



2018

Annual Activity Report

Annexes

DG Competition

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

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

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

Brussels, 22 March 2019

(e-signed)

Isabelle Bénoliel

I hereby certify that the information provided in Section 1 of the present Annual Activity Report and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete.

Brussels, 26 March 2019

(e-signed)

Téa Katarina Broms

¹ C(2017)2373 of 19.04.2017.

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

This annex is the annex of section 2.2 "Other organisational management dimensions".

Objective 1: The DG deploys effectively its resources in support of the delivery of the Commission's priorities and core business, has a competent and engage workforce, which is driven by an effective and gender-balanced management and which can deploy its full potential within supportive and healthy working conditions

Indicator 1: Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline 2014	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
36.5% (EC=35%)	Maintain above the Commission average (52% in 2018)	59%

Indicator 2: Staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline 2014	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
68.4%	Above 70% and maintain above the Commission average (68% in 2018)	76%

Indicator 3: First appointments of female Heads of Unit

Source of data: Sysper and DG Competition statistics

Baseline 01/05/2017	Target (01/11/2019)	Latest known results (01/01/2019)
0	2 first female Heads of Unit appointments	2 first female Heads of Unit appointments between 01/05/2017 and 01/01/2019

Objective 2: Attract, motivate, train and retain highly qualified staff and promote equal opportunities within DG Competition

Indicator 1: Turnover (% of statutory staff leaving DG Competition before three years in DG Competition)

Source of data: Sysper

Baseline (2015)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
3.4%	Less than 3.4%	4.2% ²

² This figure includes all statutory staff, i.e. Officials, Temporary Agents and Contract Agents, and thus also staff with contracts of limited duration. If only AD and AST officials are considered, the percentage of staff leaving DG Competition before three years in DG Competition reaches 2.7%.

Indicator 2: Staff engagement index		
Source of data: Commission staff survey		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2018)
68.4 %	Above 70% and maintain above the Commission average (68% in 2018)	76%

Objective 3: Information flows effectively both top-down and bottom-up and that staff understand Commission and DG Competition's objectives and how their individual work relates to these objectives

Indicator 1: Understanding by the staff of DG Competition's priorities

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline (2014)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2016)
89%	Improve the level of staff understanding of DG Competition's priorities	88%

Indicator 2: Understanding by the staff of DG Competition of their objectives and tasks

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline (2014)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2016)
85%	Maintain or increase	86%

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

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

Explanation: The opinion of the RSB (Regulatory Scrutiny Board) will take into account the better regulation practices followed for new policy initiatives. Gradual improvement of the percentage of positive opinions on first submission is an indicator of progress made by the DG in applying better regulation practices

Source of data: EC

Baseline (2014)	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2018)
For DG Competition: 87.5%, RSB positive opinions on 7 of the 8 IA submissions in 2014 (68% Commission average in 2014)	Positive trend	For DG Competition: 100%, RSB positive opinions on 1 of the 1 IA submissions in 2018 ³ (57% ⁴ Commission average in 2017)

³ Commission Staff Working Document impact assessment accompanying the document Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 2017/826. DG Competition was associated in the IA.

See: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1540389285918&uri=CELEX%3A52018SC0320>.

⁴ See for further information the Factsheet to the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's Annual Report of the year 2018, not yet available at https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/rsb_factsheet-v7mar_en_0.pdf.

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

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

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

Source of data: EC

Baseline (2015)	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2018)
25% ⁵ (Percentage of the DG's regulatory acquis covered by ex-post evaluations and Fitness Checks not older than seven years)	Positive trend compared to baseline	25% ⁶

⁵ The DG's regulatory acquis comprises the following four key instruments: Access to file/complaints study/evaluation finalised in 2015 (Reg. 1/2003); Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2003 of 16 December 2002 on the implementation of the rules on competition laid down in Articles 81 and 82 of the Treaty, OJ L 1, 4.1.2003, p. 1-25; Council Regulation (EC) No 139/2004 of 20 January 2004 on the control of concentrations between undertakings (the EC Merger Regulation), OJ L 24, 29.1.2004, p. 1-22; Council Regulation (EU) No 733/2013 of 22 July 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 994/98 on the application of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty establishing the European Community to certain categories of horizontal State aid, OJ L 204, 31.7.2013, p. 11-14; Damages Directive, Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain rules governing actions for damages under national law for infringements of the competition law provisions of the Member States and of the European Union, 2013/0185 (COD) of 26 November 2014, http://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/actionsdamages/damages_directive_final_en.pdf see also webpage of Directive on antitrust damages actions available at http://ec.europa.eu/competition/antitrust/actionsdamages/directive_en.html For the State Aid Modernisation see also http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/modernisation/index_en.html Of these four key regulatory instruments, one has been evaluated in the last five years (Access to file/complaints study/evaluation finalised in 2015) already. The share of the DG's regulatory acquis covered by evaluations in the last five years was therefore 25% in 2015 and in 2016 (nothing has changed since then).

⁶ During 2018, the evaluation of the Merger Regulation was ongoing, with the aim to finalise it in 2019. In addition, in 2018 the Commission launched (1) the evaluation of State aid rules, which were adopted as part of the State Aid Modernisation, the railways guidelines and the short term export credit insurance ("Fitness check") ; (2) the review of the Emissions trading scheme State aid guidelines (ETS Guidelines) to ensure that they are adapted to the new Emissions Trading Scheme for the period 2021-2030; (3) the evaluation of the Vertical Block Exemption Regulation (VBER); (4) the evaluation of the Motor Vehicle Block Exemption Regulation; (4) the evaluation of Commission Regulation 906/2009 ("the Consortia Block Exemption Regulation") in view of its statutory expiration in April 2020. The finalisation of these evaluations will contribute to a positive trend of regulatory acquis evaluations in the coming years.

Objective: Information and knowledge in your DG is shared and reusable by other DGs. Important documents are registered, filed and retrievable⁷

Indicator 1 (data provided by DG DIGIT): Percentage of registered documents that are not filed (ratio)

Baseline (2015) 2.10% (ARES) 0% (EDMA)	Target N.A. (ARES) 0% (EDMA)	Latest known results (2018) 13.10% (ARES) 0% (EDMA)
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This number reflects only filing and registration in Ares of documents exchanged with other DGs, because internally DG Competition uses its own registration/document system (EDMA). In EDMA 100% of documents are filed, including also those that are sent from EDMA to other DGs via ARES, since filing is mandatory in DG Competition (technically not possible to save a document into the system EDMA without filing).

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

Source of data: HAN statistic

Baseline (2015) 99.19%	Target 99%	Latest known results (2018) 99.19%
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For this indicator it is not useful to refer to HAN, because inside DG Competition documents are exchanged and made visible in the DG's own registration/document system (EDMA), in which 99.19% of files are opened to the whole DG. Note however that inside the DG security is implemented in EDMA also at the attachment level, and individual attachments can be and are protected. The target here is not a quality measure, but reflects a policy decision taken in DG Competition on accessibility.

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

Source of data: HAN statistics

Baseline (2015) 0,04%	Target <1%	Latest known results (2018) 0%
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Files created by DG COMP in HAN are by default not shared with other DGs, since documents are exchanged in the framework of cases. In its own registration/document system (EDMA), no file is shared with another DG. Competition regulations set out a strict professional secrecy obligation and limitations on use of data for any other purposes than competition cases.

In the new Case Management Application currently under development, COMP will assess if some horizontal files could be shared.

Indicator 4: Percentage of units using collaborative tools to manage their activities

Source of data: DG Competition

Baseline (2015) 95%	Target 100%	Latest known results (2018) 100%
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The percentage represent the proportion of units using either the COMP Collaborative Platform or eDiscovery.

⁷ As for indicator "Number of documents eligible to an electronic validation circuit", the estimated number (80%) of documents eligible to an electronic validation circuit remains unchanged. Therefore, DG Competition opted not to report on it.

Indicator 5: Number of cases where an important document could not be retrieved and resulted in a report to the DMO (register of "exceptions" to be created)		
Source of data: DG Competition		
Baseline (2015) 0	Target 0	Latest known results (2018) 0

Objective: Timely and effective handling of requests for information under Regulation 1049/2001

Output indicator: Respect of the time-limits for replies
Source of data: GESTDEM – corporate application managing access to document requests

Baseline (2014) 87% ⁸	Target 100%	Latest known results (2018) 93%
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Objective: Enhance paperless document exchanges (e-Commission) with 3rd parties

Result indicator: Incrementing paperless exchanges with Member States and external stakeholders

Source of data: DG Competition's document management and electronic communication systems (EDMA)

Baseline (2015) 95%	Target 99%	Latest known results (2018) 97.65%
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Objective: IT rationalisation in sub-domain for Case Management Systems (led by DG Competition)

Indicator: Implementation of a common Case Management System for the Commission services participating in CASE@EC project (KPI 4)

Source of data: Reports to the Inter-Service Steering Committee of the project

Baseline (2015)	Target (2018)	Latest known results (2018)
Conclusion of the Inception phase, start of the tender process.	Completed implementation of the first version of the new common Case Management System.	User acceptance testing of the first version, in view of its release into production by March 2019.

⁸ DG Competition is one of the Commission services receiving most requests for access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001. DG Competition aims to handle all requests for access to documents efficiently and within the time limits set in the Regulation. In 2018, the number of requests managed by DG Competition remained high (405 requests), continuing at the same time to ensure clarity in application of the public access principles through explanations provided in any access refusal letters.

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

Indicator 1: (provided by DG COMM): Percentage of EU citizens having a positive image of the EU

Every DG should aim to contribute to it and, considering its area of work, explain how it aims at enhancing the positive image of the EU

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

Source of data: Standard Eurobarometer⁹ (DG COMM budget) *monitored by DG Communication*

Baseline (November 2014)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (November 2018)
Total "Positive": 39% Neutral: 37% Total "Negative": 22%	Positive image of the EU \geq 50%	Total "Positive": 43% Neutral: 36% Total "Negative": 20%

Indicators: Help understanding of EU competition rules by stakeholders

Indicator 2: Number of people reached with communication actions directly supporting EU competition policy as a result of the DG's actions

Source of data: Collated monitoring data collected by DGs from their actions, monitoring and evaluation contractors; from Opinion polls etc.

Baseline (2015)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
DG Competition's printed publications were sent to 6452 subscribers/readers and the digital publications to 34880	Increasing trend	22000 subscribers to external weekly electronic newsletters; 4500 EU-bookshop downloads of publications; 3000 paper print publications sent only to interested audience (e.g. specialised libraries) ¹⁰ .
Press releases		127 press releases; 391 midday express chapeaux
Twitter activity (2016) 192 tweets; 2595 mentions; 70570 profile visits; 2035900 impressions	Increasing trend	1067 tweets; 11033 mentions; 96712 profile visits; 3068000 impressions Number of followers: 13000

In 2018, DG Competition participated in the European Commission Open Doors event at the Berlaymont, with a total budget of EUR 20,000. Approximately 15,000 visitors visited the Open Doors event in total. DG Competition continued its outreach activity, with 15 speaking events to new audiences, explaining how competition policy benefits society as

⁹ Standard Eurobarometer at <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/ResultDoc/download/DocumentKy/76422>, p. 15.

¹⁰ In the past, printed publications had been sent to a number of subscribers and audience within the distribution network of the EU who might be interested. This has been abandoned, for ecological and budgetary reasons. Subscribers get the information via our newsletters now that a publication is available. If interested, they can download or order a printed copy for free through the EU bookshop. Download statistics show that this is well used.

a whole, and how competition policy can help stakeholders. DG COMP staff also spoke to 50 groups in the Commission Visitors' Centre.

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

Annex 3 Financial Reports - DG COMP - Financial Year 2018

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)

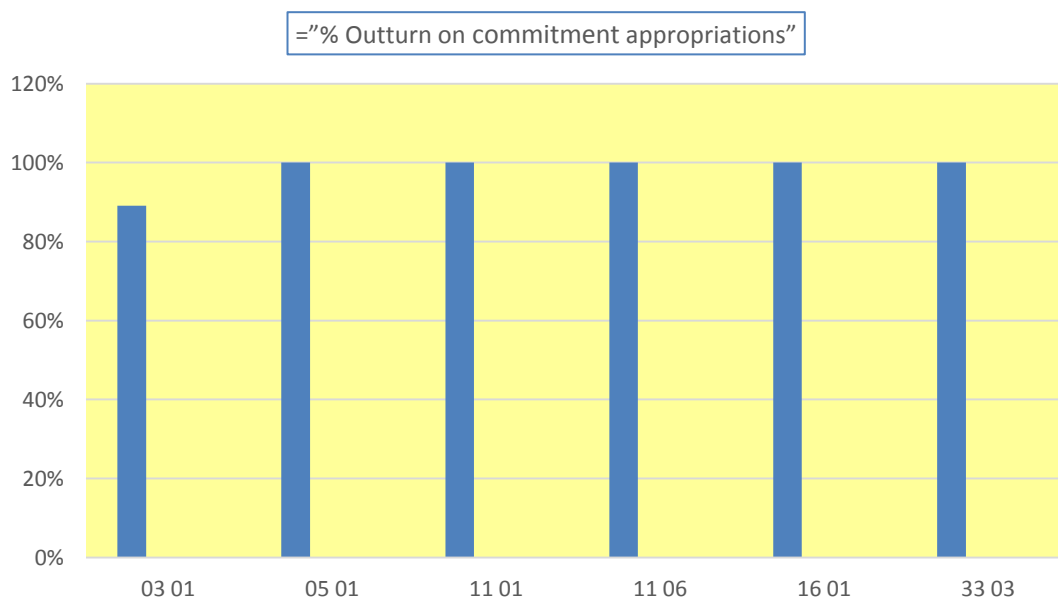
Table 12 : Summary of Procedures (excluding Building Contracts)

Table 13 : Building Contracts

Table 14 : Contracts declared Secret

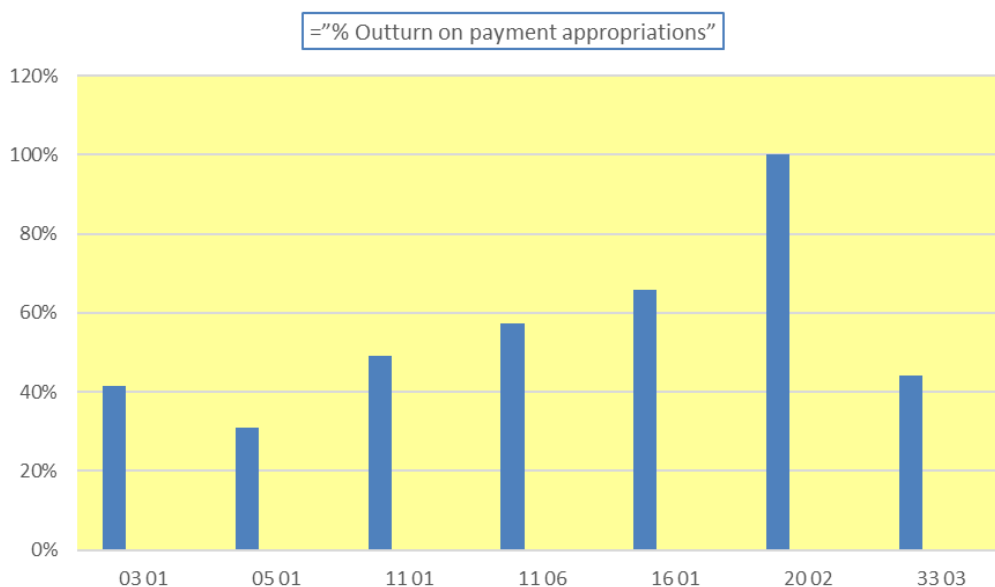
Table 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years

TABLE 1: OUTTURN ON COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2018 (in Mio €)					
			Commitment appropriations authorised*	Commitments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 03 Competition					
03	03 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Competition' policy area	12,26	10,92	89,08 %
Total Title 03			12,26	10,92	89,08 %
Title 05 Agriculture and rural development					
05	05 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0,10	0,10	100,00 %
Total Title 05			0,10	0,10	100,00 %
Title 11 Maritime affairs and fisheries					
11	11 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Maritime affairs and fisheries' policy area	0,05	0,05	100,00 %
	11 06	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	0,05	0,05	100,00 %
Total Title 11			0,10	0,10	100,00 %
Title 16 Communication					
16	16 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Communication' policy area	0,12	0,12	100,00 %
Total Title 16			0,12	0,12	100,00 %
Title 33 Justice and consumers					
33	33 03	Justice	1,00	1,00	100,00 %
Total Title 33			1,00	1,00	100,00 %
Total DG COMP			13,58	12,24	90,14 %



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

TABLE 2: OUTTURN ON PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS IN 2018 (in Mio €)					
Chapter			Payment appropriations authorised *	Payments made	%
			1	2	3=2/1
Title 03 Competition					
03	03 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Competition' policy area	18,42	7,66	41,59 %
Total Title 03			18,42	7,66	41,59 %
Title 05 Agriculture and rural development					
05	05 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0,15	0,05	31,00 %
Total Title 05			0,15	0,05	31,00 %
Title 11 Maritime affairs and fisheries					
11	11 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Maritime affairs and fisheries' policy area	0,10	0,05	48,98 %
	11 06	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	0,02	0,01	57,36 %
Total Title 11			0,12	0,06	50,59 %
Title 16 Communication					
16	16 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Communication' policy area	0,23	0,15	65,79 %
Total Title 16			0,23	0,15	65,79 %
Title 20 Trade					
20	20 02	Trade policy	0,15	0,15	100,00 %
Total Title 20			0,15	0,15	100,00 %
Title 33 Justice and consumers					
33	33 03	Justice	1,24	0,55	44,16 %
Total Title 33			1,24	0,55	44,16 %
Total DG COMP			20,31	8,62	42,42 %



* 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 31/12/2018 (in Mio €)									
Chapter			2018 Commitments to be settled				Commitments to be settled from financial years previous to 2018	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2018	Total of commitments to be settled at end of financial year 2017
			Commitments 2018	Payments 2018	RAL 2018	% to be settled			
			1	2	3=1-2	4=1-2/1	5	6=3+5	7
Title 03 Competition									
03	03 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Competition' policy area	10,92	3,12	7,80	71,46 %	0,00	7,80	6,41
Total Title 03			10,92	3,12	7,80	71,46 %	0,00	7,80	6,41
Title 05 Agriculture and rural development									
05	05 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Agriculture and rural development' policy area	0,10	0,00	0,10	100,00 %	0,00	0,10	0,05
Total Title 05			0,10	0,00	0,10	100,00 %	0,00	0,10	0,05
Title 11 Maritime affairs and fisheries									
11	11 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Maritime affairs and fisheries' policy area	0,05	0,00	0,05	100,00 %	0,00	0,05	0,05
	11 06	European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)	0,05	0,00	0,05	100,00 %	0,04	0,09	0,05
Total Title 11			0,10	0,00	0,10	100,00 %	0,04	0,14	0,10
Title 16 Communication									
16	16 01	Administrative expenditure of the 'Communication' policy area	0,12	0,05	0,07	54,47 %	0,00	0,07	0,11
Total Title 16			0,12	0,05	0,07	54,47 %	0,00	0,07	0,11
Title 20 Trade									
20	20 02	Trade policy	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 %	0,00	0,00	0,15
Total Title 20			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00 %	0,00	0,00	0,15
Title 33 Justice and consumers									
33	33 03	Justice	1,00	0,00	1,00	100,00 %	2,84	3,84	3,39
Total Title 33			1,00	0,00	1,00	100,00 %	2,84	3,84	3,39
Total DG COMP			12,24	3,17	9,07	74,09 %	2,88	11,95	10,21

"Breakdown of commitments to be settled at 31/12/2018 (in Mio €)"

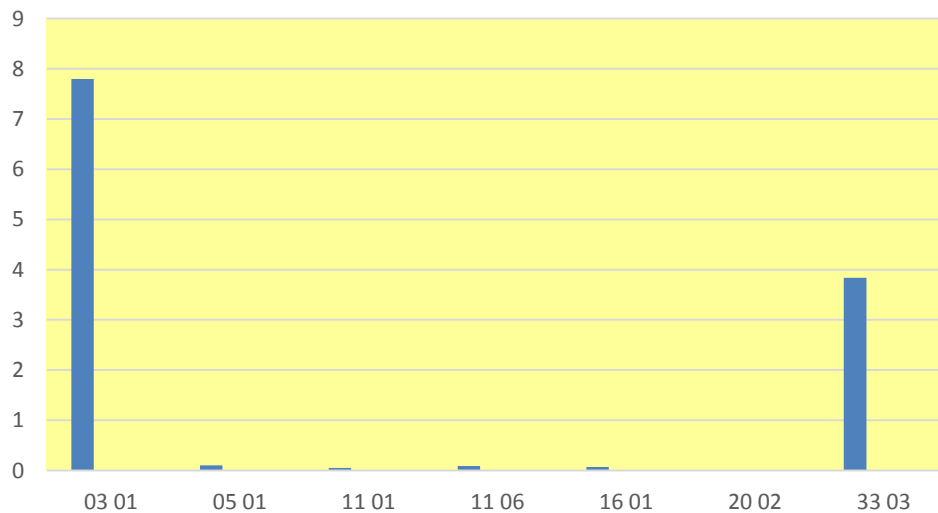


TABLE 4 : BALANCE SHEET COMP

BALANCE SHEET	2018	2017
A.I. NON CURRENT ASSETS	4.937.603,94	1.373.426,94
A.I.1. Intangible Assets	4.937.603,94	1.373.426,94
A.II. CURRENT ASSETS	11.891.752.037,42	6.421.226.831,46
A.II.2. Current Pre-Financing	818.797,44	619.272,01
A.II.3. Curr Exch Receiv & Non-Ex Recoverables	11.890.933.239,98	6.420.607.559,45
ASSETS	11.896.689.641,36	6.422.600.258,40
P.I. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES	0,00	-27.276.000,00
P.I.2. Non-Current Provisions	0,00	-27.276.000,00
P.II. CURRENT LIABILITIES	-468.192,11	-359.852,47
P.II.2. Current Provisions		0,00
P.II.4. Current Payables	-468.192,11	-359.852,47
P.II.5. Current Accrued Charges & Defrd Income	0,00	0,00
LIABILITIES	-468.192,11	-27.635.852,47
NET ASSETS (ASSETS less LIABILITIES)	11.896.221.449,25	6.394.964.405,93
P.III.2. Accumulated Surplus/Deficit	-11.647.658.103,01	-7.163.505.061,62
Non-allocated central (surplus)/deficit*	-248.563.346,24	768.540.655,69
TOTAL	0,00	0,00

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

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

TABLE 5 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE COMP

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	2018	2017
II.1 REVENUES	-6.568.250.847,40	-4.562.186.558,51
II.1.1. NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-6.561.211.000,00	-4.555.901.000,00
II.1.1.4. FINES	-6.533.935.000,00	-4.555.901.000,00
II.1.1.6. OTHER NON-EXCHANGE REVENUES	-27.276.000,00	
II.1.2. EXCHANGE REVENUES	-7.039.847,40	-6.285.558,51
II.1.2.2. OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE	-7.039.847,40	-6.285.558,51
II.2. EXPENSES	8.617.553,33	78.033.517,12
II.2. EXPENSES	8.617.553,33	78.033.517,12
II.2.10. OTHER EXPENSES	8.664.482,64	78.435.536,71
II.2.2. EXP IMLEM BY COMMISS&EX.AGENC. (DM)	374.910,37	403.645,41
II.2.6. STAFF AND PENSION COSTS	-422.040,00	-805.665,00
II.2.8. FINANCE COSTS	200,32	
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE	-6.559.633.294,07	-4.484.153.041,39

TABLE 5bis : OFF BALANCE SHEET COMP

OFF BALANCE	2018	2017
OB.2. Contingent Liabilities	-1.742.400.000,00	
OB.2.7. CL Legal cases OTHER	-1.742.400.000,00	
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	1.742.400.000,00	589.515.221,00
OB.4. Balancing Accounts	1.742.400.000,00	589.515.221,00
OFF BALANCE	0,00	589.515.221,00

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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 2018 - DG COMP

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	399	389	97,49 %	13,43	10	2,51 %	68,2
60	21	21	100,00 %	26,95			

Total Number of Payments	420	410	97,62 %		10	2,38 %	
Average Net Payment Time	15,41			14,12			68,2
Average Gross Payment Time	16,73			15,48			68,2

Suspensions							
Average Report Approval Suspension Days	Average Payment Suspension Days	Number of Suspended Payments	% of Total Number	Total Number of Payments	Amount of Suspended Payments	% of Total Amount	Total Paid Amount
0	40	14	3,33 %	420	1.073.754,69	9,56 %	11.229.976,71

TABLE 7 : SITUATION ON REVENUE AND INCOME IN 2018								
Chapter		Revenue and income recognized			Revenue and income cashed from			Outstanding balance
		Current year RO	Carried over RO	Total	Current Year RO	Carried over RO	Total	
		1	2	3=1+2	4	5	6=4+5	
57	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTION	174.137,83	0,00	174.137,83	174.137,83	0,00	174.137,83	0,00
66	OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFUNDS	0,00	2.806.244,94	2.806.244,94	0,00	95.878,25	95.878,25	2.710.366,69
71	FINES AND PENALTIES	6.523.291.001,00	7.712.173.333,94	14.235.464.334,94	692.834.304,45	510.399.225,77	1.203.233.530,22	13.032.230.804,72
Total DG COMP		6.523.465.138,83	7.714.979.578,88	14.238.444.717,71	693.008.442,28	510.495.104,02	1.203.503.546,30	13.034.941.171,41

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

Year of Origin (commitment)	Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount	Nbr	RO Amount
Sub-Total						

EXPENSES BUDGET	Error		Irregularity		OLAF Notified		Total undue payments recovered		Total transactions in recovery context (incl. non-qualified)		% Qualified/Total RC	
	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount	Nbr	Amount
INCOME LINES IN INVOICES												
NON ELIGIBLE IN COST CLAIMS									3	49.736,72		
CREDIT NOTES									5	169.085,32		
Sub-Total									8	218.822,04		
GRAND TOTAL									8	218.822,04		

TABLE 9: AGEING BALANCE OF RECOVERY ORDERS AT 31/12/2018 FOR COMP

	Number at 01/01/2018	Number at 31/12/2018	Evolution	Open Amount (Eur) at 01/01/2018	Open Amount (Eur) at 31/12/2018	Evolution
2003	1	1	0,00 %	1.060.000,00	1.060.000,00	0,00 %
2005	1	1	0,00 %	670.000,00	670.000,00	0,00 %
2006	1	1	0,00 %	11.500.000,00	11.500.000,00	0,00 %
2009	5	4	-20,00 %	1.089.577.168,72	1.068.981.290,47	-1,89 %
2010	25	13	-48,00 %	188.087.631,94	78.895.783,13	-58,05 %
2011	3	2	-33,33 %	145.473.194,00	14.855.731,15	-89,79 %
2012	12		-100,00 %	135.093.000,00		-100,00 %
2013	13	12	-7,69 %	253.403.000,00	252.271.000,00	-0,45 %
2014	38	33	-13,16 %	923.280.508,00	869.549.126,21	-5,82 %
2015	30	26	-13,33 %	238.811.000,00	237.691.000,00	-0,47 %
2016	5	5	0,00 %	496.847.000,00	495.721.467,68	-0,23 %
2017	36	24	-33,33 %	4.239.586.076,22	4.181.698.076,22	-1,37 %
2018		16			5.830.456.696,55	
	170	138	-18,82 %	7.723.388.578,88	13.043.350.171,41	68,88 %

TABLE 10 : RECOVERY ORDER WAIVERS IN 2018 >= EUR 60.000

Waiver Central Key	Linked RO Central Key	RO Accepted Amount (Eur)	LE Account Group	Commission Decision	Comments
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Number of RO waivers	0
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TABLE 11 : CENSUS OF NEGOTIATED PROCEDURES - DG COMP - 2018**Internal Procedures > € 60,000**

Negotiated Procedure Legal base	Number of Procedures	Amount (€)
Art. 134.1(b) (Without prior publication) Technical or artistic reasons, or reasons connected with the protection of exclusive rights	1	90.000,00
Total	1	90.000,00

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

Procedure legal base	Number of procedures	Amount (€)
Exceptional Negotiated Procedure without publication of a contract notice (Art. 134 RAP)	1	90.000,00
Negotiated Procedure with at least five candidates below Directive thresholds (Art. 136a RAP)	2	273.800,00
Open Procedure (Art. 104(1) (a) FR)	4	5.143.406,50
Total	7	5.507.206,50

TABLE 13 : BUILDING CONTRACTS

N/A

TABLE 14 : CONTRACTS DECLARED SECRET

N/A

TABLE 15 : FPA duration exceeds 4 years - COMP

N/A

ANNEX 4: Materiality criteria

In conformity with the current guidelines, DG Competition applies the following quantitative and qualitative materiality criteria, in order to assess the overall impact of a weakness and judge whether it is material enough to have an impact on the assurance.

Qualitative assessment

Competition policy is implemented through enforcement and involves predominantly procedural (case-handling) and advocacy activities, involving a very modest level of financial management.

Qualitative criteria cover significant reputational risks for the DG or the Commission and significant weaknesses in the internal control systems. For assessing the significance of the weakness, the nature and scope, duration, existence of mitigating controls and/or remedial actions are taken into account.

For weaknesses, which are considered significant in qualitative terms but not in quantitative terms, DG Competition takes into account the possible reputational impact they may entail to the image of DG Competition and the Commission. They will be assessed according to context and nature of the impact, awareness and duration.

Quantitative assessment

As regards legality and regularity, the proposed standard quantitative materiality threshold of 2% of the residual error rate of the executed payments is applied. DG Competition considers it an appropriate threshold above which weaknesses detected should be considered "material".

In DG Competition, this applies to all non-compliance events detected throughout the year and with a quantifiable impact on legality and regularity.

ANNEX 5: Relevant Control System

Enforcement

Security of IT-systems

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission protects and maintains its IT security

Main risks	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
Sensitive information is disclosed or its integrity breached (data altered) due to security of IT systems and/or information processes not being fully effective.	<p>Security of IT systems and information safeguarding 'culture': appropriate design of IT systems and/or information processes;</p> <p>Update of the IT Risk Register</p> <p>Formal procedures to add, manage and remove user access rights to IT applications.</p>	<p>Security rules and culture to be adjusted in view of latest technical developments and 'possibilities'. DG's IT governance body to evaluate the probability and impact of IT risks at least once per year and to discuss mitigation actions.</p> <p>Continuous risk management of each project according to the PM² methodology;</p> <p>Daily access rights management of the case management applications and related applications</p>	Reputational events during the reporting year linked to issues of data security and the protection of confidential and/or sensitive information.

EU competition policy and enforcement

Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that EU competition policy and enforcement actions are of high quality

Main risks	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
Challenges before courts potentially leading to significant reputational risks, excessive legal costs, annulments of decisions and (monetary) compensation claims of high value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A dedicated team in DG Competition continuously updates instrument specific Manuals of Procedures (ManProc) for antitrust/cartels, mergers and State aid. Instrument-based ManProcs and the Working Arrangements with the Commissioner provide guidance to the staff of DG Competition about the different roles, procedures, required consultations and procedural steps to be followed in the daily operations. The case support Units contribute to ensuring policy consistency and high quality of draft decisions in terms of substance and clarity. They participate in the weekly meetings with the Commissioner and instrument management meetings contributing to the uniform application of the rules and regulations by the case teams. Chief Economist Team (CET) offers an expert economic view for policy development and provides independent guidance in individual cases in all 3 instruments (anti-trust, mergers and State aid) throughout the investigation process and a final written advice on a formal proposal which is to be submitted for decision to the Commissioner. Peer review panel assures internal scrutiny organised for major antitrust, merger and State aid cases, covering all or certain aspects of the case (factual basis, legal reasoning and economic analysis). Legal Service (an independent Commission service operating under the control and authority of the 	<p>Coverage: 100%</p>	<p>Number of control failures,</p> <p>Number and value of annulments of Competition decisions decided by courts</p> <p>Number and value of claims for damages</p> <p>Number and value of claims for damages upheld by courts</p> <p>Reputational damage out of the annulments and claims for damages upheld by courts.</p>

Main risks	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
	<p>President of the Commission) ensures high quality output in terms of theory of harm and legal reasoning in enforcement cases and policy documents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Hearing Officers chair oral hearings and oversee the procedural fairness of competition proceedings in the field of antitrust, cartels and mergers and provide a final opinion published in the Official Journal when the Commission decision is taken. • The Principal Adviser strengthens the capacity of DG Competition to carry out economic evaluations of the EU's competition policy. • Senior Management Meeting (SMM) chaired by the Director General discusses inter alia major developments in on-going cases and jurisprudence of the General Court and the Court of Justice. • Operations Committee Meeting – Policy (OCM/P), chaired by the Director General discusses major on-going cases and decides on the granting of priority and ensuring adequate staffing in a case in close cooperation with the Commissioner. • Weekly instruments management meetings review and decide on the planning of ongoing cases and horizontal policy initiatives and ensure adequate staffing of cases. • Knowledge Management and information sharing tools like 'COMPWiki' allow staff to share knowledge and best practices within the DG. • Document Management and Case Management Applications support key business processes. • Weekly meetings between the Commissioner, the Cabinet and DG Competition monitor important developments in competition cases and horizontal policy initiatives. • Quarterly, or ad-hoc multiannual meetings, strategic meetings of the Commissioner with the Senior Management and Directorates of DG Competition are regularly updated on the progress in the most important enforcement cases in all instruments. 		

Fines imposed in the area of Competition

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission establishes its revenue entitlements and correctly registers its revenue entitlements, reliable reporting (true and fair)

Main risks	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
<p>The Commission decision embeds weaknesses that would undermine the Commission's legal rights in terms of revenue entitlements such as decision not addressed to the correct legal entity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main parameters of the fines are discussed before the SO is finalised in a meeting chaired by the DDG Antitrust in which A1, CET, LS and CAB participate • Experienced case handlers verify calculations (fresh pair of eyes) 	<p>Coverage: 100% in-depth panel review for draft COMP-decisions on fines</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Value of the rights concerned (e.g. decision on fine overruled by CoJ) Benefits: The (average annual) total value of the significant errors detected/avoided - and thus prevented in terms of the Commission's rights</p>
<p>EU accounting rules are not respected and</p>	<p>Commission Decisions being followed-up by concerned services</p>	<p>Coverage: 100% • monthly for new decisions</p>	<p>Effectiveness: Value of the rights concerned Benefits: The accounts</p>

Main risks	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
that the accounts do not reflect the reality.		quarterly for follow-up of fines before Court of Justice	at year-end give a true and fair view. Economy (costs): estimation of cost of staff involved in the controls.

Security of information

Main control objectives: Ensuring that the Commission protects and maintains its information security

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
Sensitive information is disclosed in the course of proceedings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Security Officer (LSO) Detailed manuals of procedures Daily enforcement of DG COMP's security measures: own marking system, reporting and risk assessment of incidents, security of buildings and staff (access controls) Regular follow-up and monitoring of information security incidents in order to identify systematic issues and help to avoid similar situations in the future LISO's prior approval of, and timely follow up reporting by, DG DIGIT's investigation of suspicious activities on COMP workstations Staff awareness actions 	<p>Coverage: 100%</p> <p>Systematic (access controls, training sessions for newcomers, reporting and follow-up of disclosures), and <i>ad-hoc</i> (update of internal guidance documents, communication of events and policies, information sessions)</p>	<p>Cost: estimate of cost of staff involved.</p> <p>Effectiveness: staff awareness of security rules and best practices. Number of disclosures reported (accidental or leaks).</p>

Fraud, Insider trading, Conflict of interests

Main control objectives: Ensuring that staff behaves according to the highest professional standards.

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
The reputation of the Commission is damaged due to the misconduct of staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and awareness sessions on ethics for staff. Systematic training of newcomers, including trainees and visiting staff Conflict of Interest checks in Case Management applications 	<p>Systematic (conflict of interests declarations for all cases,</p> <p>training sessions for all newcomers), and</p> <p><i>ad-hoc</i> information sessions)</p>	<p>Cost: estimate of cost of staff involved.</p> <p>Benefits: staff awareness about the ethical rules, no reports of unethical behaviour, number of IDOC/OLAF investigations.</p>

Management of administrative expenditures

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
The goods/services/ works foreseen are not, totally or partially, provided in accordance with	<p>Operational and financial checks in accordance with the financial circuits.</p> <p>Operation authorisation by the</p>	<p>100% of the contracts are controlled</p> <p>Depth: All underlying documents</p>	<p>Error rate < 2%</p> <p>Payment times</p> <p>Deterrents & systematic weaknesses corrected.</p>

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
<p>the technical description and requirements foreseen in the contract and/or the amounts paid exceed that due in accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions.</p> <p>DG unable to meet some objectives and priorities because contractor unable to deliver.</p>	<p>AO.</p> <p>Network in place for co-ordination, monitoring and follow-up of contracts.</p>		<p>Benefits: Controls performed comply with the base line requirements of the Financial Regulation.</p>

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

Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators
<p>An error or non-compliance with regulatory and contractual provisions, including technical specifications, or a fraud, is not detected by ex-ante control, prior to payment.</p>	<p>Review of procurements and financial transactions through ex-post audits performed by the ICC.</p> <p>Review of reported exceptions.</p>	<p>Representative coverage.</p> <p>Depth: all underlying documents.</p>	<p>Amounts detected associated with fraud & error.</p> <p>Potential irregularities, errors and overpayments prevented.</p> <p>Benefits: Controls performed comply with the base line requirements of the Financial Regulation.</p> <p>Potential irregularities, errors and overpayments prevented.</p> <p>Number of cases referred to OLAF.</p> <p>Number of instances of overriding controls or deviations from established procedure</p>

ANNEX 6: Implementation through national or international public-sector bodies and bodies governed by private law with a public sector mission (not applicable)

ANNEX 7: EAMR of the Union Delegations (not applicable)

ANNEX 8: Decentralised agencies (not applicable)

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

1. Id	7145	
2. Study project ID	7145	
3. Title of the study	Producer Organisations and their activities in the olive oil, beef and veal, arable crops sectors.	Evaluation of the EU Framework applicable to regional aid in 2014-2020
4. Study internal ID	O	R
5. Study overview	<p>Producer Organisations and their activities in the olive oil, beef and veal, arable crops sectors.</p> <p>The study provides an inventory of POs and APOs in the EU in the given sectors as well as, as its core element, a survey of a representative sample of POs and APOs commercialising products. The survey focuses on comprehensive information concerning the activities, the benefits and disadvantages of these activities and on the difficulties that POs and APOs face when carrying them out. The study is accompanied by a limited number of specific detailed examples of POs and APOs commercialising products, whose purpose is to deepen understanding of the information obtained in the inventory and the survey.</p>	The current rules for assessing the compatibility of regional State aid are set out in the Regional Aid Guidelines and the General Block Exemption Regulation. These rules expire in 2020. In order to prepare for their review, the Commission will launch an evaluation of the current framework, including the method for the definition of regional aid maps and the compatibility criteria for regional investment and operating aid.
6. Study reason	O	R
7. Associated services	-	-
8. Study cost	333.800,00 €	-
9. Note	Study to provide an inventory of Producer Organisation and their activities in certain sectors	Abandoned, since it became part of the Fitness check of the 2012 State aid modernisation package, railways guidelines and short term export credit insurance
10. Title of the deliverable	Producer Organisations and their activities in the olive oil, beef and veal, arable crops sectors.	Evaluation of the EU Framework applicable to regional aid in 2014-2020

ANNEX 10: Specific annexes related to "Financial Management"

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

Relevant control system 1 - IT-security							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total costs (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
117 530 €	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	117 530 €	N/A
Relevant control system 2 – EU competition policy and enforcement actions							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)*	Ratio (%): Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
7 940 400 €	109 841 980 €	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 940 400 €	7,23%
Relevant control system 3 - Fines imposed in the area of competition							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Relevant control system 4 - Security of information							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
55 407	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55 407	N/A

Relevant control system 5 - Fraud, Insider trading, Conflict of interests							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
38 617 €	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38 617 €	N/A
Relevant control system 6 - Financial management - administrative expenditures							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)**	Ratio (%)*: Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)**: Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
217 000 €	8 620 000 €	2,5%	78 010 €	4 486 078,38 €	1,74%	295 010 €	3,42%
OVERALL estimated cost of control at EC level							
Ex ante controls			Ex post controls			Total	
EC total cost (in EUR)	funds managed (in EUR)*	Ratio (%)*: Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%)*: Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed
8 368 954 €	109 841 980 €	7,62%	78 010 €	4 486 078,38 €	1,74%	8 446 964 €	7,69%

* Ratio for total estimated cost is based on the total budget for title 3 "Administrative expenditure of the Competition policy area", which includes the budget for staff. This allows for correct ratio of cost of controls as competition policy is implemented through human resources rather than through financial resources.

** Ratio for total estimated costs based on part of title 3, "Other administrative expenditures", which are managed directly by DG COMP.

ANNEX 11: Specific annexes related to "Assessment of the effectiveness of the internal control systems" (not applicable)

ANNEX 12: Performance tables

General objective: A New Boost for Jobs, Growth and Investment		
Impact indicator 1: GDP growth		
Source of data: Eurostat		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2020)	Latest known results (2017)
1.8%	Increasing Trend Bookmark ¹¹	2.4%

Antitrust and cartels

Specific objective 1: Effective enforcement of antitrust rules with a view to protecting consumer welfare (Antitrust and cartels)		
Result indicator 1: Estimate of customer benefits resulting from Commission decisions prohibiting cartels (KPI 1)		
Rationale: Quantitative indicator to ensure positive impact of competition enforcement on consumer welfare		
Source of data: DG Competition calculation ¹²		
Baseline (2015)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
EUR 1.0-1.5 bn ¹²	No target ¹²	EUR 1.3-1.9 bn
Result indicator 2: Deterrent effect of the Commission's fines		
Rationale: The Commission can impose fines on companies to punish infringements of antitrust rules and to deter future infringements.		
Source of data: DG Competition Stakeholder Survey 2014		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results 2014 ¹³
> 50% ¹⁴	Maintain	> 50%
Output indicator 1: Intervention rate ¹⁵		
Source of data: DG Competition case management system (Natacha)		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
11	No target ¹⁷	14

¹¹ 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 2016 and it is the reference point for the AARs of Commission services.

¹² Please refer to footnote 23 of the main document for a comprehensive explanation on the calculation methodology and target setting of this indicator.

¹³ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

¹⁴ Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014), Aggregate Report, published in 2015, p. 35, "Overall, most participants believed that fines, especially larger fines, are an effective deterrent for companies, which try to avoid being in a position where they could be penalised. A national competition authority and some companies mentioned that fines have increased considerably in recent years and have become even more effective". Senior Management decision to repeat the survey once in a mandate.

¹⁵ Intervention rate consists of antitrust interventions (decisions) by the Commission. In 2017, 11 interventions by the Commission included 4 antitrust decisions (1 commitment decision and 3 prohibition decisions), 7 cartel prohibition decisions (4 settlement decisions, 2 prohibition decisions and 1 hybrid decision (normal procedure)).

Main outputs in 2018:			
Policy-related outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Conduct of investigations and adoption of Commission decisions in the field of antitrust and cartels in accordance with EU competition law	Intervention rate ¹⁶	2018 (no target ¹⁷)	14

Specific objective 2: Effective and coherent application of EU competition law by the national competition authorities (Antitrust and cartels)			
Result indicator 1: Number of cases signalled to the European Competition Network (ECN) ¹⁸			
Rationale: Benchmark for the level of the ECN activity to ensure coherent application of EU competition law			
Source of data: ECN case system			
Baseline (2015)	Target		Latest known results (2018)
179	No target ¹⁷		165
Result indicator 2: Number of envisaged enforcement decisions and similar case consultations in the European Competition Network (ECN) ¹⁹			
Rationale: Benchmark for the level of the ECN activity to ensure coherent application of EU competition law			
Source of data: ECN case system			
Baseline (2015)	Target		Latest known results (2018)
100	No target		79

¹⁶ Intervention rate consists of final antitrust and cartel decisions by the Commission.

¹⁷ It is not meaningful to set numerical targets for competition policy enforcement. Most of the indicators used to measure the Commission's performance include trends as targets (stable, increase, decrease, no target). On-going investigation by the Commission is always without prejudice to the final decision to be taken by the Commission in the case. However, DG Competition, like most competition authorities, provides the number of decisions (or intervention rate) to indicate the level of activity and output for the preceding year, also for deterrence purposes. As regards antitrust and cartel enforcement, a target would also depend on factors beyond the Commission's control (decisions of the parties or other market players to disclose infringements through the leniency programme, whistleblowing, complaints or the availability of information to the Commission to detect infringements ex officio). In each and every case, the Commission must fully respect the rights of defence of the parties.

¹⁸ Please note that number of cases signalled to the ECN is dependent on a number of factors such as priorities set by the national competition authorities, complexities and number of already on-going cases as well as changes in the competition structure of each market.

¹⁹ Please note that the number of envisaged decisions varies depending on the level of output by the NCAs.

Output indicator 1: Regular contacts to support NCAs on individual cases with a view to ensure coherent and effective application of Articles 101 and 102 TFEU		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Regular contacts	No target	Regular contacts
Output indicator 2: Half-yearly meetings of the heads of the NCAs with the Director General of DG Competition, regular meetings of ECN Plenary, ECN working groups and sectorial subgroups.		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Regular meetings, half-yearly for heads of NCAs with the Director General of DG Competition, regular meetings of ECN Plenary, ECN working groups and sectorial subgroups.	No target	Regular meetings, half-yearly for heads of NCAs with the Director General of DG Competition, regular meetings of ECN Plenary, ECN working groups and sectorial subgroups all held.

Main outputs in 2018:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Proposal for a Directive on empowering the National Competition Authorities to be more effective enforcers (ECN+)	Adoption by the European Parliament and the Council	2018/2019	The Proposal for a Directive on empowering the National Competition Authorities to be more effective enforcers (ECN+) has been adopted by the Council on 11 December 2018, following an agreement reached with the European Parliament at first reading ²⁰ . In December 2018, the publication in the Official Journal was pending.

²⁰ Directive (EU) 2019/1 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 to empower the competition authorities of the Member States to be more effective enforcers and to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market, OJ L 11, 14.01.2019, pp. 3–33 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2018/12/04/eu-adopts-rules-to-enable-national-competition-authorities-to-become-more-effective-enforcers/>.

Specific objective 2: Effective and coherent application of EU competition law by national courts (Antitrust and cartels)		
Result indicator 1: Compliance rate of national judgments with Commission replies to requests for opinions (Article 15(1) of Regulation 1/2003)		
Rationale: Benchmark for coherence of the activities by the courts and the Commission to ensure coherent private enforcement of EU competition law		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics on the basis of national judgments transmitted		
Baseline (2004-2015)	Target	Latest known results (2004-2018)
18/21: 100% compliance rate possible	Maintain 100% compliance rate in the long term to ensure coherent application of EU competition rules	24/24
Result indicator 2: Compliance rate of national judgments with Commission 'amicus curiae' briefs (Article 15 (3) of Regulation 1/2003)		
Rationale: Benchmark for coherence of the activities by the courts and the Commission to ensure coherent private enforcement of EU competition law		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics on the basis of national judgments transmitted		
Baseline (2006-2015)	Target	Latest known results (2006-2018)
12/12	Maintain 100% compliance rate in the long term to ensure coherent application of EU competition rules	15/15
Result indicator 3: Number of Member States having fully implemented the Directive ensuring the right for victims of EU competition law infringements to obtain compensation through national courts		
Rationale: Benchmark for ensuring equal opportunities to obtain compensation for competition law infringements in all Member States		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics based on evaluation		
Baseline (2014)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
-	100% of Member States implemented by 27 December 2016	All Member States implemented the Directive by 2018.
Output indicator 1: Information and opinions provided to national courts concerning the application of the EU antitrust rules		
Rationale: Support to national courts in individual cases pending before them		
Source of data: DG Competition statistics		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Information and opinions provided	No target ¹⁷	Information and opinions provided

Main outputs in 2018:			
Policy-related outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Guidelines for national courts on quantifying passing-on effects in antitrust damages actions	Adoption	No target	From July to October 2018, the European Commission run a targeted public consultation on the draft Guidelines.

Specific objective 3: EU competition law instruments maintained aligned with market realities and contemporary economic and legal thinking (Antitrust and cartels)			
Result indicator 1: Stakeholder consultation on new rules (Eurobarometer 2014)			
Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work			
Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)			
Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)		Latest known results (2014) ²¹
5.5/7.0 ²²	Stable Trend ²³		5.5/7.0

Main outputs in 2018:			
Policy-related outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Guidance on the use of voluntary confidentiality rings	Publication	2018	Published on 12/12/2018
Updated guidance on confidentiality claims in access to file	Publication	2018	Published on 12/12/2018

²¹ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

²² See Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014), Aggregate Report p. 27, "There was a high overall level of satisfaction with DG Competition's consultation on new rules, although some participants felt that their views are not always taken into account." http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/surveys_en.html.

²³ Senior Management decision of 1 February 2016: Increasing trend for <5/7 and stable trend ≥ 5/7.

Merger control

Specific objective 4: Facilitating smooth market restructuring by assessing non-harmful mergers in a streamlined manner (Merger control)

Result indicator 1: Ratio of merger decisions adopted in a simplified procedure

Rationale: Quantitative indicator demonstrating reduced regulatory burden facilitating smooth market restructuring

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
ca. 75%	Stable Trend	ca. 77%

Output indicator 1: Number of Commission decisions adopted in a simplified procedure

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
280	No target	302

Specific objective 5: Prevention of anticompetitive effects of mergers with a view to protecting consumer welfare (Merger control)

Result indicator 1: Estimate of customer benefits resulting from merger interventions (KPI 2)

Rationale: Quantitative indicator to ensure positive impact of competition enforcement on consumer welfare

Source of data: DG Competition calculation²⁴

Baseline (2015)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
EUR 1.7-2.9 bn	No target	EUR 15.0-25.0 bn

Output indicator 1: Number of merger decisions per year

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
375	No target ¹⁷	393

Output indicator 2: Intervention rate²⁵

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
24	No target	25

Output indicator 3: Number of merger decisions adopted by the Commission ("non-simplified") per year

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
95	No target ¹⁷	91

²⁴ Please refer to footnote 24 of the main document for a comprehensive explanation on the calculation methodology and target setting of this indicator.

²⁵ Intervention rate indicator includes prohibition decisions and mergers approved subject to commitments, as well as withdrawals during second phase investigation (in-depth investigation by the Commission).

Specific objective 6: EU competition law instruments maintained aligned with market realities and contemporary economic and legal thinking (Merger control)

Result indicator 1: Stakeholder consultation on new rules (Eurobarometer 2014)

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014) ²⁶
5.5/7.0 ²⁷	Stable Trend	5.5/7.0

Main outputs in 2018:

Policy-related outputs

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Evaluation of selected procedural and jurisdictional aspects of EU merger control (2017/COMP/003)	Publication of Evaluation Staff Working Document	2019	Preparation of Staff Working Document

State aid control

Specific objective 7: Overall effectiveness of State aid modernisation, increasing share of better targeted growth-enhancing aid (State aid control)

Result indicator 1: The share of GBER expenditure over total expenditure on State aid (KPI 3)

Source of data: State Aid Scoreboard

Link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/scoreboard/index_en.html

Baseline (2014)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2017)
38%	Maintain or increase	47%

Result indicator 2: Percentage of State aid granted by Member States for horizontal objectives of common interest.

Rationale: Indicator to ensure that state aid is targeted at horizontal objectives of Community interest, such as regional development, employment, environmental protection, promotion of research and development and innovation, risk capital and development of SMEs.

Source of data: State Aid Scoreboard – The information is based on the annual reports provided by Member States pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Regulation (EC) 794/2004 and comprises expenditure granted by Member States through existing aid measures which fall into scope of Article 107(1) TFEU.

Link: http://ec.europa.eu/competition/state_aid/scoreboard/index_en.html

Baseline (2014)	Target (2017)	Latest known results (2017)
85%	Maintain or increase	94%

²⁶ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

²⁷ See Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014), Aggregate Report p. 27, "There was a high overall level of satisfaction with DG Competition's consultation on new rules, although some participants felt that their views are not always taken into account." http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/surveys_en.html.

Output indicator 1: Number of opening decisions per year		
Source of data: DG Competition calculation		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
7	No target ¹⁷	9

Specific objective 8: Compliance of renewable support schemes and capacity remuneration mechanisms with State aid rules (State aid control)

Result indicator 1: Number of EEAG-based decisions²⁸ on operating support schemes for renewable electricity

Rationale: The compliance of the renewable energy support schemes with EEAG ensures a level playing field in the internal electricity market.

Source of data: DG Competition calculation²⁹

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Baseline (2014-2015)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
11 decisions	Increase	60 decisions

Result indicator 2: Number of EEAG-compatible capacity mechanisms as share of all existing capacity mechanisms

Rationale: The compliance of the capacity mechanisms with EEAG ensures a level playing field in the internal electricity market.

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Link: <http://ec.europa.eu/competition/elojade/isef/index.cfm>

Baseline (2014-2015)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2017)
5% of capacity mechanisms	70%	50%

Output indicator 1: Adoption of Commission decisions in the field of State aid in accordance with EU State aid rules

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
21	No target ¹⁷	18

Specific objective 9: Stability and promotion of competition in the banking sector

Result indicator 1: Ratio of (a) State aid to all banks in the EU in the form of capital-relevant instruments to (b) primary equity issuance within the EU for banks³⁰

Rationale: A lower ratio indicates that the share of State aid is falling compared against the total volume of equity issuance in a given year which is better for financial stability.

Source of data: For the numerator DG COMP calculation. For the denominator Bloomberg³¹ data.

Baseline (2014)	(2015)	(2016)	(2017)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
12.39%	26.38%	0.82%	27.17% ³²	Decrease	20.92%

²⁸ EEAG, Communication from the Commission – *Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020*, OJ C 200, 28.6.2014, p. 1-55, [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52014XC0628\(01\)](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52014XC0628(01)).

²⁹ Number of Commission decisions under EEAG on operating schemes for RES-electricity; individual/ad hoc aid is not considered; trend should be increasing in view of cumulative decisions.

³⁰ The denominator "primary equity issuance within the EU for banks" has a wider scope compared to the indicator used in the AAR 2016 report. The denominator now also includes capital increases through right offerings. The ratios for previous years have been adjusted accordingly.

³¹ For more information on Bloomberg, please refer to <https://www.bloomberg.com/europe>.

Result indicator 2: Ratio of (a) State aid to all banks in the EU in the form of capital-relevant instruments to (b) the stock of total capital and reserves for all banks in the EU

Rationale: The more banks are capable of filling in the capital shortfalls identified in the stress tests themselves, the better it is for the financial stability.

Source of data: For the numerator DG COMP calculation. For the denominator ECB data under: <http://sdw.ecb.europa.eu/home.do>

Baseline (2014)	(2015)	(2016)	(2017)	Target (2016-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
0.228%	0.349%	0.005%	0.445% ³²	Decrease	0.044%

Output indicator 1: Adoption of Commission decisions

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
37	No target ¹⁷	19

Specific objective 10: Prevention and recovery of incompatible aid (State aid control)

Result indicator 1: Implementation of recovery (at least provisional) or Court action for non-implementation within two years from the date of the recovery decision (expressed as percentage of total recovery decisions)

Rationale: Qualitative indicator on the effectiveness and enforcement of recovery decisions

Source of data: DG Competition case management system (ISIS)

Baseline (2015)	Target (2017)	Latest known results (2018) ³³
33% ³⁴	Increase	37.5% ³⁵

Output indicator 1: Adoption of recovery decisions in the field of State aid in accordance with EU State aid rules

Source of data: DG Competition case management system (ISIS)

Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
6	No target ¹⁷	7

³² The ratio has significantly increased from 2016 to 2017. This is due to the low level of State aid in the form of capital-relevant instruments in 2016 and the increase of State aid in the form of capital-relevant instruments in 2017. After the results of the EU-wide 2016 Stress Test were announced some institutions were required to increase their capital levels. For the institutions that did not manage to raise the necessary capital on the markets, the State was allowed to step in in accordance with State aid rules and the Banking Recovery and Resolution Directive. This increased the amount of recapitalisation aid used for 2017.

³³ This indicator shows a decrease compared to 2015 due to the many new recovery decisions that have been adopted (especially in 2016) and for which the foreseen implementation period of 2 years has not yet elapsed. In the previous period (2014-2015) many court actions were taken.

³⁴ Total of recovery decisions adopted which fall into this result indicator is 39; in 9 instances, recovery was implemented and in 4 cases it was decided to launch Court action.

³⁵ Total of recovery decisions adopted which fall into this result indicator is 24; in 8 instances, recovery was implemented; one Court action was launched.

Specific objective 11: Monitoring of aid measures (State aid control)

Result indicator 1: Number of aid measures subject to ex-post monitoring

Rationale: Stable indicator ensuring a reasonable number of aid measures (mainly schemes) subject to ex-post monitoring in every annual monitoring cycle.

Source of data: DG Competition calculation

Baseline (2015)	Target (2017)	Latest known results (2018)
96 aid schemes monitored	At least 75 aid measures (mainly schemes) subject to ex-post monitoring	50 ³⁶

Specific objective 12: EU competition law instruments maintained aligned with market realities and contemporary economic and legal thinking (State aid control)

Result indicator 1: Stakeholder consultation on new rules (Eurobarometer 2014)

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014) ³⁷
5.5/7.0 ³⁸	Stable Trend	5.5/7.0

Main outputs in 2018:

All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme

Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Best Practices Code	Adoption of a Commission notice	2018	Adoption 2018

³⁶ Fewer schemes were monitored since the focus of monitoring has been on schemes with high expenditure whereby it can be noted that Member States had granted less aid overall in such schemes, which as a result reduced the number of candidate schemes for monitoring. Nevertheless, the possible distortion of competition could be expected to be higher from large expenditure schemes than examining more schemes but with smaller expenditure.

³⁷ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

³⁸ See Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014), Aggregate Report, p. 27, "There was a high overall level of satisfaction with DG Competition's consultation on new rules, although some participants felt that their views are not always taken into account." http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/surveys_en.html.

Promoting competition culture and international cooperation in the area of competition policy: maintaining and strengthening the Commission's reputation world-wide

Specific objective 13: Competition advocacy contributing to a pro-competitive regulatory framework at EU and national level		
Result indicator 1: Readiness to engage and contribute with high quality input to other DG's policy projects (Ensuring collegiality)		
Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work		
Source of data: Other DGs' Survey by DG Competition (2014)		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014) ³⁹
5.0/7.0	Stable Trend	5.0/7.0
Result indicator 2: Relevance of input to other DGs' policy projects (Ensuring collegiality)		
Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work		
Source of data: Other DGs' Survey by DG Competition (2014)		
Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014) ³⁹
5.2/7.0	Stable Trend	5.2/7.0
Output indicator 1: Number of substantial replies to Commission inter-service consultations		
Source of data: DG Competition calculation		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
154	Stable Level	192
Output indicator 2: Number of country specific recommendations promoted or followed by DG Competition		
Source of data: DG Competition calculation		
Baseline (2017)	Target	Latest known results (2018)
30	Stable Level	25

Main outputs in 2018:			
Policy-related outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
ECN Communication and Advocacy Working Group	Annual meeting	2018	Postponed until 2019 as Eurobarometer Citizens' Survey results not available yet.

³⁹ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

Specific objective 14: Explaining competition policy and its benefits		
Result indicator 1: Percentage of positive replies in surveys conducted among citizens agreeing that effective competition has a positive impact on them as consumers		
Rationale: Indicator to measure citizens' view of competition and competition policy		
Source of data: Eurobarometer Flash Citizens' Survey		
Baseline (2015)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2019) ⁴⁰
74%	Increasing Trend	78%

Main outputs in 2018:			
Other important outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Actions to explain EU competition rules to stakeholders	Number of people reached with communication actions directly supporting EU competition policy ⁴¹	Throughout 2018	13000 Twitter followers + 50 groups of visitors DG Comp staff has spoken to + 15 speaking events to new audiences + participation in the European Commission Open Doors event with approximately 15000 visitors
DG Competition's publications	Number of subscribers/readers of DG Competition's publications ⁴²	Increasing trend	22 000 ⁴³ subscribers to the newsletters; 4500 EU Bookshop downloads of publications; 9000 downloads of publications from DG Comp website; distribution of around 3000 printed copies of various publications sent only to interested audience (e.g. specialised libraries)

⁴⁰ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate. See http://ec.europa.eu/competition/publications/reports/surveys_en.html

⁴¹ Collated monitoring data collected by DGs from their actions, from monitoring and evaluation contractors, from Opinion polls etc. (DG Competition calculation).

⁴² Baseline 2015 – DG Competition's publications sent to 6 452 subscribers/readers and the digital publications to 34 880.

⁴³ These figures are not comparable with the 2015 baseline due to clean up of the mailing lists when transferring to a new system. However, the number of subscribers to the newsletters has gone up by around 10% each year.

Conduct Eurobarometer Flash Citizens' Survey on Competition Policy	Percentage of positive replies agreeing that effective competition has a positive impact on consumers	2018	In 2018, the Eurobarometer Flash Citizen Survey on Citizens' perception of competition policy was re-launched with results to be published in spring 2019.
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Specific objective 15: Promoting international cooperation and convergence in the area of competition policy and greater transparency and basic disciplines on subsidies control internationally

Result indicator 1: Promotion of competition culture and policy convergence at international level

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)⁴⁰

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014) ⁴⁴
4.9/7.0	Increasing Trend	4.9/7.0

Output indicator 1: Number of competition cooperation agreements and free trade agreements containing competition and State aid clauses

Rationale: Provides a benchmark for the increased level of convergence with third countries' competition authorities

Source of data: DG Competition's statistics

Baseline (2017)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2018)
23 agreements	37 agreements	24 agreements

Output indicator 2: Number of contributions to OECD, ICN and UNCTAD

Rationale: Provides a benchmark for the activity of the Commission in contributing to increased international convergence of competition policy on multilateral fora

Source of data: DG Competition's statistics

Baseline (2017)	Target (2018-2020)	Latest known results (2018)
8 (OECD), 5 (ICN), 3 (UNCTAD)	15-20	21 contributions in total (OECD 13, ICN 7, UNCTAD 1)

Output indicator 3: Number of technical assistance workshops organised with third countries

Rationale: Provides a benchmark for the activity of the Commission in contributing to increased international convergence of competition policy bilaterally

Source of data: DG Competition's statistics

Baseline (2017)	Target (2018-2022)	Latest known results (2018)
China (8) India (5), Brazil (1)	China (12) Brazil (1), Japan, Korea, India, ASEAN (min. 2),	China (2), India (1)

⁴⁴ This survey is carried out once per Commission mandate.

Specific objective 16: Ensuring the highest standards in the enforcement of competition policy⁴⁵

Result indicator 1: Legal soundness of Commission decisions in competition cases

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
5.3/7.0 ⁴⁶	Stable Trend	5.3/7.0

Result indicator 2: Quality of economic analysis

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
4.9/7.0 ⁴⁷	Increasing Trend	4.9/7.0

Result indicator 3: Market knowledge

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
5.0/7.0 ⁴⁸	Stable Trend	5.0/7.0

Result indicator 4: Impact on the markets

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
4.8/7.0 ⁴⁹	Increasing Trend	4.8/7.0

Result indicator 5: Timeliness of decisions

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
4.0/7.0 ⁵⁰	Increasing Trend	4.0/7.0

Result indicator 6: Informing in a timely manner

Rationale: Benchmark for a key quality parameter related to DG Competition's work

Source of data: Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014)

Baseline (2014)	Target (2019)	Latest known results (2014)
4.9/7.0 ⁵¹	Increasing Trend	4.9/7.0

⁴⁵ For the result indicators of this specific objective, data collection takes place once per Commission mandate.

⁴⁶ See Eurobarometer Standard Qualitative Study – DG Competition Stakeholder Survey (2014), Aggregate Report, p. 12.

⁴⁷ Ibid. p. 19.

⁴⁸ Ibid. p. 17.

⁴⁹ Ibid. p. 42.

⁵⁰ Ibid. p. 37.

⁵¹ Ibid. p. 24.

Main outputs in 2018:			
Other important outputs			
Description	Indicator	Target date	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Conduct Eurobarometer Qualitative Study DG Competition Stakeholder Survey	Indicators included in DG Competition Strategic Plan 2016-2020: 1. Legal soundness of Commission decisions in competition cases 2. Quality of economic analysis 3. Market knowledge 4. Impact on the markets 5. Timeliness of decisions 6. Informing in a timely manner	2018	Due to unavailability in 2018 of the respective Commission Framework Contract, it was not possible to repeat the Qualitative survey in 2018. However, the Eurobarometer Flash Citizen Survey on Citizens' perception of competition policy was re-launched in 2018 with results to be published in spring 2019.