

2017

Annual Activity Report

Annexes

**Directorate-General
for Research
And Innovation**

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ANNEX 1: Statement of the Resources Director

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

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: 26/03/2018

[Signed in ARES]

Fernández-Cañadas Priscila

Director RTD.R (Resources)

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

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

A. Human resource management

Objective: The DG deploys effectively its resources in support of the delivery of the Commission 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.

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Annual workload assessment and benchmarking exercise in 2017 in order to rebalance the workload of staff according to priorities and with the ultimate goal of achieving an even workload balance among staff.	<p>The agenda planning exercise, to ensure that the DG's staff concentrate on priority work areas</p> <p>The Staff reduction targets <u>per Directorate</u> for 2018; Global RTD reduction: (1) Reduction by 80 Establishment Posts (2) Reduction by 20 Contractual Agent Posts</p> <p>The list of areas and actions proposed for efficiency improvement through redeployment or restructuring.</p>	<p>Launched in early January 2017</p> <p>Defined by Mid-2017.</p> <p>Proposal in March/April 2017</p>	<p>1) Effective Staff Reduction in 2017: 75 posts of permanent officials and 46 Contract Agents were suppressed as a result of the annual exercise. Out of which 46 posts of permanent officials and 17 Contract Agents concerned the restructuring of Administration and Financial Units: number of UAF units has been reduced from 7 to 3 from 1/1/2018 with consequent reduction and redeployment of staff.</p> <p>2) New model of HR Delivery: Transfer of 23 permanent officials to HR, 7 permanent officials and 12 CA to OIB.</p>

			3) The 2017 Mandatory Mobility Exercise for Heads of Unit was successfully completed as all 4 eligible who participated in the exercise found a position in the other DGs. As a result, DG RTD welcomed 3 new Heads of Units from DG CNECT and EAC.
Launching of a general management talent development programme (for management posts and Deputy Head of Unit and Head of Sector)	New policy for the selection of Deputy Heads of Unit	Adopted in January 2017	<p>In addition, a wider exercise as part of the Talent Management programme, was established for the selection of HoUs and will be implemented in 2018. The corporate talent management scheme for female managers will be operational in early 2018. Selection of RTD candidates and mentors done for the programme.</p> <p>DG RTD has already reached the target of 40% female middle managers For 2017-2019, the target for first appointments in DG RTD was fixed at 7 females out of 15 possible new appointments. One new appointment was already implemented which places the remaining target at 6 HoU positions.</p>
Managing the Transition to the new model of HR Delivery	Number of Heads of Unit trained through the use of presentations or documents with instructions.	All HoUs of the DG able to perform their enhanced roles of HR management by July	3 information sessions (one in each RTD building) on the new model of HR Delivery have been organised by Dir R and AMC2

		2017	where all management and their assistants were invited. (low participation)
Improving Staff Engagement	Action plan for DG RTD	Defined by the end 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Videos on debriefs of Directors' meetings after each meeting distributed to all staff. - The platform "Directors' Meetings" gives access to all staff to agendas and minutes of senior management meetings. - The RTD-Community forum was launched with discussions on topics of common-interest - Social media channels of direct interest to RTD available on Intranet. - Information sessions and mails to staff on HR issues. - Set up of a Policy Network within DG RTD (brainstorming platform for strategic and policy discussions) - Organisation by Dir A of 'library talks' between stakeholders (researchers, non-academic stakeholders, representatives of a public funding agency etc.) from Member States coming to share and discuss their experience.

Fit@work and well being actions	Communication actions following the Commission's Action Plan for 2017	Implemented by the end 2017	Social corners were improved. Several other specific improvements took place.
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B. Financial management: internal control and risk management

Objective 1: Effective and reliable internal control system giving the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and the regularity of the underlying transactions.

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Ex-ante controls	Number of transactions	Not relevant	9 921
	Total value of transactions	Not relevant	Not yet calculated
	Time To Pay	95% compliant by the end 2017	98.8% Source: BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL MONTHLY REPORT DECEMBER 2017
	Time To Grant	95% compliant by the end 2017	92% Source: CORDA
Ex-post audit plan for grants	Implementation of the CAS Audit Plan 2017 (number of audit results closed)	95% by the end 2017	FP7: 238 (113%) H2020: 392 audits closed (95%) 846 audits launched (124%)
Implementation of FP7 audits results	Cumulative implementation rate of FP7 audit results	80% by the end 2017	87,8%
Implementation of FP7 extrapolations	Cumulative implementation rate of FP7 extrapolations	75% by the end 2017	69,5%

Objective 2: Effective and reliable internal control system in line with sound financial management.

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Review of the DG's Internal Control Framework	Revised Internal Control Framework	Adopted by Mid-2017	NO - Because the central Commission framework was only adopted by the College in mid-April 2017 and DG RTD started preparation work for implementation in RTD right after, and now plan to have it adopted by end-March 2018.
Training on business processes	Number of participants	6000 by the end 2017	13 051
Standard ex-ante control functions in the IT system to support harmonised process	Functions available in the IT system	by the end 2017	YES - In particular, the risk management module in SyGMA has been enhanced and the support for the assessment of reported costs was automated, including improved traceability and follow-up.
Harmonised implementation of audit results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on common approach 2. Audit implementation workflow in COMPASS 	by the end 2017	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common approach to implementation of audit results and of handling of contentious audit cases was agreed by the CSC Steering Board. Guidance documents expected to be approved by written procedure in January 2018. 2. Audit implementation workflow was released: For on-going projects, 369 audit

			implementation workflows were launched in 2017, 54 of which are in RTD. IT development is on-going for closed projects.
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Objective 3: Minimisation of the risk of fraud through application of effective anti-fraud measures, integrated in all activities of the DG, based on the DG's anti-fraud strategy (AFS) aimed at the prevention, detection and reparation of fraud.			
Main outputs in 2017:			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Implementation of the Common Anti-Fraud Strategy in the Research and Innovation Family as planned for 2017	% of implementation of actions planned for 2017 in the anti-fraud strategy	100% of 2017 actions	Out of the outstanding 3,5 actions from the Action plan, 0.5 + 0.5 were completed in 2017. This yields a completion percentage of 29% (1/3.5). However, it should be recalled that already a year ago, the Action plan had been implemented at a high rate (82,5 %). At the end of 2017, it was thus completed at 87.5 %.
e.g. Increased level of anti-fraud awareness	Number of participants from the DG [target population] in training sessions on anti-fraud	40	15 – note however that 44 staff from other DGs and Agencies were trained by RTD, which reflects the transfer of implementation activities to these Agencies.
Cases DG RTD referred to OLAF	Number of cases	No target (all relevant cases will be transmitted to OLAF)	9
Cases relevant to DG RTD coming from other sources	Number of cases	No target (does not depend on DG RTD)	30
FAIR Committee	Number of meetings	2 by 31/12/2017	2

C. Better regulation

[Not relevant]

D. Knowledge and Information management aspects

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

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Improved accessibility and visibility of ARES documents created between 2010-2015	Number of non-filed registered ARES documents created by end users and by FP7 IT applications	14000 created by end-user, 8000 created by FP7 IT systems by Q2 2017	93%, sufficient to close the SG filing exercise
ADONIS database prepared for migration	Level of completeness of migration	100% - Q4 2017	Achieved
A new RTD Intranet	Timely delivery	First release January 2017 Completion December 2017	100%
Collaboration	Increase in use of Collaboration sites	50% of RTD colleagues regularly use MyIntraComm Collab sites by end 2017	Achieved through > 12 collab spaces supporting policies and mainstream processes. Close to 500 distinct users on RTD_Collab alone. HR-survey: 36% of Commission colleagues use corporate collaboration tools. Hundreds of RTD colleagues use Directors' Meetings, Mission Reports, and Inter-Institutional Relations apps.
Library	User-satisfaction with both the electronic service provision and the valorisation of the space	Majority of RTD colleagues expresses favourable opinions	Achieved, the library is routinely used as a workshop/discussion space.

E. External communication activities

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.

Main outputs in 2017:

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Horizon 2020 Communication Campaign	15 events in 15 Member States/earned press coverage	October 2017	Target met: The official launch took place in Brussels followed by three events (the Web Summit, the World Science Forum and the European Open Science Cloud conference). The social media reach was estimated to be over 10 million. There were over media mentions (print, TV, radio, online). 14 Official Information Days also took place across the EU.
Re-launch Horizon Magazine	Publish new on-line presence/reach figures	December 2017	Although for contractual reasons the magazine was not relaunched (website upgrade) a more proactive promotion campaign has led to a 67% increased (c.f. 2016) in user number and a 47% increase in page views
Policy impact related infographics aimed at general audience	20 published via social media/engagement rate	December 2017	Over a hundred infographics have been professionally produced and published via DG RTD's social media accounts (Facebook and Twitter: @EUScienceInno 97 000 followers; and Twitter: @EU_H2020 73 000 followers). This reflects a shift in

			communication strategy towards faster messaging. In addition DG RTD contributed to the #InvestEU campaign: 19 stories from 10 EU countries are being promoted across Europe to highlight the impact of EU funded R&I as part of the Commission's corporate communication campaign.
New Europa presence of R&I Class	Migration of content to new site	90% completion by year end	94% of the old webpages have been removed and the migration of revised and rationalised content to the new environment is expected to be completed in January 2018
Futuris broadcast	40 programme emissions/audience reach	December 2017	Target met: Futuris programmes are produced and broadcast by Euronews which reaches an estimated 412 million households in 167 countries worldwide.

Annual communication spending:

Baseline (2016)	Estimated commitments (2017)	Results
EURO 5.1 million	EURO 5.20 million	EURO 5.68 million

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG RTD - Financial Year 2017

Table 1 : Commitments

Table 2 : Payments

Table 3 : Commitments to be settled

Table 4 : Balance Sheet

Table 5 : Statement of Financial Performance

Table 5 Bis: Off Balance Sheet

Table 6 : Average Payment Times

Table 7 : Income

Table 8 : Recovery of undue Payments

Table 9 : Ageing Balance of Recovery Orders

Table 10 : Waivers of Recovery Orders

Table 11 : Negotiated Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)

Table 12 : Summary of Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)

Table 13 : Building Contracts

Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret

Additional comments

Tables 1 and 2 include EU, EFTA, third countries' contribution as well as C4 and C5 credits together with commitments that can be implemented in 2017 (N+1) or until the end of H2020.

When we take into consideration only the credits authorised by DG RTD that may not be carried forward to the next year (C1), the implementation rates reach 100% for commitments as well as for the payments.

Tables 13 and 14 have no data to be reported.

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)					
			Commitment appropriations authorised	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 08 Research and innovation					
08	08 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Research and innovation' policy area	282,9784037	282,881113	99,97 %
	08 02	Horizon 2020 - Research	3017,064691	2590,42511	85,86 %
	08 03	Euratom Programme - Indirect actions	284,6966427	222,202339	78,05 %
	08 05	Research programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel	56,71506758	46,530965	82,04 %
Total Title 08			3641,454805	3142,03952	86,29%
Title 15 Education and culture					
15	15 03	Horizon 2020	0,28499424	0	0,00 %
Total Title 15			0,28499424	0	0,00%
Total DG RTD			3641,739799	3142,03952	86,28 %

* 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.

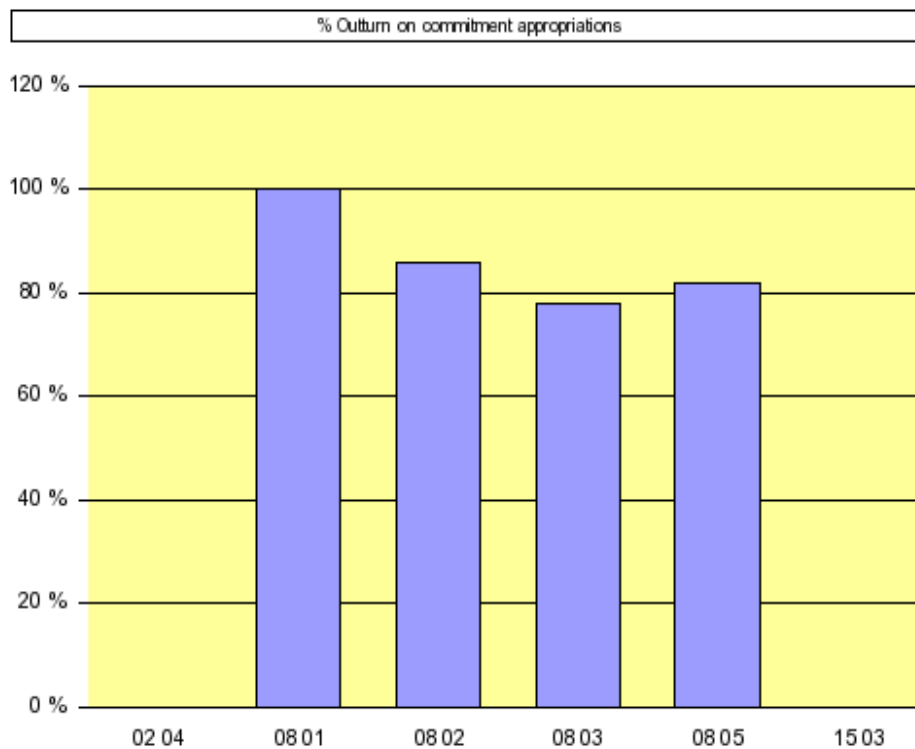


TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2017 (in Mio €)					
Chapter			Payment appropriations authorised	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 08 Research and innovation					
08	08 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Research and innovation' policy area	161,9338042	140,5125616	86,77 %
	08 02	Horizon 2020 - Research	3516,286182	2785,045282	79,20 %
	08 03	Euratom Programme - Indirect actions	310,5819916	232,9880191	75,02 %
	08 05	Research programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel	54,30615821	47,4675745	87,41 %
Total Title 08			4043,108136	3206,013437	79,30%
Title 15 Education and culture					
15	15 03	Horizon 2020	0,56630567	0,28246189	49,88 %
Total Title 15			0,56630567	0,28246189	49,88%
Total DG RTD			4043,674442	3206,295899	79,29 %

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



TABLE 3 : BREAKDOWN OF COMMITMENTS TO BE SETTLED AT 31/12/2017 (in Mio €)									
Chapter			2017 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2017	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2016
			Commitments 2017	Payments 2017	RAL 2017	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=12	4=12/1	5	6=3+5	7
Title 02 : Internal market, industry, entrepreneurship and SMEs									
02	02 04	Horizon 2020 - Research relating to enterprises	0	0,00	0	0,00 %	3,00	3,00	3,00
Total Title 02			0	0,00	0	0,00%	3	3	3
Title 08 : Research and innovation									
08	08 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Research and innovation' policy area	281,9343882	260,66	21,27799081	7,55 %	0,00	21,28	22,48
	08 02	Horizon 2020 - Research	2590,425107	1097,07	1493,357019	57,65 %	3.543,99	5.037,34	5363,03
	08 03	Euratom Programme - Indirect actions	222,2023394	158,79	63,41299575	28,54 %	89,24	152,66	174,16
	08 05	Research programme of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel	46,53096503	18,56	27,96608024	60,10 %	75,75	103,72	114,32
Total Title 08			3141,092799	1535,08	1606,014086	51,13%	3708,978126	5314,992211	5673,99721
Title 15 : Education and culture									
15	15 03	Horizon 2020	0	0,00	0	0,00 %	0,03	0,03	0,38
Total Title 15			0	0,00	0	0,00%	0,02871919	0,02871919	0,38325593
Total DG RTD			3141,092799	1535,08	1606,014086	51,13 %	3712,006845	5318,02093	5677,38047

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

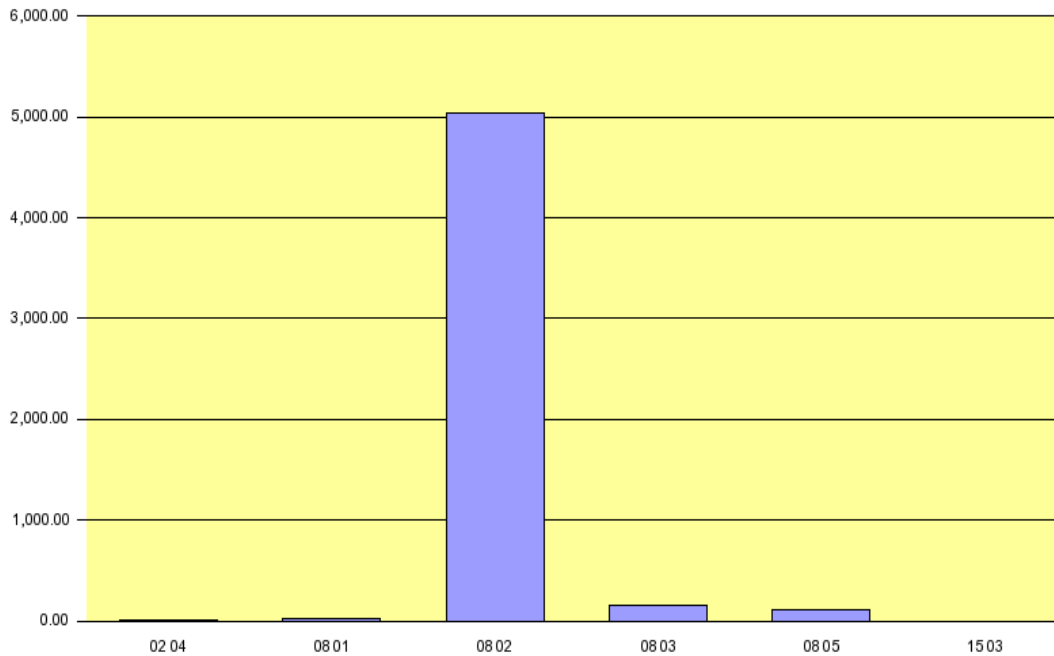


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET RTD

BALANCE SHEET	2017	2016
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	2262443260	2028393292
A.I.1. Intangible Assets	16.511.233,17	13.446.614,05
A.I.3. Invstmnts Accntd For Using Equity Meth	0,00	0,00
A.I.4. Non-Current Financial Assets	1.942.227.677,14	1.705.696.815,14
A.I.5. Non-Current Pre-Financing	281.804.349,19	281.849.862,81
A.I.6. Non-Cur Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverab	21.900.000,00	27.400.000,00
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	1799526324	1453599696
A.II.1. Current Financial Assets	452.768.271,93	226.336.392,93
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	888.765.853,73	763.332.214,74
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables	168.137.995,68	177.944.447,75
A.II.6. Cash and Cash Equivalents	289.854.202,61	285.986.640,61
ASSETS	4061969583	3481992988
P.I. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	-106866451	-64190363
P.I.2. Non-Current Provisions	-106.866.451,00	-64.190.363,00
P.III. NET ASSETS/LIABILITIES	-13023082,54	-15946327,54
P.III.1. Reserves	-13.023.082,54	-15.946.327,54
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-613977162,4	-594829172,2
P.II.2. Current Provisions	-185.550.159,52	-104.260.328,65
P.II.4. Current Payables	-118.136.903,72	-172.925.989,77
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income	-310.290.099,12	-317.642.853,76
LIABILITIES	-733866695,9	-674965862,7
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	3328102888	2.807.027.125,31
P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	12.056.196.399,81	9542602031
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-15.384.299.287,36	-12349629156
TOTAL	0,00	0,00

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

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE RTD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2017	2016
II.1 REVENUES	-812219676,1	-459822220,7
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-720951893,3	-407674004,7
II.1.1.5. RECOVERY OF EXPENSES	-13.779.729,09	-13.928.411,54
II.1.1.6. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-707.172.164,17	-393.745.593,17
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	-91267782,8	-52148215,98
II.1.2.1. FINANCIAL INCOME	-11.496.109,39	-14.377.829,60
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	-79.771.673,41	-37.770.386,38
II.2. EXPENSES	2619216721	2973416589
II.2. EXPENSES	2619216721	2973416589
II.2.10. OTHER EXPENSES	333.681.356,51	267.389.378,64
II.2.1. EXP IMPL BY MEMBER STATES (SHARED)		-687,43
II.2.2. EXP IMPL BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC. (DM)	1.585.210.153,22	2.050.914.373,76
II.2.3. EXP IMPL BY OTH EU AGENC&BODIES (IM)	594.831.379,22	590.269.109,96
II.2.5. EXP IMPL BY OTHER ENTITIES (IM)	96.612.827,39	56.467.084,44
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	-1.058.800,13	-1.658.000,00
II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS	9.939.804,48	10.035.330,10
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	1.806.997.044,63	2.513.594.368,78

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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 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET RTD

OFF BALANCE	2017	2016
OB.1. Contingent Assets	32710351,97	48460499,34
GR for pre-financing	32.710.351,97	48.460.499,34
OB.2. Contingent Liabilities	-1953426152	-1632426686
OB.2.1. Guarantees given for EU FI	-1.951.092.059,00	-1.632.426.686,00
OB.2.7. CL Amounts relating to legal cases	-2.334.093,17	
OB.3. Other Significant Disclosures	-4890690602	-5185817355
OB.3.2. Comm against app. not yet consumed	-4.890.690.601,59	-5.185.817.354,53
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	6811406402	6769783541
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	6.811.406.401,79	6.769.783.541,19
OFF BALANCE	0,00	0,00

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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 RTD

Legal Times							
Maximum Payment Time (Days)	Total Number of Payments	Nbr of Payments within Time Limit	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)	Nbr of Late Payments	Percentage	Average Payment Times (Days)
30	3968	3856	97,18 %	13,13226141	112	2,82 %	42,51785714
45	196	189	96,43 %	26,72486772	7	3,57 %	78,71428571
46	1	1	100,00 %	35			
50	2	2	100,00 %	26,5			
60	136	136	100,00 %	23,90441176			
90	1657	1637	98,79 %	57,82773366	20	1,21 %	105,25
105	1	1	100,00 %	28			

Total Number of Payments	5961	5822	97,67 %		139	2,33 %	
Average Net Payment Time	27,0320416			26,40329784			53,36690647
Average Gross Payment Time	47,04630096			46,48213672			70,67625899

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension	Average Payment Suspension Days	Number of Suspended Payments	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended Payments	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
1	68	1742	29,22 %	5961	899.238.693,72	33,77 %	2.663.009.828,05

Late Interest paid in 2017			
DG	GL Account	Description	Amount (Eur)
RTD	65010100	Interest on late payment of charges New FR	7 228,95
			7 228,95

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		7=3-6
52	REVENUE FROM INVESTMENTS OR LOANS GRANTED, BANK AND OTHER INTEREST	5390,39	44485,16	49875,55	5390,39	0	5390,39	44485,16
59	OTHER REVENUE ARISING FROM ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT	2660435,06	0	2660435,06	2660435,06	0	2660435,06	0
60	CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNION PROGRAMMES	684087938,1	525325,33	684613263,4	684040870,5	344747,75	684385618,3	227645,16
61	REPAYMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE	40282655,1	226283,51	40508938,61	38773414,79	47283,51	38820698,3	1688240,31
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	123968473,1	16219861,25	140188334,4	116932845,1	7577490,26	124510335,4	15677999
90	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	446326,62	781355,67	1227682,29	64890,45	306542,81	371433,26	856249,03
Total DG RTD		851451218,4	17797310,92	869248529,3	842477846,3	8276064,33	850753910,6	18494618,66

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

INCOME BUDGET RECOVERY ORDERS ISSUED IN 2017	Error		Irregularity		OLAF notified		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context(incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Year of Origin (commitment)	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr
2004			4	406927,83			4	406927,83	4	406927,83	100,00%	100,00%
2005			7	714794,73	1	487,87	8	715282,6	8	715282,6	100,00%	100,00%
2006			4	141323,9			4	141323,9	4	141323,9	100,00%	100,00%
2007			6	222871,08			6	222871,08	9	413472,66	66,67%	53,90%
2008			63	1741873,88			63	1741873,88	69	1971018,17	91,30%	88,37%
2009	1	12739,99	90	2316410,24	1	62063,02	92	2391213,25	108	3104696,44	85,19%	77,02%
2010	1	136214	76	2724124,37			77	2860338,37	89	5909482	86,52%	48,40%
2011			94	2658896,13	1	22949,27	95	2681845,4	138	5241183,96	68,84%	51,17%
2012	4	137921,37	56	1524230,2	1	76172,85	61	1738324,42	116	8168024,51	52,59%	21,28%
2013	2	65596,49	15	363702,77	3	95105,7	20	524404,96	95	8667252,94	21,05%	6,05%
2014									12	891165,19		
2015									3	1225101,25		
2016									4	1466228,54		
2017									2	269196,02		
No Link	1	181,08	78	519589,82			79	519770,9	86	36542203,07	91,86%	1,42%
Sub-Total	9	352652,93	493	13334744,95	7	256778,71	509	13944176,59	747	75132559,08	68,14%	18,56%

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			20	276215,59			20	276215,59	41	1.432.122,21	48,78%	19,29%
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS	21	130384,61	857	45117512,65			878	45247897,26	1424	104.522.188,06	61,66%	43,29%
CREDIT NOTES	39	1223486,75					39	1223486,75	86	2.428.998,27	45,35%	50,37%
Sub-Total	60	1353871,36	877	45393728,24			937	46747599,6	1551	108383308,5	60,41%	43,13%

GRAND TOTAL	69	1706524,29	1370	58728473,19	7	256778,71	1446	60691776,19	2298	183515867,6	62,92%	33,07%
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TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 12/31/2017 FOR RTD

	Number at 1/1/2017 1	Number at 12/31/2017	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 1/1/2017 1	Open Amount (Eur) at 12/31/2017	Evolution
1993	2	2	0,00 %	281.333,80	281.333,80	0,00 %
1994	1	1	0,00 %	46.307,00	46.307,00	0,00 %
2001	3	3	0,00 %	254.436,64	254.436,64	0,00 %
2002	2	2	0,00 %	133.999,24	133.999,24	0,00 %
2003	1	1	0,00 %	159.578,00	159.578,00	0,00 %
2004	1	1	0,00 %	13.827,22	13.827,22	0,00 %
2005	3	1	-66,67 %	305.436,21	147.075,61	-51,85 %
2006	1		-100,00 %	130.917,86		-100,00 %
2007	1	1	0,00 %	24.820,00	24.820,00	0,00 %
2008	2	2	0,00 %	199.683,08	199.683,08	0,00 %
2009	7	7	0,00 %	601.020,40	601.020,40	0,00 %
2010	6	5	-16,67 %	215.782,36	209.869,49	-2,74 %
2011	5	4	-20,00 %	473.900,39	370.479,75	-21,82 %
2012	10	9	-10,00 %	3.068.770,21	2.930.711,25	-4,50 %
2013	15	9	-40,00 %	1.111.717,81	661.025,90	-40,54 %
2014	15	10	-33,33 %	1.486.942,33	1.253.935,08	-15,67 %
2015	13	8	-38,46 %	3.175.698,14	1.541.679,11	-51,45 %
2016	55	15	-72,73 %	6.721.050,27	995.009,98	-85,20 %
2017		67			8.987.676,65	
	143	148	3,50 %	18.405.220,96	18.812.468,20	2,21 %

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
1	3233170019	3241100801	-103.420,64	Private Companies		
2	3233170086	3240810864	-130.917,86	Private Companies		

Total DG RTD	-234.338,50
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Number of RO waivers	2
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**TABLE 11 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG
RTD - 2017**

Internal Procedures > € 60,000

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 134.1(b) (Without prior publication) Work of art, technical reasons or protection of exclusive rights	1	100.000,00
Total	1	100.000,00

TABLE 12 : SUMMARY OF PROCEDURES OF DG RTD EXCLUDING BUILDING CONTRACTS**Internal Procedures > € 60,000**

Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Exceptional Negotiated Procedure without publication of a contract notice (Art. 134 RAP)	1	100.000,00
Open Procedure (Art. 104(1) (a) FR)	8	8.798.570,98
Open Procedure (Art. 127.2 RAP)	2	40.277.800,00
Total	11	49.176.370,98

Additional Comments:

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Description	Amount (€)

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET

Legal base	Contract Number	Contractor Name	Description	Amount (€)

ANNEX 4: Materiality criteria

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:

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

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,² 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 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

² 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.

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 programme³ 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.

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

³ 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.

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.

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

ANNEX 5a: Grants direct management – FP7 and Horizon 2020

Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals

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

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the most promising projects for meeting the policy objectives are among the proposals submitted; Compliance; Prevention of fraud

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 work programme and the subsequent calls for proposals do not adequately reflect the policy objectives, priorities, are incoherent and/or the essential eligibility, selection and award criteria are not adequate to ensure the evaluation of the proposals.</p> <p>The annual work programmes are not consistent within the Research and Innovation family and with the 7 years' framework</p> <p>The programme Horizon 2020 implementation (procedures, monitoring arrangements, communication with beneficiaries, budget planning, etc) is not consistent within the Research and Innovation family and with the 7 years' framework</p>	<p>Hierarchical validation within the authorising department Inter-service consultation, including all relevant services Adoption by the Commission Explicit allocation of responsibility.</p> <p>The Common Support Centre in RTD provides all the members of the Family with harmonised procedures, guidance and IT tools. DG RTD centralises the budget planning and the monitoring of the Horizon 2020's budget implementation</p>	<p>Coverage / Frequency: 100%</p> <p>Depth: All work programmes are thoroughly reviewed at all levels, including for operational and legal aspects.</p> <p>Coverage/ Frequency: 100% Depth All the underlying implementation tools are defined et developed at family level.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the preparation and validation of the annual work programme and calls.</p> <p>Benefits: Only qualitative benefits. A good Work Programme and well publicised calls should generate a large number of good quality projects, from which the most excellent can be chosen. There will therefore be real competition for funds.</p> <p>Costs: costs of the staff involved in Family coordination activities</p> <p>Benefits: Qualitative benefits: Optimised procedures, common approach on multiple issues (audits, fraud, legal aspects, reporting...); better reporting on the whole programme – better management of the programme.⁴</p>	<p>% of budget "over-subscription" from proposals received</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 the proposals selected;

⁴ The mutualisation of the support services represents a quantitative benefit which is certain but not accurately quantifiable in the context of reorganisations, new programme's setting up, general HR offsetting through the Commission...

Compliance; Prevention of fraud

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 evaluation, ranking and selection of proposals is not carried out in accordance with the established procedures, the policy objectives, priorities and/or the essential eligibility, or with the selection and award criteria defined in the annual work programme and subsequent calls for proposals.</p>	<p>Selection and appointment of expert evaluators Assessment by independent experts</p> <p>Comprehensive IT system supporting the stage and allowing better monitoring of the process Validation by the AOSD of ranked list of proposals. In addition, if applicable: Opinion of advisory bodies; comitology; inter-service consultation and adoption by the Commission; publication</p> <p>Systematic checks on operational and legal aspects performed before signature of the GA Redress procedure</p>	<p>100% vetting (including selecting) of experts for technical expertise and independence (e.g. conflicts of interests, nationality bias, ex-employer bias, collusion)</p> <p>100% of proposals are evaluated. Coverage: 100% of ranked list of proposals. Supervision of work of evaluators. 100% of contested decisions are analysed by redress committee</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the evaluation and selection of proposals. Cost of the appointment of experts and of the logistics of the evaluation.</p> <p>Benefits: Qualitative benefits Expert evaluators from outside the Commission bring independence, state of the art knowledge in the field and a range of different opinions. This will have an impact on the whole project cycle : better planned, better implemented projects</p>	<p>% of number of (successful) redress challenges / total number of proposals received</p> <p>Average time to publication of selection results (FR 128.2 and/or Horizon 2020 limits)</p> <p>% of Time-To-Inform on time</p> <p>cost of evaluating + selecting grants / value of grants contracted</p> <p>% of budget "over-subscription" from proposals received</p>

Stage 2: Contracting

Main control objectives: : Ensuring that the most promising projects for meeting the policy objectives are among the proposals contracted; SFM (optimal allocation of the budget available); Compliance; Prevention of fraud

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 description of the action in the grant agreement includes tasks which do not contribute to the achievement of the programme objectives and/or that the budget foreseen overestimates the costs necessary to carry out the action.</p>	<p>Project Officers implement evaluators' recommendations. Hierarchical validation of proposed adjustments. Validation of beneficiaries (operational and financial viability).</p>	<p>100% of the selected proposals and beneficiaries are scrutinised. Coverage: 100% of draft grant agreements. Depth may be differentiated; determined after considering</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the contracting process.</p> <p>Benefits: Qualitative benefits: The whole committed budget</p>	<p>Average time to grant (FR 128.2)</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
<p>The beneficiary lacks operational and/or financial capacity to carry out the actions.</p> <p>Procedures do not comply with regulatory framework.</p> <p>The evaluation stage hasn't detected a potentially fraudulent proposal/beneficiary.</p>	<p>Systematic checks on operational and legal aspects performed before signature of the GA</p> <p>Ad hoc anti-fraud checks for riskier beneficiaries</p> <p>Signature of the grant agreement by the AO.</p> <p>Financial verification where necessary</p> <p>Participant Guarantee Fund.</p>	<p>the type or nature of the beneficiary (e.g. SMEs, joint-ventures) and/or of the modalities (e.g. substantial subcontracting) and/or the total value of the grant.</p> <p>Note that, given the constraints on the time to grant set out in the Horizon 2020 legislation, "negotiation" of projects is kept to a minimum, as far as possible the positively evaluated projects are accepted without modification.</p>	<p>checked for quality (prevention of later errors). This stage should lead to a higher assurance on the achievement of the projects – and policy objectives.</p>	<p>% of Time-to-grant on time</p> <p>% cost over annual amount contracted</p>

Stage 3: Monitoring the implementation

Main control objectives: ensuring that the operational results (deliverables) from the projects are of good value and meet the objectives and conditions; ensuring that the related financial operations comply with regulatory and contractual provisions; prevention of fraud; ensuring appropriate accounting of the operations

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 actions foreseen are not, totally or partially, carried out in accordance with the technical description and requirements foreseen in the grant agreement.</p> <p>The amounts paid exceed what is due in accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions.</p> <p>The cost claims are irregular or fraudulent.</p>	<p>Kick-off meetings and "launch events" involving the beneficiaries in order to avoid project management and reporting errors</p> <p>Effective external communication about guidance to the beneficiaries</p> <p>Anti-fraud awareness raising training for the project officers</p> <p>Enhanced family approach (anti-fraud cooperation; common legal and audit service; comprehensive and common IT system for all the family)</p>	<p>100% of the projects are controlled, including only value-adding checks. Riskier operations subject to more in-depth controls.</p> <p>The depth depends on risk criteria. However, as a deliberate policy to reduce administrative burden, and to ensure a good balance between trust and control, the level of control at this stage is reduced to a minimum</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual management of running projects.</p> <p>Benefits: budget value of the costs claimed by the beneficiary, but rejected by staff</p> <p>Reductions in error rates identified by audit certificates.</p> <p>Benefits due to operational review of projects and</p>	<p>Average number & value of running projects managed 'per' staff FTE</p> <p>Time-to-pay: % of payments made on time</p> <p>Time-to pay: Average nb days net/gross + suspension days</p> <p>cost of control from contracting and monitoring</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
Lack of harmonised approach within the family with the consequence of unequal treatment of the beneficiaries	<p>Operational and financial checks in accordance with the financial circuits. Operation authorisation by the AO For riskier operations, more in-depth ex-ante controls</p> <p>Selection and appointment of expert for scientific reviews of intermediate and/or final reporting</p> <p>If needed: application of Suspension/interruption of payments, Penalties or liquidated damages. Referring grant/beneficiary to OLAF</p>	<p>High risk operations identified by risk criteria. Red flags: suspicions raised by staff, audit results, EDES, individual or "population" risk assessment Audit certificates required for any beneficiary claiming more than EUR 375000 (FP7)/EUR 325 000 (Horizon 2020).</p>	consequent corrective actions imposed on projects	<p>the execution up to payment included/ amount paid (%)</p> <p>Average project mngt cost (staff FTE * standard staff cost) per running* project</p>

Stage 4: Ex-post controls

A - Reviews, audits and monitoring

Main control objectives: Measuring the level of error in the population after ex-ante controls have been undertaken; detect and correct any error or fraud remaining undetected after the implementation ex-ante controls; identifying possible systemic weaknesses in the ex-ante controls, or weaknesses in the rules

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 ex-ante controls (as such) do not prevent, detect and correct erroneous payments or attempted fraud to an extent going beyond a tolerable rate of error.</p> <p>Lack of consistency in the audit strategy within the family. Lack of efficiency for absence of coordination: multiple audits on the same beneficiary, same</p>	<p>Common Ex-post control strategy for the entire Research and Innovation family (Horizon 2020), implemented by a central service (Common Support Centre, DG RTD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At intervals carry out audits of a representative sample of operations to measure the level of error in the population after ex-ante controls have been performed - Additional sample to address specific risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common Representative audit Sample (CRaS): MUS sample across the programme to draw valid management conclusions on the error rate in the population. - RTD risk-based sample, determined in accordance with the selected risk criteria, aimed to maximise deterrent effect and prevention of fraud or 	<p>Costs: 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>Benefits: budget value of the errors detected by the auditors.</p> <p>Non quantifiable benefits: Deterrent effect. Learning effect</p>	<p>Representative error rate</p> <p>Residual error rate in comparison to the materiality threshold.</p> <p>Amount of errors and corrections concerned.</p> <p>Number of audits finalised (+ % of beneficiaries & value</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
programme: reputational risk and high administrative burden on the beneficiaries' side.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when relevant, joint audits with the Court of Auditors Multi-annual basis (programme's lifecycle) and coordination with other AOs concerned Validate audit results with beneficiary In case of systemic error detected, extrapolation to all the projects run by the audited beneficiary If needed: referring the beneficiary or grant to OLAF 	serious error	for beneficiaries. Improvement of ex-ante controls or risk approach in ex-ante controls by feeding back findings from audit. Improvement in rules and guidance from feedback from audit.	coverage) cost of control ex post audits/ value of grants audited

B - Implementing results from ex-post audits/controls

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the (audit) results from the ex-post controls lead to effective recoveries; Ensuring appropriate accounting of the recoveries made

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
The errors, irregularities and cases of fraud detected are not addressed or not addressed in a timely manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic registration of audit / control results to be implemented and actual implementation. Validation of recovery in accordance with financial circuits. Authorisation by AO Notification to OLAF and regular follow up of detected fraud. 	Coverage: 100% of final audit results <i>with a financial impact</i> . Depth: All audit results are examined in-depth in making the final recoveries. Systemic errors are extrapolated to all the non-audited projects of the same beneficiary	Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the implementation of the audit results. Benefits: budget value of the errors, detected by ex-post controls, which have actually been corrected (offset or recovered). Loss: budget value of such ROs which are 'waived' or have to be cancelled.	Amounts being recovered and offset Number/value/% of audit results pending implementation Number/value/% of audit results implemented

ANNEX 5b: Indirect entrusted management DG RTD - FP7 and Horizon 2020

The ICT covers: (1) the executive agencies REA, ERCEA, INEA and EASME (the two later for Horizon 2020⁵) (2) cross delegations to other Commission services (3) the joint undertakings (4) the Article 185 entities.

Stage 1: Establishment (or prolongation) of the mandate to the entrusted entity ("delegation act" / "contribution agreement" / etc).

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the legal framework 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), and gives all the references necessary for a smooth running of the new entity.

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 establishment (or prolongation) act of the mandate of the entrusted entity lacks clear references regarding the responsibilities of each involved actor.</p> <p>For PPPs: the evaluation method of the in-kind contributions provided by the industry partners is not clear.</p>	<p>Ex-ante evaluation Widespread consultation, internally and with external stakeholders. Hierarchical validation within the authorising department Inter-service consultation, including all relevant DG. Adoption by the Commission</p>	<p>Coverage/Frequency: 100%/once for the establishment and partial for amendments or extensions.</p>	<p>Costs: This stage implies several DGs, doesn't happen regularly and can be very different for each entity. A systematic cost calculation wouldn't give exploitable data Benefits: Benefits cannot be calculated in terms of budget.</p>	<p>Overall supervision cost per (type of) entrusted entity (%)</p>

Stage 2: Assessment and supervision of the entrusted entity's financial and control framework (towards "budget autonomy"; "financial rules").

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the entrusted entity is fully prepared to start/continue implementing the delegated funds autonomously with respect of all 5 ICOs.

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
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⁵ In fact only the operating administrative budget of the executive agencies is actually paid by DG RTD. The operational budget is directly allocated to the Agency – in this case DG RTD does not strictly have a financial responsibility, but does still have a responsibility to supervise the agency in terms of the achievement of results.

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
The financial and control framework deployed by the entrusted entity is not fully mature to guarantee achieving all 5 ICOs	Ex-ante assessment, conditional to granting budget autonomy Hierarchical validation within the authorising department Use of Model- or Framework- financial rules (MFR or FFR) Standard business processes and IT tools (EAs and JTIs) Secondment or selection of key staff Continuous cooperation within the Research and Innovation family (IC network, FAIR...) in order to harmonize the IC framework Review of audit reports (IAS, ECA)	Coverage/frequency: 100% of entrusted entities/once at the beginning and partial (problem focussed) for amendments or work arrangements Depth is determined after considering the type or nature of the entrusted entity, its form and/or the value of the budget concerned.	Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the ex-ante assessment process (which may include missions, if applicable). Benefits: The total budget amount entrusted to the entity,	overall supervision cost per (type of) entrusted entity (%)

Stage 3: 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, achievement of scientific objectives, sound financial management, true and fair view reporting, anti- fraud strategy).

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	How to determine coverage, frequency and depth	How to estimate the costs and benefits of controls	Control indicators
<p>The Commission is not informed of relevant management issues encountered by the entrusted entity in a timely manner</p> <p>The Commission does not react upon and mitigate notified issues in a timely manner which may reflect negatively on the Commission's governance reputation and quality of accountability reporting.</p> <p>The programme Horizon 2020 implementation</p>	<p>Delegation Act/ Contribution agreement/etc specifying the control, accounting, audit, publication, etc related requirements – incl. the modalities on reporting back relevant and reliable control results</p> <p>Membership of the Governing Boards (JTIs – 50% voting rights) or the Steering Committee (EAs)</p> <p>Monitoring or supervision of the entrusted entity e.g. 'regular' monitoring meetings at operational level to review progress in achieving operational results; review of reported control results and any underlying management/audit reports; scrutiny of annual report, etc.</p> <p>Management review of the supervision results. If appropriate/needed: - reinforced monitoring of operational and/or financial aspects of the entity - potential escalation of any major governance-related</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of the entities are monitored/supervised.</p> <p>Frequency: key KPI's reported on a monthly basis, regular steering committee or Governing Board meetings), annual reports (AAR and operational reporting), evaluation reports. In case of operational and/or financial issues, appropriate mitigating measures are available and should be used</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved in the actual (regular or reinforced) monitoring of the entrusted entities.</p> <p>Benefits: The average annual budget amount entrusted to the entity.</p>	overall supervision cost per (type of) entrusted entity (%)

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
(procedures, monitoring arrangements, communication with beneficiaries, budget planning, etc) is not consistent within the Research and Innovation family and with the 7 years' framework	<p>issues with entrusted entities</p> <p>The Common Support Centre in RTD provides all the members of the Family with harmonised procedures, guidance and IT tools.</p> <p>DG RTD centralises the budget planning and the monitoring of the Horizon 2020's budget implementation.</p>	<p>Coverage/ Frequency: 100%</p> <p>Depth: All the underlying implementation tools are defined et developed at family level.</p>	<p>Costs: costs of the staff involved in Family coordination activities</p> <p>Benefits: Qualitative benefits: Optimised procedures, harmonised approach to beneficiaries on multiple issues (audits, fraud, legal)</p>	

Stage 4: Commission contribution: payment or suspension/interruption.

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission adequately 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. This is very closely linked to stage 3 above

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 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>Bad cash forecast leading to the Commission paying too much compared to the EE's needs</p> <p>In times of shortage of credits, the budget appropriations are not optimised with the current needs within the family</p>	<p>Delegation Act/ Contribution agreement/etc specifying the control, accounting, audit, publication, etc related requirements – including reporting</p> <p>Management review of the supervision results. Standard procedures for the validation of all payments and recovery of non-used operating budget subsidy</p> <p>Good internal communication to ensure that issues are known and dealt with (see stage 3)</p> <p>Family level budget coordination in DG RTD</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% of the contribution payments.</p> <p>Frequency: following the rhythm of the payments</p> <p>There is a review before each payment is made. However, the depth will depend on identified issues and on the body involved.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of staff involved (part of the general supervision costs also linked to stage 3 above)</p> <p>Benefits: The average annual budget amount entrusted to the entity Qualitative benefit: optimised credit implementation</p>	<p>Overall supervision cost per (type of) entrusted entity (%)</p>

Stage 5: Audit and evaluation, Discharge for Joint Undertakings

Main control objectives: Ensuring that assurance building information on the entrusted entity's activities is being provided through independent sources as well, which may confirm or contradict the management reporting received from the entrusted entity itself (on the 5 ICOs).

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 Commission has not sufficient information from independent sources on the entrusted entity's management achievements, which prevents drawing conclusions on the assurance for the budget entrusted to the entity – 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 – including independent audit function (where appropriate) and cooperation with IAS and ECA. The IAS is the internal auditor for all EAs and JTIs. The ECA has access to all the bodies for which recourse to new management modes has been done and gives a separate opinion (leading to separate discharge) for JUs and EAs for their administrative budget. Harmonised ex-post audits (common audit strategy for Horizon 2020), common audit service- potential escalation of any major governance-related issues with entrusted entities</p> <p>- Exchange of relevant anti-fraud information about shared beneficiaries within the Research and Innovation family</p> <p>Interim evaluations by independent experts of achievement of policy objectives</p>	<p>Coverage: sample as needed (e.g. random/representative, value-targeted, risk-based). Frequency: whenever necessary.</p> <p>The depth depends on the type of entity and the level of risks assessed.,</p> <p>Annual report of the ECA on all JUs.</p>	<p>Costs: estimation of cost of (RTD) staff involved in the supervision of this stage (goes together with the costs of supervision in stages 3 and 4).</p>	<p>Assurance being provided (via management/audit reporting); representative error rate, residual error rate within a tolerable range; Situation confirmed by audit opinions.</p> <p>overall supervision cost per (type of) entrusted entity (%)</p>

ANNEX 5c: ICT for InnovFin (the H2020 financial instrument)

IFI = (entrusted) International Financial Institution (eg EIB/EIF, etc); **FI** = (further entrusted) Financial Intermediaries; **"sub"-FI** = (further) sub-delegated FI; **FR** = Final Recipient

Stage 1 – Set-up/design of the Financial Instrument and designation of International Financial Institution (IFI)

Main control objectives:

- Ensuring that the Financial Instrument is adequate for meeting the policy or programme objectives (effectiveness); Compliance (legality & regularity); Prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy)
- Ensuring that the most promising International Financial Institution (IFI) is pre-determined or selected to ensure that the Financial Instrument is implemented effectively and efficiently; Sound financial management; Legality and regularity; Fraud prevention and detection

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>a) The actions supported through the Financial Instrument do not adequately reflect the policy objectives</p>	<p>a) Hierarchical validation (incl. at DG level) of the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regulation (approved by the Legislative Authority); 2) Delegation agreement, including notably an ex-ante evaluation (required by RAP art. 224); 3) Annual work programme for "Access to risk finance" (part of the H2020 WP) with an annual budget <p>Inter-service consultation of relevant DGs (horizontal and operational)</p> <p>Consultation of the H2020 Advisory Group on Access to Risk Finance</p> <p>Formal adoption by the Legislative Authority (for the Regulation), by Commission decision (for the DA), by the Member States in a Comitology procedure (for the AWP) and by the Budgetary Authority (for the annual budget).</p> <p>Regular evaluations (see Stage 3)</p>	<p>If risk materialises, the Financial Instrument would be irregular. Theoretical impact 100% of the funds involved and significant reputational consequences.</p> <p><u>Coverage /frequency:</u> 100%</p>	<p><u>Costs:</u> Estimation of the total cost of monitoring and supervision by RTD</p> <p><u>Benefits:</u> The total value of the Financial Instrument (this is our maximum risk exposure if the basic acts are inadequate)</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u></p> <p>Where applicable, opinions by advisory bodies (recommendations, actions taken)</p>

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
b) The Delegation Agreement is inadequate in coverage of operational and management provisions (RAP art. 217 & 222-225)	b) The main principles were agreed with the IFI in the FAFAs (managed by ECFIN)			
c) The selection of the IFI is not in line with FR & RAP criteria, especially re: 'alignment of interests' (FR art 140.2e)	c) EIB and EIF were pre-determined in accordance with FR art. 58.1c. They were also chosen in order to ensure continuity between FP7 and H2020.	<i>(see above)</i>		Findings in audit reports
d) The IFI (and the (sub)FI) does not have the experience and financial capacity / administrative & control capacity to ensure an effective & sound implementation of the Financial Instrument (FR art 60.2)	d) The Council asked the Commission to continue working with the EIB and EIF, since these had managed RSFF/RSI well and therefore had demonstrated that they had the experience required. The negotiations with EIB/EIF for InnovFin focussed on the market gaps to be addressed, but also ensured that the necessary administrative capacity existed.			
e) The RSM (Risk-Sharing Mechanism) is too generous to the IFI (risk of unbalanced risks)	e) Same controls as for a) above The EU's risk share is defined in the Delegation agreement. The risk sharing model was agreed in line with horizontal guidance for Financial instruments from DG BUDG and ECFIN. It was also subject to a formal Commission decision.			

Stage 2 – Implementation of the Financial Instr't by the International Financial Institution (IFI), via Financial Intermediaries (FIs)

Main control objectives:

- Ensuring that the funds allocation is optimal (best value for public money; effectiveness, economy, efficiency); ensuring that the most promising Financial Intermediaries (FI), Final Recipients (FR) are selected to meet the policy objectives (effectiveness)
- Ensuring that the remuneration paid to the IFI is adequate (cost-effectiveness)
- Compliance (legality & regularity); Prevention of fraud (anti-fraud strategy); Safeguarding of assets and information; Reliable reporting (true and fair view)

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>a) The call for and selection of the contracted FIs and FRs is not in line with FR & RAP criteria for eligibility or exclusion, especially 'alignment of interests' and 'no relations with offshore banking and tax havens'</p>	<p>a) Responsibility for the call, for evaluating, proposing and selecting FIs, lies with the IFI (the FIs do not perform calls).</p> <p>Due diligence by the IFI, which checks as part of the evaluation that banks are not registered in tax havens etc.</p> <p>Redress procedure for FIs not selected (part of EIF's and EIB's evaluation procedure)</p> <p>Implementation of various controls by the IFI/FIs in accordance with the FAPA and Delegation agreement</p> <p>EIB's control strategy is presented to the Commission</p> <p>Ex-ante controls by IFIs at "contracting" stage – EIB has a large department with experts in specific technology areas who check ex-ante that the proposed projects for direct loans are eligible, excellent science and financially viable.</p> <p>An Eligibility Committee, managed by the RTD "Designated Service" (DS), is consulted on compliance with the eligibility criteria, before attribution of every direct EIB loan.</p> <p>On-the-spot verifications by IFIs – a "monitoring team" visits FRs on a needs basis during project implementation.</p> <p>A monitoring visit may also be made to an FI, if</p>	<p><u>Coverage / frequency:</u> determined by the IFI/FIs in accordance with the Delegation agreement</p> <p><u>Depth:</u> determined by the IFI/FIs in accordance with the Delegation agreement</p> <p><u>On-the-spot verifications:</u> On a risk basis (during project)</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness:</u> Number of appeals to the selection decision (redress procedure) Number of cases obtaining redress</p> <p><u>Efficiency:</u> Time to publication of selection results Time to contract</p> <p><u>Cost-effectiveness:</u> Total cost of monitoring and supervision by RTD</p> <p>On-the-spot monitoring visits</p> <p>Percent of loans called in</p>	

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>b) The design of the accounting and reporting arrangements would not provide a True & Fair View</p> <p>c) the remuneration (structure and/or level) of the IFI⁶, the reimbursement of any exceptional costs and costs for technical assistance or additional tasks would not be in line with the SFM objective (e.g. admin fees unjustifiably high)</p>	<p>necessary.</p> <p>Ex-post controls⁷ by IFI of project implementation: 100% checks of deliverables plus aggregated financial reporting to the Commission, including on loans called in. The results are reported to the Commission in the annual "Summary report on audit and controls".</p> <p>Internal audits by IFI's IA department.</p> <p>Evaluation (interim and ex-post) of compliance with the policy objectives (impact of projects etc.) performed by independent experts. The interim evaluation for InnovFin was finalised and published in 2017.</p> <p>b) Separate records per Financial Instrument are to be kept by the IFI; and harmonised reporting has been required by the Commission.</p> <p>c) Fees and incentives are defined in the FAFA and the Delegation agreement, including an overall cap.</p>	<p>c) In-depth assessment of the statement of expenses</p>		<p>c) Remuneration and costs for actually managed funds (compared to benchmark)</p>

Stage 3 - Monitoring and supervision of the Financial Instrument by the Commission, incl. ex-post control and assurance building

Main control objectives:

⁶ Remuneration may include administrative fees, treasury management fees and incentives as well as exceptional and unforeseen expenses.

⁷ i.e. after loan signature.

- Ensuring that the operational results (deliverables) from the Financial Instrument 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)
- Ensuring appropriate accounting of the repayments and assigned revenue made (reliability of reporting)
- Ensuring that the (audit) results from the ex-post controls lead to assurance for the accountable AOD (5 ICOs)

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>a) The IFI (and the (sub)FI) provide support to activities which are not contributing to achieving the policy objectives and the implementation is not in compliance with applicable regulations and is not in accordance with the principle of sound financial management</p> <p>b) Internal control weaknesses, irregularities, errors and fraud are not detected and corrected by the IFI (and the (sub)FI), resulting in the EU funds not achieving the policy objectives and not complying with applicable regulations</p> <p>c) The IFI does not report information that RTD considers crucial</p> <p>d) The Financial Instrument transactions lead to contingent liabilities for the</p>	<p>a,b) Monitoring and supervision of the IFI/FIs is organised formally through the InnovFin Debt Steering Committee.</p> <p>Regular reporting (mid-year, annually and ad hoc) by the IFI to the Commission "Designated Service" on operational and financial performance and administrative costs.</p> <p><u>Annual reporting</u>: Financial statements; Management declaration; Summary report of audits and controls; independent (external) audit opinion.</p> <p><u>In case of a key issue (weak reporting, negative audit opinion, high risk operations, etc)</u>: Reinforced monitoring and supervision, case/risk-based audits.</p> <p><u>If needed</u>: The Commission has the right to suspend or interrupt payments, or even apply the exit strategy (winding-up)</p> <p>Referring IFI/FI to OLAF</p> <p>c) Annual report has to be audited by an independent auditor, who also reports on the control system</p> <p>d) The H2020 legal base stipulates that the EU's liability (i.e. financial risk) is limited to the contribution it has paid, so there can be no contingent or off-balance sheet liabilities over this amount.</p>	<p><u>Coverage</u>: 100% of the funding payments to the entrusted entity are controlled</p>	<p><u>Costs</u>: Estimation of the total cost of monitoring and supervision by RTD (+ cost of contracted services, if any)</p> <p><u>Benefits</u>: value of the funding provided and leverage, as well as scientific excellence (innovation)</p> <p><u>Losses</u>: e.g. write-offs of equity/loans, loan guarantees called</p>	<p><u>Effectiveness</u>:</p> <p>Success ratios and KPIs for policy objectives (e.g. "leverage", "co-risk taking", number of FRs supported by the Financial Instrument, disbursement rate)</p> <p>Internal control, auditing and monitoring "issues"; interventions; issues under reinforced internal control, auditing and monitoring; critical audit findings</p> <p>Number of cases submitted to OLAF</p> <p><u>Cost-Effectiveness</u>:</p> <p>Total cost of monitoring and supervision by RTD over value delegated</p> <p>Management fees over value delegated</p> <p>The sum of the total cost of monitoring/supervision by RTD and management fees, over value delegated</p>

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
EU budget e) The governance chain between the responsible service and the accountable parties involved is unclear (Commission, IFI, FIs, sub-FIs and FRs)	e) The reporting and accountability "chain" builds up from the sub-FI, to the FI, to the IFI, to the Designated Service in the accountable DG. Overall it is organised by DG BUDG for the whole Commission, in line with the Financial Regulation.			

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

Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI)

1. Programmes concerned

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013): Thematic area "Health".

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted.

The following budgetary amounts have been entrusted to IMI:

- Commitment appropriations operational under 2017 credits: EUR 0
- Commitment appropriations administrative under 2017 credits: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 108 000 000
- Payment appropriations administrative in 2017: EUR 3 614 500

3. Duration of the delegation.

Until 31 December 2017

4. Justification of recourse to indirect centralised management.

An indirect centralised management by a JU within the meaning of Art. 187 TFEU is the most flexible, effective and efficient mean to implement such a joint technology initiative, aiming at increasing the research investment in the biopharmaceutical sector in the Member States and associated countries to FP7 by pooling resources and fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors.

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis, etc).

Not applicable.

6. Synthetic description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies.

See Art. 2 of the Council Regulation (EC) No 73/2008 of 20 December 2007 setting up the Joint Undertaking for the implementation of the Joint Technology Initiative on Innovative Medicines (OJ L 30, 4.2.2008, p. 38) and Art. 1 of the annexed Statutes.

Innovative Medicines Initiative 2 Joint Undertaking (IMI 2)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013): Thematic area "Health".

The specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (includes EFTA contributions and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 178 038 671
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 1 300 000
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 8 782 634
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 1 300 000

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2024.

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Council Regulation (EU) N0557/2014 of 6 May 2014 establishing the Innovative Medicines Initiatives 2 Joint Undertaking (OJ L169, 7.6.2014, p.54).

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Not applicable

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Art.2 of the Council Regulation (EU) N0 557/2014.

Clean Sky

1. Programmes concerned.

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013): Thematic area 'Aeronautics'

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted.

The following budgetary amounts have been entrusted to Clean Sky:

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 2 154 239
- Commitment appropriations administrative in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 19 886 716
- Payment appropriations administrative in 2017: EUR 4 864 917

3. Duration of the delegation.

Until 31 December 2017.

4. Justification of recourse to indirect centralised management.

Indirect centralised management by a JU in line with Art. 187 TFEU was selected to accelerate the introduction of 'green' technologies in aeronautics by forming a JU with industry. The large scale ensures a maximal synergy and additionally across all innovations, with involvement of all key players. The industry input ensures adaptation to changing market conditions.

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis, etc).

Not applicable.

6. Synthetic description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies.

See Art. 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 71/2007 of 20 December 2007 setting up the Clean Sky Joint Undertaking (OJ L 30, 4.2.2008, p. 1) and Art. 2 of the annexed Statutes.

Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking (Clean SKY 2)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013): Thematic area 'Aeronautics'

Specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to (includes EFTA contributions and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 194 464 935
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 3 111 809
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 171 558 021
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 3 116 407

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2024

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Council Regulation (EU) No 558/2014 of 6 May 2014 establishing the Clean Sky 2 Joint Undertaking (OJ L169,7.6.2014,p.77)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Not applicable

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Art.2 of Council Regulation (EU) No 558/2014

Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking (BBI)

1. Programme concerned;

Specific programme implementing Horizon 2020- the Framework programme for Research and innovation (2014-2020) – societal Challenge 2

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (includes EFTA and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 80 814 209
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 1 944 913
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 83 218 599
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 1 944 913

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2024

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Council Regulation (EU) No 560/2014 of 6 May 2014 establishing the Bio-based Industries Joint Undertaking (OJ L169,7.6.2014,p.130)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Not applicable

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Art.2 of Council Regulation (EU) No 560/2014

Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH)

1. Programmes concerned

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013) – Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, Materials and New Production Technologies, Energy, Environment (including climate change) and Transport (including aeronautics).

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted

The following budgetary amounts have been entrusted to FCH JU:

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0
- Commitment appropriations administrative in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 20 364 026
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 1 744 619

3. Duration of the delegation

Until 31 December 2017

4. Justification of recourse to indirect centralised management

Indirect centralised management by a JU in line with Art. 187 TFEU was selected with a view to increase the overall efficiency of research efforts and accelerate the development and deployment of fuel cells and hydrogen technologies, in the Members States and countries associated to FP7.

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis, etc)

Not applicable.

6. Synthetic description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies

See Art. 2 of Council Regulation (EC) No 521/2008 of 30 May 2008 setting up the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (OJ L 153, 12.6.2008, p. 1) and Art. 1 of its Annex.

Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking (FCH2)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013) – Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, Materials and New Production Technologies, Energy, Environment (including climate change) and Transport (including aeronautics).

The specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (includes EFTA and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 94 234 786
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 56 758
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 154 746 411
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 57 910

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2024

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Council Regulation (EU) No 559/2014 of 6 May 2014 establishing the Fuel Cells and Hydrogen 2 Joint Undertaking (OJ L169, 7.6.2014, p.108)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Not applicable

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Art.1 of Council Regulation (EU) No 559/2014

EUROSTARS

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Capacities implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013) – Research for the benefit of SMEs

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (EU contribution only) (a maximum of 4.5% of the EU contribution shall be used by the dedicated implementation structure to contribute to the overall operational costs of the partnership):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2017

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision No 743/2008/EC of the European parliament and the Council of 9 July 2008 on the Community's participation in a research and development programme undertaken by several Member States aimed at supporting research and development performing small and medium-sized enterprises. (OJ L201/58, 30.7.2008,p.58-67)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Annex II of Decision No 743/2008/EC

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

The ESE shall act as the dedicated implementation structure of the Eurostars Joint Programme and is in charge of the execution of the Programme. A more detailed list of tasks can be found in section 4 of Annex II to Decision 743/2008/EC of the European Parliament and the Council.

EUROSTARS 2

1. Programmes concerned;

The specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (EU contribution only) (a maximum of 4% of the EU contribution shall be used by the dedicated implementation structure to contribute to the administrative costs of Eurostars-2):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 41 336 551
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 3 800 268
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2025 (Article 3, Delegation agreement)

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision No 553/2014/EU of the European parliament and the Council of 15 May 2014 on

the participation of the Union in a Research and Development Programme jointly undertaken by several Member States aimed at supporting research and development performing small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L169, 7.6.2014,p.1)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Recital (19) of Decision No 553/2014/EU

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

The ESE shall act as the dedicated implementation structure of the Eurostars 2 Joint Programme and is in charge of the execution of the Programme. A more detailed list of tasks can be found in Annex I (Implementation of Eurostars-2) and Annex II (Governance of Eurostars-2) of Decision 553/2014/EU of the European Parliament and the Council.

European Metrology Programme for Innovative and Research (EMRP)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013) – Research for the benefit of SMEs

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (EU contribution only):

- No more Commitment appropriations operational in 2017
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 3 690 000
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation in the General Agreement;

Until 31 December 2017

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision No 912/2009/EC of the European parliament and the Council of 16 September 2009 on the participation of the Union in a European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research (EMPIR) jointly undertaken by several Member States (OJ L257, 30.9.2009,p.12)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Description of implementation of the initiative in Annex I and Annex II of Decision No 912/2009/EC

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies.

See Annex II(III) of the Decision No 912/2009/EC.

European Metrology Programme for Innovative and Research (EMPIR)

1. Programmes concerned;

The specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (EU contribution only):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 47 500 000
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 41 875 000
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2024

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision No 555/2014/EU of the European parliament and the Council of 15 May 2014 on the participation of the Union in a European Metrology Programme for Innovation and Research (EMPIR) jointly undertaken by several Member States (OJ L169, 7.6.2014,p.27)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Recital (13) of Decision No 555/2014/EU

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Annex III of the Decision No 555/2014/EU.

Joint Baltic Sea Research and Development Programme (BONUS)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Seventh Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (2007-2013)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (EU contribution only):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: No additional commitment credits since the total EU contribution foreseen for BONUS has been committed under FP7.
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

The duration of the delegation covers the remaining implementation phase (minimum period of 5 years until the full lifecycle of all BONUS-funded projects has ended). The Implementation Agreement signed by the Commission and the Dedicated Implementation Structure entered into force on 18 October 2012. This means that the implementation phase (and duration of delegation) will last, at least, until October 2017.

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

The use of indirect centralised management is foreseen in the Decision 862/2010/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 22 September 2010 on the participation of the Union in a Joint Baltic Research and Development Programme (BONUS) undertaken by several Member States (OJ L256, 30.09.2010, p.1).

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Recital (19) of Decision 862/2010/EU sets out the Baltic Organisations' Network for funding Science BONUS EEIG as Dedicated Implementation Structure of the BONUS programme.

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

BONUS EEIG shall act as the Dedicated Implementation Structure of the BONUS Joint Programme and is in charge of the execution of the Programme. A detailed list of tasks can be found in Article 2, 5 and in Annex I of Decision 862/2010/EU of the European Parliament and the Council.

European and Developing Countries Clinical Trial Partnership (EDCTP)

1. Programmes concerned;

Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Sixth Framework of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (prior to 2007) - Health

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (includes EFTA and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 15 May 2015 for the action under Specific Programme Cooperation implementing the Sixth Framework Programme of the European Community for research, technological development and demonstration activities (prior to 2007) Health.

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision N°1209/2003/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of the 16 June 2003 on Community participation in a research and development programme aimed at

developing new clinical interventions to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis through a long term partnership between Europa and developing countries, undertaken by several Member States.

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

N/A

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See grant agreement F169-CT-2003-980429 and amendments.

European and Developing countries Clinical Trial Partnership (EDCTP2)

1. Programme concerned;

The specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted;

The following budgetary amounts were entrusted to this body in 2017 (includes EFTA and transfers):

- Commitment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 147 031 100
- Commitment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0
- Payment appropriations operational in 2017: EUR 49 349 365
- Payment appropriations running costs in 2017: EUR 0

3. Duration of the delegation;

Until 31 December 2026 for the action EDCTP2 under the specific programme implementing Horizon 2020 – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020)

4. Justification of the recourse to indirect centralised management;

Decision No 556/2014/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the participation of the Union in a second European and Developing Countries Clinical Partnership Programme (EDCTP2) jointly undertaken by several Member States (OJ L169,7.6.2014, p.38)

5. Justification of the selection of the bodies (identity, selection criteria, possible indication in the legal basis etc.);

Recital (23) of Decision No 556/2014/EU

6. Summary description of the implementing tasks entrusted to these bodies;

See Annex I of the Decision No 556/2014/EU

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

Not relevant

ANNEX 8: Decentralised agencies (if applicable)

Not relevant

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

Data is included and updated in the Studies database. Here is an excel file with the information for DG RTD.



evaluation and other
studies finalised or ca

**ANNEX 10:
Management"**

Specific annexes related to "Financial

Not relevant

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

Not relevant

ANNEX 12: Performance tables

Impact Indicators

General objective: A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment		
Impact indicator: Percentage of EU GDP invested in R&D (combined public and private investment)		
Source of the data: Eurostat ⁸		
Baseline (2012)	Latest known value (2016)	Target (2020) Europe 2020 target
2.01%	2.03%	3%
General objective: A Connected Digital Single Market		
Impact indicator: Aggregate score in Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) EU-28		
Explanation: DESI is a composite index that summarises relevant indicators on Europe's digital performance and tracks the evolution of EU Member States in digital competitiveness. The closer the value is to 1, the better. The DESI index is calculated as the weighted average of the five main DESI dimensions: 1 Connectivity (25%), 2 Human Capital (25%), 3 Use of Internet (15%), 4 Integration of Digital Technology (20%) and 5 Digital Public Services (15%). The DESI index is updated once a year.		
Source of the data: DESI		
Baseline (DESI 2015)	Latest known value (DESI-2017)	Target (2020)
0.46	0.52	Increase
General objective: A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy		
Impact indicator: Greenhouse gas emissions (index 1990=100)		
Source of the data: European Environmental Agency		
Baseline (2013)	Latest known value (2016 prox estimates by EEA)	Target (2020) Europe 2020 target
80.2%	77.4%	At least 20% reduction (index ≤80)

⁸ Please note that Eurostat periodically revises its published data to reflect new or improved information, also for previous years. The latest published data is available by clicking on "bookmark". The "latest known value" column reflects the data that was available at the time of the preparation of the AARs 2017 and it is the reference point for the AARs of Commission services.

Impact indicator: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption				
Source of the data: Eurostat				
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone		Latest known value (2015)	Target (2020) Europe 2020 target
	(2015/2016)	(2017/2018)		
15%	13.6%	15.9%	16.7%	20%
Impact indicator: Increase in energy efficiency – Primary energy consumption				
Source of the data: Eurostat				
Baseline (2013)	Latest known value (2015)		Target (2020) Europe 2020 target	
1 569.9 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	1529.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)		20% increase in energy efficiency (No more than 1 483 Mtoe of primary energy consumption)	
Impact indicator: Increase in energy efficiency – Final energy consumption				
Source of the data: Eurostat				
Baseline (2013)	Latest known value (2015)		Target (2020) Europe 2020 target	
1 106.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)	1082.2 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe)		20% increase in energy efficiency (No more than 1 086 Mtoe of final energy consumption)	
General objective: A Stronger Global Actor				
Impact indicator: GDP per capita (current prices-PPS) as % of EU level in countries that are candidates or potential candidates for EU accession				
Source of the data: Eurostat				
Baseline (2014)	Latest known value (2016)		Target (2020)	
34% for Western Balkans (excluding Kosovo ⁹)	35 % for Western Balkans (excluding Kosovo ⁹) 64% for Turkey		Increase	

⁹ This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

64% for Turkey		
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Result Indicators

A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

Specific objective 1.1: Working with Member States to strengthen Europe's R&I systems and achieve the European Research Area			Related to spending programme(s)
Result indicator: Number of PSF activities (peer-reviews, mutual learning exercises, specific support) Source of the data: DG RTD services			
Baseline (2015)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	
5	10	10	
State of play 2017:		Comments:	
14		Results beyond expectations	
Specific objective 1.2: To establish the right framework conditions to capitalise on the results of European research and innovation by involving all actors in the innovation process ("Open Innovation")			Related to spending programme(s)
Indicator: EU Innovation Output indicator ¹⁰			

¹⁰The Innovation Output Indicator was developed by the Commission at the request of the European Council to benchmark national innovation policies and to monitor the EU's performance against its main trading partners. It measures the extent to which ideas stemming from innovative sectors are capable of reaching the market, providing better jobs and making Europe more competitive. The proposed new indicator covers technological innovation, skills in knowledge-intensive activities, the competitiveness of knowledge-intensive goods and services, and the innovativeness of fast-growing enterprises. It complements the R&D intensity indicator (3% target of the Europe 2020 strategy) by focusing on innovation output. It will support policy-makers in establishing new or reinforced actions to remove bottlenecks preventing innovators from translating ideas into successful goods

Source of the data: DG RTD services		
Baseline (2011 ¹¹)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)
100.0	Positive trend	Positive trend
State of play 2017:		Comments:
103.6*		*Latest known value (2014) - The composite nature of this indicator is not particularly suited to establishing a target
Result indicator: Number of support schemes made available by the countries/regions represented in the Community of Practice to support proposals awarded the Seal of Excellence		
Source of the data: : Information collected through the participants of the Community of Practice (<i>to be noted that the participants provide such information on a voluntary basis</i>)		
Baseline (2014)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)
3	10	20
State of play 2017:		Comments:
30		25 related to SME Instruments Seal proposals, 5 to MSC
Specific objective 1.3: To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of Horizon 2020 and other RTD programmes and maximise synergies		
Related to spending programme(s) Horizon 2020, Euratom Research and Training Programme, Research Fund for Coal and Steel		
Result indicator: Share of grants signed with a time-to-grant within 245 days (Horizon 2020-DG RTD)		
Source of the data: CORDA		
Baseline (2014)	Interim milestone (2018)	Target (2020)
95%	100%	100%
State of play 2017:		Comments
91%		(cumulative figure since the beginning of the programme) – 92 % for the year 2017
Output indicator: Share of newcomers among the successful applicants (Horizon 2020)		
Source of the data: CORDA		
Baseline	Interim milestone	Target

and services.

¹¹ Baseline revised since the adoption of the Strategic Plan.

(FP7, 2013-2017)	(2018)	(2020)	
70%	55%	>70% <i>(on the basis of FP7 results)</i>	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
57.04%		Cumulative figure since the beginning of the programme	
Result indicator: Publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals in the areas of the different Societal Challenges (Horizon 2020-DG RTD)			
Source of the data: CORDA – H2020 Dashboard			
Baseline (at the start of Horizon 2020)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	
New approach under Horizon 2020	On average, 20 publications per €10 million funding (for all Societal Challenges)	On average, 20 publications per €10 million funding (for all Societal Challenges)	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
689, 3.6 publications per €10 million			
Result indicator: Patent applications and patents awarded (Horizon 2020-DG RTD)			
Source of the data: CORDA – H2020 Dashboard			
	Baseline (at the start of Horizon 2020)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)
Societal challenges	New approach under Horizon 2020	On average, 2 per €10 million funding	On average, 2 per €10 million funding
Enabling and Industrial Technologies	New approach under Horizon 2020	3 patent applications per € 10 million funding	3 patent applications per € 10 million funding

State of play 2017:		Comments
27 applications, 10 awards 0.11 patent application per €10 million for LEIT, 0.02 patent applications per €10 million for Societal Challenges		
Result indicator: Share of publications from ERC-funded projects which are among the top 1% highly cited per field of science (defined as an index ¹²)		
Source of the data: ERCEA		
EU baseline (2010)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)
New approach	1.5	1.8 <i>The target "doubles" the performance of EU based researchers in the top percentile of world highly cited articles. It is based on the challenging assumption that the ERC supported researchers are at the top of the class and should perform 100% better than an average researcher from EU, with respect to the record in the world top 1% of highly cited articles.</i>
State of play 2017:		Comments
no significant information available yet		The reference for this target is the year when the last actions financed under Horizon 2020 will be finished, i.e. several years after the formal end of the programme in 2020.
Result indicator: Total investments mobilised via debt financing and Venture Capital investments		
Source of the data: EIB+EIF		
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)
New approach	€ 8 billion	€ 15 billion
State of play 2017:		Comments
32 billion*		* Latest known value (2017) - The interim target has been reached earlier than expected.
Result indicator: Growth and job creation in participating SMEs (Horizon 2020 – DG RTD)		

¹² In order to facilitate comparison of reference values between the EU and other parts of the world (published regularly in the US Science and Engineering indicators), the share of publications from the ERC will also be indicated by means of the "index of ERC highly-cited publications". A value higher than 1 indicates that publications from ERC-funded projects are cited at a level above what one would expect, a value lower than 1 indicates citation at a level below the expected value and a result of 1 corresponds to the expected value.

Source of the data: Common Support Centre			
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	
New approach under Horizon 2020	To be developed based on FP7 ex-post evaluation and/or first Horizon 2020 project results	To be developed based on FP7 ex-post evaluation and/or first Horizon 2020 project results	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
no significant information available yet			
Result indicator: Total amount of funds leveraged through Article 187 initiatives managed by DG RTD, including additional activities, divided by the EU contribution			
Source of the data: Joint Undertakings			
Baseline (FP7)	Interim Milestone (2016)	Target (2020)	
1.00 (€2.27 billion for €2.27 billion of EU contribution from FP7)	0.84	1.39 (€7.013 billion for €5.033 billion of EU contribution from Horizon 2020) - On the basis of the financial contribution foreseen in the Regulation establishing each one of the PPPs	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
1.39 (2 210/1 590) * *in € million		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · IKOP as stated in the signed Grant Agreements + certified IKAA * · EU contribution committed in the Grant Agreements signed * *cut-off date 31/12/2017	
Result indicator: Share of EU financial contribution -DG RTD ¹³ allocated to SMEs; of which share of funds allocated through the SME instrument			
Source of the data: Common Support Centre			
	Baseline	Milestone (2016)	Target (2020)

¹³ Total combined budgets for all Horizon 2020-DG RTD specific objectives on societal challenges and the components of the specific objective 'Leadership in enabling and industrial technologies'.

SMEs - SME instrument	New approach	5%	7% (<i>Horizon 2020 mandatory target</i>)
SMEs - total	17.2% (June 2013)	20%	20% (<i>Horizon 2020 mandatory target</i>)
State of play 2017:			Comments
SME Total: (2017) : 24.9% SME instrument (2017): 6.86%			
Result indicator: Share of EU financial contribution – DG RTD ¹⁴ going to private for profit entities Source of the data: Common Support Centre			
Baseline (FP7 - October 2013)	Interim Milestone (2016)		Target (2020)
29.2%	33%		33% (<i>On the basis of FP7 results and Horizon 2020 mandatory target for SMEs</i>)
State of play 2017:			Comments
28%			
Result indicator: Share of the RFCS funds going to private for profit entities Source of the data: DG RTD			
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2016)		Target (2020)
38.9%	40%		40% (<i>on the basis of the previous MFF (2007-2013)</i>)
State of play 2017:			Comments
43%			

A Connected Digital Single Market

Specific objective 2.1: To increase impact and excellent science through openness ("Open Science") Related to spending programme(s) Horizon 2020

Result indicator: % researchers based in Europe connect/use the upcoming European Open Science Cloud

¹⁴ Total combined budgets for all Horizon 2020-DG RTD specific objectives in Industrial Leadership (excluding "Access to Risk Finance") and Societal Challenges.

Source of the data: Eurostat		
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2020)	Target (2025)
New approach	30%	80 %
State of play 2017:		Comments
No significant data available yet		
Result indicator: Share of Open access articles (resulting from Horizon 2020 funded research) published in peer reviewed journals Source of the data: Common Support Centre		
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)
New approach	100%	100%
State of play 2017:		Comments
79%		

A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate-Change Policy

Specific objective 3.1: To implement the Research, Innovation and Competitiveness dimension of the Energy Union, together with a forward-looking climate-change policy		
Related to spending programme(s) Horizon 2020		
Result indicator: Share of the overall Energy challenge funds allocated to the following research activities: renewable energy, end-user energy-efficiency, smart grids and energy storage activities (DG RTD) Source of the data: Common Support Centre		
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2016)	Target (2020)
New approach	85%	85% (<i>Horizon 2020 mandatory target</i>)
State of play 2017:		Comments
94%*		* Latest known value (2016) - Results beyond the target
Result indicator: Climate-related expenditure (Horizon 2020-DG RTD) Source of the data: Common Support Centre		
Baseline	Interim Milestone (2017)	Target (2020)
New approach	>35%	>35%

State of play 2017:		Comments
30 %		Provisional data (on a cumulative basis since the beginning of the programme)
Result indicator: Sustainable development-related expenditure (Horizon 2020-DG RTD)		
Source of the data: Common Support Centre		
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target
	(2017)	(2020)
New approach	60%	60%
State of play 2017:		Comments
69 %		Provisional data (on a cumulative basis since the beginning of the programme)
Result indicator: Number of projects contributing to the development of safe long-term solutions for the management of ultimate nuclear waste (Euratom – Fission)		
<i>Source of the data:</i> Common Support Centre		
<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Interim Milestone</i>	<i>Target</i>
(2007-2013)	(2016)	(2020)
15	5	14 ¹⁵
State of play 2017:		Comments
10*		* Latest known value (2017) – cumulative figure
Result indicator: Number of publications in peer-reviewed high impact journals (Euratom – Fusion)		
<i>Source of the data:</i> Common Support Centre		
<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Interim Milestone</i>	<i>Target</i>
(2010)	(2016)	(2020)
800 (FP7) ¹⁶	800	800
State of play 2017:		Comments
700*		* Latest known value (2017) – average per year
Result indicator: Patent applications on the basis of research activities supported by the Euratom Programme (average per year)		
<i>Source of the data:</i> Common Support Centre		

¹⁵ The target figure is lower than the baseline due to the larger average size of the projects expected in the Euratom Research and Training Programme (2014-2018).

¹⁶ The baseline figure refers to peer review publications counted under FP7. This indicator under Euratom FP7 cannot be directly compared with the new indicator for Euratom Programme 2014-18. The new indicator covers only peer reviewed articles concerning implementation of the fusion research roadmap, while the old indicator concerns all peer reviewed articles published by fusion labs.

Baseline (2007-2013)	Interim Milestone (2016)	Target (2020)
3	4	4
State of play 2017:		Comments
1*		* Latest known value (2016) - No sufficient amount of meaningful data is expected for "patents awarded" before 2020, because of the time that is needed for a patent to be awarded.
Result indicator: <i>Level of investment in energy research and innovation (both public and private sectors)</i> ¹⁷		
Source of the data: JRC		
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target
New approach	Not yet set	Not yet set
State of play 2017:		Comments
No relevant data available yet		
Result indicator: <i>Trends in patents</i>		
Source of the data: JRC		
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target
New approach	Not yet set	Not yet set
State of play 2017:		Comments
No relevant data available yet		
Result indicator: Number of researchers active in the energy sector		
Source of the data: JRC		
Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target
New approach	Not yet set	Not yet set
Planned evaluation:		
➤ Interim evaluation of Euratom Research and Training Programme (2014-2018), 2017, Euratom		
State of play 2017:		Comments
No relevant data available yet		

¹⁷ This indicator was announced in the Integrated SET Plan Communication and will be reported in the R&I part of the State of the Energy Union from 2016 onwards. No target has yet been set.

A Stronger Global Actor

Specific objective 4.1: To translate Europe's strengths in science and technology into a leading global voice ("Open to the World")			Related to spending programme(s) Horizon 2020
Result indicator: Proportion of EU co-publications with at least one International Partner Country to the total of EU publications Source of the data: Science Matrix based on Scopus database			
Baseline (2013)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	
36%	38%	40%	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
No significant data available yet			
Result indicator: Share of third-country participants in Horizon 2020-DG RTD Source of the data: Common Support Centre			
Baseline (December 2013)	Interim Milestone (2018)	Target (2020)	
4.73%	-	4.73%	
State of play 2017:		Comments	
3.47%		The DG RTD specific target of the Strategic plan have been aligned with the Horizon 2020 programme's legal base (10% → 4.73%)	

Output indicators

A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

Relevant general objective(s): A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment

Specific objective: 1.1: To strengthen Europe's R&I systems and achieve the European Research Area through working with Member States

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
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Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
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Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level

Output	Indicator/Deliverable	Target	Results
European Semester related outputs	Country Reports for all Member States; Country Specific Recommendations for those Member States where clear bottlenecks are identified during the European Semester process	February 2017 May 2017	9 CSRs directly addressing R&I issues
Action Plan of Research Infrastructures on the Long Term Sustainability (LTS) (2016/RTD/006)	Staff Working Document	Adoption in the first half of 2017	Adopted in September 2017
Expansion of RESAVER (Pan-European Pension Fund for Research Professionals)	Number of participating institutions and members Baseline 2016: 2 countries and 3 institutions	7 countries and 43 institutions participating by 31/12/2017	1 country and 1 institution. The establishment of RESAVER was delayed of 1 year due to several obstacles. The fund became fully operational in April 2017.

Specific objective: 1.2: To establish the right framework conditions to capitalise on the results of European research and innovation by involving all actors in the innovation process ("Open Innovation")

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc

Output	Indicator/Deliverable	Target	Results
Final and interim evaluations of Joint Undertakings (2016/RTD/009)	Staff Working Documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the Final Evaluation of the Joint Undertakings operating under the Seventh Framework Programme • and the Interim Evaluation Joint Undertakings operating under Horizon 2020. 	SWD presented to the budgetary authority in Q4 2017	SWD presented to the budgetary authority in Q4 2017
Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Preparatory work for the Pan-European Venture Capital Fund of Funds	Selection of the fund manager(s) following the call of expression of interest (2016)	At least one Fund manager selected by Q2 2017	Several Fund managers have been pre-selected by the Commission according to their policy fit. Due diligence process by EIF ongoing and due to the adoption on 5 December 2017 of the conclusions of the Council of the European Union on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes, the first announcement has been postponed to the first half of 2018
Scientific opinions by the High Level Group of the Scientific Advice Mechanism .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientific Opinion on cybersecurity • Explanatory Note on 'Agricultural Biotechnology' 	Published in Q2 2017 Published in Q2 2017	Published in Q1 2017 Published in Q2 2017
Seal of Excellence	Number of support schemes made	10	30 (25 related to SME

	available by the countries/regions represented in the Community of Practice to support proposals awarded the Seal of Excellence		Instruments Seal proposals, 5 to MSC)
Preparatory work for the launch of the European Innovation Council	Work Programme process (under H2020 (2018-2020) Work Programme)	Completed in Q4 2017	Completed in November 2017
	Report/study from the High Level Expert Group	Published in Q4 2017	Report published in Q1 2018.
Innovation Deals	Joint declarations of intent, and stat discussions between stakeholders (European Commission, Member States, enterprises)	Signature in the first half of 2017	The Commission signed the first ID on 07 April 2017 and adopted the Joint Declaration of Intent of the second ID on 11 November 2017. DG RTD has also contributed to innovation deals, in particular those related to electro-mobility and batteries.
Research and Innovation Tool for Impact Assessments	Active RTD support in application of the R&I tool in priority legislative initiatives	Q3 2017	DG RTD supported other DG's in applying the R&I tool on legislative initiatives. Two reports on the assessment of the innovation friendliness of two DG ENV initiatives on water reuse and the reason of the drinking water directive were produced in May and June 2017 respectively.

Specific objective: 1.3: To ensure an effective and efficient implementation of Horizon 2020 and other RTD programmes and maximise synergies

Related to spending programme(s) ...

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
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<p>Contributing to the Multiannual Financial Framework beyond 2020 (including the outlines of the new Framework Programme (FP9))</p>	<p>Input to the Commission's proposal</p>	<p>Transmitted by the end 2017</p>	<p>The different services in DG RTD have transmitted their input generally in September 2017 and contributed to the preparatory work for the FP9 impact assessment (development of the problem tree) and to the FP9 concept note. DG RTD has provided input to the Commission's proposal on FP9 in relation to Transport R&I and on Health aspects.</p>
<p>• Monitoring H2020</p>	<p>Interim Evaluation H2020 (Staff Working Document) (PLAN/2016/393)</p>	<p>Adopted in May 2017</p>	<p>The different services in DG RTD have adopted the interim evaluation on H2020 in May 2017. They have contributed to the SWD (main SWD and annex) and participated in the Interim Evaluation working group.</p>
	<p>Communication on interim evaluation (2015/RTD/005)</p>	<p>Adopted in October 2017</p>	<p>The relevant services have adopted the interim evaluation in January 2018 for which they provided comments & suggestions.</p>
	<p>Mid-term review of all contractual PPPs</p>	<p>Completed in 2Q 2017</p>	<p>The review was completed in 2Q 2017. The evaluation of EGVI cPPP is finalised and report was made public in early October 2017.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Monitoring Reports 	Published in November 2017	The Annual Monitoring Reports have been provided and published on time.
Preparation of Horizon 2020 Work programmes for 2018-2020	<p>WP2018-2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'main' work programme 2018-2020; The ERC work programme 2018; The Euratom work programme 2018. 	Adopted in October 2017	The Work programmes have been adopted as planned in October 2017.
Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Implementing the H2020 Work Programme 2017 and closing the FP7 Legacy	<p>Calls for proposals</p> <p>Evaluation of proposals and signature of the contracts</p> <p>Number of FP7 projects still open</p>	<p>All calls launched</p> <p>Time to Grant 245 days</p> <p>364 by Q4/2107 (680 projects to close in 2017)</p>	<p>All 2017 Calls for DG RTD launched as in the Work Programme; all evaluations completed.</p> <p>Average time to grant (TTG) for DG RTD is 92% within the limit of 245 days.</p> <p>Number of FP7 projects in DG RTD: 4417 completed and closed grant agreements out of 4935. 518 ongoing projects and 199 closed projects with a "reste à liquider" represent a total of EUR 410.7 million still to be paid. 631 final payments took place in 2017.</p>
Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Disseminating and boosting the exploitation of H2020 results	Number of projects benefitting from the Dissemination and Exploitation booster	<p>For exploitation 200</p> <p>For dissemination 300</p>	195 projects used the exploitation booster.

			No data yet on dissemination booster as it started its operation in December 2017.
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A Connected Digital Single Market

Relevant general objective(s): A Connected Digital Single Market

Specific objective: 2.1: To increase impact and excellent science through openness ("Open Science") Related to spending programme(s) ...

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
State of play of the Digital Single Market	Input to the Commission Communication	Contribution transmitted in Q2 2017	Contribution transmitted in Q2 2017
Modernising the copyright framework (on Text and Data Mining aspects)	Inter-institutional discussions on the Commission proposal Progress on the Copyright Regulation	First readings on the Regulation and Directive by the end of 2017	Adoption planned in 2018

Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
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Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Follow up actions of the Digitising European Industry (DEI) Communication : Coordination of national Industry 4.0 initiatives, specifically for connected smart factories platforms.	Recommendations to Member States, the EC, industry and social partners from the common EU-MS and EC working group on "strengthening leadership in digital technologies and digital industrial platforms", e.g. on policy initiatives as well as mobilisation and leveraging of investments	3Q 2017	Contribution from the Industrial Technologies Directorate to the WG reports was provided in Q3 2017

Open Science initiative	Inception report	Delivery in the first semester 2017	Delivered in first semester 2017
	First opinions on Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP)	Publication in the first semester 2017	The Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP) delivered its first reports on 'Altmetrics' in March 2017 and 'Open education and skills, Rewards and incentives' in July 2017.
European Science Cloud	Governance Model and a roadmap	Delivery by end 2017	Governance model and roadmap delivered in 2017
Access to and Preservation of Scientific Information in Europe	2nd report on the State of play on Open Access	Publication by end 2017	Publication in spring 2018
Specific objective: 2.2: Embedding digital into the grand societal challenges		Related to spending programme(s) ...	
Main outputs in 2017:			
All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Report of the High Level Group on boost competitiveness and growth in the automotive sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define legal and policy framework for the roll-out of highly automated and connected vehicles; • Identify financing needs for large scale demonstration projects; • Contribute to Commission strategy for highly automated and connected vehicles. 	Q3/2017	DG RTD contributed to the report 'High Level Group GEAR 2030 report on automotive competitiveness and sustainability' published in October 2017.

C-ITS Communication and Oettinger Round-Table on connected and automated driving	Transport R&I inputs to policy-making on connected and automated driving	Inputs transmitted in Q2/2017	DG RTD provided regular inputs and organised the first EC conference on CAD on 3-4/4/2017
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A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

Relevant general objective(s): A Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy

Specific objective: 3.1: To implement the Research, Innovation and Competitiveness dimension of the Energy Union, together with a forward-looking climate-change policy

Related to spending programme(s) Horizon 2020, Euratom.

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
State of the Energy Union 2016	Co-drafting of the Commission Communication (chapter on Research, Innovation and Competitiveness)	Input transmitted in Q1 2017	DG In Q1, RTD transmitted its contribution to the communication on the mobility package and SWD "Towards clean, competitive and connected mobility: the contribution of Transport Research and Innovation to the Mobility package" (SWD 223/2017)
Euratom Research and Training Programme (2016/RTD/008)	Commission proposal for a Council Regulation establishing the Euratom Research and Training Programme 2019-2020	Adopted in Q3 2017	Adopted in Q4 COM(2017) 698
	Commission Report on the Interim Evaluation of the Euratom Research and Training Programme 2014-2018	Published in Q3 2017	Adopted in Q4 COM(2017) 697

Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Follow-up of the Paris Agreement	Focus Area in the H2020 WP 2018-	Launched by the end 2017	Dedicated actions launched by

	2020, including dedicated actions on decarbonisation pathways		different services in RTD: 1. The Industrial Technologies (LEIT-NMBP) contributed 271M€ to Focus Area 'Building a low-carbon, climate resilient future' in WP 2018-20. 2. The Transport Directorate (SC4 part of the H2020 WP2018-2020) is contributing to the Focus Area 'Building a low-carbon, climate resilient future' through 2 calls. 3. The Bio-economy Directorate contributes to the Focus Area - 'Building a low-carbon, climate resilient future' in the Agri-Food and Marine and Aquatic sectors with a budget of 203 million.
	Progress reports on the implementation of Mission Innovation in the context of "clean energy" challenges	Published by the end 2017	Report published November 2017
Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Achieving the objectives of the Integrated SET Plan	Roadmaps and Implementation Plans	Q4 2017	3 out of 7 delivered
	Strategy for Public Partnerships in the energy domain in collaboration with Member State representatives ¹⁸	Q2 2017	Deferred pending new rules for partnership in FP9
Implementation of the Accelerating Clean Energy Innovation Communication	Implement actions detailed in the Communication including relevant priorities in the H2020 work-	2017	LEIT-NMBP part of the WP2018-20 includes several topics implementing the ACEI

¹⁸ Defining this strategy is the main recommendation from the Analysis of ERA NET Cofund actions under Horizon 2020 evaluation report.

	programme for 2018-2020		Communication, notably in energy storage, batteries and decarbonising buildings. The Transport Directorate (SC4 part of the H2020 WP2018-2020) includes several topics contributing to the implementation of the ACEI Communication. The Industrial Technologies Directorate has also delivered on this topic.
EU BioEconomy Strategy Review	Staff Working Document	Adopted in Q3 2017	SWD(2017) 374 adopted on 13 November 2017
Strategic Transport Research & Innovation Agenda (STRIA)	Staff Working Document (SWD) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the STRIA roadmaps; • the STRIA Governance structure and monitoring mechanisms 	Adopted in Q1-Q2/2017 Q4/2017	SWD adopted on 31/05/2017 as part of the mobility package 1. The setting-up of the governance structure and monitoring mechanisms has been launched through the organisation of an informal meeting with MS last 21 November 2017.

A Stronger Global Actor

Relevant general objective(s): A Stronger Global Actor

Specific objective: 4.1: To translate Europe's strengths in science and technology into a leading global voice ("Open to the World")

Related to spending programme(s) ...

Main outputs in 2017:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme, State of the Union, Treaty, etc.

Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area	Commission legislative proposal	Approved by the Council and the EP in the first half 2017	Completed: The legislative proposal was adopted on 18 October 2016. The EU Decision

(PRIMA)(2016/RTD/012)			on PRIMA was adopted by the Council on 4 July 2017 and published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 18 July 2017.
Kosovo* Agreement (association to Horizon 2020) (2014/RTD/023)	Agreement (Currently, there is no legal basis for the Commission to act, since the Council Decision on the conclusion of the Framework Agreement with Kosovo (on the general principles for the participation of Kosovo in Union programmes) has not been adopted yet.	Signature in Q1 2017	The initiative has been removed from the Commission's Planning.
Important spending related outputs, from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
International Cooperation (INCO) Service facility	Individual service contracts under the Facility	Signature throughout 2017	Eight contracts have been launched since the Service Facility is operational.
Other important outputs – generally from the Directorate's Policy Agenda, 3Os or those agreed at DG level			
Output	Indicator/Deliverables	Target	Results
Scheme to attract non-EU resident highly skilled entrepreneurial innovators	Platform on-line	Active in the 2nd half 2017	Final report of the external design study submitted on 21 November 2017.
Science 4refugees Initiative Facilitate refugees' scientists' entry into the labour market.	Science 4refugees initiative- number of CVs posted and number of jobs flagged in EURAXESS Baseline 2016: 100 registered refugees and 1000 registered jobs	250 registered refugees and 2500 registered jobs for 31/12/2017	215 registered refugees, 6 800 published jobs as of 4 Jan 2018
Action plan on Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases research	Inception report	Published end 2017-Early 2018	Staff Working Document European research and innovation response to the threat to human health from emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases now foreseen for Q2 2018, in

			preparation of a Communication in 2018, "Improving Health Security in the EU – a one health approach to counteracting the threat from
Agreed roadmap for G7 initiative 'The future of the Oceans'	Endorsement at G7 Ministerial S&T Meeting	Second half of 2017	Endorsed and further developed during 2017 and was supported by the 'laboratory and exhibition on marine litter' which opened on the occasion of the G7 S&T Ministerial in September 2017 in Torino.