(2017) 330 final Thirteenth report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Brussels, 26.7.2017 COM(2017) 405 final Fourteenth report on relocation and resettlement</li> <li>- Brussels, 6.9.2017 COM(2017) 465 final Fifteenth report on relocation and resettlement</li> </ul>	

			- One input on relocation and resettlement in the more comprehensive report : Brussels, 15.11.2017 COM(2017) 669 final - Progress Report on the European Agenda on Migration
Significant progress in the negotiations of the CEAS reform packages	Proposals agreed by co-legislators	Adoption of Dublin reform, Asylum procedures, Reception Conditions and Qualification instruments, EASO, Eurodac reform and Union resettlement framework proposals Q2 2017	Delivery postponed to 2018 <b>Dublin reform</b> Proposal was adopted on 4.5.2016 Council: Discussions on "effective solidarity" ongoing; Working Party level: first reading, plus specific on secondary movements and unaccompanied minors (horizontal topics); SCIFA Friends of Presidency: discussions on Presidency compromise text. EP: position adopted (vote on 19 October 2017, Confirmatory Plenary on 16 November 2017).
			<b>Asylum procedures</b> Proposal was adopted on 13.7.2016 Council: examination of COM proposal at Asylum Working Party EP: Adoption of report is expected in February 2018.
			<b>Reception conditions</b> Proposal was adopted on 13.7.2016 Council: adopted its partial negotiating mandate on 29 November 2017. EP: position adopted (vote on 12/04/2017, Confirmatory Plenary on 17 May/2017) Trilogues are ongoing.
			<b>Qualification instruments</b> Proposal was adopted on 13.7.2016 EP: position adopted in April 2017. Council: COREPER adopted its partial negotiating position in July 2017. Trilogues are ongoing.
			<b>European Union Agency for Asylum</b>



			<p>Proposal was adopted on 4.5.2016  Trilogues: EP and Council reached broad political agreement on the proposal on 28 June 2017 (except for parts which were excluded from the partial negotiation mandate of the Council). The recitals were agreed upon at technical level by 6 December 2017.  Council: COREPER took note of the political and technical agreement on 6 December 2017.  No further discussions are foreseen for the time-being.</p>
			<p><b>Eurodac</b>  Proposal was adopted on 4.5.2016  EP: position adopted on 13 June 2017  Council: partial negotiation mandate adopted in December 2016.  Trilogues are ongoing.</p>
			<p><b>Union Resettlement Framework</b>  Proposal was adopted on 13.7.2016  EP: position adopted on 25 October 2017.  Council: partial negotiation mandate adopted by COREPER on 15 November 2017.  Trilogues are ongoing.</p>

Major additional policy-related outputs (not included in the 2017 Management Plan)			
<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council  The protection of children in migration  Commission Staff Working Document  Implementation of the Action Plan on UAMs (2010-2014) accompanying the  Communication on the protection of children in migration</p>			<p>Adopted on 12.4.2017  COM(2017) 211 final  SWD(2017) 129 final  JHA Council followed up adopting on 8 June the Conclusions on the protection of children in migration (ref. 10085/17)  DG HOME set up an informal expert group on children in migration, to bring together experts from the Member States and the EU institutions to</p>

			discuss on a bi-annual progress in the implementation of the Communication. The first meeting of the group, held jointly with the parallel group of child protection experts run by DG JUST, was held on 1 December 2017. Next joint meeting will be held in June/July 2018. COM will publish in 2018 the outcomes of a survey run with the MS on progress achieved so far in implementing the Communication. The outcomes will also be reported to the Council and the EP.
Mid-term review of of the implementation the European Agenda on Migration			- Adopted on 27.9.2017 COM(2017) 558 final Communication on the Delivery of the European Agenda on Migration
Commission Recommendation on enhancing legal pathways for persons in need of international protection,	Adoption of Recommendation Number of pledges received	50 000 pledges received	Adopted on 03.10.2017 C(2017) By 31.12. 2017, 19 Member States submitted 39 839 pledges. Further pledges are expected in early 2018.

<b>Main expenditure outputs<sup>39</sup></b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Support provided to MS and monitoring actions to implement the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	- Number of monitoring visits in MS - Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences... ) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one monitoring visit to each MS - At least 5 events a year	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.1
Financing decisions 2017 under	Adoption of all relevant Annual	Adopted for the full coverage of direct	

<sup>39</sup> For further details, please refer to AMIF and ISF programme statements

direct management	Work Programs 2017 under AMIF (Union Actions and emergency assistance)	management budget	
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programs for AMIF	100% of the available appropriations	
Actions funded under emergency assistance (EMAS) AMIF to cover most pressing emergency needs	Level of actions funded under EMAS AMIF that cover the most pressing emergency needs	100% of actions funded cover most pressing emergency needs based on the submitted applications	
Communication - ex post evaluation of the SOLID funds including the European Refugee Fund building on national evidence-based reports (2016/HOME/080 2016/HOME/081 2016/HOME/082 2016/HOME/055)	Adoption of the Communication by the Commission	Q3 2017	

<b>Specific objective 1.4 : A new policy on legal migration to address skill shortages in the EU and enhance effective integration</b>			Related to spending programme(s) Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund
<b>Result indicator 1.4a:</b> Number of first residence permits issued for "Education reasons"			
<b>Source of data:</b> Eurostat			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim</b> (2017)	<b>Milestone</b>	<b>Target</b> (2020) This indicator measures the attractiveness of the EU as a place for studies for TCNs. The recast of the Students & Researchers Directive, which will enter into force in 2018, should, among other factors, contribute to increase the figure.
			<b>Latest known results</b> (2016)
267 752 first permits issued for education reasons in the 25 EU Member States bound by	302 800		430 000
			296 637

the EU acquis (all but UK, DK and IE)			
<b>Result indicator 1.4b:</b> Share of multiple entry visas (MEVs) with long validity (one year or more) on total number of visas issued			
<b>Source of data:</b> Member States			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2017)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
48% (this includes all multiple-entry visas issued and not only those with long periods of validity)	53%	60% (under the revised Visa Code (to be proposed on 13 March 2018), the percentage will be related only to multiple entry visas with long validity; the proposal for a revised Visa Code will include mandatory rules on the issuing of MEVs to regular travellers, therefore increasing the share of MEVs being issued; a higher target than 60% does not seem realistic as more regular travellers will hold MEVs with a long period of validity, and thus there will be a more important share of first time travellers amongst the visa applicants)	58,9% in 2017
<b>Completed evaluations :</b> none			

### Main outputs in 2017:

#### Policy-related outputs

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Proposal to amend Regulation 767/2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas and Regulation 810/2009 establishing a Community Code on visas (the Visa	Adoption of the Proposal	Q4 2017	Delivery postponed to 2018 to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure coherence with the other information systems proposals that are currently on the table (ETIAS, EES, etc)</li> <li>- Take on board conclusions that necessary studies will deliver by February-March 2018.</li> </ul>

Code) on VIS related aspects			
Interinstitutional negotiation on the revision of the Blue Card directive which could lead to a political agreement between colegislators by the end of 2017	Political agreement between the colegislators on the text of the revision of the Blue Card directive.	End 2017	<p>Delivery postponed to 2018</p> <p>The Proposal on the revision of the Blue Card directive was adopted on 7 June 2016</p> <p>The LIBE committee adopted its report on 15 June 2017. Validation in Plenary: week 3-6 July 2017</p> <p>Council adopted a general approach by the end of July 2017</p> <p>Several trilogues took place during the Autumn 2017. Negotiations to find a compromise will continue in 2018 with the aim of reaching a political agreement by mid-2018</p>
Under the European Integration Network, mutual learning activities for Member States in order to share experience and exchange best practices relating to integration	<p>Number of study visits</p> <p>Number of workshops</p>	<p>At least two study visits by end 2017</p> <p>At least two workshops by end 2017</p>	<p>Target was reached</p> <p>A first study visit of the European Network on Integration was organised in Sweden on 8 and 9 February 2017 with 10 Member States delegations comprising national, local or regional and NGO representatives. The visit focused on the cooperation between the different stakeholders for the integration of third-country nationals and in particular asylum seekers and refugees. The second study visit took place in October in Germany and focussed on integration in the labour market.</p> <p>Two workshop discussions were held with Member States representatives in 2017 on integration-related issues in the context of the EIN: policy coordination between local, regional and national authorities (March in Brussels) and Values and integration contracts (November in Tallinn)</p>
Second European dialogue on skills and migration with the involvement and mobilization of employers representatives on the topic of the	Organisation of the event	Mid 2017	<p>Target was reached</p> <p>On 23 May 2017, the second meeting of the European Dialogue on Skills and Migration was held at the <a href="#">European Business Summit</a> where the</p>

integration of third country nationals			" <a href="#">Employers together for integration</a> " initiative was launched, in the presence of CEOs and other high-level representatives of several companies committed to fostering migrant integration.
European Migration Forum with the participation of 200 representatives from NGOs to discuss, migration, asylum and integration-related issues	Organisation of the event	March 2017	Target was reached The 2017 European Migration Forum took place on 2 and 3 March. It gathered 200 representatives of NGOs in Brussels to discuss challenges and way forward relating to migrants' access to the EU, to rights, and to services.
Cooperation with Member States within the framework of the Global Approach to Mobility and Migration (GAMM).	GAMM meetings with Member States	1 meeting per quarter	Target was partly reached Out of the four planned meeting two were held in 2017, one in April and one in October. Reasons for not holding the four planned meetings were the priority given to improving the quality of information sharing, finetuning the scope of the meeting. In addition, participants in GAMM expert meeting had conflicting priorities in December due to other events such as the High Level Working Group on asylum and migration, a forum for strategic discussions with EU Member States.
Amended visa waiver agreements (Antigua&Barbados, Brazil, Bahamas, Barbados, Mauritius, St Kitts&Nevis) (2016/HOME/035, 2016/HOME/036, 2016/HOME/037, 2016/HOME/038, 2016/HOME/039, 2016/HOME/040, 2016/HOME/043, 2016/HOME/044, 2016/HOME/045, 2016/HOME/046)	Conclusion agreements	of Q3 2017	Delivery was postponed Draft Council decisions for signature and conclusion of 5 initialled amended agreements (not Brazil) have been adopted by the Council and are under discussion in the EP. This means signature at best in Q2 and conclusion in Q4 of 2018. The amended agreement with Brazil was initialled in October 2017. Draft Council decisions for signature and conclusion will be adopted by the Commission in Q1 2018.

Major additional policy-related outputs (not included in the 2017 Management Plan)			
European partnership on integration	Signature of the European partnership on integration	December 2017	This policy output was not included in the MP 2017 but is linked to one of the key objectives in this area – facilitate labour market integration of TCNs - as laid out in the 2016 Action Plan on Integration. The partnership signed by the European Commission and the EU Social and Economic partners lays down key principles and commitments to support and strengthen opportunities for refugees and migrants legally residing in the EU to integrate into the European labour market. It will be implemented throughout 2018.
<a href="#">'EU Skills Profile Tool for Third-Country Nationals'</a> (part of one of the ten actions defined under the <a href="#">New Skills Agenda for Europe</a> and included also under the <a href="#">Action Plan on Integration</a> )	Release	Q2	The EU skills profile tool was launched on 20.6.2017 Off – and online web editor that makes it possible for non-EU nationals to present their skills, qualifications, and experiences in a way that is well understood by employers, education and training providers and organisations working with migrants across the whole European Union. DG HOME was deeply involved in the preparation/consultations on this new tool and will support DG EMPL for its dissemination.
Obligations in the field of visa reciprocity and progress report	Adoption	Q2	COM(2017) 813 final adopted on 20.12.2017 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council State of play and possible ways forward as regards the situation of non-reciprocity with certain third countries in the area of visa policy and assessment of the effectiveness of the reciprocity mechanism provided for in Article 1(4) of Council regulation (EC <sup>o</sup> No 539/2001). The Communication was presented to the LIBE Committee on 15 January 2018.

<b>Main expenditure outputs<sup>40</sup></b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Implementation of projects with Member states and third countries in asylum and migration funded by Mobility Partnership Facility (through Delegation Agreement with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD))	Level of implementation of Delegation Agreement with ICMPD	100%	Implementation of the delegation agreement is on track as planned, with the Delegation Agreement lasting until the end of 2018. ICMPD had awarded approximately 71% of the total foreseen amounts by the end of 2017, in line with planned implementation level.
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	- Number of monitoring visits in MS -Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences... ) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one monitoring visit to each MS - At least 5 events a year	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.1
Financing decisions 2017 under direct management	Adoption of all relevant Annual Work Programmes 2017 under AMIF and (Union Actions and emergency assistance)	Adopted for the full coverage of direct management budget	
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programs for AMIF	100% of available appropriations	

<sup>40</sup> For further details, please refer to AMIF and ISF programme statements



<p>Communication - ex post evaluation of the SOLID funds including the European Fund for the Integration of 3<sup>rd</sup> country nationals Fund building on national evidence-based reports  (2016/HOME/080 2016/HOME/081 2016/HOME/082 2016/HOME/055)</p>	<p>Adoption of the Communication by the Commission</p>	<p>Q3 2017</p>	
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**General objective 2: An area of justice and fundamental rights based on mutual trust**

**Completed evaluations: See annex 9.**

**Specific objective 2.1: A strong EU response to tackling terrorism and preventing radicalisation** Related to spending programme(s)  
Internal Security Fund - Police

**Result indicator 2.1a:** Level of security for EU citizens: measured through the ratio between the number of failed, foiled or completed terrorist attacks in the EU and the number of arrests for terrorism related offences

**Source of the data:** Europol (Te-Sat Report)

<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2016)
		Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the general objective	
25.7 points (199 attacks and 774 arrests)	20 points	15 points	14.2 points (142 attacks and 1002 arrests)

**Result indicator 2.1b:** Number of suspicious transactions reported within the FIU.Net

**Source of data:** FIU.NET

<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
		Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	
12 076	20 000	25 000	15 878

**Result indicator 2.1c:** Number of contributions to the European Bomb Data System (currently EPE/EBDS)

**Source of data:** European Bomb Data System

<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	<b>Latest known results</b> (Sep 2017)	
1 804	2 450	2 600	3 442	
<b>Result indicator 2.1d:</b> Number of alleged terrorists arrested/prosecuted <b>Source of data:</b> Europol/Eurojust				
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2015) (2018)		<b>Target</b> (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
30 notifications on ongoing investigations and prosecutions 180 notifications on court results The number includes data transmitted spontaneously to Eurojust throughout the year, as well as data sent following Eurojust's request to receive information in the framework of drafting its contribution to the EU Terrorism Situation and Trend (TE-SAT) Report	100 notifications on ongoing investigations and prosecutions 218 notifications on court results. <sup>41</sup>	Increase	Increase	375 notifications on ongoing investigations and prosecutions and 345 notifications on court results. <sup>42</sup>
<b>Result indicator 2.1e:</b> Number of terrorist contents removed from Internet/number of counter narratives produced				

<sup>41</sup> Numbers indicated in the Strategic Plan for 2015 were 91 notifications on ongoing investigations and prosecutions and 51 notifications on court results but as explained in the Strategic Plan, the compilation for the full year 2015 was ongoing. After it was completed numbers were changed into those mentioned above.

<sup>42</sup> The numbers for 2017 are preliminary and pending verification.

<b>Source of data:</b> Internet Referral Unit			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
		Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	
Contents: 0 (EU IRU did not exist)	4 216 referrals	4 678 referrals	40 714 referrals
Counter narratives produced: 9	15 (aggregated)	25 (aggregated)	18 (aggregated)
<b>Completed evaluations :</b> none			

<b>Main outputs in 2017:</b>			
<b>Policy-related outputs</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Latest known results</b> <b>(situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Progress reports on Security Union	Release of reports	At least 3 in 2017	Target was exceeded. - COM(2017) 41 adopted on 25.01.2017 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Fourth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 203 final adopted on 02.03.2017 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Fifth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 213 final adopted on 12.04.2017 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council - Sixth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 261 final adopted on 16.05.2017

			<p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Seventh progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 354 final adopted on 29.6.2017</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Eighth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 407 final, SWD(2017) 278 final adopted on 26.7.2017</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Ninth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 466 final adopted on 7.9.2017</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Tenth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 608 final adopted on 18.10.2017</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Eleventh progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union - COM(2017) 779 final adopted on 12.12.2018</p> <p>Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council – Twelfth progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union</p>
Report assessing options to establish a European Terrorist Financing Tracking System, complementing the existing EU-US TFTP agreement.	Adoption of the report	Q3 2017	<p>Target was reached.</p> <p>- Results of the appraisal presented in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12th progress reports towards an effective and genuine Security Union (COM(2017) 608 final of 18.10.2017 and COM(2017) 779 final of 12.12.2017).</p>
Communication on further strengthening of the CBRN-E security (2016/HOME/062)	Adoption of the Communication	Q2 2017	<p>Target was reached</p> <p>- Action Plan to enhance preparedness against chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear security risks (COM(2017) 610) final of 18.10.2017 – as a part of the CT Package</p>
Commission Report on the	Adoption of the report	Q1 2017	Target was reached

application of, and the exercise of the power to adopt delegated acts conferred on the Commission pursuant to Regulation (EU) 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the marketing and use of explosives precursors (2017/HOME/204)			- COM(2017) 103 adopted on 28.02.2017 Commission report on the application of, and delegation of power under Regulation (EU) 98/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the marketing and use of explosives precursors
Communication assessing Council Directive 2004/82/EC of 29 April 2004 on the obligation of carriers to communicate passenger data (2017/HOME/002)	Adoption of the Communication	Q2 2017	Delivery postponed to 2018 State of play: Communication in progress. Adoption foreseen in Q2/Q3 2018
Communication from the Commission on the global approach to transfers of Passenger Name Records (PNR) data to third countries - (2016/HOME/059)	Adoption of the Communication	Q2 2017	Initiative is currently on hold while considering next steps after the Court's Opinion of 26.7.2017 on the envisaged EU-Canada PNR Agreement
Proposal for an agreement between the EU and Mexico on the processing and transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data by air carriers - (2015/HOME/235 2015/HOME/236)	Adoption of the proposal for the signature of the Agreement (2015/HOME/236)  Adoption of the proposal for the conclusion of the Agreement (2015/HOME/235)	Q2 2017	Negotiations are currently on hold. The negotiations will have to take into account the Court's Opinion
Communication - ex post evaluation of the Prevention and	Adoption of the Communication by the	Q3 2017	The preparatory study was only finished in the 4th quarter of 2017 (problematic data collection and late submission of the final report by

fight against crime programme ( <b>ISEC</b> ) and of the Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-related Risks ( <b>CIPS</b> ) programme (2016/HOME/074)	Commission		the contractor). In light of this delay, the SWDs will be finalised in the 1st quarter of 2018. The COM report (no longer a COM Communication) will be proposed for adoption in Q2 2018.
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<b>Main expenditure outputs<sup>43</sup></b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - launch of projects	Number of projects  Signature of the Grant Agreements  Total amount of EU contribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9</li> <li>• By end March 2017</li> </ul> EUR 36 million	Eleven projects, worth EUR 45.5 million have been signed on time. The increase in the number of projects was due to budgetary modifications
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - Publication of the 2018-2020 Secure Societies Work Programme	Adoption by the Commission of the Work Programme	Q4 2017	The Horizon 2020 Work Programme for the years 2018-2020 was adopted on 27 October 2017.
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Internal Security Fund (ISF) – police	- Number of monitoring visits in MS - Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences...) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one monitoring visit to each MS - At least 5 events a year	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.2
Financing decisions 2017 under direct management	Adoption of all relevant Annual Work Programs 2017 under ISF - Police	Adopted for the full coverage of direct management budget	In 2017, the ISF-Police AWP was adopted by the Commission in the course of the year for the full coverage

<sup>43</sup> For further details, please refer to Horizon 2020 and ISF programme statements

			of direct management budget.
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programs for ISF Police	100% of available appropriations	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.2

<b>Specific objective 2.2: Disrupt organised crime</b>			Related to spending programme(s) Internal Security Fund - Police
<b>Result indicator 2.2a:</b> Operational cooperation as evidenced by the number of Joint Investigation Teams <b>Source of the data:</b> Europol / Eurojust			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the general objective	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
44 supported by Europol* 122 supported by Eurojust* *some JITS are supported by both Europol and Eurojust (leading to duplication in the number of JITS reported. Europol numbers are to be confirmed at this stage	Increase	Increase	Europol supported 61 JITS in 2017 <sup>44</sup>
<b>Result indicator 2.2b:</b> Use of EU information exchange mechanisms: measured through the number of hits in SIS and Prüm databases and the use of Europol's Siena and EIS <b>Source of the data:</b> Europol – EU-LISA			

<sup>44</sup> JITS supported by Eurojust fall outside DG HOME's remit.



Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the general objective	Latest known results
<p>Number of hits registered on foreign SIS alerts: 128 598 hits</p> <p>Prüm: 2 082 741 matches* in 2014 *includes: DNA matches (38 268) + fingerprints total verified matches (5 855) + Vehicle Registration Data total responses to requests (2 038 618)</p> <p>SIENA: 605 245 messages exchanged EIS: 367 922 searches performed</p>	<p>SIS: increase</p> <p>Prüm: increase</p> <p>SIENA: increase</p> <p>EIS: increase</p>	<p>SIS: increase</p> <p>Prüm: increase</p> <p>SIENA: increase</p> <p>EIS: increase</p>	<p>Number of hits increased from 200 778 hits in 2016 to 243 503 hits in 2017</p> <p><u>Prüm Data for 2016<sup>45</sup></u>: Total matches: 2 806 642 DNA matches: 40 376 Fingerprint total verified matches: 8 146 VRD total responses to requests: 2 758 120</p> <p>1 005 610 SIENA messages exchanged in 2017</p> <p>2 478 825 searches were performed in the EIS in 2017 (1 436 838 in 2016)</p>
<p><b>Result indicator 2.2c:</b> Number of freezing and confiscation orders executed, and estimated value of property frozen and property recovered <b>Source of data:</b> Member States</p>			

<sup>45</sup> The Prüm Decision foresees that information on implementation is submitted to the Council. The Secretariat General of the Council will collect the 2017 data from Member States and produce an overview in Q3 of 2018.

<b>Baseline</b> (N/A)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
No baseline – new provision under Article 11 of Directive 2014/42/EU	Increase (if data available)	Increase	MS should have notified their transposition laws and statistics. So far, no MS has notified the relevant statistics for the years 2016 and 2017 to the Commission. HOME.D3 intends to address the MS reminding them of the obligation to notify the relevant statistics.
<b>Result indicator 2.2d:</b> Number of suspicious transactions reported within the FIU's platform <b>Source of data:</b> FIU.net			
<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020) Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
12 076	20 000	25 000	15 878

**Main outputs in 2017:  
Policy-related outputs**

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
<p>Proposal for a Directive on the access to centralised bank account registries and electronic data retrieval systems by other authorities than the Financial Intelligence Units and the competent authorities to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing (See also above under a strong response to terrorism)</p>	<p>Adoption of the proposal</p>	<p>Q4 2017</p>	<p>Delivery postponed to 2018 Consultation of other services (ISSG) and the preparation of the impact assessment were done in 2017 and continued in January 2018. The deadline for the public consultation expired on 9 January 2018. The legislative proposal will be part of the Security Union Package, which is scheduled for adoption on 17 April 2018.</p>
<p>Revised proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the fields of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters – COM(2016)883</p>	<p>Adoption of the revised proposal</p>	<p>June 2017</p>	<p>Delivery postponed to 2018 The revision of the proposal initially scheduled for June 2017 was abandoned, as overtaken by developments linked to the preparation of the interoperability proposal. - Three proposals were adopted on 21 December 2016: COM (2016) 881 – 882 – 883 (as a follow-up to evaluation report COM(2016)880 + SWD(2016)450). 1. Proposal for a Regulation on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third country nationals - COM(2016)881; 2. Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks – COM(2016)882; 3. Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System in the fields of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal</p>

			<p>matters – COM(2016)883.</p> <p>They were introduced in the Council's Schengen acquis working party on 16 January 2017; COREPER agreed on the Council's mandate on 8 November 2017. The European Parliament's LIBE Committee adopted the EP report on the proposals on 6 November 2017.</p> <p>Next steps: BG Presidency envisages the political agreement in April 2018.</p>
Communication on evidence based policy on serious crime (2016/HOME/60)	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2017	<p>Due to evolving priorities, the planned Communication will not be prepared. However, in order to improve the evidence base for policies regarding organised crime, we launched a study in Q4/2017 entitled "Overview of the Availability, Comparability and Consistency of Administrative Statistical Data on Recorded Crime and on the Stages of the Criminal Justice Process in the EU.", which will be available in November 2019.</p>
The European Agenda to eradicate trafficking in human beings (2016/HOME/158)	Adoption by the Commission	Q2 2017	<p>Target was reached (with slight delay)</p> <p>On 4 December 2017, the Commission adopted its Communication "Reporting on the follow-up to the EU Strategy towards the Eradication of trafficking in human beings and identifying further concrete actions" <sup>46</sup> for stepping up EU efforts to prevent THB.</p>
Communication on the results of the evaluation of the EU Strategy and Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016 and proposal for a new Action Plan on Drugs 2017-2020 (2016/HOME/071)	Adoption of the Communication and the Action plan	Q1 2017	<p>Target was reached</p> <p>COM(2017) 195 adopted on 15.03.2017</p> <p>Communication on the results of the mid-term evaluation of the EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020 and of the final evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016 and proposal for a new Action Plan on drugs 2017-2020</p> <p>The EU Action Plan on Drugs 2017-2020 was adopted by the Council and published in the Official Journal (OJ C 215, 5.7.2017, p. 21)</p>
Communication on the global	Adoption of the	Q2 2017	<p>Initiative is currently on hold while considering next steps after the</p>

<sup>46</sup> COM(2017)728

approach to transfers of Passenger Name Records (PNR) data to third countries (see also under the above objective on a strong EU response to tackling terrorism) (2016/HOME/059)	communication		Court's Opinion of 26.7.2017 on the envisaged EU-Canada PNR Agreement. For more detail, please refer to specific objective 2.1
Proposal for an agreement between the EU and Mexico on the processing and transfer of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data by air carriers – (2015/HOME/235 2015/HOME/236)	Adoption of the proposal for the signature of the Agreement (2015/HOME/236)  Adoption of the proposal for the conclusion of the Agreement (2015/HOME/235)	Q2 2017	Negotiations are currently on hold. The negotiations will have to take into account the Court's Opinion. For more detail, please refer to specific objective 2.1
Communication - ex post evaluation of the prevention and fight against crime programme (ISEC) (2016/HOME/073)	Adoption of the Communication by the Commission	Q3 2017	The preparatory study was only finished in the 4th quarter of 2017 (problematic data collection and late submission of the final report by the contractor). In light of this delay, the SWDs will be finalised in the 1st quarter of 2018. The COM report (no longer a COM Communication) will be proposed for adoption in Q2 2018.

#### Main expenditure outputs<sup>47</sup>

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme:	Number of projects  Signature of the Grant Agreements	• 2  • By end	Three projects, worth EUR 13.4 million have been signed on time. The increased number of projects was due to budgetary

<sup>47</sup> For further details, please refer to AMIF, ISF and Horizon 2020 programme statements

- launch of projects worth in EU contribution	Total amount of EU contribution	March 2017 EUR 8 million	modifications.
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: Publication of the 2018-2020 Secure Societies Work Programme	Adoption by the Commission of the Work Programme	Q4 2017	The Horizon 2020 Work Programme for the years 2018-2020 was adopted on 27 October 2017.
Impact assessment related to Article 23.2 of Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims	Adoption by the Commission	Q4 2017	The findings of the 'User report' (2016, Commission) will be followed up under priority A) of the new Communication on trafficking in human beings to disrupt the business model and untangle the trafficking chain.
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Internal Security Fund (ISF) - police	- Number of monitoring visits in MS - Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences... ) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one - At least 5 events a year	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.2
Financing decisions 2017 under direct management	Adoption of all relevant Annual Work Programs 2017 under ISF Police and Justice programme - Drugs	Adopted for the full coverage of direct management budget	In 2017, both the ISF-Police and Justice programme- Drugs AWP were implemented in the course of the year for the full coverage of direct management budget.
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programmes for ISF Police and Justice programme- Drugs	100% of available appropriations	Despite the difficulties linked to the transition to the new IT system (e-grants developed by H2020), the huge increase in the budget compared to the MFF programming, notably in emergency assistance, the available amounts under AMIF 2016 AWP were 99% committed (consumption of level 1 commitments)

			However, only 80% of the available appropriations in 2016 AWP for Justice Programme - Drugs were committed due to underspending in procurement activities.
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<b>Specific objective 2.3: An effective response to cybercrime</b>	Related to spending programme(s) Internal Security Fund - Police
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<b>Result indicator 2.3a:</b> Level of concern about using the internet for things like online banking or buying things online <b>Source of data:</b> Eurobarometer
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<b>Baseline</b> (2014)	<b>Interim Milestone</b> (2017/2018)	<b>Target</b> (2020)	<b>Latest known results</b> (2017)
43% concerned about misuse of personal data; 42% concerned about security of online payments; (Special EB 423)	Decrease	Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective  Decrease	45% concerned about misuse of personal data; 42% concerned about the security of online payments. (not on target; same or increase)

<b>Result indicator 2.3b:</b> Number of operations conducted with the involvement of EC3 <b>Source of data:</b> Europol (EC3)
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Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2017) <sup>48</sup>
57 high-profile operations 169 non-high-profile operations	Increase (bearing in mind natural limit imposed by resources of EC3)	Target set at a realistic level, reflecting however significant progress in achieving the specific objective  Increase (bearing in mind natural limit imposed by resources of EC3)	180 high-profile operations. No data available on non-high-profile operations.

### Main outputs in 2017:

#### Policy-related outputs

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)
Report on possible EU approach on enforcement jurisdiction in cyberspace (cfr page 12 in the CWP 2017 Communication)	Adoption of the report	June 2017	Adopted in the form of two <a href="#">Commission services non-papers</a> on 22 May 2017. Endorsed by Council Conclusions on 20 November 2017 (ST 14435/17) calling on the Commission to present legislative proposals in early 2018. Commission committed to present proposals in early 2018 in the Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: Resilience, Deterrence and Defence: Building strong cybersecurity for the EU, JOIN(2017) 450 of 13 September 2017.
Proposal for a directive on combating fraud and counterfeiting of non-cash means of payment and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/413/JHA (output moved from CWP 2016 to CWP 2017)	Adoption of the proposal	June 2017	The proposal was adopted on 13 September 2017 COM(2017) 489 final and is currently in negotiations.

<sup>48</sup> The reported numbers do not reflect completed operations, they count large operations actively supported during the year, i.e. products and services delivered within their scope (reports, meetings, actions, etc.). Furthermore, these numbers **CANNOT be accumulated over the years** as performance metrics only capture active unique operations on an annual basis.



Report assessing the extent to which the Member States have taken the necessary measures in order to comply with Directive 2013/40/EU on attacks against information systems and replacing Council Framework Decision 2005/222/JHA 2016/HOME/435	Adoption of the report	September 2017	The report was adopted on 13 September 2017 COM/2017/0474 final. Follow-up including infringements are under way.
Communication - ex post evaluation of the Prevention and fight against crime programme ( <b>ISEC</b> ) and of the Prevention, Preparedness and Consequence Management of Terrorism and other Security-related Risks ( <b>CIPS</b> ) programme (2016/HOME/074)	Adoption of the Communication by the Commission	Q3 2017	Study by external consultant on the ex-post evaluation of both programmes delayed due to problematic data collection and late submission of draft final reports by the contractor. The adoption will be combined with the adoption of the Report on the ex-post evaluation of the SOLID funds in Q2 2018.
Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council Resilience, Deterrence and Defence: Building strong cybersecurity for the EU	Adoption		The Communication (led by DG CNECT in collaboration with DG HOME and EEAS) was adopted on 13.9.2017 JOIN(2017) 450 final

<b>Main expenditure outputs<sup>49</sup></b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - launch of projects	Number of projects  Signature of the Grant Agreements  Total amount of EU contribution	1  By end of March 2017  EUR 10 million	One project, worth EUR 5 million in EU contribution, addressing virtual currencies was signed. Additionally, three projects on physical and cyber threats, worth EUR 22 million in EU contribution (shared between HOME and

<sup>49</sup> For further details, please refer to AMIF, ISF and Horizon 2020 programme statements

			CNECT) against critical infrastructures were signed.
Horizon 2020 Secure Societies Work Programme: - Publication of the 2018-2020 Secure Societies Work Programme	Adoption of the Work Programme by the Commission	Q4 2017	The Horizon 2020 Work Programme for the years 2018-2020 was adopted on 27 October 2017.
Support and monitoring actions provided to MS to implement the Internal Security Fund (ISF) - police	- Number of monitoring visits in MS - Number of events (Committees, informal workshops, conferences ...) with MS to exchange best practices and ensure performance of implementation	- At least one  - At least 5 events a year	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.2
Financing decisions 2017 under direct management	Adoption of all relevant Annual Work Programs 2017 under ISF Police	Adopted for the full coverage of direct management budget	In 2017, the ISF-Police AWP was adopted in the course of the year for the full coverage of direct management budget
Contracts and grant agreements under direct management	Completion of the legal commitments to implement actions of the 2016 Work Programs for ISF Police	100%	Results have been reported under specific objective 1.2

### General objective 3: A Union of Democratic Change

**Specific objective 1: Enhance citizens' understanding of the Union, its history and diversity, foster European citizenship and improve conditions for civic and democratic participation at Union level**

Related to Europe for Citizens spending programme

#### Result indicator 3.1: Number of participants who are directly involved

Source of the data: project holders' final reports

Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2017)
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1 100 000	1 200 000	1 300 000 (based on annual work programmes to be adopted by the programme committee of EFCP)	1 100 000 The target set in the programme statement <sup>50</sup> for 2017 was thus fully reached.
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<b>Main outputs in 2017:</b>				
<b>Policy-related outputs</b>				
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Latest known results</b>	<b>(situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Civil dialogue with stakeholders	Number of meetings	1 civil dialogue meeting	1 held on 28/06/2017	
Networking meetings with European remembrance	Number of meetings	1 networking meeting with European remembrance organisations	The stakeholders' consultation meeting foreseen in January 2018 was postponed considering the on-going Commission internal discussions on the future "Europe for Citizens" programme in the framework of the next MFF, as well as the still pending decision on operating grants.	
Holocaust remembrance event	Number of meetings	1 Holocaust remembrance event	1 held on 30/01/2017	
Interim Evaluation Report of the Commission programme to the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the results obtained and on the qualitative and quantitative aspects	Adoption of the Report	Q4 2017	To be adopted in March 2018. There have been several iterations of the final report by the external contractor in order to improve and correct the document.	

<sup>50</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2018/DB2018\\_WD01\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2018/DB2018_WD01_en.pdf)

of the implementation of Europe for Citizens (2017/HOME/175)			
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<b>Main expenditure outputs<sup>51</sup></b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2017)</b>
Supervision of the implementation of the Europe for Citizens programme by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)	Number of Remembrance projects	44	39 projects selected See explanation (1) under the table as regards the number of outputs produced.
	Number of Town-Twinning projects	315	248 projects selected See explanation (1) under the table as regards the number of outputs produced.
	Number of Networks of towns projects	45	32 projects selected See explanation (1) under the table as regards the number of outputs produced.
	Number of Civil society projects	34	27 projects selected See explanation (1) under the table as regards the number of outputs produced
	Number of multi-annual operating grants awarded under of the Europe for Citizens programme	37	36 operating grants – Withdraw of one beneficiary organisation

(1) The numbers of outputs produced in 2017 are lower than the number of outputs foreseen due to:

<sup>51</sup> For further details, please refer to Europe for Citizens programme statement

- The higher average value of grant per project;
- Projects that are better structured with an enlarged partnership, involving a bigger number of participants and hence more citizens involved per project.
- The transfer of an amount of EUR 740 000 to the budgetary sub-line 18 04 01 02 dedicated to the European Citizens' initiative under the flexibility clause of the programme.

<b>General objective 4: A Deeper and Fairer Internal Market with a Strengthened Industrial Base</b>			
<b>Main outputs in 2017:</b>			
<b>Policy-related outputs</b>			
<b>Description</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Unit in charge</b>
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a Union certification system for alarm systems Moved from CWP2016 to CWP 2017	Adoption by the Commission	Q3 2017	In spring 2017 it was decided to stop the work on the proposal. Taking into account the time elapsed since the initiative was announced in 2012, it was considered that the initiative did no longer correspond to the Commission's priorities.
Participation of the Commission in an International Forum to advance First Responder Innovation	Adoption of the decision to participate to the Forum by the Commission	Q1 2017	The Decision on the participation of the European Commission in the International Forum to Advance First Responder Innovation was adopted on 27.04.2017 (C(2017) 2564).