




Basic information	
2023/2182(DEC) DEC - Discharge procedure	Procedure completed, awaiting publication in Official Journal
2022 discharge: General Budget of the European Union Agencies	
Subject 8.70.03.12 2022 discharge	


Key players				
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur	Appointed
	<div>CONT</div> Budgetary Control		SARVAMAA Petri (EPP)	14/06/2023
			Shadow rapporteur RÓNAI Sándor (S&D) CHASTEL Olivier (Renew) EICKHOUT Bas (Greens /EFA) CZARNECKI Ryszard (ECR) KUHS Joachim (ID) OMARJEE Younous (The Left)	
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	<div>AFET</div> Foreign Affairs		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<div>DEVE</div> Development		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<div>INTA</div> International Trade		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<div>BUDG</div> Budgets		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	<div>ECON</div> Economic and Monetary Affairs		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

	EMPL Employment and Social Affairs		TOMC Romana (EPP)	18/07/2023
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	TRAN Transport and Tourism		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	REGI Regional Development		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	PECH Fisheries		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	CULT Culture and Education		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	JURI Legal Affairs		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	LIBE Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs		ZDECHOVSKÝ Tomáš (EPP)	13/11/2023
	AFCO Constitutional Affairs		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	FEMM Women's Rights and Gender Equality		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
European Commission	Commission DG		Commissioner	
	Budget		HAHN Johannes	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
28/06/2023	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2023)0391 	
12/09/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/03/2024	Vote in committee		
13/03/2024	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0118/2024	Summary
10/04/2024	Debate in Parliament		
11/04/2024	Decision by Parliament	T9-0280/2024	Summary
11/04/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/2182(DEC)
Procedure type	DEC - Discharge procedure
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed, awaiting publication in Official Journal
Committee dossier	CONT/9/12985

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee opinion	<div>LIBE</div>	PE756.205	24/01/2024	
Committee draft report		PE753.545	29/01/2024	
Committee opinion	<div>EMPL</div>	PE752.899	05/02/2024	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE757.250	09/02/2024	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0118/2024	13/03/2024	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0280/2024	11/04/2024	Summary
European Commission				
Document type	Reference		Date	Summary
Non-legislative basic document	COM(2023)0391 		28/06/2023	

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Transparency				
Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
SARVAMAA Petri	Rapporteur	CONT	30/11/2023	The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)
SARVAMAA Petri	Rapporteur	CONT	09/11/2023	eu-LISA
SARVAMAA Petri	Rapporteur	CONT	08/11/2023	European Court of Auditors

2022 discharge: General Budget of the European Union Agencies

2023/2182(DEC) - 11/04/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 520 votes to 69, with 4 abstentions, a resolution on discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union agencies for the financial year 2022: performance, financial management and control.

The resolution contains, for each body, cross-cutting observations accompanying the discharge decisions.

Budget

The main findings are as follows:

- the cumulative total for the 2022 budget for the 33 decentralised Union agencies amounted to around **EUR 3 471 million** in commitment appropriations, representing an increase of 8.2 % compared to 2021, and amounted to EUR 3 035 million in payment appropriations, a decrease of 1.78 % compared to 2021;

- of the EUR 3 035 million in payment appropriations, approximately EUR 2 781 million were financed from the general budget of the Union, representing 74.85 % of the agencies' total financing in 2022 (compared to 77.27 % in 2021);

- approximately EUR 935 million were financed by fees and charges and by direct contributions from participating countries (an increase of 28.23 % compared to 2021).

The total final budget for 2022 (after amending budgets) of all decentralised Union agencies was **approximately 16 % higher than that for 2021**, while the inflation rate in the Union reached up to 11.5 % in October 2022. Members noted, in this context, that the increase in the budget of some agencies from 2021 to 2022 has been significant, representing more than + 60 % (for ENISA, eu-LISA, EFCA), approximately 30 % or more (for ELA, EEA, Frontex) and more than +20 % (for EUSPA, EUAA).

Main risks identified by the Court

According to the Court's report, the overall risk to the reliability of agencies' accounts is low. The overall risk to the legality and regularity of revenue underlying the agencies' accounts to be low for most agencies, and to be medium for the partly self-financed agencies.

Members noted with concern that, for a fifth year in a row, the Court considers the risk to sound financial management to be medium, primarily associated with public procurement procedures.

The resolution stated that the Court considered the risk to budget management to be low, with the Court's audit showing high carryovers of committed appropriations, which were, however, justified according to the Court by the multiannual nature of operations or for reasons beyond the agencies' control. The Agencies are called on to strengthen their budget management and financial planning.

Budget and financial management

Members stated that the Court issued an **unqualified opinion** on the legality and regularity of the revenue underlying the accounts for all agencies; **except four**: the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT), the Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA). The qualified opinions were issued by the Court due to non-compliant expenditures of EUR 1.3 million (for CdT), EUR 4.26 million (for CEPOL), EUR 0.6 million (for ECDC) which led the Court to estimate a total amount of non-compliance expenditure representing 2.8 % of the total payment appropriations available in 2022 and EUR 17.8 million (for eu-LISA).

As regards the reliability of accounts, the Court issued an 'emphasis of matter' paragraph for the European Medicines Agency (EMA), the European Union Agency for Railways (ERA), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA), the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA), the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), eu-LISA, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex).

Members noted with concern the Court's observation regarding weaknesses related to various aspects of budgetary management such as excessive levels of carry-over of appropriations, high rates of late payments and fee/revenue related issues in the case of 16 agencies.

Performance

Members noted that all agencies use various systems of key performance indicators (KPIs), planned outputs or strategic targets set as part of their performance measurement. They noted the achievements and successes of all agencies in 2022, the first year of the unprovoked and unjustified Russian war of aggression against Ukraine, welcoming, in this context, the rapid measures taken by the agencies in various areas such as justice and home affairs (such as the EUA, Frontex, Europol or the FRA), the supervision of financial systems (such as ESMA), security and defence (such as EASA) or employment, social affairs and inclusion (such as Eurofound).

The resolution emphasised the importance of the role played by the Union's agencies responsible for justice and home affairs (JHA), insisting that the agencies be given sufficient financial and human resources.

Efficiency and gains

Member called on the agencies to continue developing synergies (in areas such as human resources, procurement, digitalisation, building management, IT services and cyber-security), as well as cooperation and exchange of good practices with other Union agencies with a view to improving efficiency, in particular given the impact of the war in Ukraine and inflationary strains. Parliament welcomed that 19 out of 33 decentralised Agencies have implemented corporate plans to improve energy efficiency and climate neutrality. The level of digitalisation of agencies needs to be improved.

Staff policy

In 2022, the 33 decentralised agencies reported that they employ a total of **10 146 members** of staff compared to 9 631 in 2021, representing an increase of 5.34 % compared to 2021. Concrete measures for geographical balance to be improved.

Despite a slight improvement, the gender balance reported for staff overall deteriorated, with 54.26 % men and 46.74 % women (50.3 % and 49.7 %, respectively in 2021). The Agencies are called on to work on improving further the gender balance in senior management. 17 agencies have already adopted the Charter on Diversity and Inclusion that had been endorsed by the Working Group dedicated to issues in the area of diversity and inclusion. The remaining agencies are invited to adopt that Charter without delay.

Conflicts of interest

The resolution noted that, with the exception of one agency, all the agencies have a policy for preventing and managing conflicts of interest. In this context, it pointed out that rules on transparency, incompatibilities, conflicts of interest and "revolving door" situations, illegal lobbying and strategies to combat fraud must be regularly updated. All the agencies request declarations of interest for their management board members and senior management and that they publish them on their website.

Public procurement

Members noted with great concern that the Court observed 48 weaknesses in public procurement in 2022 (compared to 34 in 2021 and 18 in 2020) and that the number of agencies concerned is increasing with 24 agencies concerned in 2022 (compared to 22 agencies in 2021 and 14 agencies in 2020). They are concerned that such weaknesses remain the largest source of irregular payments, stemming from irregular procurement procedures reported either in 2022 or in previous years.

They recalled the importance for all procurement procedures, to ensure fair competition between tenderers and to procure goods and services at the best price, respecting the principles of transparency, proportionality, equal treatment and non-discrimination. They invited all agencies to implement all the e-procurement IT tools developed by the Commission.

2022 discharge: General Budget of the European Union Agencies

2023/2182(DEC) - 13/03/2024 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Budgetary Control adopted the report by Petri SARVAMAA (EPP, FI) on discharge in respect of the implementation of the budget of the European Union agencies for the financial year 2022: performance, financial management and control.

The report contains, for each body, cross-cutting observations accompanying the discharge decisions.

Budget

The main findings are as follows:

- the cumulative total for the 2022 budget for the 33 decentralised Union agencies amounted to around **EUR 3 471 million** in commitment appropriations, representing an increase of 8.2 % compared to 2021, and amounted to EUR 3 035 million in payment appropriations, a decrease of 1.78 % compared to 2021;
- of the EUR 3 035 million in payment appropriations, approximately EUR 2 781 million were financed from the general budget of the Union, representing 74.85 % of the agencies' total financing in 2022 (compared to 77.27 % in 2021);
- approximately EUR 935 million were financed by fees and charges and by direct contributions from participating countries (an increase of 28.23 % compared to 2021).

The total final budget for 2022 (after amending budgets) of all decentralised Union agencies was **approximately 16 % higher than that for 2021**, while the inflation rate in the Union reached up to 11.5 % in October 2022. Members noted, in this context, that the increase in the budget of some agencies

from 2021 to 2022 has been significant, representing more than + 60 % (for ENISA, eu-LISA, EFCA), approximately 30 % or more (for ELA, EEA, Frontex) and more than +20 % (for EUSPA, EUAA).

Main risks identified by the Court

According to the Court's report, the overall risk to the reliability of agencies' accounts is low. The overall risk to the legality and regularity of revenue underlying the agencies' accounts to be low for most agencies, and to be medium for the partly self-financed agencies.

Members noted with concern that, for a fifth year in a row, the Court considers the risk to sound financial management to be medium, primarily associated with public procurement procedures.

Moreover, the Court's audit considers the risk to budget management to be low, with the Court's audit showing high carryovers of committed appropriations, which were, however, justified according to the Court by the multiannual nature of operations or for reasons beyond the agencies' control. The report called on the Agencies to strengthen their budget management and financial planning by setting ambitious financial key performance indicators (KPIs) and actively monitoring the financial and budgetary performance throughout the year in order to keep the carryovers in an acceptable percentage. It also called on all the agencies concerned to identify the proper corrective actions and to continue their efforts to follow up on the Court's observations that are ongoing or outstanding.

Budget and financial management

Members stated that the Court issued an **unqualified opinion** on the legality and regularity of the revenue underlying the accounts for all agencies; except four: the Translation Centre for the Bodies of the European Union (CdT), the Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL), the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA). The qualified opinions were issued by the Court due to non-compliant expenditures of EUR 1.3 million (for CdT), EUR 4.26 million (for CEPOL), EUR 0.6 million (for ECDC) which led the Court to estimate a total amount of non-compliance expenditure representing 2.8 % of the total payment appropriations available in 2022 and EUR 17.8 million (for eu-LISA).

The report noted the Court's recurrent observation related to the contributions from Schengen associated countries (SAC), that different methods in the agreements for calculating contributions entail a risk of erroneous implementation of those contribution agreements. It noted with concern the Court's observation regarding weaknesses related to various aspects of budgetary management such as excessive levels of carry-over of appropriations, high rates of late payments and fee/revenue related issues in the case of 16 agencies.

Performance

Members noted that all agencies use various systems of key performance indicators (KPIs), planned outputs or strategic targets set as part of their performance measurement. They noted the achievements and successes of all agencies in 2022, the first year of the unprovoked and unjustified Russian war of aggression against Ukraine.

The report stressed the valuable role played by Union agencies in helping Union institutions design and implement Union policies as well as the important role of the EU Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agencies. It welcomed the high-quality work performed by the agencies working in the area of employment, social affairs and inclusion (CEDEFOP, Eurofound, EU-OSHA, ETF and ELA). Members stressed the need for agencies to co-operate with each other in order to allocate resources correctly.

Efficiency and gains

Member called on the agencies to continue developing synergies (in areas such as human resources, procurement, digitalisation, building management, IT services and cyber-security), as well as cooperation and exchange of good practices with other Union agencies with a view to improving efficiency, in particular given the impact of the war in Ukraine and inflationary strains.

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The report noted that, in 2022, the 33 decentralised agencies reported that they employ a total of **10 146 members of staff** compared to 9 631 in 2021, representing an increase of 5.34 % compared to 2021. It recalled that the Agencies need to take concrete measures for geographical balance to be improved.

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