



EUROPEAN EDUCATION AND CULTURE
EXECUTIVE AGENCY (EACEA)

Annual Accounts

Financial year 2024

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CERTIFICATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

I acknowledge my responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts of the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) in accordance with Article 102 of the Framework Financial Regulation (FFR) and I hereby certify that the annual accounts of EACEA 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, which are to be applied by all the institutions and European Union bodies.

I have obtained from the Authorising Officer all the information necessary to produce the accounts that show EACEA's assets and liabilities and the budgetary implementation. The Authorising Officer has certified the reliability of this information.

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 EACEA.

Santiago GUTIERREZ JIMENEZ
Deputy Accounting Officer, *temporary acting as
Accounting Officer, empowered to sign off the
accounts in the absence of*

Mihaela CHIROVICI
Accounting Officer

European Education and Culture Executive Agency

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL BACKGROUND OF THE AGENCY

The European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) is an Executive Agency of the European Commission whose goal is to empower citizens and civil society. EACEA's mandate for the 2021-2027 MFF¹ encompasses a broad portfolio of programmes and the ambitious task of bringing the Commission's policies to life.

EACEA is governed by a Steering Committee² and operates under the supervision of six parent Directorates-General (DGs)³. The Agency has its own legal identity and is entrusted with its own operating budget financed by the EU General Budget. The Director of EACEA is the Authorising Officer (AO) and has overall responsibility for implementing EACEA's budget, in accordance with amongst others, the principles of sound financial management⁴.

Establishment

EACEA has been established with the Commission Implementing Decision (EU)/2021/173, repealing Implementing Decision 2013/776/EU, which entered into force on 1 April 2021. EACEA received a new seven-year mandate to continue supporting projects across Europe and in third countries for the 2021-2027 funding period. In conformity with the above-mentioned Decision and Delegation Act⁵, the Agency performs tasks linked to the implementation of Union programmes in the field of education, audiovisual and culture, citizenship and solidarity comprising, in particular, implementation of appropriations entered in the general budget of the Union.

The Agency is in Brussels.

Mission

EACEA's mission is to support the parent DGs in implementing European projects that connect people and cultures, reach out to the world and make a difference, working together in education, audio-visual media and culture, citizenship and solidarity. The Agency fosters innovation through the exchange of knowledge, ideas and skills in a spirit of cross-border cooperation and mutual respect.

To this end, EACEA supports its six parent DGs in achieving the specific political priorities of the Commission and the strategic objectives defined in their respective Strategic Plans, by managing the implementation of the programmes that have been delegated to it. EACEA contributes to several of the Commission priorities, namely: A Europe fit for the digital age,

¹ Multiannual financial framework.

² C(2021)2630 of 20 April 2021.

³ DG for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (EAC), DG for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (CNECT), DG for Justice and Consumers (JUST), DG for International Partnerships (INTPA), DG for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (NEAR), DG for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (EMPL).

⁴ As defined in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union.

⁵ C(2022) 5057 of 22 July 2022 repealing Decision C(2021)951 and as amended by C(2022)9296 of 15 December 2022, C(2023)4617 of 12 July 2023, C(2024)4350 of 26 June 2024 and C(2024)8304 of 28 November 2024.

Promoting our European way of life, A new push for European democracy and A stronger Europe in the world. Furthermore, Erasmus+, Creative Europe and the European Solidarity Corps play a key role in contributing to the European Green Deal.

EACEA strives to provide excellent programme management and high-quality service through transparent and objective processes, showing Europe at its best. Strong values are at the centre of EACEA: commitment, integrity, objectivity, respect for others, and transparency.

Legal base

EACEA operates under the provisions of:

- [EU Council Regulation 58/2003](#) providing a framework regulation and laying down the statute for all Executive Agencies;
- Commission Regulation 1653/2004 setting out a standard financial regulation for Executive Agencies, amended by Commission Regulation 651/ 2008;
- Commission Decision C(2022)9328 providing guidelines for the establishment and operation of Executive Agencies;
- Commission Implementing Decision 2021/173 establishing the European Education and Culture Executive Agency;
- Commission Decision C(2022)5057 and its annexes, repealing Decision C(2021)951 final delegating powers to EACEA for the management of programmes in the 2021-2027 MFF;
- The Commission Decision C(2022) 9296 and its annexes, amending Decision C(2022)5057 delegating powers to EACEA for the management of programmes in the MFF 2021-2027;
- The Commission Decision C(2023)4617 and its annexes, amending Decision C(2022)5057 delegating powers to EACEA for the management of programmes in the MFF 2021-2027;
- The Commission Decision C(2024)4350 and its annexes, amending Decision C(2022)5057 delegating powers to EACEA for the management of programmes in the MFF 2021-2027;
- The Commission Decision C(2024)8304 and its annexes, amending Decision C(2022)5057 delegating powers to EACEA for the management of programmes in the MFF 2021-2027.

Furthermore, the provisions of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 on the financial rules applicable to the General Budget of the EU, recasting Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, apply to the Agency *mutatis mutandis*.

Main operational activities

The Agency implements the parts of the EU funding programmes that have been delegated to EACEA by the European Commission. EACEA manages the full lifecycle of EU co-funded actions; from publishing calls to awarding and monitoring grants, as well as ex-post audit activities and disseminating project results. The Agency also provides regular and structured feedback to the policymakers in the European Commission services and to external stakeholders.

In 2024, the Agency mainly managed various programmes from three MFFs: the legacy programmes from the 2007 -2013 and 2014-2020 funding period, which are steadily being phased out⁶ in line with the regular progression of projects' lifetimes, and the current 2021-2027 MFF for which the Agency is implementing the following key programmes:

⁶ Legacy projects represent less than 5% of the total open projects.

- Erasmus+
- Creative Europe
- Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV)
- European Solidarity Corps
- Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme V
- Pilot Projects and Preparatory Actions in the field of education, sport, culture and media.

In 2024 EACEA was entrusted with operational appropriations corresponding to the amount of EUR 1 452 301 820⁷ (2023: EUR 1 589 753 553) with the following policy objectives:

- The **Erasmus+ programme** supports education, training, youth and sport in Europe. Over the past 30 years it has offered life-changing experiences to more than 10 million participants. Through Erasmus+, EACEA gives individuals the chance to study, train, gain work experience and volunteer abroad, and helps organisations to take part in transnational partnerships. EACEA also manages the Erasmus+ programme's Eurydice network, which provides reliable and comparable information on European education systems and policies, as well as the Youth Wiki platform, which serves as Europe's online encyclopaedia of national youth policies.
- The **Creative Europe programme** supports Europe's cultural and audiovisual sectors by providing funding for cultural and creative organisations, cinemas and films. Through Creative Europe, EACEA aims to give the cultural sector a truly European dimension, helping people and organisations to distribute their cultural works across borders. The goal is to help the creative sectors to seize the opportunities of the digital age, to support a diverse, independent and pluralistic media environment, and to promote the competitiveness of European creative industries.
- The **Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme** (CERV) aims to protect and promote the European Union's rights and values as enshrined in the EU Treaties and the Charter of Fundamental Rights. With the funding available under CERV, EACEA seeks to support and develop open, rights-based, democratic, equal and inclusive societies based on the rule of law. The CERV programme also provides support for projects that support citizen engagement and participation, and that fight all forms of violence in today's society.
- The **European Solidarity Corps** promotes solidarity in European society. The programme helps young people take part in projects that benefit communities abroad and in their own country. These projects offer an inspiring and empowering experience and give participants the chance to bring about real change while developing their skills and competences. Through the Corps, young people can take part in addressing some of the most pressing societal and humanitarian challenges of today.
- The **Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme V** is the EU's programme to encourage international learning mobility across the African continent by providing support for consortia of African Higher Education Institutions and scholarship opportunities for African trainees, students, and staff. By building on its successful experience, the new Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme (2022-2027) aims to contribute to the economic, social, and

⁷ According to the 2024 work programmes of the programmes

human development of Africa by improving the skills and competences of individuals in different areas, particularly those linked to climate change and green transitioning.

- **Pilot Projects** are initiatives of an experimental nature designed to test the feasibility of an action and its usefulness. They test new policy ideas for which there is no legal base yet. As such they may be implemented without a basic act, provided that the actions which they are intended to finance fall within the competences of the European Union. A **Preparatory Action** – typically following a successful pilot project on the same field – is designed to prepare new actions, such as EU policies, legislation and programmes.

Main operating activities

The following units within EACEA support the Agency's operational activities:

- Operational support and business processes unit B4, which centralises the support and advice functions to the management of grants and tenders and provides legal advice for managing public procurement and for the Agency's other activities.
- Financial operations unit B5, which centralises the management of the financial transactions and of the horizontal functions, linked to ex ante, financial reporting and the budget implementation framework.
- Digital business solutions unit B6, which supports the Agency in the optimal use of available digital solutions and in seizing opportunities to work better through innovation, as well as the digital component of operational projects and services managed by the Agency.
- People, workplace and communication unit R1 is in charge of the management of human resources, communication, document management and the workplace.
- Budget and control unit R2 supports the Director and the Agency's units by ensuring timely and correct planning, supervision and reporting of the management of the operational and operating credits allocated for the actions entrusted to the Agency. The unit is also responsible for coordinating the Strategic Planning and Programming exercises (Annual Work Programme, Annual Activity Report), for handling ex-post audits, monitoring the implementation of Internal Control Principles including performance, providing guidance on the Risk Management process, managing relations with the European Court of Auditors (ECA), the Internal Audit Service (IAS), and for the coordination of efforts in the fight against fraud.

The budget allocated to EACEA for the operating activities in 2024 was EUR 69 561 684 (2023: EUR 65 085 648).

Governance

EACEA's status as an Executive Agency means that it has two fundamental features:

- **Autonomy** - because it has its own legal status and can adopt legal acts, as well as its own operational budget for operating costs; and

- **Dependence** - because it can only perform tasks delegated by the Commission, and all financial operations must comply with the Financial Regulation (FR).

The Agency is headed by a Director and supervised by six parent DGs of the European Commission

The running of EACEA is overseen by a Steering Committee which is made up of five representatives and three observers appointed by the European Commission, for a renewable term of two years.

EACEA has an Annual Work Programme (AWP) which is adopted by the Agency's Steering Committee, and which translates the actions managed by the Agency into concrete tasks and objectives. The Annual Work Programme is similar to the Management Plan (MP) of a Commission Directorate-General.

The Agency's Director is delegated by the Commission to act as Authorising Officer by delegation for the operational budget.

EACEA's operating budget is governed by a Standard Financial Regulation (SFR) for executive agencies⁸ which closely follows the Financial Regulation 2024/2509 while allowing specific requirements. The Agency's Director is delegated by the Commission to act as Authorising Officer by delegation for the operational budget.

The Authorising Officer is responsible for implementing revenue and expenditure in accordance with - amongst others - the principle of sound financial management, including through ensuring reporting on performance, and for ensuring compliance with the requirements of legality and regularity and equal treatment of recipients. In terms of accounts, the Director is responsible for the implementation (reliability of data) of the administrative appropriations.

In March, EACEA's services finalise the Annual Activity Reports (AAR) of the Agency, which provide EACEA's management with conclusions on the achievement of the Agency's operational objectives (what has been delivered) and the functioning of the underlying internal control system (how this has been delivered). The European Commission's Annual Management and Performance Report, which aggregates the AAR results, takes overall political responsibility for the management of the EU budget, and is published in June alongside the AARs of all EC entities.

In accordance with the Standard Financial Regulation for Executive Agencies, the Steering Committee appoints the Accounting Officer who is responsible for preparing the annual accounts and for the accounting for administrative activity. The accounting of operational activity is the responsibility of the European Commission Accounting Officer.

The Accounting Officer of EACEA is also responsible for treasury management, properly implementing payments, collecting revenue and recovering amounts that are found to be receivable; preparing and presenting the accounts accordance with Title VI of the Standard Financial Regulation for Executive Agencies; keeping the accounts; laying down the accounting rules, procedures and the chart of accounts, laying down and validating the accounting systems and, where appropriate, validating systems laid down by the Authorising Officer.

⁸ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1653/2004 of 21 September 2004 on a standard financial regulation for the executive agencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 58/2003 laying down the statute for executive agencies to be entrusted with certain tasks in the management of Community programmes.

The Agency's annual accounts are audited by the European Court of Auditors (ECA). ECA's task is to conduct an external, independent audit of EACEA's annual accounts. It produces a report on the activities financed from the general budget, detailing any observations on the annual accounts and underlying transactions. ECA issues an opinion based on the audit and presented in the form of a statement of assurance on the reliability of the accounts and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

The European Parliament is the discharge authority within the EU. Following the audit and finalisation of the annual accounts, it falls to the Council to recommend and then to the European Parliament to give a discharge to the Agency as part of the European Commission's budget.

EACEA's activities in 2024

In 2024, the Agency implemented five programmes under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF): Erasmus+, Creative Europe, the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme, the European Solidarity Corps and the Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme. Some Erasmus+ actions (e.g. all capacity building actions) received additional funding from the EU external actions instruments: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), and the Instrument of Pre-accession assistance III (IPA III).

Following acceptance by EACEA's Director, the parent DGs also entrusted the Agency with the management of new actions and some Pilot Projects and Preparatory Actions (PPPAs) in the fields of sport and culture.

The Agency continued monitoring its portfolio of legacy projects still open from the previous generation of programmes.

Further details can be found in the EACEA Annual Activity Report 2024.

Sources of financing of operating activity

EACEA does not receive any external financing and has no external assigned revenue as such.

The financial resources mainly stem from the General Budget of the European Union (Annual subsidy from DG EAC) and, marginally, from other sources:

- Contribution from the European Development Fund (EDF).
- Recovery of expenses overcharged previous year by other consolidated entities.
- Reimbursements of administrative expenses received from non-consolidated entities.

Financial system

The main system used during 2024 was ABAC⁹, which includes ABAC assets, ABAC workflow, ABAC accounting (SAP) and ABAC Data Warehouse. The owner of the system is the European Commission.

⁹ ABAC is replaced by the next generation of corporate financial system, SUMMA, as of 1 January 2025.

Other systems used for administrative purposes were Speedwell (for replacing the paper workflow), MIPS+ (for management of professional travels for staff members), E-procurement and E-ordering (for acquisition of services).

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The objective of annual accounts

The objectives of the financial statements are to provide information about the financial position, performance and cash flows of an entity that is useful to a wide range of users. For public sector entities such as the Agency, the objectives are more specifically to provide information useful for decision-making, and to demonstrate the accountability of the Agency for the resources entrusted to it.

Legal Basis

The legal framework and the deadlines for the preparation of the annual accounts are set by the Standard Financial regulation for Executive Agencies (SFR)¹⁰. 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).

To be noted that the main source of data throughout this document is ABAC.

Composition of the annual accounts

The annual accounts of the Agency include general accounts and budget accounts. These accounts are in EURO and based on a calendar year. The budget accounts give a detailed picture of the implementation of the budget and are based on the modified¹¹ cash accounting principle. The general accounts allow for the preparation of the financial statements as they show all expenditure and income for the financial year and are designed to establish the financial position in the form of a balance sheet on 31 December.

The provisional annual accounts prepared by the Accounting Officer are sent, by 1 March of the following year, to the Accounting Officer of the Commission and the European Court of Auditors (ECA). Following the yearly audit by the ECA, the Accounting Officer prepares the final annual accounts and submits them to the Steering Committee for their opinion.

The final annual accounts, together with the opinion of the Steering Committee, are sent to the Accounting Officer of the Commission, the European Court of Auditors, the European Parliament and the Council by 1 July of the following financial year.

¹⁰ The Standard Financial regulation for Executive Agencies are set by both the [Commission Regulation \(EC\) N° 1653/2004](#), and the [Commission Regulation \(EC\) N° 651/2008](#) amending Regulation (EC) N° 1653/2004.

¹¹ This differs from cash-based accounting because of elements such as carryovers.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES¹²

¹² It should be noted that due to the rounding of figures into euros (EUR), some financial data in the tables below may appear not to add-up.

BALANCE SHEET

Balance Sheet	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation amount	Variation %
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		606 714	779 012	(172 298)	(22 %)
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	2.1	104 644	554 409	(449 765)	(81 %)
TANGIBLE ASSETS	2.2	434 210	156 743	277 467	177 %
Property, plant and equipment		0	0	0	0 %
Computer hardware		210 654	156 380	54 274	35 %
Furniture and vehicles		1 237	363	874	241 %
Other fixtures and fittings		222 319	0	222 319	-
LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES AND RECOVERABLES	2.3	67 860	67 860	0	0 %
Prefinancing implemented by other consolidated entity		67 860	67 860	0	0 %
CURRENT ASSETS		6 405 863	7 138 009	(732 146)	(10 %)
CURRENT PREFINANCING	2.4	0	283 329	(283 329)	(100 %)
Implemented by consolidated entities		0	283 329	(283 329)	(100 %)
Implemented by non consolidated entities		0	0	0	0 %
RECOVERABLE FROM NON EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2.5	0	10 471	(10 471)	(100 %)
Non-exchange recoverable from non-consolidated entities	2.5.1	0	0	0	0 %
Non-exchange recoverable from consolidated entities	2.5.2	0	10 471	(10 471)	(100 %)
RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS	2.6	6 405 863	6 844 209	(438 346)	(6 %)
Sundry staff receivables	2.6.1	72 715	137 959	(65 244)	(47 %)
Exchange receivables from non consolidated entities	2.6.2	0	809	(809)	(100 %)
Exchange receivables from consolidated entities	2.6.3		4 139	(4 139)	(100 %)
Accrued Income from consolidated entities	2.6.4	3 283	0	3 283	-
Accrued Income from non consolidated entities	2.6.5	15 000	19 388	(4 388)	(23 %)
Deferred charges	2.6.6	92 852	148 648	(55 796)	(38 %)
Deferred charges non-consolidated entities		92 852	148 648	(55 796)	(38 %)
Deferred charges consolidated entities		0	0	0	0 %
Central Treasury -liaison accounts	2.6.7	6 222 014	6 533 266	(311 252)	(5 %)
TOTAL ASSETS		7 012 577	7 917 021	(904 444)	(11 %)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		0	0	0	0 %
CURRENT LIABILITIES		5 212 418	6 163 756	(951 338)	(15 %)
SHORT-TERM PROVISION		13 629	0	13 629	-
PAYABLES	2.7	1 615 680	1 709 874	(94 194)	(6 %)
Payables to non-consolidated entities	2.7.1	183 396	21 814	161 582	741 %
Payables to consolidated entities	2.7.2	1 432 284	1 688 060	(255 776)	(15 %)
ACCRUED CHARGES AND DEFERRED INCOME	2.8	3 583 108	4 453 882	(870 773)	(20 %)
Accrued charges with non-consolidated entities	2.8.1	3 128 462	2 562 176	566 285	22 %
Accrued charges with consolidated entities	2.8.2	454 647	1 891 705	(1 437 059)	(76 %)
NET ASSETS/ LIABILITIES	2.9	1 800 159	1 753 265	46 894	3 %
Accumulated surplus/deficit		1 753 265	2 503 669	(750 404)	(30 %)
Economic result of the year		46 894	(750 404)	797 298	(106 %)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7 012 577	7 917 021	(904 444)	(11 %)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Statement of Financial Performance	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Variation amount	Variation %
OPERATING REVENUE		68 181 837	63 518 924	4 662 913	7%
NON-EXCHANGE REVENUE	3.1	68 133 262	63 397 588	4 735 674	7%
European Commission Contribution		68 087 992	63 327 858	4 760 134	8%
Contribution of European Fund for Development (FED)		45 270	69 730	(24 460)	(35 %)
EXCHANGE REVENUE	3.2	48 575	121 336	(72 761)	(60 %)
Recovery of exchange expenses from consolidated entities		21 604	77 347	(55 743)	(72 %)
Exchange revenue from non-consolidated entities		24 307	42 672	(18 365)	(43 %)
Gains from exchange rate differences		2 665	1 318	1 347	102 %
OPERATING EXPENSES		(68 134 943)	(64 269 329)	(132 404 272)	206 %
STAFF RELATED EXPENSES	3.3	(50 807 825)	(47 533 677)	(98 341 502)	207 %
Staff rights and entitlements	3.3.1	(48 086 201)	(44 201 905)	92 288 106	(209 %)
Staff related expenses with consolidated entities	3.3.2	(2 159 914)	(2 902 280)	5 062 194	(174 %)
Staff related expenses with non consolidated entities	3.3.3	(561 710)	(429 492)	991 202	(231 %)
ADMINISTRATIVE AND ICT EXPENSES	3.4	(12 263 300)	(12 574 581)	311 281	(2 %)
Administrative and IT Expenses with consolidated entities		(8 731 765)	(9 243 556)	(17 975 321)	194 %
Administrative and IT expenses with non consolidated entities		(3 531 535)	(3 331 025)	6 862 560	(206 %)
OTHER EXPENSES WITH NON ICT SERVICE PROVIDERS	3.5	(4 460 745)	(3 481 569)	(7 942 314)	228 %
FIXED ASSET RELATED EXPENSES	3.6	(586 693)	(678 183)	91 490	(13 %)
PROVISION RELATED EXPENSES	3.7	(13 629)	0	(13 629)	0 %
EXCHANGE RATE LOSS	3.8	(2 751)	(1 319)	(1 432)	109 %
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		46 894	(750 405)	797 299	(106 %)
FINANCIAL REVENUE		0	0	0	0 %
Interest revenue		0	0	0	0 %
FINANCIAL EXPENSES		0	0	0	0 %
Bank charges and other financial expenses		0	0	0	0 %
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		0	0	0	0 %
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR		46 894	(750 405)	797 299	(106 %)

CASHFLOW STATEMENT

CashFlow statement	Notes	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR		46 894	(750 404)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	4.1	367 501	750 404
Amortisation of intangible assets		449 765	593 715
Amortisation of tangible assets		136 597	84 426
Loss from assets retirement		331	42
(Increase)/decrease in LT prefinancing to consolidated entities		0	(67 860)
Increase/(Decrease) in provisions		13 629	0
(Increase)/decrease in ST prefinancing to consolidated entities		283 329	(283 329)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and recoverable from staff and non-consolidated entities		122 534	(185 787)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and recoverable from consolidated entities		856	66 420
(Increase)/decrease in liaison accounts		311 252	129 698
Increase/(decrease) in payables and accruals non-consolidated entities		745 903	(89 687)
Increase/(decrease) in payables and accruals to consolidated entities		(1 696 697)	502 766
(Gains)/ losses from sale of tangible assets			0
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	4.2	(414 395)	0
Purchase of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment		(414 395)	0
NET CASHFLOW		(0)	0

Liaison account	2024	2023
Liaison account at the beginning of period	6 533 266	6 662 964
Liaison account at the end of period	6 222 014	6 533 266
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN LIAISON ACCOUNTS	(311 252)	(129 698)

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¹³ See the note 2.6.7 to the Balance Sheet for detailed information on EACEA's use of central treasury and liaison account.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

Changes in Net Assets	Accumulated Surplus/ Deficit	Economic result of the year	Net Assets
Balance as of 31.12.2023	2 503 669	(750 404)	1 753 265
Changes in accounting policies	0	0	0
Allocation of the 2023 economic result	(750 404)	750 404	0
Economic result of the year 2024	0	46 894	46 894
Balance as of 31.12.2024	1 753 265	46 894	1 800 159

NOTES ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 LEGAL BASE

The accounts are kept in accordance with the Standard Financial Regulation for Executive Agencies¹⁴, and, as specified in its Article 2, with the Financial Regulation¹⁵ applicable to the General Budget of the European Communities

The financial statements are based on the EU Accounting Rules, as adopted by the European Commission's Accounting Officer, which adapts the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) – and in some cases the International Financial Reporting Standards – to the specific environment of the EU. The reports on implementation of the budget are primarily based on movements of cash.

1.2 ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

The overall considerations (or accounting principles) to be followed when preparing the financial statements are laid down in EU Accounting Rule 1 'Financial Statements' as described in IPSAS 1: fair presentation, accrual basis, going concern, consistency of presentation, materiality, aggregation, no netting and comparative information. The qualitative characteristics of financial reporting are relevance, faithful representation (reliability), understandability, timeliness, comparability and verifiability.

Article 53 of the Standard Financial Regulation for Executive Agencies sets out the accounting principles to be applied in drawing up the financial statements:

Going concern basis

When preparing financial statements, an assessment must be made of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern. Financial statements must be prepared on a going-concern basis unless there is an intention to liquidate the entity or to cease operating, or if there is no realistic alternative but to do so. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going-concern principle, which means that the Agency is deemed to have been established for an indefinite duration.

Prudence

The principle of prudence means that assets and income must not be overstated, and liabilities and charges must not be understated. However, the principle of prudence does not allow the creation of hidden reserves or undue provisions.

¹⁴ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1653/2004 of 21 September 2004 on a standard financial regulation for the executive agencies pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 58/2003 laying down the statute for executive agencies to be entrusted with certain tasks in the management of Community programmes and amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 651/2008 of 9 July 2008.

¹⁵ Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002 and Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002

Consistent accounting methods

The principle of consistent accounting methods means that the structure of the components of the financial statements and the accounting methods and valuation rules may not be changed from one year to the next.

The Agency's Accounting Officer may not depart from the principle of consistent accounting methods other than in exceptional circumstances, in particular:

- In the event of a significant change in the nature of the entity's operations;
- Where the change made is for the sake of a more appropriate presentation of the accounting operations.

Comparability of information

The principle of comparability of information means that for each item the financial statements must also show the amount of the corresponding item in the previous year.

Where the presentation or the classification of one of the components of the financial statements is changed, the corresponding amounts for the previous year must be reclassified and made comparable. Where it is impossible to reclassify items, this must be explained in the annex to the financial statements.

Materiality

The materiality principle means that all operations which are of significance for the information sought must be considered in the financial statements. Materiality must be assessed by reference to the nature of the transaction or the amount.

Transactions may be aggregated where:

- The transactions are identical in nature, even if the amounts are large;
- The amounts are negligible;
- Aggregation provides more clarity in the financial statements.

No netting

The no-netting principle means that receivables and debts may not be offset against each other, nor may charges and income, except where charges and income derive from the same transaction, from similar transactions or from hedging operations and provided that they are not individually material.

Reality over appearance

The principle of reality over appearance means that accounting events recorded in the financial statements must be presented by reference to their economic nature.

Accrual-based accounting

The accrual-based accounting principle means that transactions and events must be entered in the accounts when they occur and not when amounts are actually paid or recovered. They must be booked to the financial years to which they relate.

Exception to the accounting principles

In a specific case, if the Accounting Officer deems necessary to deviate from any of the accounting principles defined above, this exception must be duly substantiated and reported in the annex to the financial statements.

There are no deviations from the overall considerations (or accounting principles) as laid down in EU Accounting Rule 1 and described in IPSAS 1: fair presentation, accrual basis, going-concern basis, consistency of presentation, aggregation, no offsetting and comparative information.

1.3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

1.3.1. Reporting period

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

1.3.2 Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in EURO, which is the functional and reporting currency of the EU.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into EURO using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary items in foreign currency into EURO at year-end 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 EURO at the date when they were purchased.

1.3.3 Chart of Accounts

The chart of accounts used by EACEA follows the structure of the chart of accounts of the European Commission (PCUE).

1.3.4. 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 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 assets. 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 on 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 must be recognised in the surplus or deficit in the periods in which it becomes known.

1.4 ACCOUNTING RULES AND METHODS

The financial statements, in accordance with Article 80 of the General Financial Regulation, must comply with the accounting rules adopted by the European Commission's Accounting Officer.

The main rules affecting the Agency's accounts are summarised below.

1.4.1. Fixed assets

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Only goods with a purchase price over EUR 700 are depreciated according to the rules laid down by the European Commission's Accounting Officer.

Subsequent eligible 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 acquisition value minus their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Type of asset	Straight-line depreciation rate
Telecommunication equipment and audio-visual	25%
Security and surveillance equipment	12.5%
Furniture	10%
Office equipment	25%, 12.5%
Intangible assets	25%
Computer hardware	25%

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

EACEA applies a threshold of EUR 500 000 for IT developments by the Agency to consider them as intangible assets. IT developments with a value above the threshold are recorded in the inventory as an intangible asset. Developments for a lower value are booked as expenses for the period. The Agency can contribute to an in-house developed software owned by the European Commission and that participation is charged to the financial result for the period.

1.4.2. Lease

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. 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 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.

1.4.3. 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 minus 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.

1.4.4. Pre-financing amounts

Pre-financing is a payment intended to provide the beneficiary with a cash advance, i.e., a float. It may be split into several payments over a period defined in the particular contract, decision, agreement, or basic legal act.

The float or advance is either used for the purpose for which it was provided during the period defined in the agreement, or it is repaid. If beneficiaries do not incur eligible expenditure, they have the obligation to return the pre-financing advance to the entity. Thus, as the entity retains control over the pre-financing and is entitled to a refund for the ineligible part, the amount is recognised as an asset.

Pre-financing is initially recognised on the balance sheet when cash is transferred to the recipient. It is measured at the amount of the consideration given. In subsequent periods pre-financing is measured at the amount initially recognised on the balance sheet minus eligible expenses (including estimated amounts where necessary) incurred during the period.

1.4.5 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).

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.

Recoverables from non-exchange transactions are carried at fair value upon acquisition minus 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.

The only financial instruments of the entity are the receivables from exchange transactions. In accordance with the revised EAR 11 requirements, the entity has classified these receivables as 'financial assets at amortised cost' ('loans and receivables' in prior periods). The entity must apply the impairment requirements of the revised EAR 11 to the receivables.

1.4.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash, current and long-term receivables and recoverable, current and long-term payables, and amounts due to and from consolidated entities. Financial instruments give rise to liquidity, credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks.

1.4.7. Payables

Payables are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied and – unlike accrued charges – have already been invoiced and formally agreed with the supplier at the end of the reporting period. 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.

1.4.8. 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. Similarly, 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 to ensure that the financial statements provide a faithful representation of the economic details and other information that 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. Subscriptions are rights to access data bases and limited time use of licenses during the following years, and consequentially treated as deferred expenses at the moment of payment.

1.4.9. 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 refers to 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 EU entities, transfers mostly comprise funds received from the European Commission (e.g., balancing subsidy to the traditional agencies, operating subsidy for the grant/delegation/contribution agreements). The entity must recognise an asset in respect of transfers when the entity controls the resources because 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.

1.4.10. 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, and 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.

1.4.11. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose 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.

1.4.12. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability may arise from either a potential obligation, the confirmation of which depends on uncertain future events beyond the entity's control, or from a current obligation where it is unlikely that resources or economic benefits will be needed 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.

1.4.13. Contractual commitments without budgetary commitments

Contractual commitments without budgetary commitments represent the amount resulting from long-term contracts.

EACEA considers the Service Level Agreements signed with Office for Infrastructure and Logistics (OIB) and Directorate-General for Human Resources and Security (DG HR) Security Directorate (DS) as falling under this category due to their specific nature.

1.4.14 Events after the reporting period

In accordance with EU accounting rule 19, 'Events after Reporting Date', the events after the reporting date are non-adjusting events, thus not requiring any adjustments to the figures reported in the financial statements.

1.4.15. Consolidation

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

2. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

EACEA uses ABAC Assets as its inventory application, which is an integrated part of the ABAC platform.

Non-current assets comprise the (2.1) intangible and (2.2) tangible assets, as well as the long-term receivables and recoverable that are represented by the (2.3) prefinancing implemented by other consolidated entity.

The Agency's net fixed assets (i.e. intangible + tangible assets) have a value of EUR 538 854 decreasing from EUR 711 152 in 2023. This reduction in value is mainly due to transfers out and disposals, in particular for the tangible assets, and annual depreciation.

2.1 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

No other intangible assets have been developed in-house after the release in use of PEGASUS, in 2021.

As result, the intangible assets in 2024 have a net value after depreciation of EUR 104 644 (to be compared with a net value in 2023 of EUR 554 409).

Intangible fixed assets	Software	Intangibles in development	TOTAL
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2023	2 002 187	0	2 002 187
Additions	0	0	0
Disposals	(43 406)	0	(43 406)
Transfer between headers	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	1 958 781	0	1 958 781
Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2023	(1 447 778)	0	(1 447 778)
Depreciation of the year	(449 765)	0	(449 765)
Impairments for the year	0	0	0
Accumulated Depreciation of disposals	43 406	0	43 406
Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2024	(1 854 137)	0	(1 854 137)
Net carrying amount at 31.12.2023	554 409	0	554 409
Net carrying amount at 31.12.2024	104 644	0	104 644

2.2 TANGIBLE ASSETS (PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT)

Tangible assets are those that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and that are expected to be used during more than one reporting period.

In 2024, many assets have been subject to disposals and transfers out. The net value of the tangible assets at the end of the year is set at EUR 434 210.

Tangible fixed assets	Plant and equipment	Furniture and vehicles	Computer hardware	Other	TOTAL
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2023	949	216 560	563 830	36 131	817 469
Additions	0	1 649	138 873	273 873	414 395
Transfers out	0	(215 876)	0	(19 702)	(235 578)
Disposals	(949)	0	(146 713)	(10 977)	(158 639)
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0
Gross carrying amount at 31.12.2024	0	2 333	555 990	279 325	837 647
Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2023	(949)	(216 197)	(407 450)	(36 131)	(660 726)
Depreciation charge for the year	0	(444)	(84 599)	(51 554)	(136 597)
Accumulated Depreciation of transfers out	0	215 545	0	19 702	235 247
Accumulated Depreciation of disposals	949	0	146 712	10 977	158 639
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0
Accumulated depreciation at 31.12.2024	0	(1 096)	(345 336)	(57 006)	(403 438)
Net carrying amount at 31.12.2023	0	363	156 380	0	156 743
Net carrying amount at 31.12.2024	0	1 237	210 654	222 319	434 210

The increase of tangible assets is related to acquisition of an asset for social activity of the staff, for a value of EUR 1 649, located in a common area; 6 servers (EUR 114 911 = 6 x 19 152) and 2 hardware items (EUR 23 962 = 2 x 11 981) for a total value of EUR 138 873; audio/visual material for 18 meeting rooms design A (EUR 202 554 = 18 x 11 253) and 1 meeting room design B (EUR 66 411), via the convention with the EC SCIC, and 6 interactive screens (EUR 4 908 = 6 x 818) for a total value of EUR 273 873.

EACEA and OIB agreed to transfer to OIB EACEA's furniture (4.858 goods), fixtures and fittings that were not fit for the Dynamic Collaborative Space (DCS) of the North Light Building in which EACEA moved in March 2024. The value of these transfers out was of EUR 215 876 for furniture and EUR 19 702 for other fixtures & fittings.

Fully amortised tangible assets have been subject to disposals in 2024. Namely, plant and equipment assets (EUR 949), computer hardware assets (EUR 146 713), and other fixtures & fittings assets (EUR 10 977).

2.3 NON-CURRENT PRE-FINANCING (Long-term receivables and recoverables)

No new non-current pre-financing is recorded in 2024.

The pre-financing of EUR 67 860 paid to OIB last year will be returned to the Agency at the end of the rent agreement.

CURRENT ASSETS

The current assets amount to EUR 6 405 863. They have decreased by 10% in comparison to last year (2023: EUR 7 138 009), mainly due to a reduction of EUR 438 346 in the receivables from exchange transactions and the clearing of a pre-financing of EUR 283 329.

2.4 CURRENT PRE-FINANCING IMPLEMENTED BY CONSOLIDATED ENTITY

The pre-financing amount of EUR 283 329 that was paid in 2023 to the SCIC has been cleared in 2024 upon delivery of the related 18 audio conference items, their installation and

maintenance during 2024, and the transport of the low value equipment to the North Light SB43 building to which the Agency moved in 2024.

2.5 RECOVERABLES FROM NON-EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

These recoverables at end of 2024 decreased to EUR 0 from EUR 10 471 the previous year. The amounts included under this heading are of a short-term nature and can be broken down as follows:

2.5.1 Recoverables from non-consolidated entities

There were no recoverable amounts established at the end of 2024, the same as last year (2023: EUR 0).

2.5.2 Recoverables from consolidated entities

At the end of the year the Agency had no recoverable amount (2023: 10 471) from consolidated entities.

2.6 RECEIVABLES FROM EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

The level of short-term receivables from exchange transactions of EUR 6 405 863 can be broken down as follows:

2.6.1 Sundry staff receivables

At the end of 2024, sundry receivables from non-consolidated entities were represented by staff-related debts with a value of EUR 72 715 (2023: EUR 137 959).

2.6.2 Exchange receivables from non-consolidated entities

At the end of 2024, exchange receivables from non-consolidated entities are of EUR 0, in comparison to EUR 809 in 2023.

2.6.3 Exchange receivables from consolidated entities

At the end of 2024, exchange receivables from consolidated entities are EUR 0, in comparison to EUR 4 139 in 2023.

2.6.4 Accrued income from consolidated entities

At the end of 2024, the Agency had EUR 3 283 receivables (2023: EUR 4 139) from consolidated entities, represented by an expense unduly paid for OIB services provided during 2024. The recovery order was drafted but not finalised before the end of the year 2024.

2.6.5 Accrued income from non-consolidated entities

An amount of EUR 15 000 (2023: EUR 19 388) is to be recovered from a grant beneficiary as result of a Court's decision in October 2024. The EUR 19 388 that resulted also from a Court Decision in 2023 against another grant beneficiary has been cashed in 2024.

2.6.6 Deferred charges

Payments in advance of services, which will continue to be delivered during the next reporting periods, amount to EUR 92 852 (2023: EUR 148 648) with a decrease of 38% compared to

2023. The amount includes the Agency contribution to staff transport next year, and other staff prerequisites paid in advance of receiving the related services.

2.6.7 Central treasury- liaison accounts

The treasury of EACEA is integrated into the European Commission's treasury system and due to this, EACEA does not have any bank account of its own. All payments and receipts are processed via the European Commission's treasury and registered on central treasury liaison accounts which are presented under receivables from exchange transactions as central treasury liaison accounts, and amount to EUR 6 222 014 (2023: EUR 6 533 266).

The cash owned by EACEA and held in bank account open in the European Commission name will be used to implement payment appropriations carried forward to 2024 and to return the 2023 budget surplus of EUR 1 428 422 (2023: EUR 1 688 060) to the lead parent DG.

2.7 PAYABLES

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). The payables level decreased in 2024 to EUR 1 615 680 (EUR 1 709 874 end of 2023), mainly due to a decrease in the amount of payables to consolidated entities.

2.7.1 Payables to non-consolidated entities

The payables increased to EUR 183 396 from EUR 21 814 compared to 2023.

An amount of EUR 1 852 deducted from staff salaries was paid in 2025, same as for EUR 105 for pensioners.

2.7.2 Payables to consolidated entities

The pre-financing liabilities of EUR 1 432 284 (2023: EUR 1 688 060) (under accounts payable until their payment to the Commission) are related to both the balancing subsidy (unused amounts) of EUR 1 428 422 and the amount of EUR 3 862 to be to be reimbursed to other institutions for rights and entitlements paid to staff on EACEA's behalf.

In detail, the amount of EUR 1 428 422 is comprised of: EUR 782 409 (2023: EUR 334 405) current year subsidy not committed, EUR 47 825 (2023: EUR 99 822) recovery from consolidated entities of overcharged payments, EUR -86 (2023: EUR -1) exchange rate loss, and EUR 598 275 (2023: EUR 1 253 835) the unused amount of carried-over appropriations from previous year.

The amount will be returned to the European Commission in 2025. The previous year's balancing subsidy of EUR 1 688 060 was returned to the European Commission on 13.08.2024.

Payables to EC- balancing subsidy	2024	2023
Current pre-financing received from European Commission – Operating subsidy	69 516 414	65 015 918
Current pre-financing received from FED – Operating subsidy	45 270	69 730
Subsidy consumed during the year	(63 926 644)	(59 739 542)
Subsidy to be consumed next year	(4 852 631)	(5 011 701)
Current year subsidy not committed	782 409	334 405
Subsidy received previous year and not consumed	598 275	1 253 835
Recovery of payments done previous years	47 825	99 822
Cashed administrative recovery non consolidated entities	22 058	22 475
Offsetted Recovery of undully payment previous year	25 767	77 347
Exchange gain/loss	(86)	(1)
Pre-financing received from Commission – Balancing subsidy	1 428 422	1 688 060

2.8 ACCRUED CHARGES

Accrued charges are liabilities to pay for goods or services that have been received or supplied but – unlike payables – have not yet been invoiced or the invoice was not received before the year-end. In that case, the exact amount is not known when finalising the accounts, hence an estimation is to be made based on the contractual or other information.

The reversal of accrued changes from the previous year has a decreasing impact on expenses paid during the reporting period, as they pertain to and are already recognised in the financial performance of 2023.

Accrued charges also include amounts due to employees for rights acquired during the year and unpaid at the end of the year, as well as for entitlements established but unpaid before the end of 2024. That will be paid from next year's subsidy since related commitments cannot be carried forward.

Similarly, other accrued services could be also paid from next year's subsidy in the case that not enough funds have been committed and carried forward to the next year.

Accruals for goods and services received, to be paid from carry-forward funds, represent goods and services received before the end of reporting period but not yet recorded as supplier payables on 31 December 2024. The expenses are of two types:

- Invoices to be received next year, which correspond exactly to the amounts accrued; and
- Estimations set aside to pay for services or goods received in 2024.

The total amount of 2024 accruals is EUR 3 583 108 (2023: EUR 4 453 882).

The estimation of the accruals is based on the open amount of budgetary commitments at year-end (RAL), which is in 2024 EUR 4 852 631 (2023: EUR 5 011 701).

Out of the total open amount of budgetary commitments above:

- the value of services and goods received but not paid during the reporting period is estimated by the Authorising Officers as EUR 2 298 004 (2023: EUR 3 090 926).
- the unpaid rights acquired during the year and entitlements established for 2023 reporting period, with value of EUR 1 285 105 (2023: EUR 1 362 956)

2.8.1 Accrued charges with non-consolidated entities

Included under this heading are accrued charges related to staff as well as goods/services received but not invoiced during the reporting period by non-consolidated entities, for an amount of EUR 3 128 462 (2023: EUR 2 562 176).

Accruals related to the staff members include untaken holidays well as salary expenses occurred in December but paid through the January payroll, EUR 32 982 (2023: EUR 19 568). Because the establishment of allowances is fully outsourced to PMO, the Agency can only reasonably estimate the value of these accruals based on the December +1 payroll.

Untaken holiday in value of EUR 1 252 123 (2023: EUR 1 024 990) is represented by 4 271 (2023: 3 927) days of untaken annual leave by staff during the year, which will be used next year or paid to staff members who leave Agency.

The estimated accruals value of other services received during the year from non-consolidated entities amounts to EUR 2 326 310 (2023: 1 397 493).

2.8.2 Accrued charges with consolidated entities

In this heading are included accrued charges for services provided by consolidated entities, with total value of EUR 454 647 (2023: EUR 1 891 705).

This amount represents services received before the end of the year but not booked on expenses as suppliers' payables on 31 December 2024. The accruals with consolidated entities are based on the Service Level Agreements signed with European Commission entities or other EU bodies.

2.9 NET ASSETS

The net assets amount to a surplus of EUR 1 800 159 and comprise the total of the economic result of previous years of EUR 1 753 265 (2023: EUR 2 503 669), and the economic result of the current year, a profit of EUR 46 894 (2023: loss of EUR 750 404).

The economic result of the year (EUR 46 894) is different from the budgetary result of the year (EUR +1 428 422) due to the differences between the general and budgetary accounts. Additional information concerning the reconciliation between both accounts is provided in the reports on the budget implementation.

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. The heading includes amounts received from the European Union during the year.

The revenue registered by Agency in 2024 is 7.5% higher than in 2023, similar to the increase in the subsidy received.

Non exchange revenue	2024	2023
Revenue from the Commission	68 087 992	63 327 858
Revenue from FED	45 270	69 730
Total from EU	68 133 262	63 397 588

The 2024 revenue has been registered as result of implementing payments with value of EUR 63 926 644 (2023: EUR 59 739 542). Additionally, an estimated carry-forward of EUR 4 852 631 (2023: EUR 5 011 701) to next year has been used in the calculation of non-exchange revenue from the subsidy received this year from the European Union. Furthermore, EUR 598 275 (2023: EUR 1 253 835) has been deducted, representing the cancellation of unused appropriations carried forward from 2023.

The amount of EUR 47 825 recovered during the year (2023: EUR 99 822) from costs charged in excess in previous years has been also deducted, as well as an exchange rate of EUR 86 (2023: EUR 1) that has also been deducted.

The contribution received from the European Development Fund (FED) EUR 45 270 (2023: EUR 69 730) is firstly used to by the Agency to pay the administration of the operational budget implementation, and consequently immediately recognised as revenue

Non Exchange Revenue	2024	2023
Payments from 2023 subsidy	68 779 275	64 751 243
Payments implemented during the year from 2023 subsidy	63 926 644	59 739 542
Payments to be implemented next year from 2023 subsidy	4 852 631	5 011 701
Payments failed to be implemented 2024 from 2023 subsidy	(598 275)	(1 253 835)
Exchange gain/loss	86	1
Exchange revenue- Recovered undully paid amounts	(47 825)	(99 822)
Exchange revenue- Invoiced undully paid amounts to be recovered		
Non Exchange Revenue	68 133 262	63 397 588

3.2 EXCHANGE REVENUE

The revenue from exchange transactions and events relates to the following types of transactions: rendering of services, sale of goods, use by others of entity assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends, recoveries of administrative expenses or as result of a court decision.

Exchange revenue	2024	2023
Miscellaneous income from non consolidated entities	24 307	42 672
Miscellaneous income from consolidated entities	21 604	77 347
Exchange rate gains	2 665	1 318
Total	48 575	121 336

The amount of EUR 24 307 (2023: EUR 42 672) is composed as follows: an amount of EUR 15 000 for a recovery decided by the Court in October 2024 and registered as accrued income, an amount of EUR 3 283 accrued for services unduly paid to CARES, an amount of EUR 2 670 cashed from the insurer of fixed assets, and EUR 3 354 offsets a credit note issued by the travel agency American Express Global Business Travel.

The value of EUR 21 604 (2023: EUR 77 347) represents services invoiced in excess by ERCEA, PMO, DG HR and DG BUDG during 2023 and deducted from the payment due for services received in 2024.

Included under this heading of exchange revenue are also foreign exchange gains: EUR 2 665 (2023: EUR 1 318). The foreign exchange gains include amounts related to both realised and unrealised exchange gains. The corresponding exchange losses are included under other expenses (see section 3.8).

3.3 STAFF RELATED EXPENDITURE

This heading includes basic salaries and allowances, social and pension contributions, trainee and welfare expenses (including the contribution to school transport and the reimbursement of staff public transportation costs). The staff cost includes the accrual for untaken holidays.

Based on the Service Level Agreement between the Agency and the European Commission, the calculation of staff-related costs is carried out by the European Commission's Office for Administration and Payment of Individual Entitlements (also known as the Paymaster's Office - PMO).

The PMO's mission is to manage the financial rights of permanent, temporary, and contractual staff working at the Commission, i.e. to calculate and to pay their salaries and other financial entitlements.

The PMO is responsible for the establishment of financial entitlements and benefits under the EU Staff Regulations. Staff members send their requests and related documentation for personal entitlements directly to PMO, which manages, implements, and validates the requests.

The PMO provides these services for other EU institutions and agencies as well.

The PMO is also responsible for managing the health insurance fund of the institutions, together with processing and paying the claims for reimbursement from staff members. The PMO also manages the pension fund and pays the pensions of retired staff members. The PMO is audited by the European Court of Auditors.

The Agency transmits to the PMO reliable information to enable the calculation of staff costs. The Agency is also responsible for checking that this information has been correctly reflected in the monthly payroll report.

The cost to the EU Budget is not reflected in the Agency's accounts. Similarly, no provision related to future pension payments is recognised in the annual accounts of the Agency, as the obligation falls on the Commission.

The staff related expenditure summed up to EUR 50 807 825 in 2024, i.e. 7% more than in 2023 (EUR 47 533 677).

3.3.1 Staff rights and entitlements

The increase under this heading is mainly due to the salaries' inflation coefficient, increase in grade of several staff members, and an increase in the number of staff members.

The staff expenses with non-consolidated entities includes staff rights and entitlements with value of EUR 48 086 201 (2023: EUR 44 201 905)

The total of staff rights and entitlements paid in 2024 pertaining to the previous five years is EUR 14 534 (2023: EUR 13 484).

3.3.2 Staff related expenses with consolidated entities

The employer taxes amount to EUR 2 159 914 and comprise pension and temporary unemployment contributions of EUR 347 217, and the employer contribution for social security with value of EUR 1 812 697.

3.3.3 Staff related expenses with other non-consolidated entities

This header includes staff prerequisite expenses (EUR 561 710) as follows: transport to school for children EUR 321 925, school fees EUR 71 995, the Agency contribution to staff transport EUR 35 045, and other social activities EUR 132 745.

3.4 ADMINISTRATIVE AND ICT EXPENSES

Expenses under this heading, in value of EUR 12 263 300 (2023: EUR 12 574 581) include services as well as: communication, office supplies, recruitment, staff administration expenses, missions and ICT expenses. Expenses on communication and office supplies have increased from 2023 to 2024, while expenses related to ICT, missions, or legal services have decreased from one year to another.

3.5 OTHER EXPENSES WITH NON ICT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Under this heading in value of 4 460 745 (2023: EUR 3 481 569) are included expenses with an administrative nature such as interims, bailiffs, audit, etc.

3.6 FIXED ASSETS RELATED EXPENSES

The expense with fixed assets includes the annual depreciation of intangible and tangible assets, with value of EUR 586 362 and a loss of EUR 331 pertaining to assets retirement, summing up EUR 586 693. (2023: EUR 678 183)

Depreciation of 2024 decreased by 13.5% in comparison with 2023, because most of the assets are at the end of useful life.

The Agency has been provided with ICT equipment with the necessary licences installed, as well as with ICT support, as result of the Digital Workplace service acquired from DG DIGIT.

3.7 PROVISIONS

The EACEA management is currently unaware of any request by the municipality of the occupied buildings for a property tax, and consequentially no provision has been established and no contingent liability will be disclosed.

There is one trial ongoing related to operational activity and the Agency management expects no impact on operating budget implementation.

Most of the newcomers recruited in the last two years were already residing in Brussels, and only two would be eligible for installation allowance (EUR 13 629).

3.8 LOSSES FROM EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES

The losses from exchange rate differences of EUR 2 751 (2023: 1 319) arose from payments of staff salaries in currency other than Euros.

4. NOTES TO THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT

Cashflow information is used to provide a basis for assessing the ability of the Agency to generate cash and cash equivalents, and its need to utilise those cashflows.

The cashflow statement is prepared using the indirect method. This means that the economic result of the financial year is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of revenue or expense associated with investing cashflows.

Cashflows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in the EU's reporting currency (Euro), by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Euro and the foreign currency at the date of the cashflow.

The cashflow statement presented reports cashflows during the period classified by operating and investing activities – the Agency does not have financing activities.

4.1 OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Operating activities encompass the regular business operations of the Agency. These are most of the activities performed and their associated cashflows.

The adjustments applied this year to the economic result, as non-monetary items increasing the cash result are mainly represented by depreciation of tangible and intangible assets EUR 586 362 (2023: EUR 678 141)

The amount of EUR 406 720 (2023: EUR 470 556) was also applied as result of increasing the prefinancing and other receivables than liaison accounts EUR 137 724 (2023: 119 367). The decrease in liaison accounts at the end of 2024 compared with beginning of the year is EUR 311 252 (2023: EUR 129 698).

Payables and accruals have decreased with EUR 950 793 in 2024 (2023: EUR 413 080) and the provisions have increased to EUR 13 629 (2023: EUR 0).

4.2 INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Investing activities are the acquisitions of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment, and of other investments, which are not included in cash equivalents. The objective is to show the real investments made by the Agency.

During the 2024, they have amounted to EUR 414 395 compared to EUR 0 in 2023.

5. OTHER DISCLOSURES

5.1 CONTINGENT ASSETS / LIABILITIES COMMITMENTS FOR FUTURE FUNDING

Commitments for future funding are off balance sheet obligations arising from obligations contracted by the Agency in 2024 or earlier and concern goods and services to be rendered after the closure date.

5.1.1 Accounting RAL

The Agency has a budgetary RAL (Reste À Liquider) for carried-over appropriations amounting to EUR 4 852 631 (2023: EUR 5 011 701).

Invoices receivable in 2024 for services received and agreed with the suppliers in 2024 have already been recorded as an expense to be charged to the liabilities of the balance sheet.

The accounting RAL of EUR 1 886 531(2023: EUR 1 789 771) is estimated as the difference between the commitments carried over to the next year and:

- the cut off impact (unpaid salaries, untaken holiday and other staff expenses excluded) booked at the end of the year including accrued charges of EUR 2 780 956 (2023: EUR 3 066 964) including the impact of deferred expenses at year end less reversals of previous year, plus
- the deferred charges at year-end of EUR 85 458 (2023: EUR 133 199); as well as
- the invoices unpaid at the end of the year of EUR 185 143 (2023: EUR 21 768).

5.1.2 Multiannual contracts

The commitments for future funding related to buildings were calculated for the buildings occupied until the end of the current agreement on 15 March 2024, and for the new building occupied after that date until the end of the Agency mandate on 31 December 2028.

The Service Level Agreement between OIB and EACEA was signed in October 2024. The related payments have started to be done after its signature.

As of 31 December 2024, EACEA's operating lease was the following:

Rent	Total surface (m ²)	Rent for the current year 2024 (EUR)	Rent for 2025	Rent for the 2026 to 2028
J59	8 946	428 942	0	0
SPA2	5 001	239 787	0	0
J70	893	63 239	0	0
North Light	16 178	2 432 559	2 469 048	7 631 588
Total	31 018	3 164 527	2 469 048	7 631 588
			10 100 636	

The multiannual legal commitments represent the amount resulting from agreements for building administration with OIB and DG HR, which the management does not intend to end before the end of the current mandate the Agency (2028).

Other administrative contracts	Building administration for the current year 2024 (EUR)	Building administration for 2025	Building administration for 2026 to 2028
Security (DGHR)	664 454	664 454	1 993 361
Charges (OIB)	1 265 651	1 265 651	3 796 954
Total	1 930 105	1 930 105	5 790 316
			7 720 421

5.1.3 Other commitments for future funding

Newly-appointed staff may be entitled to claim compensation for certain costs related to their entry into service, providing that they can demonstrate that they have taken up residence at their new place of employment.

Most of the newcomers recruited in the last two years were already resident in Brussels and only few fulfilled the above-mentioned conditions. Furthermore, none of them explicitly indicated their intention to request reimbursement for relocation costs before the end of 2025. As a result, this expense is either non-existent or cannot be reasonably estimated.

Eight retired EACEA employees are eligible to claim reinstatement allowances and removal costs after December 31, 2024. By the time the provisional accounts were released, some of them had announced their intention to return to their country of origin. The estimated cost for these relocations by the end of 2025 is EUR 329 100.

5.2 RELATED PARTIES

The related parties of an entity are the other EU consolidated entities and the key management personnel of these entities. The remuneration equivalent to the grades of the key management personnel in the Agency's establishment plan was originally published in Official Journal L 345/10 of 23 December 2007. The key management personnel are shown below:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Director	AD14		AD14
2 Heads of Department	AD14	AD14	AD14
3 Heads of Unit	AD14		

5.3 SERVICES IN KIND

Like last year, DG EAC provided in 2024 an in-kind contribution by sharing their Qlik environment (access to licenses and servers) with EACEA for the purpose of a seamless reporting infrastructure. Applying a pro-rata approach (max 15% share of use) the monetary value of these in-kind services was estimated at EUR 35 000 in 2023. The same estimation is valid for 2024, increased by the annual indexation.

5.4 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

At the date of the signature of these accounts, no material issues had come or were reported to the Accounting Officer of the EACEA that would require separate disclosure under that section.

However, two events which are not non-adjusting events have occurred after the reporting period:

Following the Commission Decision on the establishment of two new DGs (DG MENA and DG ENEST) replacing DG NEAR as from 1 February 2025, the composition of the EACEA Steering Committee will be revised accordingly.

As of 1 January 2025, a new integrated financial system SUMMA replaced ABAC, the current central accounting, budgetary and treasury system for the European Commission. The new system was released for the European Commission and all Executive Agencies including EACEA.

5.5 CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no changes in accounting policies for the financial year 2024.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments comprise cash, current and long-term receivables, recoverable, current and long-term payables, and amounts due to and from consolidated entities.

The estimated fair values of all financial instruments of the Agency are equal to their book values on 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024.

Financial instruments give rise to liquidity, credit, interest rate and foreign currency risks. Information about them, and how they are managed, is set out below.

Financial Instruments	2024	2023	2022
Short-term receivables and recoveries less deferred expenses	94 700	162 295	57 054
Liaison accounts	6 222 014	6 533 266	6 662 964
Total	6 316 714	6 695 561	6 720 018

6.1 MARKET RISK

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 Agency has no significant market risk.

1) Foreign currency risks

Currency risk entails that the Agency's operations, or its investment values, will be affected by changes in exchange rates. This risk arises from the change in value of one currency against another.

A salary transfer is paid in a currency other than Euro and the payment is made at the exchange rate of the previous month. All other transactions, financial assets and liabilities are in Euro. Consequently, the Agency has no foreign currency risk.

2) Interest rate risk

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 Agency does not have any loans thus it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

3) Inflation risk

Inflation risk refers to the possibility that overall rises in prices of goods and services will undermine the value of money, and adversely impact the value of investments.

In 2024, the Agency applied on salaries an indexation coefficient of 3% for the first semester and 4.1% for the second semester, as calculated by EUROSTAT and agreed with PMO, and paid that to staff members in two tranches.

At the same time, pension contributions have been increased from 11.1% to 12.1%, with retroactive effect since July 2024.

The budget undergoes several revisions during the year to estimate the Agency's need for funds as precisely as possible.

6.2 CREDIT RISK

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. Treasury resources are kept with the European Commission.

Financial instruments	2024			2023		
	Receivable non consolidated	Receivable consolidated	Liaison account	Receivable non consolidated	Receivable consolidated	Liaison account
Counterparts with external credit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prime and high grade						
Upper medium grade						
lower medium grade						
non investment grade						
Counterparts without external rating	91 418	3 283	6 222 014	158 155	4 140	6 533 266
Debts who never defaulted	91 418	3 283	6 222 014	158 155	4 140	6 533 266
Debtors who defaulted in the past						
	91 418	3 283	6 222 014	158 155	4 140	6 533 266

6.3 LIQUIDITY RISK

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.

The Agency manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring forecast and actual cash flows with the help of the budgetary execution tables. Details of contractual maturities for assets and liabilities form an important source of information for the management of liquidity risk.

None of the financial assets is overdue or impaired.

Financial Instruments	Total	<1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years
Exchange Receivables - non consolidated entities	91 418	80 745	10 673	
Staff debts (4520200)	74 568	63 895	10 673	
Staff advances (45311000)	1 850	1 850		
Wage garnishments and assignments (45410000)	0	0		
Receivables from non consolidated entities (40001000)	0	0		
Accrued income with non cons entities	15 000	15 000		
Exchange Receivables - consolidated entities	6 225 297	6 225 297		
Liaison account with consolidated entities	6 222 014	6 222 014		
Receivables from other agencies (40005200)	0	0		
Receivables from Global cons entities (40005000)	0	0		
Accrued income with cons entities	3 283	3 283		
Total	6 316 714	6 306 042	10 673	0

The deferred expenses are future expenses already paid and have been excluded from the group of receivables used for the purpose of calculation of credit and currency risk.



EUROPEAN EDUCATION AND CULTURE
EXECUTIVE AGENCY (EACEA)

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

7. INTRODUCTION

7.1 BUDGETARY PRINCIPLES

The establishment and implementation of the budget of EACEA is governed by the following basic principles set out in Title II of the Financial Regulation of EACEA:

Principles of unity and budget accuracy

This principle means that no revenue may be collected, and no expenditure effected unless linked to a budget line of EACEA. 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 that is considered necessary.

Principle of annuality

The appropriations entered in the budget must be authorised for a financial year which runs from 1 January to 31 December

Principle of equilibrium

Revenue and payment appropriations must be in balance.

Principle of unit of account

The budget must be drawn up and implemented in Euro and the accounts must be presented in Euro.

Principle of universality

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

Principle of specification

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

Principle of sound financial management

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

Principle of transparency

The budget must be established and implemented, and the accounts presented in accordance with the principle of transparency. The budget and any amending budgets must be published in the Official Journal of the European Union within three months of their adoption.

7.2 STRUCTURE AND PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

For each financial year, the budget of EACEA must forecast and authorise all revenue and expenditure considered necessary.

EACEA makes use of non-differentiated appropriations for its administrative expenditure. The statement of expenditure must be set out based on a nomenclature with a classification by purpose.

The budget of EACEA is structured by title and chapter. The chapters are further detailed in articles and items. The budget is planned at item level and is presented to the Steering Committee at item level.

The budget structure is divided into three titles

Title 1 Budget lines relating to staff expenditure such as salaries and allowances for personnel employed by EACEA. It also includes recruitment expenses, staff training, expenses for the sociomedical infrastructure, and representation costs

Title 2 Budget lines relating to infrastructure and operating expenditure such as building-related costs, IT systems, furniture, office equipment, telecommunication, legal expenses, and correspondence.

Title 3 Budget lines providing support for the implementation of the operational activities and tasks assigned by the European Commission to EACEA.

Origin and composition of appropriations

The main source of appropriations is the Agency's budget for the current year. However, there are also other types of appropriations: payment appropriations carried over from the previous financial year and possible appropriations from outside sources:

- Initial budget = appropriations voted in Year N-1
- Final budget appropriations = initial budget appropriations + amending budgets appropriations + (possible) additional appropriations.
- Additional (payment) appropriations = carry over from the previous year.

8. BUDGET RESULT

The revenue entered in the budgetary accounts is the amount actually received during the course of the year. For the purposes of calculating the budget result for the year, expenditure comprises payments made against the year's appropriations plus any of the appropriations for that year that are carried over to the following year. Payments made against the year's appropriations means payments that are made by the Accounting Officer by 31 December of the financial year.

The following are added to or deducted from the resulting figure:

- The net balance of cancellations of payment appropriations carried over from previous years and any payments which, because of fluctuations in the Euro rate, exceed non-differentiated appropriations carried over from the previous year; and
- The balance of exchange-rate gains and losses recorded during the year.

Payment appropriations carried over include automatic carryovers only. The cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from the previous year shows the cancellations on appropriations also carried over automatically.

	Title	2024	2023
Revenue		69 609 509	65 185 470
of which:			
European Commission subsidy		69 516 414	65 015 918
Other EU subsidies -FED		45 270	69 730
Other revenue		47 825	99 822
Expenditure		(68 779 275)	(64 751 243)
of which:			
Payment appropriation implemented during the year		(63 926 644)	(59 739 542)
Staff expenditure	1	(54 189 875)	(50 371 367)
Administrative expenditure	2	(8 293 764)	(7 589 891)
Operating expenditure	3	(1 443 005)	(1 778 284)
Payment appropriation carried over to the following year		(4 852 631)	(5 011 701)
Staff expenditure	1	(1 574 118)	(686 256)
Administrative expenditure	2	(513 189)	(1 840 959)
Operating expenditure	3	(2 765 324)	(2 484 486)
Outturn of the Financial year		830 233	434 227
Cancellation of unused appropriations carried over from previous year		598 275	1 253 835
Exchange rate differences		(86)	(1)
Budget result		1 428 422	1 688 060

The 2024 budget result includes EUR 830 233 (2023: EUR 434 227) outturn of the year, representing the total of EUR 782 409 (2023: EUR 334 405) subsidy received and not committed and EUR 47 825 (2023: 99 822) "recovery" of unduly paid amounts from previous years. The recovery is composed of EUR 22 057 cashed from a beneficiary of programme implementation as result of a court decision, and the offsetting of EUR 25 767 paid in excess in 2023. On top of that, EUR 598 275 (2023: EUR 1 253 835) represents the unused part of appropriations carried over from 2023. The total of EUR 1 428 422 to be returned to EC includes a loss from exchange rate of EUR 86.

9. RECONCILIATION OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE WITH BUDGET RESULT

The financial result for the year is determined using accrual accounting principles. The budget outturn, however, is based on modified cash accounting rules, in accordance with the Financial Regulation. As both are the result of the same underlying transactions, it is a useful control to ensure that they are reconcilable. The table below shows this reconciliation, highlighting the key reconciling amounts, split between revenue and expenditure items.

The actual budgetary revenue for a financial year corresponds to the revenue collected from entitlements established over the course of the year and amounts collected from entitlements established in previous years. Therefore, the entitlements established in the current year but not yet collected are to be deducted from the economic result for reconciliation purposes, as they do not form part of budgetary revenue. On the contrary, the entitlements established in previous years and collected in the current year must be added to the economic result for reconciliation purposes.

The net accrued expenses mainly consist of accruals made for year-end cut-off purposes, i.e., eligible expenses for goods delivered and services received but not yet invoiced to the Agency. While accrued expenses are not considered as a budgetary expenditure, payments made in the current year relating to invoices registered in prior years are part of the current year's budgetary expenditure. The accrual liability of 2024 includes goods received but not invoiced by suppliers, an amount with no impact on expenses and therefore on reconciliation between economic and budget result.

The net effect of pre-financing is the combination of (1) the new amounts paid in the current year and recognised as budgetary expenditure of the year and (2) the clearing of the pre-financing paid in the current year or previous years through the acceptance of invoices. The clearing of pre-financing represents an expense in accrual terms but not in the budgetary accounts since the payment of the initial pre-financing had already been considered as a budgetary expenditure at the time of its payment.

In addition to the payments made against the year's appropriations, the appropriations for that year that are carried to the following year also need to be taken into account in calculating the budget result for the year. The same applies for the budgetary payments made in the current year from carry-overs and the cancellation of unused payment appropriations.

Other reconciling amounts are comprised of different elements such as asset depreciation, asset acquisitions, capital lease payments and financial transactions for which the budgetary and accrual accounting treatments differ. The following tables give a detailed picture of the budget implementation during 2024. Detailed information and qualitative descriptions of the financial situation and the events which had a significant influence on financial activities during the year can be found in the report on budgetary and financial management.

Reconciliation of financial performance with budget result	2024	2023
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR	46 894	(750 404)
Adjustment for items not in the budgetary result but included in the economic result	4 465 171	4 758 695
Adjustments for accrual cut-off (N-1)	(4 429 920)	(3 975 594)
Adjustments for accrual cut-off (N)	3 500 441	4 429 920
Accrued income	1 105	(19 388)
Staff expenses not charged to budget	13 629	0
Unpaid invoices at end of year N booked in expenses	185 143	21 768
Paid invoices in year N from next year budget	0	22 317
Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets	586 362	678 141
Loss from fixed assets retirement	331	42
Budgetary Recovery issued during year N and not cashed in the year	0	(809)
Pre-financing given in previous year N-1 and cleared in the year N	283 329	0
Payments made from carry-over of payment appropriations of previous year (CB)	4 413 426	3 735 498
Adjustments for deferral cut-off (N)	(85 458)	(133 199)
Other	(3 217)	
Adjustment for budgetary items (item included in the budgetary result but not in the economic result)	(3 083 643)	(2 320 232)
Asset acquisitions (less unpaid amounts)	(355 688)	0
New pre-financing paid in the year and remaining open as at 31 December	0	(351 189)
New pre-financing received in the year and remaining open as at 31 December	1 428 422	1 688 060
Entitlements established in previous year and cashed in the year	809	0
Entitlements established on balance sheet accounts and cashed in the year	0	0
Charges of previous year paid this year (invoices FIN100 end of previous year)	(44 084)	(27 301)
Payment appropriations carried over to next year	(4 852 631)	(5 011 701)
Cancellation of unused carried over payment appropriations from previous year	598 275	1 253 835
Adjustment for carry-over of assigned revenue appropriations from previous year		0
Adjustments for deferral cut-off (N-1)	141 253	128 065
BUDGET RESULT OF THE YEAR	1 428 422	1 688 060

10. BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS

10.1 KEY DATA ON BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

The subsidy of EUR 69 561 684 (2023: EUR 65 085 648) has been received for the operating activity in relation to the following programmes implemented by the Agency:

- EUR 41 414 374 (2023: EUR 38 819 217) Erasmus+, on top of which EUR 45 270 (2023: EUR 69.730) are the EDF contribution.
- EUR 18 483 836 (2023 : EUR 17 282 981) Creative Europe
- EUR 1 644 974 (2023 : EUR 1 590 420) European Solidarity Corps.
- EUR 7 973 230 (2023: EUR 7 323 300) CERV

The implementation of the final budget appropriations, fund source C1, is at a level of 98.9 % for commitments (99.5% in 2023, 99.4% in 2022 and 99.2% in 2021) and 92,9% for payments against commitments (92.3% in 2023, 91.6% in 2022 and 88.1% in 2021).

In 2024, the payments execution in C1 against the final budget amounted to 91.9 % (91.8 % in 2023, 91% in 2022 and 87.4% in 2021).

Budget Implementation 2024	2024	2023	2024 (%)	2023(%)
Budgetary Revenue	69 561 684	65 085 648	100% collected	100% collected
Commitment appropriations	68 779 275	64 751 243	98,9 % committed 7 % carried forward to 2025	99,5 % committed 7,7% carried forward to 2024
Payments appropriations of current year	63 926 644	59 739 542	91,9% payments implemented	91,8% payments implemented
Payments on commitments carried forward from previous year	4 413 426	3 735 498	88,1% payments implemented	74,9% implemented

10.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF BUDGET REVENUE¹⁶Breakdown and changes in commitment appropriations. Note: FED stands for *European Development Fund*

	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	
1 1 1 1	Subv:DG EAC(Erasmus+)	(33 390)	(32 838)	32 954	0	32 954	32 954	0	32 954	(100 %)	0
1 1 1 2	Subv:DG EAC + DG CNET(Europe Creative)	(18 484)	(18 484)	18 484	0	18 484	18 484	0	18 484	(100 %)	0
1 1 1 3	Subv:DG JUST (Europe pour les Citoyens)	(7 973)	(7 973)	7 973	0	7 973	7 973	0	7 973	(100 %)	0
1 1 1 4	Subv:DG NEAR + DG EAC (NDICI)	(6 891)	(6 891)	6 891	0	6 891	6 891	0	6 891	(100 %)	0
1 1 1 5	Subvention: DG FPI+EAC (IP3)	(1 569)	(1 569)	1 569	0	1 569	1 569	0	1 569	(100 %)	0
1 1 1 6	Subvention: DG EAC (SOLIDARITY CORPS)	(1 649)	(1 645)	1 645	0	1 645	1 645	0	1 645	(100 %)	0
1 1 2 1	Subvention: FED	0	(45)	45	0	45	45	0	45	(100 %)	0
Total Chapter 1 1		(69 956)	(69 446)	69 562	0	69 562	69 562	0	69 562	(100 %)	0
Total Title 1		(69 956)	(69 446)	69 562	0	69 562	69 562	0	69 562	(100 %)	0

¹⁶ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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	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	
2 3 1 1	Remboursement de dépenses diverses	0	0	51	0	51	48	0	48	-	3
Total Chapter 2 3		0	0	51	0	51	48	0	48	-	3
Total Title 2		0	0	51	0	51	48	0	48	-	3

10.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF BUDGET EXPENDITURE¹⁷

10.3.1. Breakdown and changes in commitment appropriations

	Item	Budget appropriations				Additional appropriations			Total approp. available
		Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	
1 1 1 1	Agents temporaires	20 714	(83)	(153)	20 478	0	0	0	20 478
1 1 2 1	Agents contractuels	30 180	33	0	30 213	0	0	0	30 213
1 1 3 1	Intérimaires	2 500	50	153	2 703	0	0	0	2 703
1 1 3 2	Stagiaires	365	(13)	0	352	0	0	0	352
Total Chapter 1 1		53 759	(13)	0	53 746	0	0	0	53 746
1 2 1 1	Gestion administrative du personnel	625	26	0	651	0	0	0	651

¹⁷ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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1 2 2 1	Cours de langues, recyclage et perfect professionnel	300	55	0	355	0	0	0	355
1 2 3 1	Service médical	110	6	0	116	0	0	0	116
1 2 3 2	Mobilité	50	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
1 2 3 3	Services sociaux et autres interventions	1 080	45	15	1 140	0	0	0	1 140
1 2 4 1	Frais de représentation, réunions int et évènements	152	33	(15)	170	0	0	0	170
Total Chapter 1 2		2 317	165	0	2 482	0	0	0	2 482
Total Title 1		56 076	152	0	56 228	0	0	0	56 228

EUR '000

	Item	Budget appropriations				Additional appropriations			Total approp. available
		Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	
2 1 1 1	Loyers, usufruits et frais accessoires	3 145	43	0	3 188	0	0	0	3 188
2 1 1 2	Charges relatives aux immeubles	2 270	(570)	(0)	1 700	0	0	0	1 700
2 1 2 1	Aménagements des locaux et autres dépenses	0	34	0	34	0	0	0	34
Total Chapter 2 1		5 415	(493)	0	4 922	0	0	0	4 922
2 2 1 1	Équipement de traitement de données et télécomm	130	(23)	0	107	0	0	0	107
2 2 1 2	Applications informatiques	230	(57)	0	173	0	0	0	173
2 2 2 1	Autres services ext pour le traitement des données	2 400	60	0	2 460	0	0	0	2 460
Total Chapter 2 2		2 760	(20)	0	2 740	0	0	0	2 740
2 3 1 1	Achat, location, entretien et rép mob, mat et inst	138	165	0	303	0	0	0	303
2 3 1 2	Frais de manutention et déménagements	16	0	(2)	14	0	0	0	14
2 3 2 1	Papeterie et fournitures de bureau	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
2 3 2 2	Affranchissement et frais de port	90	6	0	96	0	0	0	96

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2 3 3 1	Biblio, abon publications, acq et archi de documents	100	3	2	105	0	0	0	105
2 3 4 1	Frais bancaires et autres frais financiers	105	200	0	305	0	0	0	305
2 3 4 2	Frais de contentieux, dommages et intérêts	90	(43)	0	47	0	0	0	47
2 3 5 1	Assurances et autres dép diverses de fonct courant	373	19	0	392	0	0	0	392
Total Chapter 2 3		932	350	0	1 283	0	0	0	1 283
Total Title 2		9 107	(163)	0	8 944	0	0	0	8 944

EUR '000

	Item	Budget appropriations				Additional appropriations			Total apppr. available
		Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	8=4+7
3 1 1 1	Réunions	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
3 1 2 1	Information, communication et publication	400	(46)	0	354	0	0	0	354
3 1 3 1	Traduction et interprétation	300	0	0	300	0	0	0	300
3 1 4 1	Audits	1 300	0	0	1 300	0	0	0	1 300
3 1 5 1	Frais de missions, déplacements et autres dép acce	270	(23)	0	247	0	0	0	247
3 1 6 1	Informatique spécifique	2 500	(315)	0	2 185	0	0	0	2 185
Total Chapter 3 1		4 773	(384)	0	4 389	0	0	0	4 389
Total Title 3		4 773	(384)	0	4 389	0	0	0	4 389

GRAND TOTAL	69 956	(395)	0	69 562	0	0	0	69 562
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10.3.2 Breakdown and changes in payment appropriations¹⁸

	Item	Budget appropriations				Additional appropriations			Total approp. available
		Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	
1 1 1 1	Agents temporaires	20 714	(83)	(153)	20 478	0	0	0	20 478
1 1 2 1	Agents contractuels	30 180	33	0	30 213	0	0	0	30 213
1 1 3 1	Intérimaires	2 500	50	153	2 703	242	0	242	2 945
1 1 3 2	Stagiaires	365	(13)	0	352	164	0	164	516
Total Chapter 1 1		53 759	(13)	0	53 746	406	0	406	54 152
1 2 1 1	Gestion administrative du personnel	625	26	0	651	21	0	21	672
1 2 2 1	Cours de langues, recyclage et perfect professionnel	300	55	0	355	82	0	82	437
1 2 3 1	Service médical	110	6	0	116	45	0	45	161
1 2 3 2	Mobilité	50	0	0	50	2	0	2	52
1 2 3 3	Services sociaux et autres interventions	1 080	45	15	1 140	0	0	0	1 140
1 2 4 1	Frais de représentation, réunions int et évènements	152	33	(15)	170	131	0	131	301
Total Chapter 1 2		2 317	165	0	2 482	281	0	281	2 763
Total Title 1		56 076	152	0	56 228	686	0	686	56 914

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		Budget appropriations	Additional appropriations	
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¹⁸ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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	Item	Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	Total approp. available
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	8=4+7
2 1 1 1	Loyers, usufruits et frais accessoires	3 145	43	0	3 188	699	0	699	3 887
2 1 1 2	Charges relatives aux immeubles	2 270	(570)	(0)	1 700	462	0	462	2 162
2 1 2 1	Aménagements des locaux et autres dépenses	0	34	0	34	1	0	1	34
Total Chapter 2 1		5 415	(493)	0	4 922	1 162	0	1 162	6 083
2 2 1 1	Équipement de traitement de données et télécomm	130	(23)	0	107	178	0	178	285
2 2 1 2	Applications informatiques	230	(57)	0	173	0	0	0	173
2 2 2 1	Autres services ext pour le traitement des données	2 400	60	0	2 460	219	0	219	2 679
Total Chapter 2 2		2 760	(20)	0	2 740	397	0	397	3 137
2 3 1 1	Achat, location, entretien et rép mob, mat et inst	138	165	0	303	183	0	183	486
2 3 1 2	Frais de manutention et déménagements	16	0	(2)	14	0	0	0	14
2 3 2 1	Papeterie et fournitures de bureau	20	0	0	20	2	0	2	22
2 3 2 2	Affranchissement et frais de port	90	6	0	96	14	0	14	110
2 3 3 1	Biblio, abon publications, acq et archi de documents	100	3	2	105	30	0	30	136
2 3 4 1	Frais bancaires et autres frais financiers	105	200	0	305	5	0	5	310
2 3 4 2	Frais de contentieux, dommages et intérêts	90	(43)	0	47	46	0	46	93
2 3 5 1	Assurances et autres dép diverses de fonct courant	373	19	0	392	2	0	2	394
Total Chapter 2 3		932	350	0	1 283	282	0	282	1 565
Total Title 2		9 107	(163)	0	8 944	1 841	0	1 841	10 785

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	Item	Budget appropriations				Additional appropriations			Total approp. available
		Initial adopted budget	Amending budgets	Transfers	Final adopted budget	Carry-overs	Assigned revenue	Total	
		1	2	3	4=1+2+3	5	6	7=5+6	
3 1 1 1	Réunions	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
3 1 2 1	Information, communication et publication	400	(46)	0	354	268	0	268	622
3 1 3 1	Traduction et interprétation	300	0	0	300	62	0	62	362
3 1 4 1	Audits	1 300	0	0	1 300	1 144	0	1 144	2 444
3 1 5 1	Frais de missions, déplacements et autres dép acce	270	(23)	0	247	87	0	87	334
3 1 6 1	Informatique spécifique	2 500	(315)	0	2 185	923	0	923	3 108
Total Chapter 3 1		4 773	(384)	0	4 389	2 484	0	2 484	6 874
Total Title 3		4 773	(384)	0	4 389	2 484	0	2 484	6 874
GRAND TOTAL		69 956	(395)	0	69 562	5 012	0	5 012	74 573

10.3.3 Implementation of commitment appropriations¹⁹

	Item	Total approp. available	Commitments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Assign. revenue	By decision	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. 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

¹⁹ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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1 1 1 1	Agents temporaires	20 478	20 346	0	0	20 346	99 %	0	0	0	132	0	0	132
1 1 2 1	Agents contractuels	30 213	30 051	0	0	30 051	99 %	0	0	0	162	0	0	162
1 1 3 1	Intérimaires	2 703	2 661	0	0	2 661	98 %	0	0	0	42	0	0	42
1 1 3 2	Stagiaires	352	352	0	0	352	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 1 1		53 746	53 410	0	0	53 410	99 %	0	0	0	336	0	0	336
1 2 1 1	Gestion administrative du personnel	651	623	0	0	623	96 %	0	0	0	28	0	0	28
1 2 2 1	Cours de langues, recyclage et perfect professionnel	355	277	0	0	277	78 %	0	0	0	78	0	0	78
1 2 3 1	Service médical	116	116	0	0	116	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 2 3 2	Mobilité	50	42	0	0	42	83 %	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
1 2 3 3	Services sociaux et autres interventions	1 140	1 140	0	0	1 140	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 2 4 1	Frais de représentation, réunions int et évènements	170	156	0	0	156	92 %	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Total Chapter 1 2		2 482	2 354	0	0	2 354	95 %	0	0	0	128	0	0	128
Total Title 1		56 228	55 764	0	0	55 764	99 %	0	0	0	464	0	0	464

EUR '000

	Item	Total approp. available	Commitments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Assign. revenue	By decision	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. 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

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2 1 1 1	Loyers, usufruits et frais accessoires	3 188	3 165	0	0	3 165	99 %	0	0	0	23	0	0	23
2 1 1 2	Charges relatives aux immeubles	1 700	1 700	0	0	1 700	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 1 2 1	Aménagements des locaux et autres dépenses	34	34	0	0	34	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 2 1		4 922	4 898	0	0	4 898	100 %	0	0	0	23	0	0	23
2 2 1 1	Équipement de traitement de données et télécomm	107	101	0	0	101	94 %	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
2 2 1 2	Applications informatiques	173	170	0	0	170	98 %	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
2 2 2 1	Autres services ext pour le traitement des données	2 460	2 402	0	0	2 402	98 %	0	0	0	58	0	0	58
Total Chapter 2 2		2 740	2 673	0	0	2 673	98 %	0	0	0	67	0	0	67
2 3 1 1	Achat, location, entretien et rép mob, mat et inst	303	293	0	0	293	97 %	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
2 3 1 2	Frais de manutention et déménagements	14	1	0	0	1	9 %	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
2 3 2 1	Papeterie et fournitures de bureau	20	20	0	0	20	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 3 2 2	Affranchissement et frais de port	96	96	0	0	96	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 3 3 1	Biblio, abon publications, acq et archi de documents	105	105	0	0	105	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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2 3 4 1	Frais bancaires et autres frais financiers	305	297	0	0	297	97 %	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
2 3 4 2	Frais de contentieux, dommages et intérêts	47	31	0	0	31	66 %	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
2 3 5 1	Assurances et autres dép diverses de fonct courant	392	392	0	0	392	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 2 3		1 283	1 236	0	0	1 236	96 %	0	0	0	47	0	0	47
Total Title 2		8 944	8 807	0	0	8 807	98 %	0	0	0	137	0	0	137

EUR '000

	Item	Total approp. available	Commitments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025			Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Assign. revenue	By decision	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. 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
3 1 1 1	Réunions	3	2	0	0	2	74 %	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
3 1 2 1	Information, communication et publication	354	319	0	0	319	90 %	0	0	0	35	0	0	35
3 1 3 1	Traduction et interprétation	300	241	0	0	241	80 %	0	0	0	59	0	0	59
3 1 4 1	Audits	1 300	1 283	0	0	1 283	99 %	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
3 1 5 1	Frais de missions, déplacements et autres dép acce	247	227	0	0	227	92 %	0	0	0	20	0	0	20
3 1 6 1	Informatique spécifique	2 185	2 135	0	0	2 135	98 %	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Total Chapter 3 1		4 389	4 208	0	0	4 208	96 %	0	0	0	181	0	0	181

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Total Title 3	4 389	4 208	0	0	4 208	96 %	0	0	0	181	0	0	181
GRAND TOTAL	69 562	68 779	0	0	68 779	99 %	0	0	0	782	0	0	782

10.3.4. Implementation of payment appropriations²⁰

	Item	Total approp. availab.	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Autom. carry-overs	By decision	Assigned rev.	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. rev.	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 1 1 1	Agents temporaires	20 478	20 346	0	0	20 346	99 %	0	0	0	0	132	0	0	132
1 1 2 1	Agents contractuels	30 213	30 051	0	0	30 051	99 %	0	0	0	0	162	0	0	162
1 1 3 1	Intérimaires	2 945	2 228	198	0	2 425	82 %	433	0	0	433	42	44	0	87
1 1 3 2	Stagiaires	516	173	164	0	337	65 %	179	0	0	179	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 1 1		54 152	52 798	361	0	53 160	98 %	612	0	0	612	336	44	0	380
1 2 1 1	Gestion administrative du personnel	672	609	0	0	610	91 %	13	0	0	13	28	20	0	49
1 2 2 1	Cours de langues, recyclage et perfect professionnel	437	204	6	0	210	48 %	73	0	0	73	78	76	0	154
1 2 3 1	Service médical	161	61	43	0	104	65 %	55	0	0	55	0	2	0	2
1 2 3 2	Mobilité	52	42	1	0	43	83 %	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	9

²⁰ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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1 2 3 3	Services sociaux et autres interventions	1 140	322	0	0	322	28 %	818	0	0	818	0	0	0	0
1 2 4 1	Frais de représentation, réunions int et évènements	301	153	129	0	282	94 %	3	0	0	3	14	3	0	16
Total Chapter 1 2		2 763	1 392	179	0	1 571	57 %	962	0	0	962	128	101	0	229
Total Title 1		56 914	54 190	541	0	54 731	96 %	1 574	0	0	1 574	464	146	0	610

EUR '000

	Item	Total approp. availab.	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Autom. carry-overs	By decision	Assigned rev.	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. rev.	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 1 1 1	Loyers, usufruits et frais accessoires	3 887	3 165	641	0	3 805	98 %	0	0	0	0	23	58	0	82
2 1 1 2	Charges relatives aux immeubles	2 162	1 633	301	0	1 934	89 %	67	0	0	67	(0)	161	0	161
2 1 2 1	Aménagements des locaux et autres dépenses	34	0	0	0	0	1 %	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 2 1		6 083	4 798	942	0	5 740	94 %	101	0	0	101	23	219	0	243
2 2 1 1	Équipement de traitement de données et télécomm	285	18	178	0	197	69 %	83	0	0	83	6	0	0	6
2 2 1 2	Applications informatiques	173	170	0	0	170	98 %	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
2 2 2 1	Autres services ext pour le traitement des données	2 679	2 176	219	0	2 395	89 %	226	0	0	226	58	0	0	58
Total Chapter 2 2		3 137	2 365	397	0	2 762	88 %	308	0	0	308	67	0	0	67

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2 3 1 1	Achat, location, entretien et rép mob, mat et inst	486	246	179	0	425	88 %	47	0	0	47	10	4	0	14
2 3 1 2	Frais de manutention et déménagements	14	0	0	0	0	0 %	1	0	0	1	12	0	0	12
2 3 2 1	Papeterie et fournitures de bureau	22	18	2	0	20	89 %	2	0	0	2	(0)	0	0	0
2 3 2 2	Affranchissement et frais de port	110	95	12	0	108	98 %	1	0	0	1	(0)	2	0	2
2 3 3 1	Biblio, abon publications, acq et archi de documen	136	103	30	0	133	98 %	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2 3 4 1	Frais bancaires et autres frais financiers	310	297	0	0	297	96 %	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	13
2 3 4 2	Frais de contentieux, dommages et intérêts	93	19	37	0	56	61 %	12	0	0	12	16	9	0	25
2 3 5 1	Assurances et autres dép diverses de fonct courant	394	353	2	0	355	90 %	39	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
Total Chapter 2 3		1 565	1 131	263	0	1 394	89 %	104	0	0	104	47	19	0	66
Total Title 2		10 785	8 294	1 602	0	9 896	92 %	513	0	0	513	137	239	0	376

EUR '000

	Item	Total approp. availab.	Payments made					Appropriations carried over to 2025				Appropriations lapsing			
			from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. revenue	Total	%	Autom. carry-overs	By decision	Assigned rev.	Total	from final adopt. budget	from carry-overs	from assign. rev.	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
3 1 1 1	Réunions	3	2	0	0	2	74 %	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

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3 1 2 1	Information, communication et publication	622	34	187	0	221	36 %	285	0	0	285	35	81	0	116
3 1 3 1	Traduction et interprétation	362	131	62	0	193	53 %	110	0	0	110	59	0	0	59
3 1 4 1	Audits	2 444	61	1 087	0	1 149	47 %	1 222	0	0	1 222	17	57	0	73
3 1 5 1	Frais de missions, déplacements et autres dép acce	334	204	16	0	220	66 %	23	0	0	23	20	71	0	91
3 1 6 1	Informatique spécifique	3 108	1 010	918	0	1 928	62 %	1 125	0	0	1 125	50	5	0	55
Total Chapter 3 1		6 874	1 443	2 271	0	3 714	54 %	2 765	0	0	2 765	181	214	0	395
Total Title 3		6 874	1 443	2 271	0	3 714	54 %	2 765	0	0	2 765	181	214	0	395
GRAND TOTAL		74 573	63 927	4 413	0	68 340	92 %	4 853	0	0	4 853	782	598	0	1 381

10.4 EVOLUTION OF OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS²¹

	Item	Commitments outstanding at the end of previous year				Commitments of the current year				Total commitm. outstanding at year-end
		Commitm. carried forward from previous year	Decommit. Revaluation Cancellations	Pay-ments	Total	Commit-ments made during the year	Pay-ments	Cancel-lation of commit. which cannot be carried forward	Commit. outstanding at year-end	
		1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6	7	8=5-6-7	9=4+8
1 1 1 1	Agents temporaires	0	0	0	0	20 346	20 346	0	0	0
1 1 2 1	Agents contractuels	0	0	0	0	30 051	30 051	0	0	0
1 1 3 1	Intérimaires	242	(44)	198	0	2 661	2 228	0	433	433
1 1 3 2	Stagiaires	164	0	164	0	352	173	0	179	179
Total Chapter 1 1		406	(44)	361	0	53 410	52 798	0	612	612
1 2 1 1	Gestion administrative du personnel	21	(20)	0	0	623	609	0	13	13
1 2 2 1	Cours de langues, recyclage et perfect professionnel	82	(76)	6	0	277	204	0	73	73
1 2 3 1	Service médical	45	(2)	43	0	116	61	0	55	55
1 2 3 2	Mobilité	2	(0)	1	0	42	42	0	0	0
1 2 3 3	Services sociaux et autres interventions	0	0	0	0	1 140	322	0	818	818
1 2 4 1	Frais de représentation, réunions int et évènements	131	(3)	129	0	156	153	0	3	3
Total Chapter 1 2		281	(101)	179	0	2 354	1 392	0	962	962
Total Title 1		686	(146)	541	0	55 764	54 190	0	1 574	1 574

²¹ The data presented are provided by the DG BUDG BO reporting mechanism

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	Item	Commitments outstanding at the end of previous year				Commitments of the current year				Total commitm. outstanding at year-end
		Commitm. carried forward from previous year	Decommit. Revaluation Cancellations	Pay-ments	Total	Commit-ments made during the year	Pay-ments	Cancel-lation of commit. which cannot be carried forward	Commit. outstand-ing at year-end	
		1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6	7	8=5-6-7	
2 1 1 1	Loyers, usufruits et frais accessoires	699	(58)	641	0	3 165	3 165	0	0	0
2 1 1 2	Charges relatives aux immeubles	462	(161)	301	0	1 700	1 633	0	67	67
2 1 2 1	Aménagements des locaux et autres dépenses	1	(0)	0	0	34	0	0	34	34
Total Chapter 2 1		1 162	(219)	942	0	4 898	4 798	0	101	101
2 2 1 1	Équipement de traitement de données et télécomm	178	0	178	0	101	18	0	83	83
2 2 1 2	Applications informatiques	0	0	0	0	170	170	0	0	0
2 2 2 1	Autres services ext pour le traitement des données	219	(0)	219	0	2 402	2 176	0	226	226
Total Chapter 2 2		397	(0)	397	0	2 673	2 365	0	308	308
2 3 1 1	Achat, location, entretien et rép mob, mat et inst	183	(4)	179	0	293	246	0	47	47
2 3 1 2	Frais de manutention et déménagements	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
2 3 2 1	Papeterie et fournitures de bureau	2	(0)	2	0	20	18	0	2	2
2 3 2 2	Affranchissement et frais de port	14	(2)	12	0	96	95	0	1	1
2 3 3 1	Biblio, abon publications, acq et archi de documents	30	0	30	0	105	103	0	2	2
2 3 4 1	Frais bancaires et autres frais financiers	5	(5)	0	0	297	297	0	0	0

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2 3 4 2	Frais de contentieux, dommages et intérêts	46	(9)	37	0	31	19	0	12	12
2 3 5 1	Assurances et autres dép diverses de fonct courant	2	0	2	0	392	353	0	39	39
Total Chapter 2 3		282	(19)	263	0	1 236	1 131	0	104	104
Total Title 2		1 841	(239)	1 602	0	8 807	8 294	0	513	513

	Item	Commitments outstanding at the end of previous year				Commitments of the current year				Total commitm. outstanding at year-end
		Commitm. carried forward from previous year	Decommit. Revaluation Cancellations	Pay-ments	Total	Commit-ments made during the year	Pay-ments	Cancel-lation of commit. which cannot be carried forward	Commit. outstanding at year-end	
		1	2	3	4=1+2-3	5	6	7	8=5-6-7	9=4+8
3 1 1 1	Réunions	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
3 1 2 1	Information, communication et publication	268	(81)	187	0	319	34	0	285	285
3 1 3 1	Traduction et interprétation	62	(0)	62	0	241	131	0	110	110
3 1 4 1	Audits	1 144	(57)	1 087	0	1 283	61	0	1 222	1 222
3 1 5 1	Frais de missions, déplacements et autres dép acce	87	(71)	16	0	227	204	0	23	23
3 1 6 1	Informatique spécifique	923	(5)	918	0	2 135	1 010	0	1 125	1 125
Total Chapter 3 1		2 484	(214)	2 271	0	4 208	1 443	0	2 765	2 765
Total Title 3		2 484	(214)	2 271	0	4 208	1 443	0	2 765	2 765

GRAND TOTAL	5 012	(598)	4 413	0	68 779	63 927	0	4 853	4 853
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10.5 EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE AGGREGATED BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

Budget revenue implementation

In accordance with Article 5 of the Standard Financial Regulation for the Executive Agencies, the revenue of the Agency shall comprise a grant awarded by the Communities and any other revenue, including assigned revenue within the meaning of Article 15 thereof.

The 2024 operating budget of the Agency, referred to as the administrative budget, was adopted by the EACEA Steering Committee on 20 December 2023 and it amounted to EUR 69 956 400 (2023: EUR 66 688 838).

During the year, two amending budgets were adopted by the Steering Committee, concluded in a total budget of EUR 69 561 684.

The first amending budget approved an overall decrease in amount of EUR 510 324 of the 2024 initial budget. The contribution split between programmes changed, with a decrease in contribution of Erasmus+ (EUR 551 662) and European Solidarity Corps (EUR 3 932) balanced by an increase in contribution of European Development Fund (FED) (EUR 45 270).

The result of the second revision increased the first amended budget by EUR 115 608 and involved an increase in contribution of Erasmus+ (EUR 115 596) and ESC (EUR 12).

An amount of EUR 69 561 684 (2023: EUR 65 085 648) has been received from European Union this year, registered on title 1 chapter 11.

RO Contract or File nr	RO Cashed Amount (Eur)	ERASMUS++CE+ESC	CERV	FED	Payment done by
1st Instalment	21 000 000	18 505 981	2 494 019	0	DGEAC
2nd Instalment	21 000 000	18 505 981	2 494 019	0	DGEAC
3rd Instalment	24 045 270	21 505 981	2 494 019	45 270	DGEAC
4th Instalment	3 201 183	2 710 010	491 173	0	DGEAC
5th Instalment	315 231	315 231	0	0	DGEAC
	69 561 684	61 543 184	7 973 230	45 270	

EUR 47 825 of budgetary income were registered in income line 2311 "Reimbursement of other expenditures". The recovery is composed of EUR 22 058 (2023: EUR 22475) cashed from a beneficiary of programme implementation as result of a court decision, and the offsetting of EUR 25 767 (2023: EUR 77 347) paid in excess in 2023.

Budgetary Revenue	2024	2023
Revenue from the Commission	69 516 414	65 015 918
Revenue from FED	45270	69 730
Recovery cashed	22 058	22 475
Recovery Offsetted	25 767	77 347
Total from EU	69 609 509	65 185 470

Breakdown and changes in commitment and payments budget appropriations

The first amending budget decreased the expenditure strand by EUR 510 324. Title 1 increased by EUR 270 220 while titles 2 and 3 decreased by EUR 341 850 and EUR 438 694 respectively.

The second revision increased the budget by EUR 115 608, involving a decrease of EUR 118 135 in staff expenditure (title 1). The impact on Infrastructure operating expenditure (title 2) and Programme support (title 3) have been an increase of EUR 178 743 and EUR 55 000 respectively.

The cumulative effect of both revisions was a 0.6% (2023: 2.4%) decrease of the initial budget EUR 69 956 400. The final budget amounts to 69 561 684 EUR (2023: EUR 65 085 648).

In view of optimising the operating budget execution, the Agency has proceeded during the year with four transfers between budget lines within same chapter.

The first transfer consists of a decrease of EUR 153 000 in budget line 1111 “Temporary agents – salaries and allowances” in favour of budget line 1131 “Interims” The reason for this transfer was to pay the interim services, higher than initially estimated, and the transfer pertains to different articles of the same chapter.

The second transfer reinforced budget line 1233 “Social services and other interventions” with EUR 15 000 of funds initially budgeted for the same chapter but different article (budget line 1241 “Representation, internal meetings and events”).

The third transfer reinforced budget line 2121 “Fitting out of premises and other expenditure” with EUR 185 from budget line 2112 “Charges relating buildings”, pertaining to same article.

The fourth transfer reinforced budget line 2331 “Library, subscription to publications, information acquisition and document archiving” with EUR 2 300 from budget line 2312 “Handling and removal costs”, pertaining to the same article.

The four transfers were the subject of information to the Steering Committee.

The breakdown of 2024 budget appropriations by type of expenditure shows that the total staff expenditure (title I) accounts for about 80.8 % (2023: 78.7%) of total budget, i.e., EUR 56 228 185 (2023: EUR 51 226 414). The contractual agents’ expenditure is, as in previous years, the main item of the budgeted staff expenditure 53.7% (2023: 54%).

The increase of EUR 5 001 771 in 2024 in staff expenditure (title 1) budgeted appropriations, is mainly due to staff salaries and allowances (9.9% more than related 2023 appropriations), triggered by a budgeted increase in staff number of 22 (the difference between effective staff on 31/12/2023 and 31/12/2024 is 25).

The infrastructure and operating expenditure (title 2) of the Agency in value EUR 8 944 193 (2023: EUR 9 491 734) is 12.9% (2023: 14.6%) of the total budgeted appropriations. The most significant expenditures are the office rent and related charges that are 74% (2023: 58.5%) of total infrastructure budgeted appropriations, and external services at about 27.5% (2023: 24%).

The decrease of EUR 547 541 in budgeted infrastructure appropriations is mainly reflecting the decrease of forecast expenditure on office rent and related charges (11.9%) and the acquisition of furniture (45.1%), but there was also an increase in financial system fees (201.7%) and external services (7.9%) in comparison to previous year, triggered by the implementation of the new SUMMA system and relocation to a new building that is more economical than the previous premises.

Programme support expenditure (title 3) amounts to EUR 4 389 306 (2023: EUR 4 367 500) and is 6.3% (2023: 6.7%) of the total budget appropriations.

Out of this amount, 49.8% (2023: 50.8%) are allocated to IT services and 29.6% (2023: 29.8 %) to audits performed by third parties. The remainder consists mainly of missions at 5.6% (2023: 5.1%), translations at 6.8% (2023: 6,6%), and communication at 8% (2023: 7.5%).

Compared to 2023, the total appropriations pertaining to title 3 is almost the same- an increase in 2024 of EUR 21 800 representing 0.5% in comparison to previous year, mainly reflecting an increase of missions to 10.1% and communication to 7%, and a decrease of ICT services to 1.6%.

The 2023 payment appropriations that were carried over to 2024 as C8 appropriations amounted to EUR 5 011 701,37, representing 7.7% of the 2023 budget of EUR 65 085 648.

The appropriations carried over to 2024 mainly relate to audits and buildings-related expenditure 23% (2023: 21.1%/ 20.1 %), and 20.1% (2023: 20.1%) ICT expenditure is 18 % (2023: 24.8%) of the total amount carried forward.

By comparison, payment appropriations carried over to 2023 amounted to EUR 4 989 332 (8.4% of the 2022 budget of EUR 59 427 758).

Implementation of commitment and payment appropriations

The overall implementation of fresh budget [commitment appropriations](#) accounted for EUR 68 779 275 (2023: 64 751 243), representing 98.9 % (2023: 99.5 %) of the budget. The implementation rate is slightly less than last year and not fully paid before end of year: the commitments for budget lines dedicated to staff salaries been overestimated by EUR 293 777 due to difficulties to assess the exact needs at year end for title 1 (notably because the resettlement allowances cannot be predicted).

Except for the salaries (AT+AC), total commitments amount to EUR 18 382 053 out of relevant budget appropriations of EUR 18 870 684 (97.4%). The related payments implemented amount to EUR 13 529 422 (71.7%).

The breakdown of commitments is the following: EUR 55 763 992 title 1 “Staff expenditure”, EUR 8 806 954 title 2 “Infrastructure and operating expenditure” and EUR 4 208 329 title 3 “Programme support expenditure”.

The highest rate of commitment raised on fresh budget appropriations relates to staff expenditure (title 1) 99.2% (2023: 99.7%), shortly followed by infrastructure (title 2) 98.5% (2023: 99.4 %) and programme support (title 3) 95.9 % (2023: 97.6 %),

[Fresh budget payment appropriations](#) have been implemented. An amount of EUR 63 926 644 has been paid from fresh budget appropriations in 2024 (92.9% of committed amounts), in comparison with EUR 59 739 542 (92.3 % of committed amounts) in 2023.

The budget execution (payments implemented out of budgeted appropriations) represents 91.9%, slightly increasing the trend of recent years: 2023 91.8%, 2022 91%, and 2021 87.35%.

The highest rate of payments implementation against commitments raised on fresh budget has been reached by staff expenditure at 97% (2023: 99%), followed by infrastructure expenditure at 94% (2023: 80%) and programme support at 34% (2023: 42%).

The percentages of implemented payments calculated against fresh budget appropriations are 96% (2023: 98.3%) for staff related expenditure, 93% (2023: 80%) for infrastructure expenditure, and 33% (2023: 40%) for programme support.

For title 1, the increase in committed value is due to significant recruitment during the year- 25 more staff members between 31/12/2023 and 31/12/2024. Furthermore, the salary indexation in 2024, based on the Budget circular 2025, was much higher than the yearly 2% increase set out in the SFS.

For title 2, the decrease in committed value in comparison to 2023 is mainly due to rent and building charges: EUR 662 185 less committed in 2024 in comparison with 2023.

For title 3, the low level of payment implementation in C1 budget appropriations is mainly under audit (5%) and communication (10%), followed by translation (44%) and ICT services (46%). For audits, the reason is the structural mechanism of the audit plan implementation, while for ICT expenditure it is due to contracts concluded for the last months of the year and first ones of following year.

The implementation of payments on carried-over appropriations from 2023 amounts to EUR 4 413 426 (88.1%) out of total carry-over of EUR 5 011 702. In comparison with the previous year: 74.9% out of the total carried over from 2022 of EUR 4 989 332.

The amount of carried-over appropriations not implemented in 2024 is EUR 598 275 (11.9% out of total carried-over appropriations from 2023), in comparison with EUR 1 253 835 last year (25.1% out of total carried-over appropriations from 2022). That reflects a much better estimation of funds to be paid next year made at the end of 2023, due to better monitoring of budget implementation.

Most importantly, the execution of carried forward commitments pertaining to ICT programme support was in 2022 94.9%, while it reached 98.7% in 2023 and 99.5% in 2024. The execution of audit-related carry-forward appropriations significantly increased in 2024, from 62% in 2022 to 87.2% in 2023 and 99.5% in 2024.

In total, payments have been implemented in 2024 of the value of EUR 68 340 070: EUR 63 926 644 from 2024 fresh budget and EUR 4 413 426 from carried-over appropriations, indicating an execution of 91.6% (2023: 90.6%) of the total EUR 74 573 385 of appropriations available in 2024.

The final execution rate of the 2023 approved budget of EUR 65 085 648, through payments implemented in 2023 and 2024 of the value of EUR 64 152 968, is 98.6%. This gives the real value of payments from 2023 subsidy.

Evolution of outstanding commitments

The total commitment appropriations carried over to 2025, in value of EUR 4 852 631 (from 2023 to 2024: 5 011 701), are less than the previous year: in both absolute terms (97% of 2023 carry-forward amount) and in terms of percentage of final budget appropriations (7.1% in comparison with 7.7 % in 2023). That illustrates a better execution through payments in 2024 than in the previous year.

The outstanding commitments related to title 1 represent 3% of 2024 commitment appropriations, in comparison with 1.3% last year. The increase is due to late invoicing of interim services and social services provided by OIB (the Agency contribution for crèches).

The outstanding commitments related to title 2 represent 6% of commitment appropriations, in comparison with 19.5% last year. The decrease is mainly due to the recalculation of costs by OIB after the relocation to the North Light building.

The outstanding commitments related to title 3 represent 66% of commitment appropriations, in comparison with 58.3 % last year. The increase is mainly due to ICT services provided for programme support.

In conclusion, in relative terms i.e. as a percentage of total budgeted appropriations, the carryover from 2024 to 2025 continued the trend already established of being lower than the previous year: 7% from 7.7% (a further decrease from 8.4% two years ago).

The 2023 committed but unpaid appropriations that were carried over to 2024 as C8 appropriations amount to EUR 5 011 701 (2023: EUR 4 989 332). Out of this amount, EUR 4 413 426 has been paid in 2024 (88%), in comparison with EUR 3 735 498 payments in 2023 (74.9%).

The implementation rate of carried-over commitment appropriations is 78.8% (2023: 80.2%) for title 1, 87% (2023: 42.5%) for title 2, and 91.4% (2023: 89.1%) for title 3.

The unduly carried-over amount from 2022 to 2023 was EUR 1 253 834.

Unduly carried-over appropriations have four main sources. The first is the rent and building expenditure lines that amount to EUR 219 246 (2023 EUR 720 130), representing 37% of total unduly carried over appropriations. There was a significantly improved estimation in comparison to previous year when they represented 57.4% of the total unduly carried-over amounts.

The second source (13.5%) is communication with EUR 80 928 (2023 EUR 2 825) followed by missions (11.9%) with EUR 71 149 (2023: EUR 37 545). The increase in unused carried-over communication appropriations is due to a lack of services provided by one of web writing contractors during the first semester of 2024, an event which could not be foreseen at the end of 2023.

The fourth source is audits with 10 % of total unduly carried-over appropriations. The 2024 relevant value decreased from EUR 134 931 in 2023 to EUR 56 894. This is result of the recovery plan set up in 2023 to catch up from the delays entailed by the underperformance of a contractor. In 2024 – that is in a relatively short period – the C8 consumption has increased from 87% to 95%. This achievement was obtained thanks to a collective effort of the ex-post audit team, who was able to absorb a large backlog, paving the way for structural improvements in the process.

In conclusion, the value of unduly carried-over appropriations from 2023 (11.9% of the total carried forward) significantly decreased in comparison with the previous year (25.1%), mainly due to a better estimation made for building expenses for title 2 (81% executed in comparison to 28% the previous year), and smarter planning for audit and closer follow up of the Annual Audit Plan for title 3.

11. OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES

11.1. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERVIEW ON 31 DECEMBER 2024

At the end of the reporting period, EACEA had 536 staff members (511 in 2023), out of the 566 authorised for 2024. The staff members represented 26 EU nationalities. At the end of the reporting period, the vacancy and turnover* rates were 4.96% and 5.41% respectively (6% and 6% in 2023).

The Agency also had up to 100 external staff members, including interim staff, trainees, and consultants

Number of staff 2024	Planned	Actual	%
Seconded officials	34	30	88%
Temporary agents	107	104	97%
Contract agents	425	402	95%
Total	566	536	95%

Unit	Planned	Actual	%
Director's office + Pool	6	4	67%
A	4	4	100%
A1	39	37	95%
A2	36	34	94%
A3	48	47	98%
A4	37	35	95%
A5	32	29	91%
A6	49	46	94%
R1	32	31	97%
R2	20	19	95%
B	3	3	100%
B1	36	35	97%
B2	68	64	94%
B3	49	48	98%
B4	37	35	95%
B5	56	54	96%
B6	14	11	79%
TOTAL	566	536	95%

TOTAL STAFF IN ESTABLISHMENT PLAN: 566

*Turnover=Number of departures compared to total staff (25/536)

Establishment plan of 2024

Temporary Agents

Category and grade	Number of posts	Number of posts filled in 2024
AD15	1	0
AD14	13	6
AD13	10	5
AD12	18	20
AD11	15	17
AD10	18	7
AD9	12	13
AD8	16	9
AD7	8	12
AD6	10	17
AD5	0	8
TOTAL AD	121	114
AST11	1	1
AST10	1	0
AST9	0	0
AST8	4	2
AST7	9	7
AST6	4	8
AST5	1	1
AST4	0	1
AST3	0	0
AST2	0	0
AST1	0	0
TOTAL AST	20	20

Contractual Agents

Category and grade	Number of posts	Number of posts filled in 2024
FGIV	189	163
FGIII	182	188
FGII	51	49
FGI	3	2
TOTAL FG	425	402

GLOSSARY

Administrative appropriations

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

Adopted budget

The draft budget becomes the adopted budget as soon as budgetary authority approves it.

Amending budget

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

Budget funding

The budget forecasts both commitments (legal pledges to provide finance) and payments (cash or bank transfers to the beneficiaries). Appropriations for the operating budget are undifferentiated appropriations.

Assigned revenue

Revenue earmarked to finance specific items of expenditure.

Budget result

The difference between income received and amounts paid, including adjustments for carryovers, cancellations and exchange rate differences. For agencies, 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 or agreed 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 Authorising Officer responsible reserves the budget appropriations necessary for the 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 (staff) or are not carried over, must be cancelled.

Carryover of appropriations

Exception to the principle of annuality. Appropriations that could not be used in a given budget year must, under conditions set out in the Financial Regulation, be carried over for use during the following year.

Commitment appropriations

Commitment appropriations cover the total value of legal or contractual obligations (contracts, order forms, SLAs, (possible) judicial decisions)) that are borne in the current financial year.

De-commitment

An operation whereby the responsible Authorising Officer cancels wholly or partly the reservation of appropriations previously made by means of a budgetary commitment.

Differentiated appropriations (not applicable to the operating budget)

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 to be implemented over more than one financial year.

Economic result

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

Entitlements established

The 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 any budget spending from all types of funding sources.

Grants (not applicable to the operating budget)

Direct financial contributions from the budget to third-party beneficiaries engaged in activities that serve European 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 of the EU and European Parliament or the European Commission))

Legal commitment

The act whereby the Authorising Officer enters into an obligation towards third parties which results in a charge for the European Union's budget. Common forms of legal commitments are contracts and SLAs

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 Commission 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.

Payment appropriations

Payment appropriations cover expenditure due in the current year, arising from legal commitments entered into in the current year and/or the previous 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 must 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.