



EUROPEAN
PUBLIC
PROSECUTOR'S
OFFICE

FINAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2024

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

FINANCIAL YEAR 2024

DRAWN UP 15/05/2025

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CERTIFICATION OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER AND STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORISING OFFICER

Certification of the Accounting officer

I acknowledge my responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts of EPPO, the European Public Prosecutor's Office, in accordance with Article 102 of the Framework Financial Regulation ('FFR')¹ and I hereby certify that the annual accounts of EPPO for the year 2024 have been prepared in accordance with Title IX of the FFR and the accounting rules adopted by the Commission's Accounting Officer, as are to be applied by all the institutions and union bodies.

I have obtained from the Authorising Officer, who certified its reliability, all the information necessary for the production of the accounts that show the EPPO's assets and liabilities and the budgetary implementation.

Based on this information and on such checks, as I deemed necessary to sign off the accounts, I have a reasonable assurance that the accounts present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position, the results of the operations and the cash-flow of EPPO.

Ms. Adrienn KARKO
Principal Accounting Officer

Statement of the Authorising officer

I, the undersigned, Authorising officer of EPPO, declare that the information contained in this report gives a true and fair view.

State that I have reasonable assurance that the resources assigned to the activities described in this report were for their intended purpose and in accordance with the principles of sound financial management.

Confirm that I am not aware of anything not reported here which could harm the interests of the EPPO and the European Institutions in general.

Mr. Marc DRESSE
Authorising Officer by Delegation

¹ COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2019/715 of 18 December 2018 on the framework financial regulation for the bodies set up under the TFEU and Euratom Treaty and referred to in Article 70 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION NOTE

Establishment

The European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), which has its seat in Luxembourg, was established by Council Regulation (EU) 1939/2017 of 12 October 2017, implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office.

The EPPO started operations on 1 June 2021, after the European Commission officially confirmed the starting date on 26 May 2021 and has been financially autonomous since 24 June 2021.

Mission

The EPPO is an independent public prosecution office of the European Union. It is responsible for investigating, prosecuting and bringing to judgment crimes against the financial interests of the EU. These include among others, VAT and customs fraud with damages above EUR 10 million euro, money laundering, corruption, misappropriation etc.

Main operational activities

The EPPO undertakes investigations, carries out acts of prosecution and exercises the functions of prosecutor in the competent courts of the participating Member States, until a case is finally disposed of. The mandate of the European Public Prosecutor's Office is defined in Council Regulation (EU) 1939/2017 that entered into force on 31 October 2017.

Governance

The EPPO operates as a fully independent single office with a decentralized structure across all participating EU countries, and combines European and national law-enforcement efforts.

The Office is composed of two levels: the central level and the decentralised (national) level.

The central level, with its headquarters in Luxembourg, consists of the European Chief Prosecutor, 24² European Prosecutors (one per participating EU country) - two of whom function as deputies for the European Chief Prosecutor - and the Administrative Director. The European Chief Prosecutor and the 24 European Prosecutors constitute the College of the EPPO. The College is responsible for the general oversight of the EPPO's activities, for taking decisions on strategic matters.

The decentralised level consists of the European Delegated Prosecutors (EDPs) in the 24 participating EU Member States in 44 locations. The central level supervises the investigations and prosecutions carried out by the EDPs at the national level, who operate with complete independence from their national authorities.

² WITH THE ACCESSION OF SWEDEN AND POLAND IN 2024 THE NUMBER INCREASED FROM 22

Sources of financing

The entity's operations are financed from the general budget of the European Union through an annual subsidy.

Annual accounts - Basis for preparation

The legal framework and the deadlines for the preparation of the annual accounts are set by the Framework Financial Regulation (FFR)³. As per this regulation, the annual accounts are prepared in accordance with the rules adopted by the Accounting Officer of the Commission (EU Accounting Rules, EAR), which are based on internationally accepted accounting standards for the public sector (IPSAS).

Accounting Officer

In accordance with the FFR, the EPPO College appoints the Accounting Officer, who is amongst other tasks, responsible for the preparation of the annual accounts, which are consolidated with those of the EU.

Composition of the annual accounts

The annual accounts cover the period of a calendar year. The accounts comprise the financial statements and the reports on the implementation of the budget. While the financial statements and the complementary notes are prepared on an accrual accounting basis, the budget implementation reports are primarily based on movements of cash.

Process from provisional accounts to discharge

The provisional annual accounts prepared by the Accounting Officer are transmitted, by 1 March of the following year, to the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to the external audit company selected by the entity. Following the audits, the Accounting Officer draws up the final annual accounts and submits them to the EPPO College for opinion.

The final annual accounts, together with the opinion of the EPPO College, are sent to the Accounting Officer of the Commission, the Court of Auditors, the European Parliament and the Council by 1 July of the following financial year. The ECA scrutinises the final annual accounts and includes any findings in the annual report for the European Parliament and the Council.

It falls to the Council to recommend, and then to the European Parliament to decide, whether to grant discharge to the Administrative Director of EPPO in respect of the implementation of the budget for a given financial year. Amongst other elements, this decision is based on a review of the accounts and the annual report of the ECA.

³ COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) 2019/715 OF 18 DECEMBER 2018 ON THE FRAMEWORK FINANCIAL REGULATION FOR THE BODIES SET UP UNDER THE TFEU AND EURATOM TREATY AND REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 70 OF REGULATION (EU, EURATOM) 2018/1046 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

Operational highlights

EPPO investigates fraud involving EU funds over EUR 10.000 and cross-border VAT fraud involving damages above EUR 10 million. Any such fraud committed in the participating Member States after November 2017 falls within its jurisdiction. The EPPO is independent from national governments, The European Commission and other EU institutions, bodies and agencies and represents the justice pillar of the EU. EPPO operates as a single office with a decentralized structure. The headquarters is in Luxembourg, while it has offices in 44 locations in the participating Member States. Twenty-four European Prosecutors oversee investigations initiated by the European Delegated Prosecutors (EDP). On 31 December 2024, there were 154 EDPs in active employment (130 in 2023 Dec).

2024 marked the third complete calendar year of operations for EPPO following financial autonomy in mid-year 2021.

The budget of EPPO is fully financed from the General Budget of the European Union in the form of balancing subsidy. In 2024, it amounted initially to EUR 71.888 million, which was increased to EUR 76.382 million with amending budgets.

The major IT tool that facilitates investigations is the so-called Case Management System (CMS), which aims to deliver in a fully independent, secure and compliant manner the critical capabilities required in the daily analytical and casework management. During 2024, given the severely constrained resources, the CMS Programme focused its activities on only a few evolutions of the existing digital systems and optimisations of the business processes, providing additional access to digital tools within the national offices and improving the user experience, performance and security.

Another important undertaking is the IT autonomy programme, which shall – once finalized – offer a complete catalogue of administrative IT services fully managed internally by EPPO. In 2024 EPPO accelerated the progress towards IT autonomy under severe resource constraints to ensure at least basic EPPO-owned technical solutions to be in place to allow the transition from the digital workplace provided by The Commission's Directorate-General for Digital Services (DIGIT).

2024 was another significant year with number of recruitments. As for Temporary agents, Contract agents, Seconded national experts, 275 posts (95.2%) out of the 289 authorized were filled by the end of 2024. As for European delegated prosecutors, 154 posts (89.53%) out of the 172 were occupied.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT DUE TO THE ROUNDING OF FIGURES INTO THOUSANDS OF EURO (KEUR), SOME FINANCIAL DATA IN THE TABLES MAY APPEAR NOT TO ADD-UP.

BALANCE SHEET

					EUR '000
	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change %
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Intangible assets	2.1	9,631	6,880	2,751	40%
Property, plant and equipment	2.2	3,986	4,521	-534	-12%
Non-current exchange receivables		0	0	-	0%
		13,618	11,401	2,217	19%
CURRENT ASSETS					
Exchange receivables	2.3	12,754	13,101	-346	-3%
		12,754	13,101	-346	-3%
TOTAL ASSETS		26,372	24,502	1,870	8%
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Payables	2.4	-1,505	-2,091	586	-28%
Accrued charges	2.5	-4,256	-3,057	-1,199	39%
		-5,761	-5,148	-613	12%
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-5,761	-5,148	-613	12%
NET ASSETS		20,611	19,354	1,258	6%
Accumulated surplus		19,354	17,406	1,948	11%
Economic result of the year		1,258	1,948	-690	-35%
NET ASSETS		20,611	19,354	1,258	6%

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

EUR '000

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
REVENUE					
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	3.1				
Funds from the Commission		74,878	64,038	10,840	17%
Transfer of assets from the Commission		-	581	-581	-100%
		74,878	64,620	10,258	16%
Revenue from exchange transactions	3.2				
Other		17	66	-49	-74%
		17	66	-49	-74%
Total revenue		74,895	64,686	10,209	16%
EXPENSES					
Operating costs	3.3	-2,913	-2,266	-647	29%
Staff costs	3.4	-48,428	-41,074	-7,354	18%
Other expenses	3.5	-22,296	-19,398	-2,898	15%
Total expenses		-73,637	-62,738	-10,899	17%
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR		1,258	1,948	-690	-35%

CASH FLOW STATEMENT⁴

	EUR '000	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Economic result of the year - Profit/ (Loss)	1,258	1,948
Operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,844	2,136
(Increase)/decrease in exchange receivables	346	592
Increase/(decrease) in payables	-586	468
Increase/(decrease) in accrued charges	1,199	221
Investing activities		
(Increase)/decrease in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-5,061	-5,365
NET CASHFLOW	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end	-	-

⁴ EPPO IS BENEFITING FROM THE CENTRALIZED TREASURY SERVICES OFFERED BY THE COMMISSION. BECAUSE OF THIS, EPPO DOES NOT HAVE ANY BANK ACCOUNTS OF ITS OWN EXCEPT FOR AN IMPREST ACCOUNT. ALL PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS ARE PROCESSED VIA THE COMMISSION'S TREASURY SYSTEM AND REGISTERED ON INTERCOMPANY ACCOUNTS WHICH ARE PRESENTED UNDER THE HEADING OF EXCHANGE RECEIVABLES.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

EUR '000

	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	Economic result of the year	Net Assets
Balance as of 1 January 2024	19,354	-	19,354
Economic result of the year	-	1,258	1,258
BALANCE AS AT 31.12.2024	19,354	1,258	20,611

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting principles

The objective of financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to a wide range of stakeholders.

The overall considerations (or accounting principles) to be followed when preparing the financial statements are laid down in EU Accounting Rule 1 'Financial Statements' and are the same as those described in IPSAS 1: fair presentation, accrual basis, going concern, consistency of presentation, materiality, aggregation, offsetting and comparative information. The qualitative characteristics of financial reporting are relevance, faithful representation (reliability), understandability, timeliness, comparability and verifiability.

Basis of preparation - Reporting period

Financial statements are presented annually. The accounting year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

Currency and basis for conversion

The annual accounts are presented in thousands of euros, the euro being the EU's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into euros using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the re-translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of financial performance. Different conversion methods apply to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, which retain their value in euros at the date when they were purchased.

Year-end balances of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euros on the basis of the European Central Bank (ECB) exchange rates applying on 31 December.

Euro exchange rates

Currency	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Currency	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
BGN	1.9558	1.9558	PLN	4.2750	4.3395
CZK	25.1850	24.7240	RON	4.9743	4.9756
DKK	7.4578	7.4529	SEK	11.4590	11.0960
GBP	0.8292	0.8691	CHF	0.9412	0.9260
HUF	411.3500	382.8000	USD	1.0389	1.1050

Use of estimates

In accordance with IPSAS and generally accepted accounting principles, the financial statements necessarily include amounts based on estimates and assumptions by management based on the most reliable information available. Significant estimates include, but are not limited to: impairment allowance for financial assets at amortised cost, amounts for employee benefit liabilities, accrued and deferred revenue and charges, provisions, financial risk on accounts receivable, contingent assets and liabilities, and degree of impairment of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment, net realisable value of inventories. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reasonable estimates are an essential part of the preparation of financial statements and do not undermine their reliability. An estimate may need revision if changes occur in the circumstances on which the estimate was based or, because of new information or more experience. By its nature, the revision of an estimate does not relate to prior periods and is not the correction of an error. The effect of a change in accounting estimate shall be recognised in the surplus or deficit in the periods in which it becomes known.

Application of new and revised European Union Accounting Rules (EAR)

There are no new EARs that became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

There are no new EARs adopted during 2024 but not yet effective at 31 December 2024.

BALANCE SHEET

Intangible assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance. An asset is identifiable if it is either separable, or arises from binding arrangements. Acquired intangible assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Internally developed intangible assets are capitalised when the relevant criteria of the EU accounting rules are met and the expenses relate solely to the development phase of the asset. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (3 to 11 years).

Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or transfer of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the entity and its cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of financial performance during the financial period in which they are incurred. Land is not depreciated, as it is deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Type of asset	Straight line depreciation rate
Buildings	4 % to 10 %
Plant and equipment	10 % to 25 %
Furniture and vehicles	10 % to 25 %
Computer hardware	25 % to 33 %
Other	10 % to 33 %

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds less selling expenses with the carrying amount of the disposed asset and are included in the statement of financial performance.

Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. Leases are classified as either finance leases or operating leases.

Finance leases are leases where substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are transferred to the lessee.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease, i.e. a lease where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. When entering into an operating lease as a lessee, the operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance on a straight-line basis over the lease term with neither an asset nor a liability recognised in the balance sheet.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation/depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation/depreciation are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication at the reporting date that an asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable (service) amount. The recoverable (service) amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least once per year. If the reasons for impairments recognised in previous years no longer apply, the impairment losses are reversed accordingly.

Financial assets

The classification of the financial instruments is determined at initial recognition. Based on the management model and the asset contractual cash-flow characteristics the financial assets can be classified in three categories: Financial assets at amortised cost ('AC'), financial assets at fair value through net assets/equity ('FVNA') or financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit ('FVSD').

Based on this classification, the entity has only '**financial assets at amortised cost**', which are exchange receivables.

Financial assets at amortised cost are non-derivative financial assets that meet two conditions:

1. The entity holds them in order to collect the contractual cash flows.
2. On specified days, there are contractual cash flows that are solely payments of the principal and interest on the outstanding principal.

Financial assets at amortised cost are included in current assets, except for those with maturity of more than 12 months from the balance sheet reporting date.

Financial assets at amortised cost are initially recognised at their fair value plus the transaction costs.

Financial assets at amortised cost are carried at amortised cost, which is the amount initially recognised minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative

amortisation of the interests using the effective interest method. In addition, the entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses over the lifetime of the financial assets. At each reporting date, the annual movement in the loss allowance adjusts the carrying amount of the financial asset. In the statement of financial performance, the entity recognises an impairment gain or loss for the adjustment of the loss allowance.

Financial assets at amortised cost are derecognised either when the rights to receive cashflows from the investments have expired or are waived, or and when the entity has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to another party.

Receivables and recoverables

The EU accounting rules require separate presentation of exchange and non-exchange transactions. To distinguish between the two categories, the term 'receivable' is reserved for exchange transactions, whereas for non-exchange transactions, i.e. when the EU receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, the term 'recoverables' is used (e.g. recoverables from Member States related to own resources).

Receivables from exchange transactions meet the definition of financial instruments; the entity classified them as financial assets at amortised cost and measured them accordingly.

Recoverables from non-exchange transactions are carried at fair value as at the date of acquisition less write-down for impairment. A write-down for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the entity will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the recoverables. The amount of the write-down is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The amount of the write-down is recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Payables

Included under accounts payable are both amounts related to exchange transactions such as the purchase of goods and services, and to non-exchange transactions e.g. to cost claims from beneficiaries, grants or other EU funding, or pre-financing received.

Where grants or other funding are provided to the beneficiaries, the cost claims are recorded as payables for the requested amount, at the moment when the cost claim is received. Upon verification and acceptance of the eligible costs, the payables are valued at the accepted and eligible amount.

Payables arising from the purchase of goods and services are recognised at invoice reception for the original amount. The corresponding expenses are entered in the accounts when the supplies or services are delivered and accepted by the entity.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when EPPO has a present legal or constructive obligation towards third parties as a result of past events, when it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the expenditures expected to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Accrued and deferred revenue and charges

Transactions and events are recognised in the financial statements in the period to which they relate. At year-end, if an invoice is not yet issued but the service has been rendered, or the supplies have been delivered by the entity or a contractual agreement exists (e.g. by reference to a contract), an accrued revenue will be recognised in the financial statements. In addition, at year-end, if an invoice is issued but the services have not yet been rendered or the goods supplied have not yet been delivered, the revenue will be deferred and recognised in the subsequent accounting period.

Expenses are also accounted for in the period to which they relate. At the end of the accounting period, accrued expenses are recognised based on an estimated amount of the transfer obligation of the period. The calculation of accrued expenses is done in accordance with detailed operational and practical guidelines issued by the Accounting Officer. These aim at ensuring that the financial statements provide a faithful representation of the economic and other phenomena they purport to represent. By analogy, if a payment has been made in advance for services or goods that have not yet been received, the expense will be deferred and recognised in the subsequent accounting period.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Revenue

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the entity, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Depending on the nature of the underlying transactions in the statement of financial performance, revenue is distinguished between:

(i) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue from non-exchange transactions are taxes and transfers, because the transferor provides resources to the recipient entity, without the recipient entity providing

approximately equal value directly in exchange. Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes. For the EU entities, transfers mostly comprise funds received from the Commission (e.g. balancing subsidy to the traditional agencies, operating subsidy for the delegation agreements).

The entity shall recognise an asset in respect of transfers when the entity controls the resources as a result of a past event (the transfer) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources, and when the fair value can be reliably measured. An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset (i.e. cash) is also recognised as revenue, except to the extent that the entity has a present obligation in respect of that transfer (condition), which needs to be satisfied before the revenue can be recognised. Until the condition is met the revenue is deferred and recognised as a liability.

(ii) Revenue from exchange transactions

Revenue from the sale of goods and services is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the purchaser. Revenue associated with a transaction involving the provision of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date.

Expenses

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or the incurring of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets. They include both the expenses from exchange transactions and expenses from non-exchange transactions.

Expenses from exchange transactions arising from the purchase of goods and services are recognised when the supplies are delivered and accepted by the entity. They are valued at the original invoice amount. Furthermore, at the balance sheet date expenses related to the service delivered during the period for which an invoice has not yet been received or accepted are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

Expenses from non-exchange transactions relate to transfers to beneficiaries and can be of three types: entitlements, transfers under agreement and discretionary grants, contributions and donations. Transfers are recognised as expenses in the period during which the events giving rise to the transfer occurred, as long as the nature of the transfer is allowed by regulation or an agreement has been signed authorising the transfer; any eligibility criteria have been met by the beneficiary; and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

When a request for payment or cost claim is received and meets the recognition criteria, it is recognised as an expense for the eligible amount. At year-end, incurred eligible expenses due to the beneficiaries but not yet reported are estimated and recorded as accrued expense.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow information provides a basis for assessing the ability of the entity to generate cash and cash equivalents, and its need to utilise those cash flows.

The cash flow statement is prepared using the **indirect method**. This means that the economic result for the financial year is adjusted by adding or subtracting differences resulting from non-cash transactions. Non-cash items show up in the changes to an entity's assets and liabilities on the Balance Sheet from one period to the next. Cash flows are divided into the following general categories: operating, investing and financing activities.

Operating activities are the activities of the entity that are not investing or financing activities but refer to the primary revenue-generating activities. These are the majority of the activities performed.

Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and other investments, which are not included in cash equivalents.

Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of borrowings, transactions with owners or lenders either to provide long-term funds to the entity or to return those funds to the owners or lenders.

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. A contingent asset is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is either a possible obligation of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or a present obligation where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation.

A contingent liability also arises in the rare circumstances where a present obligation exists but cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the accounts. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

CONSOLIDATION

The accounts of this entity are fully consolidated in the consolidated annual accounts of the EU.

2. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

2.1 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	EUR '000
	TOTAL
<i>Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2023</i>	8,099
Additions	3,823
Other changes	-
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	11,922
<i>Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2023</i>	-1,219
Amortisation charge for the year	-1,072
Other changes	-
Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2024	-2,291
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31.12.2024	9,631
<i>NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31.12.2023</i>	6,880

Addition for the year represents the subsequent expenditure for EPPO's Case Management System (CMS), the dedicated IT system that is used for entering, managing and transmitting EPPO's cases and other confidential data in a secure manner and which is interlinked to the Member States' systems. The development of the software began before financial autonomy mid-2021 and continues ever since.

Impairment review (to ensure that EPPO's assets are not carried at more than their recoverable amount) for the 2024 closure did not indicate any adversarial European policy trend that would necessitate book value adjustment for the CMS intangible asset; the EPPO continues its operations with solid mandate on going concern basis.

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) are tangible assets that are held for use in the production, supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.

EUR '000

	Plant and equipment	Furniture and vehicles	Computer hardware	Fixtures and fittings	TOTAL
<i>Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2023</i>	6	480	4,995	1,771	7,252
Additions	-	57	1,138	43	1,238
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	6	537	6,133	1,814	8,490
<i>Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2023</i>	-1	-95	-2,141	-495	-2,732
Depreciation charge for the year	-1	-58	-1,427	-286	-1,772
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2024	-2	-153	-3,568	-781	-4,504
NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31.12.2024	4	385	2,565	1,033	3,986
<i>NET CARRYING AMOUNT AT 31.12.2023</i>	5	385	2,854	1,276	4,521

Material additions in Computer hardware relate to EPPO's data centre (servers, firewalls, network infrastructure etc) and administrative IT infrastructure purchases (laptops, phones etc).

243 sets (cupboard, desk, drawer) of low value furniture was taken over from OIL (The Office for Infrastructure and Logistics in Luxembourg of the European Commission). The transfer was in principle free of charge, EPPO being responsible for the assembly and transportation costs.

As for tangible fixed assets, there is neither a market trend, nor negative changes in technology, economy or laws that would prompt EPPO to devalue its active items on inventory. EPPO's fixed asset register is up-to-date, cyclical counts take place. Mid October 2024, EPPO completed its second comprehensive **inventory count** exercise (due in every two years) with 97.91% of tracked items in scope for physical inventory. In all inventory domains (Furniture, IT, Audio-visual) the tracking rate improved, overall tracking rate in 2022 was 94.29%. The next stock taking campaign is programmed to take place in 2026.

2.3 EXCHANGE RECEIVABLES

Exchange transactions are transactions in which the entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange. Non-exchange transactions are transactions in which an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

At 31 December 2024 as well as 2023, EPPO had an immaterial non-current receivable in the form of a two-month` deposit paid to secure a rental agreement. The material amounts included under this heading are:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Central treasury liaison accounts	10,655	11,382	-727	-6%
Deferred charges relating to exchange transactions	1,948	1,586	362	23%
Other	152	133	19	14%
Total	12,754	13,101	-346	-3%

The main element concerns the treasury liaison/intercompany accounts with the Commission that represent a virtual bank account of EPPO. The treasury of EPPO is integrated into the Commission's treasury system. Because of this, EPPO does not have any bank accounts of its own. All payments and receipts are processed via the Commission's treasury system and registered on intercompany accounts presented under this heading. The result of the incoming and outgoing payments is the virtual cash balance available to EPPO.

The deferred charges consist of pre-payments for services that will cover future financial years. Forward-looking representation of the deferred charges balance at 2024 year-end is shown in the table below.

	EUR '000		
Origin of deferred charge (booking year)	Future year of expense		
	2025	2026	2027<
2022	9	0	-
2023	340	75	-
2024	1,279	198	47
Total	1,628	273	47

2.4 PAYABLES

Payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and - unlike accrued charges - have already been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. Payables can relate to both exchange transactions (such as the purchase of goods and services) and non-exchange transactions (e.g. cost claims from beneficiaries of grants, pre-financing or other EU funding).

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Commission subsidy	1,504	1,958	-454	-23%
Suppliers	1	133	-132	-99%
Total	1,505	2,091	-586	-28%

The heading Commission subsidy comprises the unused pre-financing amounts received from the Commission in 2024, known as the balancing subsidy. The outstanding amount will be returned to the Commission in the course of 2025. (See also Budget outturn calculation in Budget implementation reports and explanatory notes 2.)

2.5 ACCRUED CHARGES

Accruals are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but - unlike payables - have not yet been invoiced or formally agreed with the supplier. They include amounts due to employees (e.g. accruals for untaken holidays, retroactive salary revisions). The calculation of accruals is on one hand based on the open amount of budgetary commitments at year-end. (Except for the staff-expense related ones which follow strictly the budgetary annuality principle) The estimated accrued charges consist of reasonable estimates based on the information available at the time when establishing the estimates.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Accrued charges	3,528	2,542	986	39%
Accrued charges with consolidated entities	728	515	213	41%
Total	4,256	3,057	1,199	39%

The accrued charges of kEUR 3.528 include the estimated staff costs of kEUR 2.095 for untaken leave days at the end of 2024 and an additional amount of kEUR 92 representing

retroactive salary adjustments effectively paid during 2025. An amount of kEUR 493 covers ICT services and technical assistance (BL221), kEUR 165 was accrued for security services in the headquarters (BL210), kEUR 160 for operational missions (BL341), which took place in 2024 but were not yet paid by the end of the financial year and kEUR 112 in respect of investigation activities (BL321).

The main component of Accrued charges with consolidated entities is kEUR 686, the 2024 balance still to be paid for close protection services provided to the European Chief Prosecutor by DG HR.

3. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

3.1 NON-EXCHANGE REVENUE

Revenue from non-exchange transactions relates to transactions where the transferor provides resources to the recipient entity without the recipient entity providing approximately equal value directly in exchange. In 2024, the subsidy revenue from The Commission, which is the sole source of financing of the EPPO stemming from the general budget of the European Union increased by 17% (See also Budget outturn calculation in Budget implementation reports and explanatory notes 2)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
Funds from the Commission	74,878	64,038	10,840	17%
Transfer of assets from the Commission	-	581	-581	-100%
Total	74,878	64,620	10,258	16%

EUR '000

3.2 OTHER EXCHANGE REVENUE

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
Other	17	66	-49	-74%

EUR '000

Included under this heading are the realised and unrealised exchange gains and salary regularizations of EDPs for the time they worked for their national authorities.

3.3 OPERATING COST

Included under this heading are expenses incurred in relation to operational activities.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
Operating costs	2,913	2,266	647	29%
Total	2,913	2,266	647	29%

EUR '000

The operational costs include amounts related to operational ICT services, investigation activities, communication services etc. The substantial increase for 2024 is driven by expenditures in operational ICT: purchase and extension of various subscription type of

licences, low value operational asset purchases, operational IT system related maintenance services, followed by expenditures linked to investigations, media monitoring expenses, which support EPPO communication activities.

3.4 STAFF COSTS

This heading includes the expenses for salaries, allowances and employment-related social security contributions (sickness, accident, unemployment) of the EPPO. Based on service level agreement between the EPPO and the Commission, the calculations of staff-related costs are carried out by the Commission's Office for Administration and Payment of Individual Entitlements (also known as the Paymaster's Office - PMO).

The pensions of the staff members are covered by the Pension Scheme of European Officials. This pension scheme is a defined benefit plan, i.e. the amount of benefit an employee will receive on retirement depends on several factors, the most important of which is years of service. Both the staff and the EU Budget contribute to the pension scheme, with the contribution percentage being revised annually in line with the changes in the Staff Regulation governing the scheme. The cost to the EU Budget is not reflected in the entity accounts. Similarly, no provision related to the future pension payments is recognised in the annual accounts of the entity, as the obligation falls to the Commission. Consequently, both the annual cost to the EU budget, and the future benefits payable to the entity staff, are accounted for in the Commission's annual accounts as part of its provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits.

The remuneration of officials and other servants of the European Union is updated yearly, taking into account the economic and social situation of the Union. The update is implemented in accordance with Article 65 of the Staff Regulation⁵ applicable to officials and other servants of the European Union, adjusting with effect from 1 July 2024 the remuneration of active staff with + 4.1 %, which comes on top of the + 3 % intermediate update with effect from 1 January. Total increase from mid 2024 is + 7.2 %.

Also from 1 July 2024 the correction coefficients applied to the remuneration of active staff were updated, that meant to reflect differences in living conditions/purchasing power in the various places of employment referenced to Brussels/Luxemburg (100%).

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Staff costs	48,428	41,074	7,354	18%

⁵ Regulation No 31 (EEC), 11 (EAEC), laying down the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community.

Staff expenses grew in line with the salary increase and expansion of recruited staff numbers. At the end of 2024, the occupancy rate was 89% compared to what was foreseen in the Establishment plan.

The evolution of different types of remunerated staff (on the payroll, excluding accepted offers who did not start effectively working by end of year) is presented in the next table.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
Temporary agents/assistants	210	178	32	18%
Contract agents	24	25	-1	-4%
European Delegated Prosecutors	154	130	24	18%
Seconded National Experts	24*	24	0	0%
Total	412	357	55	15%

*including one SNE from Luxembourg not remunerated

3.5 OTHER EXPENSES

Included under this heading are expenses of administrative nature such as external operational and non-IT services, operating leasing expenses, communications and publications, training costs etc.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	Change in %
Administrative expenses with EU consolidated entities	10,170	9,475	696	7%
Property, plant and equipment related expenses	5,802	4,669	1,133	24%
IT operational external costs	2,632	2,317	314	14%
Missions	1,292	1,107	185	17%
Office Supplies & maintenance	1,130	628	502	80%
External non IT services	747	601	146	24%
Operating leasing expenses	166	159	7	4%
Transport	121	90	31	34%
Training costs	111	251	-140	-56%
Communication and publication	66	23	43	189%
Other (Experts, recruitment, exchange)	61	79	-18	-23%
Total	22,296	19,398	2,898	15%

62% of *Administrative expenses with EU consolidated entities* (kEUR 6.310) in 2024 relate to service level agreements (SLAs) that the EPPO established with different departments of

the **Commission**. Among others, payments for the chief prosecutor's close protection services; use of DIGIT's e-procurement services and digital workplace related costs; contribution to the European Schools expenses; staff medical services and cost of the HR administration tool, Sysper; access to Commission's learning and development portfolio via DG HR; the costs paid for the ABAC suit which is the integrated financial management and reporting system offered by DG BUDG.

36% of the 2024 *administrative expenses with EU consolidated entities* are paid to the **Translation Centre**, CDT, for machine translation tool for the CMS and on demand operational translations.

Property plant and equipment costs (kEUR 5.802) include security and utilities costs of the EPPO headquarter as well as amortisation and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets for the year.

IT operational external costs (kEUR 2.632) cover the maintenance of CMS system (services that are not considered system development) as well as the maintenance of the administrative ICT infrastructure of the Office in a form of services of external providers.

Mission expenses increased by 17% to KEUR 1.292 of which over 92% incurred on Title 3 operational mission budget line.

Office supply and maintenance line covers among others the low value administrative IT purchases below 420 EUR unit price as well as various non CMS related SW subscriptions.

External non-IT services covers interim staff cost for temporary administrative assistance where the EPPO is short on staff in the Establishment plan.

The heading *operating leasing expenses* covers the rental of the Betzdorf Data centre.

The decrease in *training costs* follows the decrease of available budget in 2024 for trainings and related expenses.

4. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES

4.1 OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

The **budgetary RAL** ('Reste à Liquider') represents the open budgetary commitments at year-end for which payments and/or de-commitments were not yet made. This is an accepted deviation from the annuality principle, which takes into consideration that the implementation of programmes can overlap financial years (=N+1 rule). That is to say, in 2025 EPPO needs to implement its new budget as voted for 2025 as well as the remaining budget from 2024.

Lower outstanding budgetary RAL is an indicator of better budgetary control and adherence to the budgetary annuality principle. Budgetary RAL in 2024 represented 12% of the C1 budgetary appropriations improving from 14% in 2023.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Outstanding commitments at year end (gross)	9,201	9,393	-192	-2%

The **outstanding budgetary commitments not yet expensed (=accounting RAL)** comprise the budgetary RAL less related amounts that have been included as expenses in the current year's statement of financial performance, which are determined by applying accrual based principle (cost of services not yet invoiced)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation	EUR '000 Change in %
Outstanding commitments not yet expensed	-7,128	-8,009	881	-11%

4.2 SERVICES IN KIND

During 2024 EPPO benefited, from the Luxembourg government, of office space free of charge. The offered office space and share of common areas totalling to 6.367 m2 would cost EPPO approximately kEUR 3.209 on market terms.

4.3 RELATED PARTIES

The related parties of the entity are the other EU consolidated entities and the key management personnel of these entities. As transactions between EPPO and related

parties take place as part of the usual business operations of the entity and on terms and conditions that are normal for such transactions, no specific disclosures are required.

As for key management entitlements, apart from transactions stemming from the employment relationship governed by the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants⁶, there are no other type of transactions neither any loans were provided on standard or preferential rate.

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
European Chief Prosecutor	AD 15	AD 15
Administrative Director	AD 14	AD 14
European Prosecutors	AD 13	AD 13

4.4 LEGAL COMMITMENTS WITHOUT BUDGETARY COMMITMENTS

The EPPO has long-term/multi-annual contractual commitments without corresponding budgetary commitments⁷ in the amount of kEUR 214 at year-end 2024. The entity will need to tie financial resources to those contractual obligations in the coming budgetary period(s).

4.5 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate, because of variations in market prices. Market risk embodies not only the potential for loss, but also the potential for gain. It comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (the entity has no significant interest rate risk and other price risk).

(1) *Currency risk* is the risk that the entity operations will be affected by changes in exchange rates. This risk arises from the change in the price of one currency against another.

(2) *Interest rate risk* is the possibility of a reduction in the value of a security, especially a bond, resulting from an increase in interest rates. In general, higher interest rates will lead to lower prices of fixed rate bonds, and vice versa. The entity does not have any securities thus it is not exposed to the interest rate risk.

⁶ REGULATION NO 31 (EEC), 11 (EAEC), LAYING DOWN THE STAFF REGULATIONS OF OFFICIALS AND THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER SERVANTS OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY AND THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY.

⁷ ARTICLE 74(2) OF THE EPPO'S FINANCIAL RULES.

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a debtor's non-payment or other failure to meet a contractual obligation. The default events include a delay in repayments, and bankruptcy.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an EU entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Currency risk

At the end of the year, the financial assets are composed of exchange receivables. The financial liabilities are composed of accounts payable. Their ending balances are materially quoted in EUR, the entity is thus not exposed to currency risk.

Credit risk

At the end of the year, the financial assets comprise exchange receivables that are not past due for more than 30 days. As no credit loss is expected during the life time of those receivables the entity is not exposed to any significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The financial liabilities are mainly composed of accounts payable. All the accounts payable have remaining contractual maturity of less than 1 year.

4.6 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

No events having an impact on the 2024 reported figures arose after 31 December 2024.

THE BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

BUDGETARY PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE

The establishment and implementation of the EPPO budget is governed by the following basic principles set out in the Title II of the EPPO Financial Rules.

Principles of unity and budget accuracy

This principle means that no revenue shall be collected and no expenditure effected unless booked to a line in the EPPO budget. No expenditure may be committed or authorised in excess of the appropriations authorised by the budget. An appropriation may be entered in the budget only if it is for an item of expenditure considered necessary.

Principle of annuality

The appropriations entered in the budget shall be authorised for a financial year which shall run from 1 January to 31 December.

Principle of equilibrium

Revenue and payment appropriations shall be in balance.

Principle of unit of account

The budget shall be drawn up and implemented in euros and the accounts shall be presented in euros.

Principle of universality

Total revenue shall cover total payment appropriations and all revenue and expenditure shall be entered in full without any adjustment against each other.

Principle of specification

Appropriations shall be earmarked for specific purposes by title and chapter. The chapters shall be further subdivided into articles and lines.

Principle of sound financial management

Appropriations shall be used in accordance with the principle of sound financial management, namely in accordance with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

Principle of transparency

The budget shall be established and implemented and the accounts presented in accordance with the principle of transparency. The budget and any amending budgets

shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union within three months of their adoption.

STRUCTURE AND PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

Following the provisions of the EPPO Financial Rules approved by the EPPO College Decision no 002/2021 of 13 January 2021, the budget accounts shall consist of a statement of revenue and a statement of expenditure. The statement of expenditure must be set out on the basis of a nomenclature with a classification by purpose. That nomenclature shall be determined by EPPO and shall make a clear distinction between administrative appropriations and operating appropriations:

Title 1

Budget lines relating to staff expenditure such as salaries and allowances for personnel working with EPPO. It also includes recruitment expenses, staff missions, expenses for the socio-medical infrastructure, training, representation costs and interim staff costs.

Title 2

Budget lines relating to all buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure.

Title 3

Budget lines providing for the implementation of the activities and tasks assigned to the EPPO by its establishing Regulation (EU) No. 1939/2017 of the Council of 12 October 2017.

Assigned revenue

Budget lines relating to financing of specific items of expenditure. They can be externally or internally assigned.

1. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION HIGHLIGHTS

Comparative budget evolution is presented in the table below.

EUR '000

	2024	2023	Change	Change in %
Title 1 - Staff expenditure	33,061	29,455	3,606	12%
Title 2 - Infrastructure and operating expenditure	9,192	8,230	962	12%
Title 3 - Operational expenditure	34,130	28,312	5,818	21%
Final budget for the year (C1)	76,382	65,996	10,386	16%

EPPO managed a final budget of kEUR 76.382 in commitment and payment appropriations in 2024 (C1-final budget for the year)⁸. The table below shows the budget evolution from initial voted budget to final budget for the year 2024 following amendments and transfers.

EUR '000

Title	Initial budget 1	Amendments 2	Transfers 3	Final budget 4=1+2+3
Title 1 - Staff expenditure	31,591	2,431	-961	33,061
Title 2 - Infrastructure and operating expenditure	7,446	1,091	655	9,192
Title 3 - Operational expenditure	32,851	973	306	34,130
Grand Total	71,888	4,494	-	76,382

Amending budgets

The College adopted two amending budgets during 2024 increasing overall the available appropriations with kEUR 4.494 (6.25%) as compared to two amending budgets during 2023, when EPPO's budget increased with kEUR 500.

The 2024 increase approved by the Budgetary Authority granted additional 20 central office posts and additional EDPs in anticipation of Poland's and Sweden's accession to the EPPO and the accelerated IT autonomy efforts. Budget amendments and transfers were on the other hand needed to accommodate the higher than anticipated salary indexation that reached 7.2% compared to the initial budgetary hypothesis of 3.4%

⁸ APPROPRIATIONS OF EPPO ARE NON-DIFFERENTIATED; HENCE, COMMITMENT AND PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR A GIVEN FINANCIAL YEAR ARE IDENTICAL

Budget transfers

Transfers represent adjustments aiming at optimizing budget allocations within set limits, not resulting in overall modification of the available budget for the year. In accordance with Art. 26 of EPPO Financial Rules⁹, three budget transfers were adopted by the European Chief Prosecutor, on proposal drawn up by the Administrative Director and were notified to the College for information.

Comparative budget implementation overview

Budget execution	EUR '000	
	2024	2023
Final budget (C1)	76,382	65,996
Committed	75,200	65,719
Paid	65,999	56,326
RAL	9,201	9,393
Committed/final budget (%)	98.5%	99.6%
Paid/committed (%)	87.8%	85.7%
Paid/final budget (%)	86.4%	85.3%
paid from C8	9,106	9,307
C8 cancellation %	3.1%	15.2%

In 2024, the available budget grew by 15.7% compared to 2023. Implementation of commitment appropriations slightly declined (by 1.1%), however being over the expected performance indicator of 95% considerably in both years. Implementation of payments substantially progressed and reached 87.8% of committed appropriations. C8 cancellation rate greatly improved being substantially below the 5% performance indicator.

Implementation overview of 2024 final appropriations (C1 fund source)

Title	Final budget	Committed	Committed/final budget	EUR '000	
				Paid	Paid/committed
				32,67	
Title 1 - Staff expenditure	33,061	32,943	99.6%	3	99.2%
Title 2 - Infrastructure and operating expenditure	9,192	8,681	94.4%	5,596	64.5%
Title 3 - Operational expenditure	34,130	33,576	98.4%	27,73	82.6%
Total	76,382	75,200	98.5%	65,999	87.8%

⁹ THE EUROPEAN CHIEF PROSECUTOR, ON A PROPOSAL DRAWN UP BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR, MAY TRANSFER APPROPRIATIONS: (A) FROM ONE TITLE TO ANOTHER UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 10 % OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR SHOWN ON THE LINE FROM WHICH THE TRANSFER IS MADE; (B) FROM ONE CHAPTER TO ANOTHER AND WITHIN EACH CHAPTER WITHOUT LIMIT.

Implementation of commitment appropriations on Title 2 (administrative ICT and movable property) did not reach 95% (key performance indicator) and contributed to losing funds overall for kEUR 1.182.

Payment implementation varies across the titles. For Title 1 - Staff related expenditures the implementation rate was above 95%, similarly as in 2023. With few exceptions, Title 1 budget follows strictly the annuality principle (e.g. staff remuneration related lines), where only a limited number of lines allow automatic carry-over of unused payment appropriations. In Title 2 and 3, the progress is significant from 2023 and the lower implementation is due to large number of specific contracts, order forms and purchase orders being placed towards the end of the year. Implementation of those is expected in N+1, as the committed but not paid payment appropriations are automatically carried over to the following year and they become C8 fund source which represent the spill over effect from the original year.

Implementation overview of carried over appropriations from 2023 (C8 fund source)

EUR '000

Title	Carried-over payment appr.	Paid	Paid/carried-over	Cancelled	Cancelled/carried-over
Title 1 - Staff expenditure	441	395	89.5%	46	10.5%
Title 2 - Infrastructure and operating expenditure	3,604	3,478	96.5%	126	3.5%
Title 3 - Operational expenditure	5,348	5,234	97.9%	114	2.1%
Total	9,393	9,106	96.9%	287	3.1%

Out of the kEUR 9.393 payment appropriations carried-over from 2023 (automatic carry-overs on C8 fund source), 3.1% was cancelled. The improvement is very significant as the indicator is down from 15.2%.

Carry-overs to the following year (2025)

EUR '000

Title	RAL Carry-over on C8 1	Carry-over on C5 (assigned revenue) 2	Total carry-over 3=1+2
Title 1 - Staff expenditure	270	5	275
Title 2 - Infrastructure and operating exp.	3,085	7	3,092
Title 3 - Operational expenditure	5,846	9	5,854
Total	9,201	20	9,221

The difference between paid and committed appropriations in 2024 for kEUR 9.201 is carried over to the following financial year in accordance with Article 12 paragraph 6 of the EPPO Financial Rules¹⁰. Carry-overs of internal assigned revenue (kEUR 20) are automatic to the following financial year in accordance with Article 12 paragraph 4 (a)¹¹ of the Financial Rules.

Payment time limits

In 2024, the EPPO paid 99.15% of payments within the legal time limits set in the FR and contractual instruments while the late payments did not necessitate default payments to suppliers¹², hence keeping up with the excellent result of 2023. For the payments that are subject to a 30-day time limit, which represent one-third of the total number of payments (32.5%), the average payment time was 15 days. For the payments related to mission claims (56,4% of the number of payments) which are subject to 90-day time limit, the average payment time was 17 days. The overall average time to pay reduced to 17 days from 18 days in 2023.

Late payments represented less than one percent (0.85%) of total number of payments and only 1.09% of total amount of payments in 2024. The corresponding figures for 2023 were 0.86% and 1.08%.

¹⁰ NON-DIFFERENTIATED APPROPRIATIONS LEGALLY COMMITTED BY THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR SHALL BE PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR.

¹¹ APPROPRIATIONS SHALL BE AUTOMATICALLY CARRIED OVER IN RESPECT OF: (A) APPROPRIATIONS CORRESPONDING TO INTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUE. SUCH APPROPRIATIONS MAY BE CARRIED OVER ONLY TO THE FOLLOWING FINANCIAL YEAR AND MAY BE COMMITTED UP TO 31 DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE INTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUE FROM LETTINGS AND THE SALE OF BUILDINGS AND LAND REFERRED TO IN POINT (E) OF ARTICLE 20(3) WHICH MAY BE CARRIED OVER UNTIL IT IS FULLY USED

¹² DEFAULT INTEREST OF AN AMOUNT HIGHER THAN EUR 200 HAS TO BE PAID AUTOMATICALLY TO THE CONTRACTOR/BENEFICIARY IN THE EVENT OF LATE PAYMENT. HOWEVER, FOR LOWER AMOUNTS (\leq EUR 200) IT IS UP TO THE CONTRACTOR/BENEFICIARY TO CLAIM ANY DEFAULT INTEREST WITHIN TWO MONTHS FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF THE LATE PAYMENT.

2. RESULT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BUDGET (BUDGET OUTTURN)

	EUR '000	
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Balancing subsidy from the European Union	76,382	65,996
Other income	21	92
Total revenue	76,403	66,088
Title I: Staff		
Payments	-32,674	-28,965
Appropriations carried over	-275	-442
Title II: Administrative Expenses		
Payments	-5,614	-4,561
Appropriations carried over	-3,092	-3,621
Title III: Operating Expenditure		
Payments	-27,803	-22,843
Appropriations carried over	-5,854	-5,422
Total expenditure	-75,312	-65,854
Cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from previous year	287	1,662
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year of appropriations available at year-end arising from assigned revenue	92	67
Exchange rate differences	35	-6
Budget result	1,504	1,958
EU subsidy - EPPO revenue	74,878	64,038

The budget outturn for the financial year corresponds to the total subsidy of The European Union and other cashed external/internal assigned revenues, minus the total eligible expenditures incurred during the financial year (executed payments and appropriations carried over) adjusted with items originating from the previous financial year. The purpose of this calculation is to determine the amount of balancing subsidy that is considered as revenue of the EPPO out of the pre-financing subsidy received during 2024.

At the end of the 2024 financial year, the budget outturn is kEUR 1.504. This is the balancing subsidy pre-financing remaining open at the end of 2024, which will need to be reimbursed to The Commission during 2025.

The figure indicated as *EU balancing subsidy – EPPO revenue* is the amount to be recognised on the face of the Statement of Financial Performance.

The positive balance from 2023 of kEUR 1.958 was reimbursed to The Commission in 2024.

3. RECONCILIATION OF ECONOMIC RESULT WITH BUDGET OUTTURN

	EUR '000
	31.12.2024
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR	1,258
Adjustment for accrual items (items not in the budgetary result but included in the economic result)	12,801
Adjustments for accrual cut-off 2023 reversals	-1,895
Adjustments for accrual cut-off 2024	2,732
Unpaid invoices at year end but booked in expenses	-2
Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets	2,844
Recovery Orders issued in 2024 in class 7 and not yet cashed	-1
Prefinancing given in previous year and cleared in the year	16
Payments made from carry-over of payment appropriations	9,106
Adjustment for budgetary items (item included in the budgetary result but not in the economic result)	-12,554
Asset acquisitions less unpaid amounts	-5,177
New pre-financing paid in the year and remaining open as at 31 December	-39
New pre-financing received in the year and remaining open as at 31 December	1,504
Budgetary recovery orders issued before 2024 and cashed in 2024	0
Payment appropriations carried over to 2024	-9,221
Cancellation of unused carried over payment appropriations from previous year	287
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year of appropriations available at 31.12.N arising from assigned revenue	92
BUDGET RESULT OF THE YEAR	1,504

4. IMPLEMENTATION OF BUDGET REVENUE

EUR'000

Item	Income appropriations		Entitlements established			Revenue				Out-standing
	Initial budget	Final budget	Current year	Carried over	Total	On entitlements of current year	On entitlements carried over	Total	%	
	1	2	3	4	5=3+4	6	7	8=6+7	9=8/2	10=5-8
Contribution from the European Union	71,888	76,382	76,382	-	76,382	76,382	-	76,382	100%	-
Miscellaneous recoveries	-	-	21	0	22	20	0	21	-	1
GRAND TOTAL	71,888	76,382	76,404	0	76,404	76,403	0	76,403	100%	1

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF BUDGET EXPENDITURE

5.1 BREAKDOWN AND CHANGES IN COMMITMENT AND PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS

As EPPO is managing its budget appropriations as non-differentiated, the available commitment (CA) and payment appropriations (PA) are identical for a given financial year. The table below represents the overview of all fund sources: C1, C4 and C8 for the year. The meaning of the last two column (total available appropriations) nevertheless is slightly different depending if we consider CAs or PAs. As for CAs, the C8 carry overs are actual commitments carried over from 2023, hence they are not appropriations to commit in the narrow sense of the word, but documents (contracts) which await execution.

EUR '000

Title	BL	Budget line description	Initial adopted budget	Amendments	Transfers	Final adopted budget (C1)	Carry-overs from 2023 (C8)	Assigned revenue (C4,C5)	Total available commitment appropriations (C1+C4,C5)	Total available payment appropriations (C1+C4,C5+C8)
1	110	Temporary agents	23,600	2,539	-468	25,671	-	-	25,671	25,671
	111	Contract agents	1,800	-	-16	1,784	-	-	1,784	1,784
	112	Seconded National Experts	1,750	-15	-190	1,545	-	-	1,545	1,545
	120	Recruitment, entering and leaving the service, transfer costs	795	-110	-150	535	36	0	535	571
	130	Mission costs, duty travel, ancillary expenditure	35	-	10	45	4	1	46	50
	140	Social, medical and other services	1,537	70	30	1,637	11	2	1,639	1,651
	141	Canteens, internal meetings, events and receptions	193	-	-15	178	60	2	180	241
	150	Training and training related expenses	225	10	-	235	119	-	235	354
	160	External services	775	-130	-15	630	141	-	630	771
	161	Interim staff and trainees	831	61	-147	745	66	-	745	811
	170	Receptions, events and representation expenses	20	-	-	20	3	-	20	23
	180	Other staff expenditure	30	5	-	35	1	-	35	36
1 Total			31,591	2,431	-961	33,061	441	6	33,066	33,507
2	210	Rental of buildings and associated costs	2,776	67	350	3,193	699	24	3,217	3,916
	211	Insurance, maintenance and cleaning	381	-25	-2	354	-	-	354	354
	220	Hardware, software and linked expenses	2,017	658	310	2,985	1,055	-	2,985	4,040
	221	ICT services, analysis, programming, technical assistance	1,856	351	-93	2,114	1,744	-	2,114	3,858
	230	Audiovisual, technical equipment and installations	154	-	80	234	93	-	234	327
	231	Furniture	50	40	-	90	-	-	90	90
	232	Transportation and removal expenses	140	-2	-6	132	-	-	132	132
	240	Office supplies, publication and library expenses	32	2	-2	32	0	-	32	33
	241	Other administrative expenditure	40	-	18	58	13	-	58	70
2 Total			7,446	1,091	655	9,192	3,604	24	9,216	12,820

EUR '000

Title	BL	Budget line description	Initial adopted budget	Amendments	Transfers	Final adopted budget (C1)	Carry-overs from 2023 (C8)	Assigned revenue (C4,C5)	Total available commitment appropriations (C1+C4,C5)	Total available payment appropriations (C1+C4,C5+C8)
3	310	Translation and related costs	4,291	-	-800	3,491	328	-	3,491	3,819
	311	Communication and related costs	165	-5	79	239	50	-	239	289
	320	European Delegated Prosecutors remuneration	17,300	1,600	-648	18,252	-	82	18,335	18,335
	321	Costs related to investigation activities	900	-200	-92	608	358	-	608	966
	322	Costs related to the provisions of Art. 91.6	100	-50	-4	46	47	-	46	93
	330	Operational ICT hardware and software	3,046	-739	1,120	3,427	1,134	-	3,427	4,560
	331	Operational ICT services	3,036	-350	501	3,187	3,236	-	3,187	6,423
	340	Close protection services and related costs	2,373	687	-40	3,020	70	-	3,020	3,090
	341	Operational missions expenses	1,200	-	350	1,550	98	-	1,550	1,648
	342	Other miscellaneous operational expenses	440	30	-160	310	27	-	310	337
3 Total			32,851	973	306	34,130	5,348	82	34,212	39,560
Grand Total			71,888	4,494	-	76,382	9,393	112	76,494	85,887

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS

EUR'000

TitleBLBudget line description			Total available commitment appropriations (C1+C4+C5)	Commitments made				Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing				
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Assigned revenue C5	By decision	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue	Total
			1	2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13=10+11+12
1	110	Temporary agents	25,671	25,671	-	-	25,671	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	111	Contract agents	1,784	1,784	-	-	1,784	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	112	Seconded National Experts	1,545	1,545	-	-	1,545	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	120	Recruitment, entering and leaving the service, transfer costs	535	481	-	-	481	90%	0	-	0	54	-	-	54
	130	Mission costs, duty travel, ancillary expenditure	46	45	-	-	45	98%	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	140	Social, medical and other services	1,639	1,621	-	0	1,621	99%	2	-	2	16	-	-	16
	141	Canteens, internal meetings, events and receptions	180	161	-	0	161	90%	2	-	2	17	-	-	17
	150	Training and training related expenses	235	228	-	-	228	97%	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
	160	External services	630	630	-	-	630	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	161	Interim staff and trainees	745	730	-	-	730	98%	-	-	-	15	-	-	15
	170	Receptions, events and representation expenses	20	20	-	-	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	180	Other staff expenditure	35	27	-	-	27	78%	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
1 Total			33,066	32,943	-	1	32,944	100%	5	-	5	118	-	-	118

EUR'000

TitleBLBudget line descriptionTotal available commitment appropriations (C1+C4+C5)				Commitments made				Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing				
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Assigned revenue C5	By decision	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue	Total
1				2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13=10+11+12
2	210	Rental of buildings and associated costs	3,217	3,174	-	17	3,191	99%	7	-	7	19	-	-	19
	211	Insurance, maintenance and cleaning	354	354	-	-	354	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	220	Hardware, software and linked expenses	2,985	2,960	-	-	2,960	99%	-	-	-	25	-	-	25
	221	ICT services, analysis, programming, technical assistance	2,114	1,782	-	-	1,782	84%	-	-	-	332	-	-	332
	230	Audiovisual, technical equipment and installations	234	101	-	-	101	43%	-	-	-	133	-	-	133
	231	Furniture	90	90	-	-	90	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	232	Transportation and removal expenses	132	131	-	-	131	100%	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	240	Office supplies, publication and library expenses	32	31	-	-	31	96%	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	241	Other administrative expenditure	58	58	-	-	58	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Total			9,216	8,681	-	17	8,699	94%	7	-	7	510	-	-	510
3	310	Translation and related costs	3,491	3,384	-	-	3,384	97%	-	-	-	107	-	-	107
	311	Communication and related costs	239	237	-	-	237	99%	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	320	European Delegated Prosecutors remuneration	18,335	18,252	-	73	18,326	100%	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
	321	Costs related to investigation activities	608	606	-	-	606	100%	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
	322	Costs related to the provisions of Art. 91.6	46	45	-	-	45	98%	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	330	Operational ICT hardware and software	3,427	3,323	-	-	3,323	97%	-	-	-	104	-	-	104
	331	Operational ICT services	3,187	3,091	-	-	3,091	97%	-	-	-	96	-	-	96
	340	Close protection services and related costs	3,020	3,019	-	-	3,019	100%	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	341	Operational missions expenses	1,550	1,331	-	-	1,331	86%	-	-	-	219	-	-	219

EUR'000

TitleBLBudget line description			Total available commitment appropriations (C1+C4+C5)	Commitments made				Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing				
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry - overs	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Assigned revenue C5	By decision	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry - overs	from assigned revenue	Total
			1	2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9=7+8	10	11	12	13=10+11+12
	342	Other miscellaneous operational expenses	310	288	-	-	288	93%	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
3 Total			34,212	33,576	-	73	33,649	98%	9	-	9	554	-	-	554
Grand Total			76,494	75,200	-	92	75,292	98%	20	-	20	1,182	-	-	1,182

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS

EUR '000

Title	BL	Budget line description	Total available payment appropriations (C1+C8+C4+C5)	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry-overs C8	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Automatic carry-overs C8	By decision	Assigned revenue C4	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue	Total
			1	2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9	10=7+8+9	11	12	13	14=11+12+13
1	110	Temporary agents	25,671	25,671	-	-	25,671	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	111	Contract agents	1,784	1,784	-	-	1,784	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	112	Seconded National Experts	1,545	1,545	-	-	1,545	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	120	Recruitment, entering and leaving the service, transfer costs	571	450	30	-	479	84%	31	-	0	31	54	6	-	60
	130	Mission costs, duty travel, ancillary expenditure	50	33	2	-	35	70%	12	-	1	13	-	2	-	2
	140	Social, medical and other services	1,651	1,584	10	0	1,594	97%	36	-	2	38	16	2	-	18
	141	Canteens, internal meetings, events and receptions	241	88	51	0	140	58%	73	-	2	74	17	9	-	26
	150	Training and training related expenses	354	195	119	-	313	88%	33	-	-	33	7	1	-	8
	160	External services	771	610	136	-	746	97%	20	-	-	20	-0	5	-	5
	161	Interim staff and trainees	811	677	47	-	724	89%	53	-	-	53	15	19	-	34
	170	Receptions, events and representation expenses	23	9	1	-	10	46%	11	-	-	11	-	2	-	2
	180	Other staff expenditure	36	25	0	-	25	70%	2	-	-	2	8	1	-	9
1 Total			33,507	32,673	395	1	33,068	99%	270	-	5	275	118	46	-	164

EUR '000

Title	BL	Budget line description	Total available payment appropriations (C1+C8+C4+C5)	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry-overs C8	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Automatic carry-overs C8	By decision	Assigned revenue C4	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue	Total
			1	2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9	10=7+8+9	11	12	13	14=11+12+13
2	210	Rental of buildings and associated costs	3,916	2,126	646	17	2,790	71%	1,048	-	7	1,055	19	52	-	71
	211	Insurance, maintenance and cleaning	354	354	-	-	354	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	220	Hardware, software and linked expenses	4,040	2,244	1,052	-	3,296	82%	716	-	-	716	25	3	-	28
	221	ICT services, analysis, programming, technical assistance	3,858	578	1,690	-	2,268	59%	1,204	-	-	1,204	332	54	-	386
	230	Audiovisual, technical equipment and installations	327	28	76	-	104	32%	74	-	-	74	133	17	-	150
	231	Furniture	90	90	-	-	90	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	232	Transportation and removal expenses	132	131	-	-	131	99%	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	1
	240	Office supplies, publication and library expenses	33	31	0	-	31	96%	0	-	-	0	1	-	-	1
	241	Other administrative expenditure	70	15	13	-	28	40%	43	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
2 Total			12,820	5,596	3,478	17	9,091	71%	3,085	-	7	3,092	510	126	-	636
3	310	Translation and related costs	3,819	3,334	323	-	3,657	96%	50	-	-	50	107	5	-	112
	311	Communication and related costs	289	95	44	-	140	48%	142	-	-	142	2	6	-	8
	320	European Delegated Prosecutors remuneration	18,335	18,252	-	73	18,326	100%	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-
	321	Costs related to investigation	966	164	350	-	514	53%	441	-	-	441	2	8	-	10



EUR '000

Title	BL	Budget line description	Total available payment appropriations (C1+C8+C4+C5)	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
				from final adopted budget C1	from carry-overs C8	from assigned revenue C4,C5	Total	%	Automatic carry-overs C8	By decision	Assigned revenue C4	Total	from final adopted budget	from carry-overs	from assigned revenue	Total
1				2	3	4	5=2+3+4	6=5/1	7	8	9	10=7+8+9	11	12	13	14=11+12+13
		activities														
	322	Costs related to the provisions of Art. 91.6	93	-	47	-	47	51%	45	-	-	45	1	-	-	1
	330	Operational ICT hardware and software	4,560	1,458	1,093	-	2,552	56%	1,865	-	-	1,865	104	41	-	144
	331	Operational ICT services	6,423	883	3,200	-	4,083	64%	2,208	-	-	2,208	96	36	-	131
	340	Close protection services and related costs	3,090	2,333	70	-	2,403	78%	686	-	-	686	1	-	-	1
	341	Operational missions expenses	1,648	1,085	98	-	1,182	72%	246	-	-	246	219	0	-	219
	342	Other miscellaneous operational expenses	337	126	8	-	133	40%	162	-	-	162	22	19	-	41
3 Total			39,560	27,730	5,234	73	33,037	84%	5,846	-	9	5,854	554	114	-	668
Grand Total			85,887	65,999	9,106	92	75,197	88%	9,201	-	20	9,221	1,182	287	-	1,469

5.4 OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

EUR '000

Title	BL	BL description	Commitments outstanding at the end of 2023 (C8)				Commitments of the current year (2024)				Total commitments outstanding at year end 2024
			Commitments carried forward from 2023	Decommitments/cancellations	Payments	Total	Commitments made during the year (C1,C5)	Payments C1,C5	Cancellation of commitments which cannot be carried forward	Commitments outstanding at year end (C8 in 2024)	
			1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6	7	8=5-6-7	
1	110	Temporary agents	-	-	-	-	25,671	25,671	-	-	-
	111	Contract agents	-	-	-	-	1,784	1,784	-	-	-
	112	Seconded National Experts	-	-	-	-	1,545	1,545	-	-	-
	120	Recruitment, entering and leaving the service, transfer costs	36	-6	30	-	481	450	-	31	31
	130	Mission costs, duty travel, ancillary expenditure	4	-2	2	-	45	33	-	12	12
	140	Social, medical and other services	11	-2	10	-	1,621	1,585	-	36	36
	141	Canteens, internal meetings, events and receptions	60	-9	51	-	161	89	-	73	73
	150	Training and training related expenses	119	-1	119	-	228	195	-	33	33
	160	External services	141	-5	136	-	630	610	-	20	20
	161	Interim staff and trainees	66	-19	47	-	730	677	-	53	53
	170	Receptions, events and representation expenses	3	-2	1	-	20	9	-	11	11
	180	Other staff expenditure	1	-1	0	-	27	25	-	2	2
1 Total			441	-46	395	-	32,944	32,674	-	270	270
2	210	Rental of buildings and associated costs	699	-52	646	-	3,191	2,143	-	1,048	1,048
	211	Insurance, maintenance and cleaning	-	-	-	-	354	354	-	-	-
	220	Hardware, software and linked expenses	1,055	-3	1,052	-	2,960	2,244	-	716	716
	221	ICT services, analysis, programming, technical assistance	1,744	-54	1,690	-	1,782	578	-	1,204	1,204
	230	Audiovisual, technical equipment and installations	93	-17	76	-	101	28	-	74	74
	231	Furniture	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	-	-

EUR '000

Title	BL	BL description	Commitments outstanding at the end of 2023 (C8)				Commitments of the current year (2024)				Total commitments outstanding at year end 2024
			Commitments carried forward from 2023	Decommitments/ cancellations	Payments	Total	Commitments made during the year (C1,C5)	Payments C1,C5	Cancellation of commitments which cannot be carried forward	Commitments outstanding at year end (C8 in 2024)	
			1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6	7	8=5-6-7	
	232	Transportation and removal expenses	-	-	-	-	131	131	-	0	0
	240	Office supplies, publication and library expenses	0	-	0	-	31	31	-	0	0
	241	Other administrative expenditure	13	-	13	-	58	15	-	43	43
	2 Total		3,604	-126	3,478	-	8,699	5,614	-	3,085	3,085
3	310	Translation and related costs	328	-5	323	-	3,384	3,334	-	50	50
	311	Communication and related costs	50	-6	44	-	237	95	-	142	142
	320	European Delegated Prosecutors remuneration	-	-	-	-	18,326	18,326	-	-	-
	321	Costs related to investigation activities	358	-8	350	-	606	164	-	441	441
	322	Costs related to the provisions of Art. 91.6	47	-	47	-	45	-	-	45	45
	330	Operational ICT hardware and software	1,134	-41	1,093	-	3,323	1,458	-	1,865	1,865
	331	Operational ICT services	3,236	-36	3,200	-	3,091	883	-	2,208	2,208
	340	Close protection services and related costs	70	-	70	-	3,019	2,333	-	686	686
	341	Operational missions expenses	98	-0	98	-	1,331	1,085	-	246	246
	342	Other miscellaneous operational expenses	27	-19	8	-	288	126	-	162	162
	3 Total		5,348	-114	5,234	-	33,649	27,803	-	5,846	5,846
	Grand Total		9,393	-287	9,106	-	75,292	66,091	-	9,201	9,201

GLOSSARY

Administrative appropriations

Appropriations to cover the running costs of the entities (staff, buildings, office equipment).

Adopted budget

Draft budget becomes the adopted budget as soon as approved by the budgetary authority.

Amending budget

Decision adopted during the budget year to amend (increase, decrease, transfer) aspects of the adopted budget of that year.

Appropriations

Budget funding.

The budget forecasts both commitments (legal pledges to provide finance) and payments (cash or bank transfers to the beneficiaries). Appropriations for commitments and payments may differ — differentiated appropriations — because multiannual programmes and projects are usually fully committed in the year they are decided and are paid over the years as the implementation of the programme and project progresses.

Assigned revenue

Revenue dedicated to finance specific items of expenditure.

Budget result

The difference between income received and amounts paid, including adjustments for carry-overs, cancellations and exchange rate differences.

The resulting amount will have to be reimbursed to the funding authority.

Budget implementation

Consumption of the budget through expenditure and revenue operations.

Budget item / Budget line / Budget position

Revenue and expenditure are shown in the budget structure in accordance with a binding nomenclature, which reflects the nature and purpose of each item, as imposed by the budgetary authority. The individual headings (title, chapter, article or item) provide a formal description of the nomenclature.

Budgetary commitment

Operation by which the responsible authorising officer reserves the budget appropriations necessary to cover for subsequent payments to honour legal commitments.

Cancellation of appropriations

Appropriations which have not been used by the end of the financial year and which cannot be carried over shall be cancelled.

Carryover of appropriations

Exception to the principle of annuality in so far as appropriations that could not be used in a given budget year may, under strict conditions, be exceptionally carried over for use to the following year.

Commitment appropriations

Commitment appropriations cover the total value of legal obligations (contracts, grant agreements or decisions) that could be signed in the current financial year.

De-commitment

Operation whereby the responsible authorising officer cancels wholly or partly the reservation of appropriations previously made by means of a budgetary commitment.

Differentiated appropriations

Differentiated appropriations are used to finance multiannual operations; they cover, for the current financial year, the total cost of the legal obligations entered into for operations whose implementation extends over more than one financial year.

Economic result

Impact on the balance sheet of expenditure and revenue based on accrual accounting rules.

Entitlements established

Right to collect income from a debtor as recognised through the issuing of a recovery order.

Exchange rate difference

The difference resulting from currency exchange rates applied to the transactions concerning countries outside the euro area, or from the revaluation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the date of the accounts.

Expenditure

Term used to describe spending the budget from all types of funds sources.

Fund sources

Term	Definition
C1	Appropriations voted for the current budget (N)
C4	Internal assigned revenue (current year)
C5	Appropriations from internal assigned revenue automatically carried-over to N+1
C8	Commitment automatically carried forward with corresponding payment appropriations from N to N+1
C9	Commitments carried forward without corresponding payment appropriations

Grants

Direct financial contributions from the budget to third-party beneficiaries, engaged in activities that serve Union policies.

Lapsing appropriations

Unused appropriations to be cancelled at the end of the financial year. Lapsing means the cancellation of all or part of the authorisation to make expenditures and/or incur liabilities, as represented by an appropriation.

Legal basis / basic act

The legal act adopted by the legislative authority (usually the Council and European Parliament) specifying the objective of a Union spending programme, the purpose of the appropriations, the rules for intervention, expiry date and the relevant financial rules to serve as a legal basis for the implementation of the spending programme.

Legal commitment

The act whereby the Authorising Officer enters into an obligation towards third parties which results in a charge for the Union budget.

Common forms of legal commitments are contracts in the case of procurement, grant agreements and grant decisions.

Non-differentiated appropriations

Appropriations which meet annual needs and must therefore be committed during the budget year. Only amounts qualifying for automatic carryover can be disbursed in the following year. Non-differentiated appropriations which have not been used, i.e. committed, by the end of the year, are cancelled (unless, exceptionally, permission is given by a College decision for a non-automatic carryover). Non-differentiated appropriations

apply to administrative expenditure and commitment appropriations equal payment appropriations.

Operational appropriations

Operational appropriations finance the different policies, mainly in the form of grants or procurement.

Outstanding commitments

Outstanding commitments (or RAL, from the French 'reste à liquider') are defined as the amount of appropriations committed that have not yet been paid. They stem directly from the existence of multiannual programmes and the dissociation between commitment and payment appropriations.

Payment appropriations

Payment appropriations cover expenditure due in the current year, arising from legal commitments entered in the current year and/or earlier years.

RAL (Reste à liquider)

Amount remaining to be paid on a budgetary commitment at a given moment. Cf. outstanding commitments.

Surplus

Positive difference between revenue and expenditure, which has to be returned to the funding authority. Cf. Budget result

Transfer between budget lines

Transfers between budget lines imply the relocation of appropriations from one budget line to another, in the course of the financial year, and thereby they constitute an exception to the budgetary principle of specification.