



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Annual accounts of the European Court of Auditors for the financial year 2025

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Luxembourg, 30 April 2026

CERTIFICATION OF THE ACCOUNTS

I acknowledge my responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the annual accounts of the European Court of Auditors in accordance with Article 252 of the Financial Regulation ('FR')¹ and I hereby certify that the annual accounts of the European Court of Auditors for the year 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Title XIII of the FR and the accounting rules adopted by the Commission's Accounting Officer, as are to be applied by all the institutions and union bodies.

I have obtained from the Authorising Officer, who certified its reliability, all the information necessary for the production of the accounts that show the European Court of Auditors' assets and liabilities and the budgetary implementation. Based on this information and on such checks, as I deemed necessary to sign off the accounts, I have a reasonable assurance that the accounts present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position, the results of the operations and the cash flow of the European Court of Auditors.

Digitally signed by:

BEATRIX LESIEWICZ (EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS)

Reason: I am the author of this document.

Date: 2026-04-30 09:01:46 UTC

Beatrix Lesiewicz

Accounting Officer of the European Court of Auditors

¹ REGULATION (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Management of the
European Court of Auditors**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the European Court of Auditors (hereafter the “Court”), which comprise of the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Court as at December 31, 2025, and of the results of its operations, its cash flows and the changes in net assets for the year then ended, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024, (OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024, ELI).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs).

Our responsibilities under ISAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Court in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, including International Independence Standards, issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities under those ethical requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Management is responsible for the Other Information, which comprises the information included in the *Budget Information Financial Year 2025*.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and those charged with governance for financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024, (OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024, ELI), and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Management is responsible for assessing the Court's ability to continue as a going concern and, in the preparation of the financial statements, for the appropriateness of using the going concern basis of accounting, as well as for adequate information on the subject. The Court's financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis of accounting. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless the management of a company either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Court's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of our audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

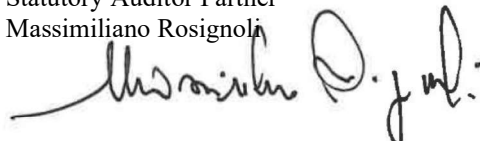
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Court's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Court's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Court to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Rome, 30.04.2026

ACG Auditing & Consulting Group S.r.l.
Statutory Auditor Partner
Massimiliano Rosignoli



Firmato digitalmente da:
MASSIMILIANO ROSIGNOLI
Firmato il 30/04/2026 15:14
Seriale Certificato:
116114351291032570505479179572441056208
Valido dal 19/04/2024 al 19/04/2027
ArubaPEC EU Qualified Certificates CA G1

Financial statements and explanatory notes¹

Balance Sheet

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
(euros)			
Non - Current Assets			
Intangible assets	3.1.	1 473 035	1 770 492
Property, plant and equipment	3.2.	50 549 596	52 079 111
		52 022 631	53 849 603
Current Assets			
Receivables	3.3.	1 120 824	1 066 470
Cash and cash equivalents	3.4.	1 048 924	15 605 427
		2 169 748	16 671 897
Total Assets		54 192 379	70 521 500
Current Liabilities			
Provisions	3.5.	10 000	-
Payables	3.6.	5 856 612	19 222 098
		5 866 612	19 222 098
Total Liabilities		5 866 612	19 222 098
Net Assets		48 325 767	51 299 402
Accumulated surplus / deficit		51 299 402	54 670 948
Economic result for the year		(2 973 635)	(3 371 546)
Net Assets		48 325 767	51 299 402

¹ The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Performance

		(euros)	
	Note	2025	2024
Funds transferred from the Commission to other institutions	4.1.	156 800 000	149 500 000
Revenue from administrative operations	4.2.	32 630 184	30 146 797
Other operating revenue	4.3.	38 919	31 855
Total operating revenue	4.4.	189 469 103	179 678 652
Staff expenses	4.5.	(163 947 277)	(155 754 792)
Assets related expenses	4.6.	(5 864 354)	(5 759 111)
Other administrative expenses	4.7.	(22 749 936)	(21 684 538)
Operational expenses	4.8.	(2 255)	(5 532)
Total operating expenses		(192 563 822)	(183 203 973)
Surplus/(deficit) from operating activities		(3 094 719)	(3 525 321)
Financial revenue	4.9.	128 017	160 578
Financial expenses	4.10.	(6 933)	(6 803)
Surplus/(deficit) from non operating activities		121 084	153 775
Economic result of the year		(2 973 635)	(3 371 546)

Cash Flow Statement

	(euros)	
	2025	2024
Economic result of the year	(2 973 635)	(3 371 546)
Operating activities – Adjustments		
Amortisation	623 102	652 686
Depreciation	5 171 157	5 064 829
Increase / (decrease) in Provisions	10 000	-
Increase/(decrease) in Value Reduction for doubtful debt		
(Increase) / decrease in Receivables	(54 354)	(320 317)
Increase/(decrease) in Other Long term liabilities		
Increase / (decrease) in Payables	(13 365 486)	13 821 727
Net cash flow from operating activities	(10 589 216)	15 847 379
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (-)	(4 037 383)	(3 846 032)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+)	70 096	41 597
Net cash flow from investing activities	(3 967 287)	(3 804 435)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(14 556 503)	12 042 944
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</i>	15 605 427	3 562 483
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</i>	1 048 924	15 605 427

Statement of changes in Net Assets

(euros)			
Net assets	Accumulated Surplus / (Deficit)	Economic result of the year	Total
Balance as at 31.12.2024	54 670 948	(3 371 546)	51 299 402
Allocation of the prior year economic result	(3 371 546)	3 371 546	-
Economic result of the year	-	(2 973 635)	(2 973 635)
Balance as at 31.12.2025	51 299 402	(2 973 635)	48 325 767

Accounting policies and notes to the financial statements

1. General

The European Court of Auditors (hereafter the ECA) was established by the Treaty of Brussels of 22 July 1975 and started operating in October 1977, with its headquarters in Luxembourg.

Mission and vision of the European Court of Auditors

We perform independent, high-quality and impactful audits to improve the governance, accountability, transparency and sound financial management of EU action, thereby enhancing citizens' trust and contributing effectively to the response to current and future challenges facing the EU.

We enhance trust in the Union by contributing to improved governance and resilience.

The financial year of the ECA runs from 1 January to 31 December.

2. Legal basis and accounting rules

2.1. Basis of presentation

The financial statements of the ECA are drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast), amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2018/1046, (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, (OJ L 193 of 30.07.2018, p. 1).

2.2. Application of new and amended European Union Accounting rules (EAR)

New EAR which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

On 12 December 2025, the Accounting Officer of the European Commission adopted a targeted amendment of EAR 1 "Financial Statements". The amendment, which is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, introduced changes to the guidance on the Segment Report. As the ECA is not obliged to, and does not prepare, a Segment Report, the amendment has no impact on these annual accounts.

New EAR adopted but not yet effective at 31 December 2025

EAR 8 (revised 2025)

On 15 April 2025, the Accounting Officer of the European Commission adopted the revised EAR 8 “Leases”, which is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The revised EAR 8 has been updated in line with IPSAS 43 “Leases” (including the amendment “Concessionary Leases and Other Arrangements Conveying Rights over Assets”). The main change as compared to the current EAR 8 is the introduction of a right-of-use recognition and measurement model, which requires lessees to recognise all leases, including concessionary leases, on the balance sheet, unless the short-term or low-value exemption applies. The current distinction of leases as either operating leases or finance leases, with only the latter recognised on the balance sheet, will no longer be applicable. For lessors, the revised EAR 8 largely carries forward the existing accounting requirements, with additional guidance and clarifications. Consequently, the initial application of the revised EAR 8 is expected to result in more leases being recognised on the balance sheet, with a corresponding increase in right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The impact of the revised EAR 8, including on concessionary leases and other relevant arrangements, will continue to be assessed over the 2026 calendar year prior to the 1 January 2027 effective date.

EAR 1 (revised 2025)

On 15 April 2025, the Accounting Officer of the European Commission adopted the amended EAR 1 ‘Financial Statements’, which is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The objective of the amendment is to ensure a consistent classification of all borrowings within financing activities. Under the current EAR 1 borrowings related to leases, the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and back-to-back operations are classified within operating activities. Under the revised EAR 1, financing activities will include all activities that result in changes on the size and composition of borrowings, without the above exceptions. Consequently, the initial application of the revised EAR 1 is expected to result in cash flows relating to the principal portion of lease liabilities to be classified within financing activities rather than operating activities. The impact of the revised EAR 1 will continue to be assessed over the 2026 calendar year prior to the 1 January 2027 effective date.

2.3. Accounting principles

In accordance with article 80 of the Financial Regulation, the EU prepares its financial statements on the basis of accrual-based accounting rules that are based on International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). These EU Accounting Rules are adopted by the Accounting Officer of the Commission after a consultation of the other institutions.

The overall considerations (or accounting principles) to be followed when preparing the financial statements are laid down in EU Accounting Rule 1 “Financial Statements” and are the

same as those described in IPSAS 1: fair presentation, accrual basis, going concern, consistency of presentation, materiality, aggregation, offsetting and comparative information. The qualitative characteristics of financial reporting are relevance, faithful representation (reliability), understandability, timeliness, comparability and verifiability.

2.4. Currency and basis for conversion

The financial statements are presented in euro, the euro being the EU's functional and reporting currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into euro using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of financial performance. Different conversion methods apply to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, which retain their value in euros at the date when they were purchased.

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

2.5. Intangible assets

Acquired computer software licences are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over four years. Internally developed intangible assets are capitalised when the relevant criteria of the EU accounting rules are met. The costs that can be capitalised include all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the ECA management. Costs associated with research activities, not capitalised development costs and maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction 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 ECA 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. As the ECA does not borrow money to fund the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, there are no borrowing costs related to such purchases.

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Land and works of art are not depreciated as they are deemed to have an indefinite useful life. Assets under construction are not depreciated, as these assets are not yet available for use. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	4 %
Plant, machinery and tools	12,5 % to 25 %
Furniture and vehicle fleet	10 % to 25 %
Computer hardware	25 %
Other fixtures and fittings	12,5 % to 25 %

2.7. Provisions

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

2.8. Recognition of expenses

According to the EU accounting rules, transactions and events are recognised in the financial statements 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, which aim at ensuring that the financial statements reflect a true and fair view.

2.9. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the EU; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable that an outflow of

resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation or in the rare circumstances where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. A contingent liability is disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential is remote.

3. Notes to the Balance Sheet

Non-Current Assets

3.1. Intangible assets

The movements in intangible assets during the year 2025 were:

	(euros)
Gross carrying amounts at 31.12.2024	12 897 082
Additions	325 645
Disposals	
Transfer between asset categories	
Other changes	
Gross carrying amounts 31.12.2025	13 222 727
Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2024	(11 126 590)
Amortisation charge for the year	(623 102)
Amortisation written back	
Disposals	
Transfer between asset categories	
Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2025	(11 749 692)
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2025	1 473 035
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2024	1 770 492

The above amounts relate primarily to computer software. In March 2025, the internally generated assets under construction (Stakeholders Management System – SMS) for €861 361 were activated. No research costs were recognised as expenses in 2025.

3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment

The movements in Property, plant and equipment during the year 2025 were:

	(euros)						
	Land and Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture and vehicle	Computer hardware	Other fixtures and fittings	Land and Buildings under construction	Total
Gross carrying amounts at 31.12.2024	129 863 598	3 113 575	7 115 330	6 093 640	3 067 315	906 230	150 159 688
Additions	23 814	376 521	460 282	718 355	468 398	1 664 368	3 711 738
Disposals	(400 146)	(31 084)	(71 393)	(790 212)	(78 534)		(1 371 369)
Transfer between asset categories	1 005 769					(1 005 769)	-
Other changes							-
Gross carrying amounts 31.12.2025	130 493 035	3 459 012	7 504 219	6 021 783	3 457 179	1 564 829	152 500 057
Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2024	(83 830 143)	(1 811 075)	(5 390 156)	(4 816 875)	(2 232 328)		(98 080 577)
Depreciation charge for the year	(3 482 304)	(347 969)	(368 490)	(695 539)	(276 855)		(5 171 157)
Depreciation written back							-
Disposals	346 793	31 084	65 276	781 174	76 946		1 301 273
Transfer between asset categories							-
Accumulated amortisation at 31.12.2025	(86 965 654)	(2 127 960)	(5 693 370)	(4 731 240)	(2 432 237)	-	(101 950 461)
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2025	43 527 381	1 331 052	1 810 849	1 290 543	1 024 942	1 564 829	50 549 596
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2024	46 033 455	1 302 500	1 725 174	1 276 765	834 987	906 230	52 079 111

K2 building

Additions under the category Buildings under construction relate to the renovation works of the K2 project (see note [3.4. Cash and cash equivalents](#)). The carrying amount of €1 564 829 as at 31 December 2025 relates to the works in progress on the roof.

Current Assets

3.3. Receivables

	(euros)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Sundry receivables	223 178	364 673
Deferred charges	849 618	682 676
Deferred charges with EU consolidated entities	10 101	1 000
Receivables from EU entities	37 927	18 121
Total	1 120 824	1 066 470

Sundry receivables mainly relate to payroll and mission advances and accrued revenue from third parties.

Deferred charges mainly relate to prepaid annual licence and maintenance costs of IT software.

3.4. Cash and cash equivalents

	(euros)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Petty cash	445	445
Bank current account	1 048 479	15 199 940
Fiduciary account	-	405 042
Total	1 048 924	15 605 427

A fiduciary account was opened on 27 January 2010 by the ECA with the Banque et Caisse d'Épargne de l'État, Luxembourg. This fiduciary account allowed the ECA to manage the budget granted by the budgetary authority in relation to the K3 building project (see Note [5.3. Land and buildings](#)). On 14 March 2014, the ECA requested the European Parliament and Council to allow the use of the estimated remaining budget of the K3 project (€7 million) for the necessary and compulsory technical upgrade of the ECA's K2 building. This proposal was approved by the European Parliament and Council on 1st April 2014. On 23 March 2015, the ECA announced to the European Parliament and Council that the final remaining budget of the K3 project amounted to €9,4 million and, as the estimated cost for the K2 upgrade was €7 million. On 12 May 2015, €2.4 million were returned to the EU budget. During 2025, the remaining amount was consumed for works. Consequently, this account was liquidated in December 2025.

Current Liabilities

3.5. Provisions

This section relates to ongoing actions brought against ECA and the estimation of their possible financial impact. A provision of €10 000 was recognised in 2025.

3.6. Payables

	(euros)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Current and Sundry payables related to payroll and staff	(23 113)	(18 055)
Accrued charges	5 693 332	5 462 704
Accounts payable to EU consolidated entities	148 172	220 595
Accrued charges with EU consolidated entities	38 221	56 854
Deferred income with EU consolidated entities	-	13 500 000
Total	5 856 612	19 222 098

Accrued charges relate to goods and services provided to the ECA in 2025 but not registered as invoices at year-end. It also includes a provision of €2 839 561 for untaken leave of staff members.

4. Notes to the Statement of Financial Performance

4.1. Funds transferred from the Commission to other Institutions

The amount corresponds to the monthly calls for funds made by the ECA to the Commission to replenish its bank account.

4.2. Revenue from administrative operations

This heading is mainly made up of deductions from the salaries of members and staff in respect of tax and social contributions. It includes a revenue of €36 860 with EU consolidated entities.

4.3. Other operating revenue

It arises among others from exchange rate gains.

4.4. Revenues

Revenues were generated from exchange and non-exchange transactions as follows:

	(euros)	
	2025	2024
Revenue from exchange transactions	166 936	192 433
Revenue from non-exchange transactions	189 430 184	179 646 797
Total revenue	189 597 120	179 839 230

4.5. Staff expenses

They include the salaries of Members, statutory staff, contractual agents and temporary staff.

4.6. Assets related expenses

Assets related expenses consist mainly of the depreciation/amortisation of the intangible and tangible assets. (see notes [3.1. Intangible assets](#) and [3.2. Property, Plant and Equipment](#)).

4.7. Other administrative expenses

The most significant items of the “other administrative expenses” are:

- IT and telecommunications;
- Cleaning, security and other building related expenses.

Other administrative expenses with EU consolidated entities amount to €2 744 707 and mainly relate to IT, HR and payroll, crèche and translation services.

4.8. Operational expenses

They arise among others from exchange rate losses.

4.9. Financial revenue

Financial revenue relates to bank interests received on the ECA's current and fiduciary accounts.

4.10. Financial expenses

Financial expenses are bank charges levied on the ECA's current and fiduciary accounts.

5. Other significant disclosures

5.1. Contingent assets

The following bank guarantees have been given by suppliers following contractual obligations:

	(euros)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Insurance company	1 361	1 361
Telecommunication	20 000	20 000
Total	21 361	21 361

5.2. Commitments for future funding

	(euros)	
	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Operational lease for Buildings	220 314	137 500
Operational lease for IT material, cars and other equipments	1 420 550	2 243 968
Subtotal	1 640 864	2 381 468
Commitments against appropriations not yet consumed – RAL ("Restant à liquider") -, after deduction of accruals for 2024	7 844 366	7 997 666
Total	9 485 230	10 379 134

The RAL is an element of budgetary accounting representing the value of outstanding commitments. This is the difference between commitments entered into and payments, which is due to the time lag between entering into a commitment and proceeding to the related payment.

5.3. Land and buildings

The ECA moved into its main building (K1) in 1988 and purchased it and the land it stands on outright in 1990. In 1999, we signed a framework agreement with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, giving us the right to use a second parcel of land for 49 years (renewable once)

to build an extension (K2) at the symbolic cost of one euro. For the second extension (K3), however, because of different arrangements for carrying out the project a new framework agreement was needed; we signed this with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 22 February 2008. We purchased the land on which K3 stands for the same symbolic cost of one euro.

Should the ECA ever consider ceding one of the buildings to a third party other than an EU body or institution, it must transfer the land back to the Grand Duchy (again for one euro), and the latter will also have the option to purchase the building at a price to be determined by an independent expert. If the Grand Duchy decides not to exercise this option, it will grant the right to use the land to the building's purchasers.

5.4. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities.

5.5. Related Parties

The related parties of the ECA are the EU consolidated entities and the key management personnel. Transactions between the ECA, the EU consolidated entities and the key management personnel take place as part of the normal operations and as this is the case, no specific disclosure requirements are necessary for these transactions in accordance with the EU accounting rules, except for the following:

Since the financial year 2021, the ECA has taken over the budgetary execution of the inter-institutional Social Activities Committee (CAS) from the Commission. To this end, a separate bank account dedicated to the CAS operations has been opened in order to collect contributions from the participating EU Institutions and bodies, and to execute payments to the beneficiaries on behalf of the CAS. Such funds do not constitute assets of the ECA and are not part of the ECA's budget. The bank account balance for the CAS amounted to €501 129 as at 31 December 2025.

5.6. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

At the date of signature of these accounts, no material issues had come to the attention of or were reported to the Accounting Officer that would require separate disclosure under this section. The accounts and related notes were prepared using the most recently available information and this is reflected in the information presented.

Budget information financial year 2025

Computation of the budget result

The budget result of the year is computed based on the figures of the budgetary implementation. A detailed analysis of the budget, its context, justification and impact is presented in a report on the budgetary and financial management of the ECA.

	(euros)
Payments on appropriations of the year 2025	(181 143 454)
Payments made from carry over of payment appropriations	(9 044 085)
Payments on appropriation related to earmarked revenue	(158 466)
Recovery orders of the year, cashed during the year 2025	32 683 700
Budgetary recovery orders issued before 2025 and cashed in the year 2025	230 840
Adjustment on carry over from previous years	-
Payment appropriations carried over to 2026	(9 924 961)
Appropriation carried over from previous years	9 589 663
Adjustment for carry-over from previous year of appropriations available at 31.12 arising from assigned revenue	72 120
Budget result	(157 694 643)

Reconciliation of economic result with budget result

	(euros)
Economic result of the year	(2 973 635)
Adjustment for items included in the economic result but not in the budget result	(141 920 803)
Difference between accruals end of previous year and end of current year	(290 331)
Amount from liaison account with the Commission booked in the Economic Outturn Account	(156 800 000)
Unpaid invoices at year end but booked in charges (class 6)	423 042
Depreciation of intangible and tangible assets	5 864 353
Provisions	10 000
Value reductions	-
Recovery orders issued in 2025 in class 7 not yet cashed	(92 120)
Payments made from carry over of payment appropriations	9 044 085
Other	(81 666)
Exchange rate differences	1 834
Adjustment for items included in the budget result but not in the economic result	(12 800 205)
Asset acquisitions (paid during the year)	(3 723 782)
Budgetary recovery orders issued before 2025 and cashed in the year	230 840
Payment appropriations carried over to 2026	(9 924 961)
Cancellation of unused carried over payment appropriations from previous year	545 578
Adjustment for carry-over from previous year of appropriations available at 31.12 arising from assigned revenue	72 120
Payments for pensions (they are budgetary payments but booked against provisions)	-
Other	-
Budget result	(157 694 643)

INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE REPORT

To the Management of the European Court of Auditors

We have examined that the financial resources assigned by the European Commission to the European Court of Auditors (hereafter the “Court”) have been used for their intended purposes and that the control procedures put in place by the authorising officers provide the necessary guarantees to ensure the compliance of financial operations with the applicable rules and regulations for the financial resources made available and used for the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025.

We have complied with the independence and other ethical requirements of the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The maintenance of books and records and the establishing and maintaining of appropriate controls are the responsibility of the Management of the Court. Our responsibility is to express our opinion based on our examination.

In our capacity as the Court’s Independent External Auditor, we conducted our examination in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements “Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information” (ISAE 3000). This standard requires that we plan and perform our examination such that misuse of the resources materially affecting the books of the Court are detected with reasonable assurance. Our work consisted of examining evidence supporting the fact that:

- The resources assigned to the Court have been used for their intended purposes;
- The control procedures put in place provide the necessary guarantees to ensure the compliance of financial operations with the applicable rules and regulations.

The criteria used for our examination are the following rules and regulations:

- Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024, (OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024, ELI);
- Decision No 59-2022 of the European Court of Auditors laying down the internal rules for the implementation of the budget and its subsequent amendment in Decision No 9-2024, for the period up to and including 11 December 2024;
- Decision No 71-2024 of the European Court of Auditors laying down the internal rules for the implementation of the budget, for the period after 11 December 2024;
- Decision No 21-2021 of European Court of Auditors laying down the rules for implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Auditors, for the period up to and including 28 February 2024;
- Decision No 15 – 2024 of European Court of Auditors laying down the rules for implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Auditors, for the period after 28 February 2024;

These provisions form part of the procedures established by the Treaties, or agreements made by virtue thereof, which concern the operational process linked to the implementation of the Budget.

In particular, the following provisions set out in the Decision No 71-2024 have been used as criteria:

- Article 10.1 – Expenditure operations – “Every item of expenditure shall be committed, validated, authorised and paid in accordance with Articles 111 and 116 of the Financial Regulation. In particular, the authorising officer responsible shall personally check the supporting documents or shall, on his or her own responsibility, ascertain that this has been done, before taking the decision validating any budgetary operation”.

- Article 10.4 – Expenditure operations – “Administrative expenditure shall be charged to the budget for the financial year in which it is effected”.
- Article 11.1 – Signatures – “Each of the parties involved in the drafting, control and registration of operations to establish and recover revenue or to commit sums and make payments shall sign and date their involvement in the computerized system (SAP)”.
- Article 17.1 – Validation and “passing for payment” – “Validation of any expenditure shall be based on supporting documents within the meaning of Article 24 of this Decision, attesting the creditor’s entitlement, on the basis of a statement of services actually rendered, supplies actually delivered or work actually carried out, or on the basis of other documents justifying payment, including recurring payments of subscriptions or training courses”.
- Article 19.1 – Staff expenditure – “For payments corresponding to staff expenditure, the endorsement “passed for payment” shall certify the existence of the supporting documents enumerated in Article 19.1”.
- Article 19.2 – Mission expenses – “The statement of mission expenses referred to in point 19.1 (4)(b) shall indicate the place of mission, the dates and times of departure and arrival at the place of mission, travel expenses, subsistence expenses., and other expenses duly authorised on production of supporting documents”.
- Article 27.4 – Carry over – “The authorising officers shall be responsible for ensuring that, at the end of the year, the only amounts carried over are those in respect of which there is a legal obligation to do so”.
- Article 31.2 – Building projects – “For any building project likely to have significant financial implications for the Court’s budget, the Court shall inform, in accordance with Article 272 of the Financial Regulation, the European Parliament and the Council as early as possible, and in any case before any prospecting of the local market takes place, in the case of building contracts, or before invitations to tender are issued, in the case of building works, about the building surface area required and the provisional planning. Before the Court gives its approval to any contractual commitment concerning such a project, the service responsible shall submit an explanatory document justifying the compatibility of the project with the financial framework”.
- Article 32.1 – Internal control procedures – “The responsible authorising officers shall follow the internal control framework drawn up by the Court. This framework sets up all the procedures and standards related to the internal control including rules related to the initiation of operations and ex-ante and ex-post controls of operation”.
- Article 38.1 – Property inventories – “An inventory of tangible assets shall be kept in the computerised system (SAP) accessible to all the authorising officers”.

We believe our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Based on the work described in this report, in our opinion, the Court has complied, in all material respects, with the criteria described above:

- The resources assigned to the Court have been used for their intended purposes;
- The control procedures in place provide the necessary guarantees to ensure the compliance of financial operations with the applicable rules and regulations.

Our report is solely for the purpose set forth in the first paragraph and for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose or to be distributed to any other parties, except for the European Parliament, the European Commission and the European Council.

Rome, 30.04.2026

 Firmato digitalmente da:
MASSIMILIANO ROSIGNOLI
 Firmato il 30/04/2026 15:15
Seriale Certificato: 116114351291032570505479179572441056208
Valido dal 19/04/2024 al 19/04/2027
ArubaPEC EU Qualified Certificates CA G1

ACG Auditing & Consulting Group S.r.l.
 Statutory Auditor Partner
 Massimiliano Rosignoli

