



2018

Annual Activity Report

Annexes

**Directorate
for Trade**

General



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

I declare that in accordance with the Commission's communication on the internal control 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 the present Annual Activity Report and in its annexes is, to the best of my knowledge, accurate and complete.

Brussels, 29 March 2019

(e-signed)

Peter SANDLER

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".

1. Human Resources Management

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

Indicator 1: Percentage of female representation in middle management

Source of data: DG Trade HR Report (Sysper2 data)

Baseline 2015	Target	Latest known results (2018)
18.5%	30% female representation in middle management by 2019	30% female representation in middle management. In addition, DG Trade has reached its target to appoint two first time female middle managers and has even, by February 2019, exceeded the target by having made four first female appointments since 1 May 2017.

Indicator 2: Percentage of staff who feel that the Commission cares about their well-being

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline 2014	Target	Latest known results (2018)
30%	To reach the Commission average of the next Staff Survey (52%)	50% ² . While this is slightly below the COM average in 2018 we have seen a major increase since the Staff Survey in 2016. We will continue the implementation of the action plan set up in 2017, and again revised in 2018.

Indicator 3: Staff engagement index

Source of data: Commission staff survey

Baseline 2014	Target	Latest known results (2018)
66%	Remain above the Commission average for the next Staff Survey (69%)	75% ³ . Six percentage points above the COM average.

² This figure represents replies from headquarters only as data for the EU delegations is not currently available.

³ This figure represents replies from headquarters only as data for the EU delegations is not currently available.

Main outputs in 2018:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Organisation of suitable training courses to ensure that the DG has the skilled, knowledgeable and competent staff required to meet its present and future needs within all categories of staff	Number of trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions organised in 2018 Average number of participants in the WTO Law courses	10 trade policy related training courses/lunch time sessions On average 15 participants per WTO Law course	The training sessions and away days were implemented by December 2018 in accordance with DG Trade's 2018 learning & development strategy. 12 trade policy related training courses /lunch time sessions were organised On average 18 participants attended each WTO Law courses offered
Increase the pool of AD women, which could potentially be interested in a managerial position, to ensure gender diversity primarily at middle management level through organisation of pre-management training sessions	Percentage of AD female staff in DG Trade in 2016 19.09%. [source: Cliview - 01/01/2016 - % of total staff] Percentage of women in middle management 2017 figures 30% [source: DG Trade HR Dashboard – 1 December 2017 version] [to be updated in December] Number of pre-management training sessions organised	>19.09 % ≥30 % 2 training sessions with an average of 10 participants	The percentage AD female staff levels in 2018 has remained relatively stable and even slightly increased from 20.42 to 20.56% by 01/01/2019. Looking at the percentage of AD female staff compared to all ADs the rate has increased to 40.9%. DG Trade has increased its female representation in middle management and reached its target of 30% in 2017 and which was maintained in 2018. DG Trade has continued its work to increase in 2018 the female AD base but also at Deputy Head of Unit Level 3 pre-management training sessions were organised in 2018 and in which an average of 16 colleagues participated in each of the sessions.
The organisation of events in the form of "Health and Well-being days" or a "Health and Well-being week" for all DG Trade staff in line with the DG TRADE's Staff Survey Action Plan	Number of "Health and Well-being" events organised in 2018 Average number of participants in the workshops organised during these events	2 Health events An average of 10 participants in each workshop	In line with DG Trade's HR Strategy 5 Health and Well-being events were organised, including the "AST Day" with 101 participants and "the Health week" which contained 16 different events. In the 3 traditional classroom health and well-being activities organised an average of 17 participants attended.

Internal communication: regular debriefings for staff on major policy initiatives to ensure staff are well informed of the latest developments in trade policy and major Commission initiatives.	Percentage of Trade Foreign Affairs Councils that are followed by debriefings for staff	100 %	100%
Issue an accessible Daily Trade Press Review to inform staff of how trade issues are reported in the media and what DG trade staff in HQ and delegations is working on with a view to reinforcing the team spirit and motivation with the DG and with staff in delegations.	Percentage of working days on which the Daily Trade Press Review is issued	100 %	100 %

2. Better Regulation

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

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

Explanation: The opinion of the RSB 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: DG Trade

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2016	Target 2020	Latest known results (2018)
68% = Commission average in 2014	Above 2014 Commission average	Above 2016 Commission average	DG Trade did not submit any IA to the Board in 2018. DG Trade submitted three IAs in 2017 and received a positive opinion for all of them upon first submission (with comments).

3. Information management aspects

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

Indicator 1: Percentage of registered documents that are not filed (ratio)

Source of data: Hermes-Ares-Nomcom (HAN) statistics

Baseline 2014	Target	Latest known results	
		2017	2018
5.6%	≤ 2%	0.95%	1.44%

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

Source of data: HAN statistics

Baseline 2014	Target	Latest known results	
		2017	2018
66%	70%	69.08%	73.48%

Indicator 3: Percentage of HAN files shared with other DGs

Source of data: HAN statistics

Baseline 2014	Target	Latest known results	
		2017	2018
0.08%	None ⁴	0.72%	0.75%

Main outputs in 2018:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Managing information and knowledge within DG Trade	Support preservation of corporate knowledge and coordination of trade negotiations through the evolution of the Negotiations Support Tool (NEST) and the Trade Together collaboration platform. Support the effective implementation of trade agreements through the A3G project and the evolution of the Market Access Database and Trade Helpdesk. Support tackling of unfair trade through the implementation of the Trade notifications (Tron) project in trade defence Support legislative and political initiatives through the creation of information systems such as e-licensing and torture-free trade. Support knowledge management in the domain of statistical and analytical reporting through the introduction of the Quasar service. Support trade policy management through the introduction and operation of	December 2018	Tron is now operational and used for the exchange of information with an increasing number of Trade Defense cases and companies. DG TRADE has contributed with a software component to the inter-DG project for the creation of a Commission-wide case management system (CASE@EC). Quasar supports trade data analysis and statistics reports. It also supports also the generation of statistical reports in specific domains and applications such as EMT (meetings database). DG TRADE's Intranet (My TRADEnet) has been migrated to My Intracomm. Major milestones have been achieved in knowledge management in support to trade negotiations. The Trade Agenda and FTA documents (NEST) is now available from the home page of My TRADEnet. NEST is also accessible by staff in Delegations. The Trade Collaborative Space (Trade Together) is equally accessible by staff in Delegations

⁴ The baseline of the EC is 6%. The opening of files to other DGs is still rare in the Commission and DG TRADE, as most DGs, is still in an early phase.

	collaboration tools including BASIS (briefing repository), Events Management Tool (EMT) and Kiosk (on-line document store). Share information in the IT domain through the reusability of software components with other DGs such as DIGIT and COMP.		and available from My TRADEnet. Important progress was achieved in the eLicensing project supporting Dual Use goods export authorisations. A pilot will start in Q1 2019. The A3G project has also progressed; the technical platform is ready. New IT projects were started, notably Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) and Responsible Minerals Transparency (RMT). The business analysis of Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) was also completed. This project will cover the Commission's authorisations for the opening of negotiations and will show existing treaties in Member States.
Handling email registration in Ares	Number of emails registered with AresLook	Maintaining the proportion of one-third of the total	33.66%
Better use of electronic workflows, with the reduction of errors caused by the double circulation and the reduction of paper storage	Number of registered Ares documents with a fully approved e-signatory (no paper circulation in parallel).	≥ 90% of registered Ares documents approved in full electronic mode (without paper signatory in parallel)	91.5%

4. 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.

Indicator: Percentage of EU citizens having a positive image of the EU's trade policy and its benefits

Explanation: Eurobarometer and other EU-wide surveys measure the awareness for EU trade policy and the impact on citizens' lives. The positive image of citizens can be measured in terms of number of EU citizens who considered that they personally benefitted from international trade. An in depth study was conducted in 2010. Following the launch of a new Communication ("Trade for All") in October 2015, it will need to be reviewed 2-3 years after the publication of the new strategy.

Source of data: Standard Eurobarometer (DG COMM budget)

Baseline November 2010	Target 2020	Latest known results (2018)
Benefited from trade: 44% Did not benefit from trade: 39%	Benefited from trade > 50%	Positive opinion: 71% Defined as "in favour of the EU's common trade policy". The figure is unchanged since the survey of spring 2018 when the question was first posed. ⁵ .

⁵ Standard Eurobarometer 90, November 2018
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Main outputs in 2018:

Description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (2018)
Implement the integrated communications and outreach strategy	Europe Direct requests	1,500	1,786
	Publication downloads (visits)	2,000,000	Website downloads – 257,932 (only 4% drop from 2017)
	Website visits	1,500,000	Website visits for 2018 – 1,586,990
	Social media reach	10,000,000	Social media reach 11,000,000
Benefits of trade information campaign:	Website Page views	N/A	44,274 page views, 37,095 unique page views
Sourcing and development of stories, content marketing in 9 EU Member States (classical media and social media)	Actions per visit		1.53
	Average length of time spent on website		40 seconds
Production of relevant material (brochures, videos, online material)	Social media Facebook: Video through rate (VTR)	23% (EU benchmark)	AT: 18.35%, BE: 28.61%, FR 22.98%, DE 20.15%, IT n/a%, NL n/a%, PL: 43.63%, ES 36.73%, SE n/a%
	Facebook: Link click through rate (LCTR)	0.20% (EU benchmark)	AT: 0.28%, BE 0.25%, FR 0.37%, DE 0.31%, IT n/a%, NL n/a%, PL 0.54%, ES 0.82%, SE n/a%
	Twitter: Video through rate (VTR)	30% (EU benchmark)	AT: N/A%, BE 35.57%, FR 32.02%, DE n/a%, IT n/a%, NL 51.57%, PL 45.42%, ES 30.58%, SE 41%
	Twitter: Link click through rate (LCTR)	N/A	AT: N/A%, BE 0.19%, FR 0.12%, DE n/a%, IT n/a%, NL 0.13%, PL 0.22%, ES 0.15%, SE 0.22%
	Total Impressions (FB & Tw)	13,532,072 (prediction based on spending)	15,630,792
	Total Engagements (FB & Tw)	n/a	4,532
	Traditional media Press clippings (print/online/TV/radio)	n/a	AT: 28, BE 20, FR 13, DE 0, IT 15, NL 12, PL 13, ES 60, SE 10. Overall: 171
	Downloads of material; online		3,206 downloads on DG TRADE publications
Systematic publication of reports of negotiation rounds	Number of documents uploaded	100%	21 reports were published in 2018, including 2 UNCITRAL working groups on the Multilateral Investment Court; this corresponds to 95%.
External website: keep it reliable and up to date	Number of webpage views	2,500,000	3,076,007 page views (beat target by 23%)

Civil Society Dialogue	Number of meetings	20-30 in 2018	19 Civil Society Dialogue meetings with total of 207 civil society organisations attending (1 meeting that was planned moved to 2019). 4 CSD Contact Group meetings with 12 core organisations. Overall positive feedback.
	Number of public consultations	5-10 in 2018	7 consultations in 2018 (note: includes mix of public and targeted industry consultations)
	Expert Group on Trade Agreements	3-4 in 2018	6 meetings held in 2018. Number of meeting higher than initially foreseen to balance members' requests for more in-depth discussions on certain issues. Informal feedback from members overall positive. 2019 will see an evaluation of the Expert Group.
Important items from financing decisions			
Trade helpdesk	Open procedure to acquire the helpdesk data	Mid 2018	The open call for tenders was concluded successfully with the attribution of a specific contract in December 2018.

Annual communication spending (based on estimated commitments):			
Baseline (2017)	Estimated commitments (2018)	Total amount spent	Total of Full time equivalents (FTEs) working on external communication
3,923,962.36 EUR	1,465,000 EUR	1,818,962.61 EUR	4.85 FTEs

ANNEX 3: Draft annual accounts and financial reports

See separate document.

ANNEX 4: Materiality criteria

In conformity with the existing guidelines, DG Trade retained the following materiality criteria:

Quantitative criteria

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

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

Qualitative criteria

DG Trade's activities are mostly of a political nature (trade negotiations, monitoring and implementation) and procedural (case-handling), 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.

In this respect, if a 'critical' recommendation would be issued by auditors in the context of a final audit report, provided it is accepted by the auditee, and that sufficient corrective action has not been taken to implement this recommendation, it will be considered.

ANNEX 5: Relevant Control System(s) for budget implementation (RCSs)

The cost of control in DG Trade is exclusively calculated by estimating the number of FTEs dedicated to the control stages. No other expenditure is incurred in this respect. **For 2018, the overall cost of control is estimated at €1.6 million EUR.** This corresponds to 9.7 FTE, representing the estimated combined effort of actors in the financial and operational units involved in the execution and verification of financial transactions in DG Trade.

Relevant Control System: PUBLIC PROCUREMENT IN DIRECT MANAGEMENT			
Stage 1: A: Planning and needs assessment Main internal control objectives: Effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Compliance (legality and regularity).			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
The procurement needs are not well defined Inappropriate choice of procurement procedure The best offer/s are not submitted due to poor definition of the tender specifications	Procurement needs clearly defined and justified from an economic/operational view and approved by the AO(S)D Ex ante support and verification Trainings provided centrally and locally Selection criteria clearly defined and approved by the AOSD	<u>Coverage: 100%</u> <u>Frequency: At least before launch</u>	Effectiveness: Commitment rate Benefits: best offers received Number of legal cases/complaints Efficiency: Number of tenders cancelled Number of project officers followed training Economy: Estimation of cost of staff involved
B: Selection of the offer & evaluation Main internal control objectives: Effectiveness, efficiency and economy. Compliance (legality and regularity). Fraud prevention and detection.			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
Insufficient quality of the evaluation report, impacting the award decision Existence of conflict of interest Non-compliance with regulatory framework Over-dependency	Formal evaluation process: Opening and evaluation committee Opening and evaluation committee's declaration of absence of conflict of interest Opinion of Financial Verifying Agent Exclusion criteria documented Standstill period, unsuccessful tenderers	Coverage: 100% Depth: all documents transmitted and analysed; all declarations of conflict of interest for all members	Effectiveness: Number of non-award decisions Benefits: compliance with Financial Regulation Number of cases referred to OLAF Number of legal cases/complaints Efficiency: Number of unfavourable opinions by financial

	to put forward their concerns on the decision		verification Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved
Stage 2: Financial transactions Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that the implementation of the contract is in compliance with the legal requirements			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
Non-compliance with legal requirements (payment deadlines, timely closure) Lack of experience and skills of operational and financial agents Operational monitoring - the services foreseen are not, totally or partially, provided in accordance with the technical description and requirements foreseen in the contract Financial monitoring - the amounts paid exceed those due in accordance with the applicable contractual and regulatory provisions	Ex-ante support, including local training DG Trade applies the financial circuit "decentralized with counterweight" for all transactions Monitoring and supervision mechanisms (spring and autumn reviews, Resources Report, weekly financial reporting)	Coverage: 100% of all procurement contracts	Effectiveness: Benefits: Amounts recovered or potential overpayments detected (credit notes) Amount of credit notes Recovery Orders Outstanding RAL (Reste à liquider) Number of cases referred to OLAF Number of legal cases/Ombudsman Efficiency: Payments times % Payment execution Number of project officers followed training Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved
Stage 3: Supervisory measures Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that any weakness in the procedures is detected and corrected			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
An error in relation to the regulatory and /or contractual provisions or fraud is not prevented/ detected ex ante	Analysis of non-compliance events Audits performed by IAS and ECA	Coverage: 100% non-compliance events; all audits Depth: review procedures if weaknesses detected	Effectiveness: Benefits: Amounts recovered; Number of cases referred to OLAF Recovery Orders Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved

Relevant Control System: CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS – DIRECT (GRANTS) AND INDIRECT (DELEGATION AGREEMENTS) MANAGEMENT			
Stage 1: Programming, evaluation and selection of proposals Main internal control objectives: To ensure that all agreements are awarded in accordance with Financial Regulation and the essential elements are laid down in the corresponding Financing Decision; Compliance (legality and regularity)			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
The agreement is not included in the Financing Decision The Financing Decision does not include adequately the essential selection and award criteria The Financing Decision does not spell out the reasons for an agreement (Art. 190 RAP) The status of the International Organisation regarding the Pillar Assessment is not properly reflected in the grant agreement to be signed with the Organisation The evaluation is not carried out in accordance with the Financial Regulation, established procedures and/or the criteria set out in the Financing Decision	Inter-service consultation, including all relevant units and DGs Adoption by the Commission Specific procedure Evaluation Report/ Award Decision Opinion of Financial Verifying Agent Inclusion in check-list	Coverage: 100% of all grant agreements Frequency: during preparation Financing Decision/ each Commitment request Depth: Checklist	Effectiveness: Benefits : Full compliance/Reach objectives of the budget line Commitment rate Number of unfavourable opinions by financial verification Efficiency: Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved

Stage 2: Contracting and monitoring of the implementation of the agreements			
Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that all agreements are signed with international organizations in accordance to Financial Regulation, Compliance (legality and regularity)			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
The agreement is signed late The agreement does not contain all applicable/necessary provisions The estimated budget to the agreement does not correspond to the action proposed Changes to the agreement have not been properly documented or authorised The action implemented does not correspond to the agreement Ineligible costs are reimbursed Payments are made late Timely clearing of pre-financing	Spring/Autumn reviews Administrative Coordination Assistants meetings Detailed guidance on Intranet and checklist Use Commission templates (PaGODA) Upstream assistance (incl. training of project officers) Ex-ante verification Verification Accounting controls	Coverage: 100% of all agreements Depth: check in detail all	Effectiveness: Benefits: Full compliance Exceptions Amount of credit notes Recovery orders Outstanding RAL Efficiency: Number of project officers followed training Non-compliance events Payment times % Payment execution Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved
Stage 3: Supervisory measures			
Main internal control objectives: Ensuring that any weakness in the procedures is detected and corrected			
Main risks It may happen (again) that...	Mitigating controls	Coverage, frequency and depth of controls	Cost-Effectiveness indicators (three E's)
An error in relation to the regulatory and /or contractual provisions or fraud is not prevented/ detected ex ante	Analysis of non-compliance events Audits performed by IAS and ECA.	Coverage: 100% non-compliance events; all audits Depth: review procedures if weaknesses detected	Effectiveness: Benefits: Amounts recovered Recovery orders Number of cases referred to OLA Efficiency: Economy: estimation of cost of staff involved

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

Contribution to the International Trade Centre (ITC)

1. Programme concerned.

DG Trade provides a contribution to the ITC to help to deliver on the objectives of the 'Trade for All' Communication. The contribution focuses on fair trade and other sustainability assurance schemes including on relations with partner countries as well as on the possible launch of an EU fair and ethical trade award and on gathering market data in relation to fair and ethical trade markets.

It aims to increase awareness on fair trade and other sustainability assurance schemes on both supply and demand side (e.g. small producers, consumers, companies) and support the development of more sustainable trade opportunities for small producers in trade partners.

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted.

1,000,000 EUR total for 16 month period (2018- 2019). By the end of 2018 an additional agreement (750,000 EUR) was signed as a follow-up to the first edition and organisation of the second edition (2019-2020).

3. Duration of the delegation.

For the initial agreement the duration is 12 months, extended with 4 months. The follow up agreement was signed end of 2018 covering 2019 – 2020, with total duration of 24 months.

4. Justification of recourse to indirect centralised management.

The action involves entrustment of budget implementation tasks to the ITC.

In line with the requirements of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, ITC is an international organisations that has been subject of a pillar assessment (Articles 60(2) and 38(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) on which basis it can perform actions under this management mode.

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

ITC is an international public-sector organisation set up by inter-governmental agreements, with a specific remit in the area of trade policy. ITC is in particular focusing on expanding trade opportunities with the aim of fostering sustainable development. It has developed over the years internationally recognised independent expertise on the various sustainability assurance schemes and engaged in various activities in relation to fair and ethical trade.

Implementation take place in accordance with Article 58(c), 60 and 61 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

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

Implementing tasks of running the public procurement, grant and financial instrument

award procedures and of concluding and managing the resulting contracts

Contribution to the International Labour Organisation (ILO)

1. Programme concerned.

DG Trade's contribution to the ILO would aims at:

- Supporting the effective implementation of the fundamental ILO Conventions listed under the GSP Regulation (Regulation (EU) No 978/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 applying a scheme of generalised tariff preferences⁶) or included in trade and sustainable provisions of trade and investment agreements.
- Supporting sustainable trade through the promotion of labour rights in relevant trading partners. The funding will cover activities such as awareness raising and training to ensure that trade liberalisation goes hand in hand with the respect for labour rights.

2. Annual budgetary amount entrusted.

850,000 EUR for 2 year period (=425,000 EUR / year)

3. Duration of the delegation.

24 months (April 2018 – Mar 2020)

4. Justification of recourse to indirect centralised management.

The action involves entrustment of budget implementation tasks to the ILO.

In line with the requirements of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, ILO is an international organisations that has been subject of a pillar assessment (Articles 60(2) and 38(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012) on which basis it can perform actions under this management mode.

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

ILO is an international public-sector organisation set up by inter-governmental agreements, with a specific remit in the area of trade policy. It is to provide expertise and capacity building to developing countries in relation to the effective implementation of the eight fundamental Conventions of the International labour law Organisation. As a neutral international organisation it is also uniquely placed to address politically sensitive issues such as freedom of association.

Implementation take place in accordance with Article 58(c), 60 and 61 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

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

Implementing tasks of running the public procurement, grant and financial instrument award procedures and of concluding and managing the resulting contracts.

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

Internal ID		Title	Reason	Scope	Type	Associated DGs	Costs (EUR)	Comments	Reference
	I. Evaluations finalised or cancelled in 2018								
L	a. Evaluations finalised in 2018	Mid-Term Evaluation Report on the GSP	Evaluation	DG Trade's undertaking to assess whether a specific intervention was justified and whether it worked (or is working) as expected in achieving its objectives and why	Mid-Term Evaluation		359,500		Available here: ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/policy-making/analysis/policy-evaluation/ex-post-evaluations/
	b. Evaluations cancelled in 2018								
	II. Other studies finalised or								

	cancelled in 2018								
O	a. Other studies finalised in 2018	SIA in support of an Investment Agreement between the European Union and the People's Republic of China	General Study	DG Trade's policy of undertaking Trade SIA in parallel with all its major trade negotiations; EU international agreement	Sustainable Impact Assessment (SIA)		197,950		Available here: http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/policy-making/analysis/policy-evaluation/sustainability-impacts/

ANNEX 10: Management"

Specific annexes related to "Financial

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

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 (%): <i>Total ex ante control cost in EUR ÷ funds managed in EUR</i>	EC total costs (in EUR)	total value verified and/or audited (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total ex post control cost in EUR ÷ total value verified and/or audited in EUR</i>	EC total estimated cost of controls (in EUR)	Ratio (%): <i>Total cost of controls ÷ funds managed</i>
1,279,750.00	16,027,012.46	7.98%	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,279,750.00	7.98%

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

ANNEX 12: Performance tables

As set out in its Strategic Plan 2016-2020, DG Trade pursues its DG specific objectives in context of three of the Commission's general objectives. These specific objectives, together with their link to the general objectives are set out in the figure below.



The below indicator, impact indicator no 24, was defined centrally at Commission level.

General objective 6: A balanced and progressive trade policy to harness globalisation

24. Impact indicator: Percentage of EU trade in goods and services as well as investment covered by applied EU preferential trade and investment agreements

Trade and investment liberalisation create conditions for increased exports, imports, and investment which have become an increasingly significant source of growth and jobs for Europeans. The higher percentage of trade and investment covered by free trade agreements, the more jobs and the more economic activity. Furthermore, broader access to cheaper imported inputs, new export opportunities as well as outward investment stimulate or even directly contribute to boosting the EU's competitiveness.

Source of the data: Eurostat for the raw indicators (1,2,3) and DG Trade for the list of countries covered by trade and investments agreements (4)

Baseline Goods average for 2014-2016, Services and FDI average for 2013-2015	Latest known value Goods average 2016-2018 Services and FDI average for 2015-2017 FTA status: 2018	Milestone* (2018)	Target* (2020)
Goods: Imports 27% Exports 32% Total 29% Services: Imports 10% Exports 9% Total 9% FDI stocks: Imports 4% Exports 7% Total 6%	Goods: Imports 29% Exports 34% Total 32% Services: Imports 12% Exports 12% Total 12% FDI stocks: Imports 9% Exports 12% Total 11%	Goods: Imports 32% Exports 37% Total 34% Services: Imports 15% Exports 15% Total 15% FDI stocks: Imports 9% Exports 13% Total 11%	Goods: Imports 51% Exports 61% Total 56% Services: Imports 54% Exports 52% Total 53% FDI stocks: Imports 55% Exports 59% Total 57%

(1) Goods bookmark to the denominator and goods per partner country in the nominator

(2) Services bookmark to the denominator and services per partner country in the nominator

(3) FDI stocks bookmark to the denominator and FDI stocks per partner country in the nominator

(4) DG Trade trade and investments agreements (see agreements under "In place" and "Agreements partly in place")

* The milestone and target figures are based on expectations of provisional application/entry into force of agreements that are currently under negotiation (see also result indicator 1.1: "Number of on-going EU trade and investment negotiations and number of applied EU trade and investment agreements").

Specific objective 1: Trade Negotiations

Result indicators

Specific objective 1: Trade Negotiations			
Result indicator 1.1 : Number of on-going ⁶ EU trade and investment negotiations and number of applied ⁷ EU trade and investment agreements			
<i>This indicator will show the extent of the EU's negotiating agenda in terms of its potential to cover the world's trade, and how it evolves. The broader the agenda, the wider the potential coverage. It also shows the extent of the world's trade covered by EU's applied preferential trade and investment agreements and the evolution of this coverage.</i>			
Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result (2018)
28 on-going negotiations or agreements⁸ in the process of finalisation with countries/regions in the world. In finalisation: Canada, Singapore, Ecuador, West Africa, SADC, EAC, Kazakhstan, Vietnam Negotiations not yet completed: US, Japan, Morocco, Tunisia, Mercosur, Azerbaijan, China investment, ITA, TISA, EGA Negotiations (formally or informally paused) Thailand, Malaysia, India, Central Africa, ESA, Pacific, Libya, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Myanmar investment	Open negotiations with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines. Open negotiations for modernising free trade agreements with Mexico, Chile and the Customs Union with Turkey	Launch a revision of the EU-Korea FTA and, in that context, if conditions are right negotiate an Investment Protection Agreement. Open negotiations with other Asian countries, if conditions right (Indonesia) Open negotiations for Investment agreements with Taiwan and Hong Kong if conditions right.	Interim Milestone accomplished except for Turkey where, given current political conditions, the General Affairs Council, in June 2018 stated that no further work towards the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union is foreseen. 33 on-going negotiations or agreements in the process of finalisation with countries/regions in the world. In finalisation:, West Africa, EAC, Vietnam, Mexico, Singapore Negotiations not yet completed: Tunisia, Mercosur, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Chile, Indonesia, China investment, Australia, New Zealand, Association Agreements with Andorra, San Marino and Monaco Negotiations (formally or informally paused) US, Morocco, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, India, Central Africa, ESA, Pacific, Libya, Gulf Cooperation Council, Russia, Myanmar investment, TISA, EGA, ASEAN
35 Agreements (Countries and regions) in force or provisionally	Canada CETA Singapore FTA (trade	US Japan	Interim Milestone accomplished except for:

⁶ "On-going trade negotiations" are here identified as negotiations from the point of launch of negotiations to provisional application of the agreement.

⁷ This refers to agreements that have been provisionally applied (awaiting ratification) and agreements that have entered into force

⁸ This indicator does not cover the multilateral WTO negotiations and agreements within the framework of the Doha Development Agenda

applied Customs Unions: Andorra, Turkey, San Marino. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs): Faroe Islands, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA), Albania (SAA), Montenegro (SAA), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Interim Agreement on trade) Serbia (SAA), Algeria (Association Agreement (AA), Egypt (AA), Israel (AA), Jordan (AA), Lebanon (AA), Morocco (AA), Palestinian Authority (Interim AA), Syria (Co-operation Agreement), Tunisia (AA), Iraq (Partnership and Cooperation Agreement), Chile (Association Agreement and Additional Protocol), Mexico (Economic Partnership, Political Coordination and Cooperation Agreement, Korea (New Generation FTA) Central America (AA), Peru - Colombia FTA, Georgia (Association Agreement), Moldova (Association Agreement), South Africa (Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement), Ukraine (DCFTA) Economic Partnership Agreements: CARIFORUM States, Central Africa (Cameroon), ESA (4 countries), Pacific (Papua New Guinea, Fiji).	and investment) Ecuador (integrating Colombia/Peru agreement) West Africa EPA SADC EPA EAC EPA Kazakhstan PCA Vietnam FTA	Morocco Tunisia China investment Myanmar investment <i>If the reasons for pausing the negotiations are lifted:</i> Myanmar investment Thailand Malaysia India Mercosur Azerbaijan	- EAC EPA (All EU Member States, and Kenya and Rwanda signed the Agreement, and Kenya has ratified it. Signatures of the other three African countries are needed before provisional application can start - Singapore (the European Parliament gave its consent on 13 February 2019. The Council will now decide on the conclusion of the free trade agreement) - Vietnam (In October 2018, the Commission submitted to Council proposal for decision to sign and conclude the FTA. Discussions in Council and in the European Parliament on these proposals will continue in 2019) 2016: + Ecuador (accession to EU Colombia/Peru Trade Agreement, + Kazakhstan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) + Southern African Development Community (SADC) Economic Partnership Agreement (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) + Ivory Coast stepping stone Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) + Ghana stepping stone + Kosovo SAA 2017: + Trade Facilitation Agreement + Canada CETA provisional application as of 21 September 2017 2018: + Armenia Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement (CEPA applies provisionally as of 1 June 2018) + Japan (agreement concluded by the Council of the EU on 20 December; it will come into force on 1 February 2019) + Ratification by Mozambique of EU-SADC EPA (provisional implementation from 5th February 2018) + Accession of Samoa to EU-Pacific EPA (provisional application from 31st December 2018) 45 Agreements (Countries and regions) in force or provisionally applied in 2018.
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Result indicator 1.2 : Percentage of trade covered by applied bi-lateral and regional agreements,⁹

This indicator will show the extent of the EU trade covered by EU's applied preferential trade and investment agreements and the evolution of this coverage.

Source of data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known result
2013-15 goods / 2012-14 services	2018	2020	Goods average 2016-2018 Services average for 2015-2017 FTA status: 2018

Percentage of trade in goods and services

Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
22%	25%	24%	31%	35%	33%	54%	62%	58%	24%	27%	26%

Result indicator 1.3 : Percentage of fully liberalised imports from the world (i.e. at zero duty¹⁰)

This indicator will show the extent of the EU's applied preferential treatment for imports and its evolution. The bigger the share, the better economic conditions and opportunities for EU consumers, and EU operators using imports as inputs in their businesses.

Source of data: Eurostat

Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known result	
2015	2018	2020		
Merchandise imports EU	Increase	Increase	2016	70%
imports extra EU			2017	71%

Result indicator 1.4 : China share in total EU trade in goods

China is the EU's largest non-preferential trading partner. Trade with China is thus not captured in any of the other indicators. This indicator will show the importance of this trading partner and will serve as an example of the impact of the plurilateral negotiations/agreement lead by DG Trade

Source of data: Eurostat

Baseline 2014				Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result			
	Imp.	Exp.	Tot.				Imp.	Exp.	Tot.
China	17%	9%	13%	Maintain or increase growth rate	Maintain or increase growth rate	2016	19%	10%	14%
						2017	20%	10%	15%

Result indicator 1.5 : Share of preferential and zero duty imports from ACP countries

This indicator will illustrate the extent of EU's contribution to economic growth specifically in the ACP countries.

Source of data: Eurostat

Baseline	Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known result	
	2018	2020	2015-2016-2017	
ACP	Keep ACP share close to 100%	Keep ACP share close to 100%		ACP
2012			2015	96%
2013			2016	94%
2014			2017	94%

⁹ This indicator does not cover multilateral WTO nor the plurilateral sectoral negotiations and agreements

¹⁰ MFN duty free, GSP duty free and other duty free

Result indicator 1.6 : Number of EU's exporting and importing SMEs

This indicator will illustrate the level of participation of the EU SMEs in international trade and its evolution. Given the foreseen special attention to SMEs through dedicated provisions in the upcoming EU FTAs and through other means (e.g. EU level coordinated economic diplomacy efforts, regular survey and other means to receive regular feedback from SMEs representatives), this indicator will help assess the effectiveness of these EU measures in helping SMEs to reap economic opportunities provided by imports and their business internationalisation.

Source of data: Eurostat (The data collected for this indicator is very important and relevant in substance to the EU's trade policy. However, the collection of data is not mandatory for EU Member States and thus risks being rather unstable and coming with a considerable delay)

Baseline			Interim Milestone		Target		Latest known result
Number of trading SMEs extra EU			2018		2020		2016 ¹¹
Year	Importing	Exporting	Importing	Exporting	Importing	Exporting	
2014	791,471	637,280	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Importing: 896,000
2015	847,165	657,173					Exporting: 674,000

Planned evaluations¹²:

- 1/ Ex post evaluation of the impact of the trade chapters of the Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreements with six Southern Mediterranean partners: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, and Tunisia.
- 2/ Ex post evaluation of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and its Member States and the CARIFORUM Member States.
- 3/ Ex post evaluation of the implementation of the EU's trade agreement with Peru, Colombia and Ecuador.
- 4/ Ex post evaluation of the trade pillar of the EU's Association Agreement with Central America.

Specific objective 1: Output indicators

Main outputs in 2018:**All new initiatives and REFIT initiatives from the Commission Work Programme**

Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand free trade agreements 2015/TRADE/040	Adoption of recommendations by the Council Launch of FTA negotiations	Q1 2018	On 22 May 2018, the Council of the European Union adopted the decision authorising the opening of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement between the EU and Australia and New Zealand. Negotiations with both countries were formally launched in June 2018 and two negotiation rounds have been held with each country.
Commission proposals for Council decisions concluding and authorising the signature and provisional application of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement PLAN/2017/2010	College adoption of proposals for Council Decisions Council adoption of the Decisions	1st half 2018 June/July 2018	The negotiations for an Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan were finalised on 8 December 2017 and the Agreement was signed on 17 July 2018 at the Summit in Tokyo. The Agreement was concluded by the Council of the EU on 20 December 2018. It will enter into

¹¹ Last date available: August 2018

¹² Evaluations with the budget commitments from 2018 and 2019. Depending on the date the evaluation actually starts, the project work may be performed, and reports finalized, the year after.

			force on 1 February 2019.
Commission proposals for Council decisions on signature and conclusion of the EU-Singapore free trade and investment protection agreement(s) 2015/TRADE/020 and 021	College adoption of proposals for Council Decisions Council adoption of the Decisions	1st half 2018 2nd half 2018	In April 2018, the Commission submitted to the Council proposals for decisions to sign and conclude a free trade agreement and an investment protection agreement with Singapore. These agreements were signed in October 2018 and the consent of the European Parliament was given on 13 February
Commission proposals for Council decisions on signature and conclusion of the EU-Vietnam free trade and investment protection agreement(s) 2015/TRADE/046 and 047	College adoption of proposals for Council Decisions Council adoption of the Decisions	2nd half 2018 2nd half 2018	The Commission submitted to Council in October 2018 proposals for decisions to sign and conclude a free trade agreement and an investment protection agreement with Vietnam. Discussions in Council and the European Parliament on these proposals will continue in 2019
Trade part of the EU-Mercosur Association Agreement	Completion of negotiations	Q3 2019	The negotiations with Mercosur were relaunched in 2016 and since then thirteen negotiating rounds took place till December 2018.
Modernisation of the trade-part of the EU-Mexico Association Agreement	College adoption of proposals for Council Decisions Council adoption of the Decisions	1st half 2019 1st half 2020	The EU and Mexico reached an 'agreement in principle' on the trade part of a modernised EU-Mexico Global Agreement in April 2018. The legal revision of the text is ongoing.
Modernisation of the trade part of the EU-Chile Association Agreement 2015/TRADE/039	Completion of negotiations	Q1 2018	The EU had three rounds of negotiations with Chile since the launch of the negotiations in November 2017. New target date: Q4 2019
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes¹³			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Sustainability Impact Assessment (SIA) for FTAs with Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines [2016 budget]	Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper	April 2018 September 2018 November 2018	The SIA process was somewhat delayed. The Indonesia SIA was slightly frontloaded given that this is for the moment the only active negotiation. The final report for the Indonesia SIA together with the Commission Position paper is expected for early 2019, the others before the end of Q2 2019.
SIA for Agreement with Mercosur [2016 budget]	Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper	March 2018	The inception report was published in January 2018. Work on the draft interim report is ongoing. The final report together with the Commission Position Paper are expected by

¹³ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the Draft Budget for 2018.

			September 2019
SIA for FTA with India [2016 budget]	Contract signature Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper	Depends on the resumption of negotiations	Terms of reference drafted, but launch of request for services pending decision on relaunch of negotiations
SIA for Agreement with Mexico	Final report Commission Position Paper	July 2018 October 2018	Work on the final report is ongoing and expected together with the Commission Position Paper for March 2019.
SIA for Agreement with Turkey	Final report Commission Position Paper	May 2018 September 2018	Launch of request for services pending Council decision on adoption of negotiation directives.
SIA for FTA with Australia and New Zealand	Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper	July 2018 December 2018 February 2019	The contract for the SIA was signed end December 2018. Interim reports are expected for the summer; final reports and Position Papers for December 2019.
SIA for Agreement with Chile	Final report Commission Position Paper	April 2019 December 2018 February 2019	The interim report was published in November 2018. Work on the final report is ongoing.
SIA for deepening of EU-ESA EPA, combined with ex post evaluation	Contract signature Interim report Final report Commission Position Paper	May April 2018 December 2018 September 2019 December 2019	Work to prepare for the publication of the Terms of Reference has started.
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Enhancement of the EU-Turkey bilateral trade relations and the modernisation of the Customs Union 2015/TRADE+/035	Launch of negotiations	2018	On 21 December 2016 the Commission recommended to the Council to start negotiations with Turkey to extend the EU-Turkey preferential trade relationship and to modernise the Customs Union. This recommendation is still pending with the Council for its decision. Against the background of Turkey moving further away from the EU, the General Affairs Council in June 2018 adopted conclusions stating that no further work towards the modernisation of the EU-Turkey Customs Union is foreseen.
Myanmar Investment Agreement	Completion of negotiations	Q4 2018	The negotiations are very advanced, but no conclusion expected soon given the Rohingya refugee crisis in Myanmar.
China Investment Agreement	Exchange of offers	Q2 2018	Nineteen rounds have taken place until now; Talks intensified throughout 2018; the Parties exchanged offers in July 2018. The 20th round will take place in Q1/2019. Re-evaluation of CAI in EU-China

			strategy desirable in Q3/4 2019.
Commission proposal for Regulation implementing the bilateral safeguard clauses of future EU trade agreements PLAN/2017/1886	College adoption	Q1 2018	The Commission proposal was adopted in April 2018 (COM(2018)206)
Trade part of Association Agreement with Azerbaijan	Completion of negotiations	2018	Completion of negotiations could not be achieved as negotiations were paused for the best part of 2018. Negotiations have now resumed and their completion is now expected for 2019
Trade part of Comprehensive Agreement with Uzbekistan	Adoption of the negotiating directives by the Council [COUNCIL DECISION of 16 July 2018] and the launch of negotiations	2018	The completion of the negotiations is expected for 2020.
Agreement amending the existing tariff rate quota for poultry meat and preparations and amending the existing tariff regime for other poultry cuts, set out in the Association Agreement with Ukraine	Adoption of the negotiating directives by the Council [COUNCIL DECISION (EU) 2019/52 of 20 December 2018]	2018	The completion of the negotiations is expected for 2019.
Trade part of Association Agreement with Andorra, San Marino and Monaco	Completion of negotiations	2018	Despite 7 rounds taking place in 2018 negotiations could not yet be completed
WTO reform	Preparation and submission of proposals	2018	The EU published in September 2018 its views on the reform of the WTO covering 3 pillars: dispute settlement, negotiations and regular work. Broad discussions have been taking place on this basis with partners in the WTO.
Council decision on adaptation of EU-Chile Association Agreement to take account of Croatia's accession to the EU 2015/EEAS+/001 and 002	Council Decision adopted	2018	The Council Decision was adopted in 6 November 2017 and is not yet signed, pending ratification on the Chilean side. New target date: 2019
Council decision on adaptation of EU-Mexico Global Agreement to take account of Croatia's accession to the EU 2016/EEAS+/018 and 019	Council Decision adopted	2018	The Council Decision was adopted on 14 May 2018 and signed on 27 November 2018.
Council decision on adaptation of EU-Central America Association Agreement to take account of Croatia's accession to the EU	College adoption of proposal for Council decision	2018	The completion of the procedures is expected for 2019.

Specific objective 2: Effective implementation

Result indicators

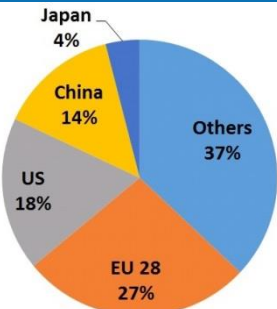
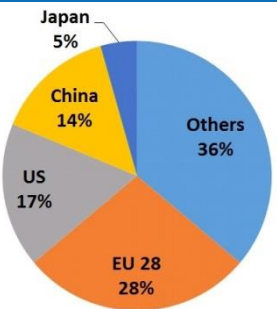
Result indicator 2.1: Preference utilisation rates of EU preferential trade arrangements ¹⁴ for the EU and partners' side									
This indicator will show the extent to which operators will be making use of the EU preferential arrangements. It will give an indication how well these agreements are formulated and how the uptake is handled in the EU Member States and the partner countries.									
Source of data: Eurostat and national customs registrations									
Baseline				Interim Milestone	Target	Latest known result			
2012				2018	2020				
Preference utilisation EU importers									
FTA	2012	2013	2014	Increase of rates	The objective is to increase the percentage according to recent trend. It is difficult to predict an exact percentage at a specific moment in time. Ultimately, the desire is of course to maximise the coverage over time	2015	2016	2017	
Chile	93%	93%	94%			95%	95%	95%	
Mexico	68%	67%	61%			52%	58%	70%	
Colombia	-	85%	96%			97%	97%	96%	
Peru	-	95%	97%			98%	97%	96%	
South Africa	90%	91%	91%			85%	78%	80%	
South Korea	78%	82%	84%			85%	87%	88%	
Turkey	92%	92%	93%			93%	93%	92%	
Ukraine	-	-	-			-	89%	87%	
Preference utilisation EU exporters									
FTA	2012	2013	2014	Increase of rates	The objective is to increase the percentage according to recent trend. It is difficult to predict an exact percentage at a specific moment in time. Ultimately, the desire is of course to maximise the coverage over time. Due account should be taken that certain preferences may not be used due to extraneous company choices. This should also be seen against the background of duty savings.	2015	2016	2017	
Chile	79%	78%	78%			76%	74%	76%	
Colombia	-	-	56%			63%	71%	68%	
Costa Rica	-	-	18%			-	38%	-	
Egypt	-	55%	57%			41%	59%	44%	
Montenegro	76%	86%	86%			85%	85%	86%	
South Korea	-	-	65%			68%	71%	74%	

¹⁴ A selection of countries is shown, where agreements have been in place for a certain time. This might be complemented in due course with more recently concluded agreements.

Result indicator 2.2: EU share in imports of partner countries with which the EU has a preferential trade agreement in force¹⁵

This indicator will demonstrate the effects of preferential access to export markets stemming from the preferential agreements. The deeper the liberalisation and the more effective its implementation, the stronger the anticipated EU's competitive position vis-à-vis other partners on the export market. This indicator may also be helpful in assessing comparative effectiveness of EU's and other partners' preferential instruments vis-à-vis selected markets.

Source of data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline 2014	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2017 FTA status: 2016 (as in Baseline 2014)
	Maintain EU share	Maintain EU share	

Result indicator 2.3: Number of new barriers to trade identified. Number of barriers partially or fully resolved and value of trade affected/created.

This indicator will show, on the one hand, the number of newly identified and recorded barriers under market access partnership procedures leading to enhanced awareness by industry and member states of market conditions in specific countries. On the other hand, the indicator will estimate the number and flows of trade concerned (and when possible the flows of trade created) by the removal of identified obstacles.

Barrier identification, prevention and removal are evidence of an effective implementation strategy notably when such barriers are in breach of third party trade commitments. Removing key irritants will increase the level of exports from the EU. It is therefore relevant to the overall objective of more international trade opportunities boosting the economy.

The work of the market access partnership and the regular reports are the place to form a view on the prioritisation, prevention or resolution of market access barriers, and on the mid- to long term strategy for their resolution, for the improvement of the rules and standards framework, or for a more responsive EU set-up where necessary to better respond to real needs or concerns by trading partners.

Source of data: DG Trade / Eurostat

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
No of obstacles identified per year: 35-40 Barriers solved: 15 Value of trade affected: €1,500 Mio Value of additional exports [2014 data]: €2,400 Mio	No of obstacles identified per year: 35-40 Barriers solved: 15 Value of trade affected: €1,500 Mio Value of additional exports: €2,400 Mio	No of obstacles identified per year: 35-40 Barriers solved: 15 Value of trade affected: €1,500 Mio Value of additional exports: €2,400 Mio	No of obstacles identified per year: 45 Barriers solved: 35 (25 countries) Value of trade affected: 7 billion EUR Value of additional exports: 6.1 billion EUR

¹⁵ This indicator will be calculated annually only in the first 10 years since the entry into force of the preferential agreement, starting after three years of implementation, and using a three year average preceding the entry into force as the benchmark for the comparison. Furthermore, it is not appropriate for EPAs without EU offensive interests and back-loaded liberalisation

Result indicator 2.4 : Outcome of dispute settlement cases

This indicator will measure whether cases are successfully defended with EU as a respondent or brought by EU as a complainant according to existing law and taking into account the initial analysis of strength of the case. Ensuring successful dispute settlement leads to maintaining the markets at the legally expected level of openness, and in turn generates opportunities for export and the inherent creation of jobs and economic growth.

Source of data: DG Trade and the WTO (<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/wtodispute/search.cfm>)

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
Compliance of the EU and its trade partners to the agreement(s) in place	Successful outcome in cases up for decision and other positive developments in main ongoing disputes, including where feasible the settlement of disputes	Successful outcome in cases up for decision and other positive developments in main ongoing disputes, including where feasible the settlement of disputes The target is not defined in time, but on a case-by-case basis	In 2018, regarding the EU's offensive disputes, the WTO issued its final rulings in EU's dispute against Brazil on a wide-ranging import-substitution measures, confirming the EU position that these measures violated WTO rules. The EU is now monitoring the situation to make sure that these rulings are properly implemented. We have also seen concrete positive results in a number of disputes: Russia has fully implemented the WTO rulings in the disputes on tariffs (DS485) – by correcting the applied tariffs – and on anti-dumping measures on Light Commercial Vehicles (DS479) – where the measures expired and have not been renewed. As a result of the dispute brought against China on raw materials ("Raw materials III", DS 509), the Chinese measures at issue (export quotas and export duties that operated on yearly basis) were not reintroduced for 2018. As regards the defensive disputes, the EU completed its implementation in the antidumping biodiesel disputes (DS473 with Argentina and DS480 with Indonesia). In EU-poultry (DS492), the agreement with China, leading to a mutually agreed solution, is close to a formal conclusion. In EU-CVD PET (DS 486) brought by Pakistan, the Appellate Body confirmed the WTO inconsistency of EU CVD measures but no recommendations were made and there are no implementation obligations in this dispute. In the Airbus dispute (DS316), following the Appellate Body's report on compliance, the EU notified to the WTO a new set of compliance measures and initiated second compliance proceedings.
Planned evaluations: 1/Implementation report under Regulation 1219/2012 on transitional arrangements for BITs and other elements of the investment policy to be published at the latest in January 2020 2/ Evaluation of Regulation 654/2014 on the EU's rights for application and enforcement of international trade rules completed in 2018			

Specific objective 2: Output indicators

Main outputs in 2018:			
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes ¹⁶			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Interim ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the EU-Korea FTA 2015/TRADE/054 [2016 budget]	Staff Working Document	March 2018	The Staff Working Document has been sent for approval to the Cabinet for launch of an ISC. The ISC was finalised on 17 January 2019.
Ex-post evaluation of Trade Agreement with Colombia, Ecuador and Peru PLAN/2017/2334	Contract signature Interim report Final report Staff Working Document	Launch 2018 Final report 2019	The Agreement with Ecuador was added to the scope of the evaluation; the contract is expected to be signed during Q2 2019; the final report together with the Staff Working Document is expected for Q3 2020.
Ex-post evaluation of trade part of the Association Agreement with Central-America PLAN/2017/2334	Contract signature Interim report Final report Staff Working Document	Launch 2019 Final report 2021	The contract is expected to be signed during Q4 2019; the final report together with the Staff Working Document is expected for Q2 2021.
Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the EU-Caribbean EPA PLAN/2017/2308	Contract signature Interim report Final report Staff Working Document	Launch 2018 Final report 2019	Preparatory work carried out in Q4 2018 (ToR, request for services sent). The contract is expected to be signed still in Q1 2019.
Evaluation of the trade pillar of six EU Association Agreements with Euromed countries (Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria and Lebanon) PLAN/2017/1317	Interim report Final report Staff Working Document	Launch 2018 Final report 2019	The contract was signed in December 2018 and work on the inception report has started.
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for screening of foreign direct investments into the European Union COM/2017/0487 final	Adoption by the European Parliament and the Council	2018	In December 2018, the International Trade Committee of the European Parliament endorsed the political agreement reached between the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament in November 2018. The Regulation will be formally adopted by the EP in February 2019. The Council will adopt it on 5 March 2019. It is expected to be published in March and enter into force in April 2019. A transitional period of 18 months was agreed by Co-legislators so that full application will be in October 2020.
Communication on international investment PLAN/2017/1072	College adoption	Q3/Q4 2018	The initiative was stopped in Q1 2018 by SG to avoid binding the incoming Commission in relation to investment policy.

¹⁶ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

Convention to establish a multilateral court on investment COM/2017/0493	Adoption by the Council	Q1 2018	In March 2018, the Council adopted and published the negotiating directives for a multilateral investment court. The United Nations (UNCITRAL) is examining reform of ISDS and the multilateral investment court is likely to be one of the main paths of reform pursued.
Trade and Investment Barriers Report PLAN/2017/2271	College adoption	Q2 2018	The Report was adopted in June 2018 (COM(2018)489)
Second Free Trade Agreement Implementation Report PLAN/2017/2269	College adoption	Q3 2018	The second annual report covering the period 1 January – 31 December 2017 was adopted in October 2018 (COM(2018)728 final)
Annual report South Korea	College adoption	Q3 2018	The Korea FTA implementation report will be part of the general FTA implementation report coordinated by the COI. So there will be no individual FTA implementation report. It has been incorporated into SWD on implementation of EU FTA Accompanying the document Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on Implementation of Free Trade Agreements 1 January 2017 - 31 December 2017 (COM(2018) 728 final)
Annual report Central America PLAN/2017/2013	College adoption	Q1 2018	The report was part of the general Free Trade Agreement Implementation Report adopted in October 2018 (COM(2018)728 final)
Annual report Colombia/Peru/Ecuador PLAN/2017/2016	College adoption	Q1 2018	The report was part of the general Free Trade Agreement Implementation Report adopted in October 2018 (COM(2018)728 final)
CETA Committees rules of procedure PLAN/2017/2020	Commission proposal for a Council Decision	Q1 2018	The proposal for a Council decision was adopted by the College in May 2018; Adopted by the Council in July 2018 and by the CETA Joint Committee in September 2018.
Proposals for Council Decisions on the Rules of Procedure for the joint institutions of the EU-SADC EPA PLAN/2017/2230	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	The College adopted the proposal in November 2018 The proposal for a Council Decision is expected for Q1 2019
Proposal for Council Decision on the amendment of the protocol on rules of origin to the EU-ESA EPA	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	The College adoption is expected for Q1 2019
Proposals for Council	College adoption		The College adoption is expected

Decisions on rules of origin, arbitrators and the rules of procedure for dispute settlement under the EU-Central Africa EPA PLAN/2019/4951	Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	for Q2 2019 On rules of origin, the College adoption is expected for Q3 2019
Proposals for Council Decisions on the accession of Croatia to the EPAs with Central Africa, with the Pacific States and with the Caribbean PLAN/2017/2247- 2225	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	Central Africa – The proposal was adopted by the College in August 2018 and by the Council on 15th October 2018 Pacific States - The College adoption is expected for Q1 2019
Proposals for Council Decisions on the Rules of Procedure and protocol on rules of origin of the EU-Ghana EPA PLAN/201–9/4950	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	The College adoption is expected for Q2 2019 On rules of origin, the College adoption is expected for Q3 2019
Proposal for Council Decision on protocol on rules of origin for EU-Côte d'Ivoire EPA PLAN/2018/4721	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	The College adoption is expected for Q2 2019
Proposal for Council Decisions concerning the accession of Samoa and Solomon Islands to the EU-Pacific States EPA PLAN/2017/2241	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	For Samoa, the proposal was adopted by the College on 23rd July 2018 and by the Council on 6th December 2018. For Solomon Islands, the College adoption is expected for Q2 2019
Proposal for Council Decisions concerning the rules of procedure, rules of origin and arbitrators under the EU-Pacific States EPA PLAN/2017/2244 – 2245 - 2246	College adoption Adoption by Council	Q4 2018	The College adoption is expected for Q2 2019

Specific objective 3: Tackling unfair trade

Result indicators

Specific objective 3. Tackling Unfair Trade			
Result indicator 3.1 : Efficiency and transparency in TDI investigations using latest IT tools and electronic means of communication with parties			
Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2017	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
Pilot phase for the TRON web platform for consultation of files completed	The TRON web platform used in all investigations for continuous web consultation; extend TRON web platform to also cover web submissions, notifications, and registration	Fully functioning web platform for all communication with parties in the context of investigations	The TRON web platform used in all investigations for continuous web consultation and web notifications. Web submission platform (file upload) launched for pilot cases.

Result indicator 3.2 : Efficiency of investigations by their conclusion within mandatory deadlines or whenever possible before such deadlines			
Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
100% of new investigations completed within mandatory deadlines	10% of new investigations completed before the mandatory deadline (by at least a month); setting of the new 2020 target based on the review of the length of investigations	As a result of the entry into force of the modernisation package, provisional measures should now be imposed 7 months from the start of the investigation, but not later than 8 months. Given this new legislative and organisational 'environment' the new target is to be in compliance with the statutory requirements (the first provisional measures under the new rules will be released in March 2019).	All investigations concluded within the mandatory deadlines. 25% of the new investigations completed before the mandatory deadline (by at least a month).

Result indicator 3.3 : Number of jobs in sectors covered by the trade defence measures			
Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
Development of employment in relevant industry sector between imposition of original measures and expiry reviews completed in 2015	For measures under review at the end of their statutory duration, the level of employment while the measures were in force shows a status quo or an increase	On a yearly basis, the comparison of employment between the original imposition of measures and their expiry shows a status quo or an increase	In 2018 more than 320,000 jobs were covered by the trade defence measures
Planned evaluations: 1/ Evaluation by the Court of Auditors of the EU's trade defence instruments: Preparatory work launched in 2018 while the evaluation will be carried out in 2019.			

Main outputs in 2018:			
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Proposal for Regulation of EP and Council amending Regulation 2016/1036 on protection against dumped imports from countries not members of the EU and Regulation 2016/1037 on protection against subsidised imports from countries not members of EU – related to modernisation of the EU's trade defence instruments COM(2016) 721	Adoption by Council of EU and European Parliament	Q2 2018	Regulation (EU) 2018/825 of 30 May 2018 embodies the successful conclusion of the modernisation of the EU's trade defence instruments as it contains all legislative changes to the Basic Anti-Dumping Regulation and the Basic Anti-Subsidy Regulation that had agreed between the co-legislators in that framework.
Tackling and preventing overcapacity and its trade distortions	Implementation of the G20 commitments in the Global Forum for Steel Excess Capacity. Enhance actionable information and policy response regarding overcapacity in traditional and high-tech sectors.	2018	The Hangzhou and Hamburg Summits, together with Berlin and Paris Ministerial outcomes, have turned the Forum into a robust transparency mechanism, a peer review system and a forum monitoring of excess capacity.
Transparency initiative: Aiming at increased transparency in TDI proceedings	Revamp policy on transparency concerning mission reports and refund investigations	Second half 2018	Parties that have been subject to verification visit now get full report of the mission. A non-confidential version of refund decisions is now published on DG Trade's website.
Annual reports: - 36th Annual Report on the EU's Anti-Dumping, Anti-Subsidy and Safeguard activities PLAN/2018/2947 - 15th Report on overview of third countries trade defence actions against the EU PE/2018/6957	College adoption	Q2 2018	Reports were published as scheduled

Specific objective 4: A sustainable approach to trade

Result indicators

Specific objective 4: A Sustainable Approach to Trade			
Result indicator 4.1 : Number of FTAs¹⁷ with dedicated anti-corruption provisions or appropriate links to framework agreements covering anti-corruption			
<i>Corruption is a plague on economies and societies, which holds countries back from development by wasting public funds, distorting economic opportunities, discouraging investment, and hampering trade. This indicator will show to what extent EU takes action to improve sustainable economic conditions and promote good governance using free trade agreements to tackle issues posed by corruption, directly or indirectly (via linkage to framework agreements).</i> Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
None ¹⁸	None	4 depending on outcome of on-going negotiations ¹⁹	The modernised Association Agreement with Mexico contains provisions to fight and prevent corruption in trade and investment. Provisions on anticorruption have been proposed to Chile in the ongoing negotiations to modernise the Association Agreement.

Result indicator 4.2 : Number of dialogues addressing Human Rights/Sustainable Development issues with GSP+ beneficiaries			
<i>This indicator will demonstrate the evolving extent of the EU's engagement in making full use of the channels offered by the GSP+ scheme to address Human Rights and Sustainable Development issues. The broader the engagement, the more opportunities to improve conditions conducive to sustainable economic, social and environmental development and respect for human rights.</i> Source of data: DG Trade			
Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
1 dialogue per year per GSP+ beneficiary	1 dialogue per year for selected standard GSP/EBA beneficiaries 2 dialogues/year for selected GSP+ beneficiaries (likely 4)	1 dialogue per year for selected standard GSP/EBA beneficiaries 2 dialogues/year with each GSP+ beneficiary	In 2018, GSP monitoring took place with Philippines, Pakistan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan, in addition to political and policy dialogues in Brussels or in the beneficiary countries. Under EBA enhanced engagements, monitoring missions took place in Myanmar, Bangladesh and Cambodia.

¹⁷ This includes FTAs that are not yet being applied but where negotiations have been concluded

¹⁸ Article 97 of the "Cotonou Agreement" is not counted in this context, as it is not an FTA

¹⁹ See result indicator 1.1

Result indicator 4.3 : Number of trading partners, international organisations and relevant stakeholders groups initiatives (i.e. business, trade unions, NGOs) with whom DG Trade is engaged on Responsible Supply Chain (i.e. partnerships, projects, events, dialogues, guidance, platforms)

This indicator will demonstrate the evolving extent of the EU's engagement in advancing initiatives concerning responsible management of supply chains through outreach to institutional and trading partners. The wider the outreach, the more opportunities to improve responsible sourcing which, in turn, will help ensure sustainable economic, social and environmental conditions.

Source of data: DG Trade

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
15	25	35	28

Result indicator 4.4 : Number of structured dialogues with stakeholders on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) issues (e.g. Domestic Advisory Groups, EPA committees, DG Trade Civil Society Dialogue)

This indicator will show the evolving extent of the EU's engagement in structured dialogues with stakeholders concerning sustainable economic, social and environmental conditions affected by trade policy. The wider and deeper the engagement, the better is the mutual understanding of the issues that need to be addressed and of the possibilities that trade policy can offer to address them, which are prerequisites to improving those conditions.

Source of data: DG Trade

Baseline 2015	Interim Milestone 2018	Target 2020	Latest known result 2018
Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 4 meetings/year/agreement (3 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 5 FTAs Under EPAs, the regional CARIFORUM-EU Consultative Committee met once, in 2014, but not in 2015. The annual Pacific EPA Committee meeting in 2015 included civil-society participation and TSD discussion. 8 meetings of the Civil Society Dialogue on TSD issues, including GSP and Trade Sustainability Impact Assessments (SIAs), with more than 350 registered participants in total. Other events: - 1 stakeholder meeting on Vietnam & TSD with more than 130 participants. - 1 session of the Trade Policy Day on TSD with 150 participants.	Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 4/5 meetings per year per agreement (3/4 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 8 FTAs (?) On average 1 joint <i>regional</i> meeting per year per EPA applied that involves civil-society representatives and/or addresses TSD issues CSD meetings on SIAs in support of ongoing negotiations. For each SIA, civil society is consulted on the draft report. (2-3 meetings per SIA) CSD and stakeholder meetings on updates on TSD issues and new initiatives in this field will be organised, including the follow up of TSD aspects of the new trade strategy	Under TSD chapters in FTAs: On average, 5 meetings per year per agreement (4 DAG meetings, 1 joint civil society meeting) – for 10 FTAs (?) 1 joint <i>regional</i> meeting per year per EPA applied that involves civil-society representatives and/or addresses TSD issues CSD meetings on SIAs in support of ongoing negotiations. For each SIA, civil society is consulted on the draft report. (2-3 meetings per SIA) CSD and stakeholder meetings on updates on TSD issues and new initiatives in this field will be organised, including the follow up of TSD aspects of the new trade strategy	Under TSD chapters in FTAs: altogether 16 DAG meetings and 6 joint civil society meetings for 7 FTAs (3 DAG meetings and 1 joint civil society meeting for each of Peru/Colombia/Ecuador, Central America and Ukraine; 2 DAG meetings and 1 joint civil society meeting for each of South Korea and Georgia; 2 DAG meetings and 1 civil society meeting for Canada; and 1 DAG meeting for Moldova). 1 joint <i>regional</i> meeting per year per EPA applied that involves civil-society representatives and/or addresses TSD issues 8 Civil Society Dialogue (CSD) meetings: 1 on TSD, 1 on GSP and 6 on SIAs.

Specific objective 4: Output indicators

Main outputs in 2018:			
Important items from work programmes/financing decisions/operational programmes ²⁰			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Mid-term evaluation report on GSP 2016/Trade/021	Interim report Final report	2018	Adoption date: Mid-Term evaluation and report to EP and Council was adopted on 04 October 2018 COM(2018)665
Other important outputs			
Output description	Indicator	Target	Latest known results (situation on 31/12/2018)
Export control review - Proposal for a Regulation of the EP and Council setting up a Union regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering, technical assistance and transit of dual-use items (recast) 2015/TRADE/027 – COM(2016)616	Adoption by the European Parliament and the Council	2018	The European Parliament adopted its 1st reading position on legislative proposal for a modernisation of EU export controls on 17 January 2018, but the Council has not yet finalised its position at the end of 2018.
Commission Delegated Regulation updating the EU control list for dual-use items PLAN/2018/2868	Commission adoption	Q3 2018	Adoption date: 10 October 2018 C(2018)6511
Export control annual report PLAN/2018/2869	Commission adoption	Q2 2018	Adoption date: 14 December 2018 COM(2018)852
International Procurement Instrument - Commission amended proposal for a Regulation of the European parliament and the Council on access of third-country goods and services to the Union's internal market in public procurement and procedures supporting negotiations on access of Union goods and services to the public markets of third countries. Initial proposal: COM(2012)124 Revised proposal: COM(2016)34	Adoption by the European Parliament and the Council	2018	The discussions continue to be blocked in the Council and, as a result, in the EP (at INTA Committee level). Possible relaunch of the file in Q3 2019.
Possible amendments to the annexes of the GSP Regulation based on annual review	College adoption	Q4 2018	Implementing Act to suspend the tariff preferences for certain GSP beneficiary countries in respect of certain GSP sections for the period of 2020-2022 (adoption

²⁰ For a complete listing of expenditure-related outputs please refer to the Programme Statements published together with the [Draft Budget for 2018](#).

			foreseen early 2019)
Non-binding guidelines for economic operators on the identification of conflict-affected and high-risk areas and red flags.	Adoption by College	Q2 2018	The guidelines were adopted on 10 August 2018 C(2018)5367
Non-binding guidelines for Member States Competent Authorities for 'ex-post' compliance checks for the Conflict Minerals Regulation (EU) 2017/821	Adoption by College	Q2 2018	The guidelines were adopted on 10 August 2018 C(2018)5368
Delegated act for methodology and criteria allowing the Commission to assess supply chain due diligence schemes for recognition PLAN/2017/1286	Adoption by College		The delegated act was adopted on 11 January 2019 C(2019)9