2004 discharge: EC general budget, Court of Justice

2005/2093(DEC) - 30/11/2005 - Court of Auditors: opinion, report

PURPOSE : to present the Court of Auditors' report on the implementation of the 2004 budget (other institutions – Court of Justice).

CONTENT : in its 28th Annual Report on the implementation of the general budget of the European Union, the Court states that overall improvements have been made by all the institutions in order to adapt their supervisory and control systems to the requirements of the new Financial Regulation. However, the risks identified in 2003 linked to the implementation of the Financial Regulation, together with the risks resulting from the introduction of new Staff Regulations and computerised systems for calculating salaries and pensions have not been adequately addressed by the supervisory and control systems in 2004.

Despite the progress made by the Commission in reforming its internal control system and the positive impact on the legality and regularity of the Commission's internal management of expenditure (DAS), further progress is still required in terms of operational effectiveness. The report states that the past audits by the Court showed that the errors found were mostly of a formal nature and not due to serious weaknesses in the control systems.

Supervisory and control systems : in 2004 all the institutions continued improving their supervisory and control systems in order to comply with the requirements of the new Financial Regulation. However, none of the institutions had fully implemented Internal Control Standards (ICS). In parallel, the NAP ('Nouvelle Application Paie'), a new computer application for calculating staff remuneration created and managed by the Commission Paymaster Office (PMO), was used by all the institutions. The NAP presented in 2004 various technical weaknesses, which created a new risk and, in many cases, resulted in the erroneous calculation of various elements of staff remuneration. The most evident errors were corrected manually before payment. Concerning one of those elements, in March 2005 NAP programmes were amended, the amounts paid in 2004 recalculated and, where necessary, corrected. These corrections led to recoveries amounting, for all the institutions, to a total of around EUR 1,9 million. Manual data transferred into the NAP from the computer systems recording the situations qualifying the staff for specific entitlements constituted a further specific risk of errors. However, controls were not reinforced accordingly.

A lack of control procedures concerning pension payments were noted in some institutions.

Lastly, except for the European Ombudsman and the European Data Protection Supervisor, occasional weaknesses were observed in the supervisory and control systems concerning procurement.

Annual activity reports and declarations of the Directors-General : in 2004, improvements were made to the annual activity reports and the declarations of the Directors-General. However, weaknesses were found in the supervisory and control systems of the institutions.

Specific observations on the Court of Justice : the report indicates that the expenditure of the institution was **EUR 216 million** (against EUR 148 million in 2003). As regards the implementation of the Court of Justice's budget, the Court highlights the following weaknesses:

- § partial implementation of internal control standards (in 2004, several standards were created however five of them were not implemented);

- § transfer of officials' salaries to another Member State without justification;

- § unjustified payment of certain officials' expenses.

The Court also highlights that in one case concerning indexation of rents, lack of supporting documents attached to rent payment orders and insufficient follow-up of the lease contract resulted in the obligation for the Court of Justice to pay the lessor in September 2004 EUR 716 000 for rent arrears, due to the non-indexation of the rent since 1999. The report states that the Internal Auditor exercises the function of head of the 'verification unit' which performs *ex ante* controls on the authorising officer's operations. Such an involvement in the carrying out of financial operations is not compatible with the tasks of an independent internal auditor.

General conclusions : in conclusion, the Court considers, as a result of its audit, and in order to address the risks identified, that improvements should be made in the supervisory and control systems relating to the following areas: documentation of procedures; definition of the nature of the supporting documents which should make it possible to check that the expenditure is in accordance with the terms of the contracts or of the regulations and rules; grading of staff under the new staff regulations; remuneration, in particular payment of allowances and transfers of part of the staff emoluments with the application of a weighting coefficient.