



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Report on the annual accounts of the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) for the financial year 2019,

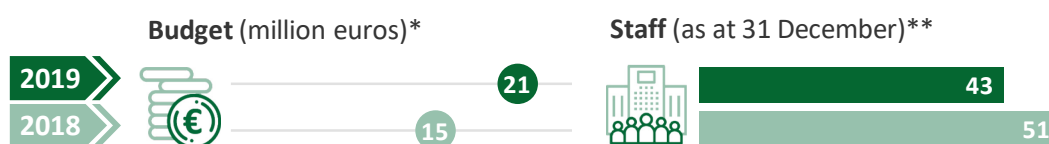
together with the Agency's reply

Introduction

01 The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (“the Agency”, or CEPOL), located in Budapest, was established by Regulation (EU) 2015/2219¹ of the European Parliament and of the Council replacing and repealing Council Decision 2005/681/JHA. The Agency’s task is to function as a network and to bring together the national police training institutes in the Member States to provide training sessions, based on common standards, for senior police agents.

02 *Graph 1* presents key figures for the Agency².

Graph 1: Key figures for the Agency



* Budget figures are based on the total payment appropriations available during the financial year.

** “Staff” includes EU officials, EU temporary agents, EU contract staff and seconded national experts, but excludes interim workers and consultants.

Source: Consolidated annual accounts of the European Union for the financial year 2018 and Provisional consolidated annual accounts of the European Union Financial year 2019; Staff figures provided by the Agency.

Information in support of the statement of assurance

03 The audit approach taken by the Court comprises analytical audit procedures, direct testing of transactions and an assessment of key controls of the Agency’s supervisory and control systems. This is supplemented by evidence provided by the work of other auditors and an analysis of information provided by the Agency’s management.

¹ OJ L 319, 4.12.2015, p. 1.

² More information on the Agency’s competences and activities is available on its website: www.cepola.europa.eu.

The Court's statement of assurance provided to the European Parliament and the Council – Independent auditor's report

Opinion

04 We have audited:

- (a) the accounts of the Agency which comprise the financial statements³ and the reports on the implementation of the budget⁴ for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and
- (b) the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying those accounts

as required by Article 287 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

Reliability of the accounts

Opinion on the reliability of the accounts

05 In our opinion, the accounts of the Agency for the year ended 31 December 2019 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency at 31 December 2019, the results of its operations, its cash flows, and the changes in net assets for the year then ended, in accordance with its Financial Regulation and with accounting rules adopted by the Commission's accounting officer. These are based on internationally accepted accounting standards for the public sector.

³ The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statement of financial performance, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in net assets and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

⁴ The reports on implementation of the budget comprise the reports which aggregate all budgetary operations and the explanatory notes.

Legality and regularity of the transactions underlying the accounts

Revenue

Opinion on the legality and regularity of revenue underlying the accounts

06 In our opinion, revenue underlying the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019 is legal and regular in all material respects.

Payments

Opinion on the legality and regularity of payments underlying the accounts

07 In our opinion, payments underlying the accounts for the year ended 31 December 2019 are legal and regular in all material respects.

Basis for opinions

08 We conducted our audit in accordance with the IFAC International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Codes of Ethics and the INTOSAI International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities' section of our report. We are independent, in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance

09 In accordance with Articles 310 to 325 of the TFEU and the Agency's Financial Regulation, the Agency's management is responsible for preparing and presenting the Agency's accounts on the basis of internationally accepted accounting standards for the public sector and for the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying them. This includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal controls relevant to the preparation and presentation of

financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Agency's management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements comply with the official requirements which govern those statements. The Agency's management bears the ultimate responsibility for the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying the Agency's accounts.

10 In preparing the accounts, the Agency's management is responsible for assessing the Agency's ability to continue as a going concern. It must disclose, as applicable, any matters affecting the Agency's status as a going concern, and use the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the accounts and underlying transactions

12 Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the accounts of the Agency are free from material misstatement and the transactions underlying them are legal and regular, and to provide, on the basis of our audit, the European Parliament and the Council or the other respective discharge authorities with statements of assurance as to the reliability of the Agency's accounts and the legality and regularity of the transactions underlying them. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit will always detect a material misstatement or non-compliance when it exists. These 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 accounts.

13 For revenue, we verify subsidies received from the Commission or cooperating countries and assess the Agency's procedures for collecting fees and other income, if any.

14 For expenditure, we examine payment transactions when expenditure has been incurred, recorded and accepted. This examination covers all categories of payments (including those made for the purchase of assets) other than advances at the point they are made. Advance payments are examined when the recipient of funds provides justification for their proper use and the Agency accepts the justification by clearing the advance payment, whether in the same year or later.

15 In accordance with the ISAs and ISSAIs, we exercise our professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the accounts and of material non-compliance of the underlying transactions with the requirements of the legal framework of the European Union, 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 opinions. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement or non-compliance resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the overriding of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls 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 internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of the 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 Agency'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 accounts 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 an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the accounts, including the disclosures, and whether the accounts represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Agency to express an opinion on the accounts and transactions underlying them. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Considered the audit work of the independent external auditor performed on the Agency's accounts as stipulated in Article 70(6) of the EU Financial Regulation, where applicable.

We communicate with the management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal controls that we identify during our audit. From the matters on which we communicated with the Agency, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

16 The observations which follow do not call the Court's opinion into question.

Observations on internal control

17 In one occasion, a budgetary commitment for 180 000 euros was approved in ABAC by an inappropriately authorised authorising officer. The Agency should ensure consistency between ABAC authorization rights and written Decision signed by the Executive Director.

18 In another occasion, a framework contract with a value of 100 000 euros was signed by an authorising officer whose authorisation limit for legal commitments was 60 000 euros. The Executive Director should provide specific sub-delegations during his absences in order to ensure the continuity of Agency's operations.

Follow-up of previous years' observations

19 An overview of the action taken in response to the Court's observations from previous years is provided in the *Annex*.

This Report was adopted by Chamber IV, headed by Mr Alex Brenninkmeijer, Member of the Court of Auditors, in Luxembourg on 22 September 2020.

For the Court of Auditors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K-H Le', written in a cursive style.

Klaus-Heiner Lehne

President

Annex - Follow-up of previous years' observations

Year	Court's observations	Action taken to respond to Court's observations (Completed / Ongoing / Outstanding / N/A)
2016	There is a high staff turnover which may impact business continuity and the Agency's ability to implement the activities provided for in its work programme. There was only a limited number of applications from other Member States.	Ongoing
2017	The Agency publishes vacancy notices on its own website and on social media, but not on the website of the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO).	Outstanding
2017	E-procurement: by the end of 2017 the Agency had introduced e-invoicing and e-tendering, but not e-submission.	Completed
2018	CEPOL signed a four-year framework contract with a tenderer with a very low financial offer. The Agency did not request any explanation from the winning tenderer about why the price of the tender was low, possibly abnormally so. In such cases, the Agency should request explanations to ascertain whether such tenders are viable.	Completed

The Agency's reply

17. The Agency agrees there was an inconsistency between ABAC authorization rights and Executive Director's decision on sub-delegations, which was caused by an administrative error. Following the audit finding, this was addressed via amended decision on sub-delegations, where specific rights for commitment were granted to the respective AOD. The identified non-compliance was documented via exception register, together with actions for improvement, in order to strengthen the controls over ABAC rights.

18. The Agency has taken note of the Court's findings. The framework contract was signed by AOD on behalf of the AO, during his absence, in order to ensure business continuity. The understanding was that the back-up scheme which complements the decision on sub-delegation, would suffice to allow the signature. Following the audit finding, this was addressed via amended decision on sub-delegations, where allocated ceilings for AOD were increased to better enable continuity of operations.

COPYRIGHT

© European Union, 2020.

The reuse policy of the European Court of Auditors (ECA) is implemented by the [Decision of the European Court of Auditors No 6-2019](#) on the open data policy and the reuse of documents.

Unless otherwise indicated (e.g. in individual copyright notices), the ECA's content owned by the EU is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International \(CC BY 4.0\) licence](#). This means that reuse is allowed, provided appropriate credit is given and changes are indicated. The reuser must not distort the original meaning or message of the documents. The ECA shall not be liable for any consequences of reuse.

You are required to clear additional rights if a specific content depicts identifiable private individuals, f. ex. as on pictures of the ECA's staff or includes third-party works. Where permission is obtained, such permission shall cancel the above-mentioned general permission and shall clearly indicate any restrictions on use.

To use or reproduce content that is not owned by the EU, you may need to seek permission directly from the copyright holders.

Software or documents covered by industrial property rights, such as patents, trade marks, registered designs, logos and names, are excluded from the ECA's reuse policy and are not licensed to you.

The European Union's family of institutional Web Sites, within the europa.eu domain, provides links to third-party sites. Since the ECA does not control them, you are encouraged to review their privacy and copyright policies.

Use of European Court of Auditors' logo

The European Court of Auditors logo must not be used without the European Court of Auditors' prior consent.