



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Decision No 15-2024 laying down the rules for implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Auditors

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***Disclaimer:** In the context of these Rules, references to people of a specific gender shall also be understood to refer to people of any other gender.*



Decision No 15-2024 laying down the rules for implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Auditors

THE COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 13 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Articles 285 to 287 thereof,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC), and in particular Article 106a(1) thereof,

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Court adopted on 11 March 2010 and amended lastly by Decision No 19-2020 of 14 December 2020, and in particular Article 34 thereof;

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Title I – The organization of the Court

Chapter I – The Members

Section 1 – The Members' right to be informed and duty to share information

(Article 1 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 1

01 Each Member shall have the right of access to all the information available concerning the Court's activities.

02 Any information that comes to the notice of a Member which does not solely concern his/her own duties, as defined in Article 10 and Article 11 of the Court's Rules of Procedure, must be communicated to the other Member(s) responsible for tasks to which such information could be relevant.

03 Any information that comes to the notice of a Member, whether or not it concerns their own duties, which is of general interest or is of particular importance to the Court, must be notified to all the Members.

04 The notification of and access to information referred to in the first two paragraphs above shall take place within the framework of the Court's internal procedures only. The Member or Members responsible for the tasks concerned shall remain responsible for the treatment accorded to this information, in respect of both the Chambers and the Court.

05 Without prejudice to the President's responsibility in the area of external relations, Members shall have authority outside the Court to communicate and comment upon any information, reports, opinions or observations which the Court has decided to make public in implementation of Article 29 of its Rules of Procedure (and their implementing rules) or by any other special decision. Such comments may not undermine the principle that any information available to them in their capacity as Member shall be confidential.

06 Any information, reports, opinions or observations which the Court has not decided to make public must be considered to be confidential and may only be disclosed to third parties at the close of a specific procedure instituted by the Court, or, in the absence thereof, after the Court has given its approval.

Article 2

The Member acting as Reporting Member shall forward a copy, which may be in electronic form, of all correspondence with the national authorities being audited and the national audit institution concerned to the Member of the Court who has the same nationality as those bodies.

Article 3

If Members agree to be interviewed by the media of any State other than their own, they may first consult the Member who has the nationality of the State concerned.

Article 4

Any correspondence relating to the Court's activities, which is addressed to a Member must be listed in the official application for registering mail so that the usual procedures for the allocation and keeping of mail received in the name of the Institution can be applied.

Section 2 – Members' obligations and performance of duties

(Article 3 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 5

The ethical obligations on Members laid down in Article 286 TFEU are detailed in a Code of Conduct for the Members and former Members of the Court, which is annexed to this Decision.

Article 6

01 Members shall attend all meetings of the Court, of the Chambers and of the Committees to which they belong.

02 The Member chairing the meeting, with the support of the relevant services, shall record the presence and absence of Members. On the basis of a duly justified written request, absent Members shall be indicated as excused. After each meeting, the Chair shall forward this information, together with any supporting documents, to the Court's Secretariat, which shall maintain an Attendance Register.

03 The Chair may excuse Members from attending a meeting referred to in paragraph 1 on the following grounds:

- ill-health,
- serious family circumstances,
- expectation of childbirth, maternity leave or paternity leave,
- force majeure,
- for Chamber and Committee meetings presence elsewhere on official mission,
- for Court meetings presence elsewhere on official mission in exceptional cases.

In case of doubt or disagreement, the Chair may refer the matter to the President whose decision shall be final.

Article 7

01 On a proposal by the President, the Court shall appoint Members to Chambers and/or Committees and shall entrust specific responsibilities to individual Members, including for:

- (a) coordinating institutional relations activities;
- (b) coordinating the tasks related to the Annual Report;
- (c) ensuring Audit Quality Control.

02 The responsibilities of the Member for the Annual Report shall include ensuring the consistency and adherence to the Court's methodology of the underlying audit work for the Statement of Assurance.

Section 3 – Compulsory retirement

(Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 8

Meetings held under the procedure provided for in Article 4 of the Rules of Procedure are closed meetings within the meaning of Article 49 of these implementing rules.

The Member concerned may speak in the official language of his/her choice. The Court shall provide interpretation into the language chosen. The Court shall decide, on a case-by-case basis, by a majority of its constituent Members, whether simultaneous interpretation into other official languages is necessary.

The Member concerned may be accompanied by an advisor of his/her choice.

Section 4 – Temporary replacement of Members

(Article 6 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 9

01 If a Member of the Court is absent or unavailable, the following provisions shall apply to their temporary replacement.

Where the period of absence or unavailability is less than one month, the Member concerned shall assess whether and to what extent he/she should be temporarily replaced and, where appropriate, shall nominate one (or more) Member(s) to this effect. If the Member who is absent or unavailable is physically prevented from doing so, the President shall decide whether to nominate one (or more) Member(s) as temporary replacement(s).

If the Member is absent or unavailable for one month or more, the Court shall nominate one (or more) Member(s) to replace him/her temporarily.

The prolonged absence or unavailability of a Member shall be notified to the President as soon as possible.

02 The rules for the temporary replacement of a Member, applicable to meetings of the Chambers and Committees, shall be without prejudice to the obligation to duly justify any absence in accordance with Article 6(2) and (3). The Member requesting the temporary replacement shall inform the President and the Member chairing this meeting of the proposed replacement. A Member nominated as temporary replacement shall be counted only once for establishing the quorum and have only one voting right in these meetings.

Section 5 – Procedure for electing the President

(Article 7 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 10

01 The incumbent or acting President shall organize the election of the new President within the deadlines laid down in Article 7(1) of the Rules of Procedure.

02 However, if the President or acting President is a candidate for the office of President, the election of the new President shall be organized by the first of the Members of the Court who is not a candidate, by order of precedence as laid down in Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

03 Only candidatures notified to the other Members of the Court one clear day before voting commences shall be considered. Only votes for Members standing as candidates shall be counted.

04 The candidate who, in the first round of voting, obtains a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Court Members shall be elected President. If none of the candidates obtains this majority, a second ballot shall take place at once and the candidate who obtains an absolute majority shall be elected.

05 If, in the second round of voting, no candidate has obtained an absolute majority, the ballot shall be interrupted for a period to be determined by the Court at that time. During this period, new candidatures may be presented. These candidatures shall be notified to the other Members one clear day before voting recommences. The candidatures submitted for the first stage of the election shall remain valid, unless the withdrawal of them has been notified to the other Members within the same period. At the end of this period, there shall be a first round of voting, and, where necessary, a second or third round according to the procedure provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article.

06 If a fourth round of voting should prove necessary, only the two candidates who obtained the most votes in the third round shall be considered. If three or more candidates share the highest number of votes, preference for the fourth round shall be given to the two Members who have precedence under the terms of Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure. If an equal number of votes is cast for two or more Members for the purpose of determining the second candidate, preference for the fourth round shall be given to the Member who has precedence under Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure. At the end of this fourth round, the candidate who has obtained a simple majority shall be

elected. If an equal number of votes is cast for each candidate, the Member who has precedence under the terms of Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure shall be elected.

Section 6 – External relations

(Article 9, Paragraph 1(b) and (e) of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 11

Documents expressing the position of the Court at the meetings of the Contact Committee of the Heads and Liaison Officers of the Supreme Audit Institutions of the Member States of the European Union, at EUROSAI and INTOSAI meetings or at other similar meetings shall be examined by the Administrative Committee before being submitted to the Court.

Article 12

The President shall be assisted by the Member for the Audit Quality Control with regard to the Court's representation in international professional standards setting bodies and by the Member for Institutional Relations with regard to the Court's institutional relations activities.

Chapter II – The Chambers

(Article 10 and 11 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 13

Five Chambers are hereby established. Each Chamber shall comprise a minimum of five Members assigned by the Court on a proposal of the President as provided for in Article 7(1) of these implementing rules.

Article 14

01 Tasks shall be assigned to the Chambers in the Court's Work Programme to ensure that each Chamber has coherent clusters of tasks reflecting its experience, knowledge and competence.

02 Under the conditions laid down in Article 31 of the Rules of Procedure, draft task plans, draft reports or draft opinions must be submitted for the consideration of a Chamber by a Member acting as Reporting Member.

03 For each task, Reporting Members are identified in the Court's Work Programme at Court or Chamber level, as the case may be, and Reporting Members may report to a Chamber other than the one to which they belong.

04 On a proposal by one of its Members, the Chamber may decide on a referral of its documents to the Court pursuant to Article 11(2) of the Rules of Procedure by a majority of its Members.

Article 15

01 The Dean of each Chamber shall be elected by a majority of the Chamber's Members for a term of two years, which shall be renewable.

02 Only votes for Members standing as candidates shall be counted. The candidate who, in the first round of voting, obtains an absolute majority of the Members of the Chamber shall be elected Dean. If none of the candidates obtains this majority, only the two candidates who obtained the most votes in the first round shall be considered in the second round. If an equal number of votes is cast in the first round, preference shall be given to the two Members who have precedence under Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure. The candidate who, in the second round of voting, obtains the majority of votes shall be elected Dean. If an equal number of votes is cast in the second round, preference shall be given to the Member who has precedence under Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

Article 16

The Dean shall coordinate tasks and ensure that the Chamber functions smoothly and effectively. He/she shall initiate and coordinate the Chamber's work, notably with regard to the following tasks:

- calling and chairing meetings of the Chamber;
- preparing Chamber's decisions;
- ensuring that the Chamber decisions are implemented;
- contributing for the Court's Work Programme;

- allocating audit tasks to the Members of the Chamber;
- proposing the allocation of staff and budgetary resources according to the various tasks in the work programme;
- supervising the follow-up of the performance of tasks under the work programme;
- representing the Chamber within other bodies.

The Dean may be assigned to audit tasks.

Article 17

Temporary replacement of the Dean of a Chamber shall be effected in accordance with the order of precedence laid down in Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

Article 18

The Chambers shall cooperate with each other.

Chapter III – Committees

(Article 12 of the Rules of Procedure)

Section 1 – Administrative Committee

Article 19

01 The Administrative Committee shall comprise the President of the Court, the Dean of each Chamber, the Member for Institutional Relations and the Member for the Audit Quality Control. The Member for the Annual Report shall report to the Administrative Committee on the progress of the production of the Annual Report, as well as on any relevant resource related issues.

02 The Secretary-General shall take part in the Administrative Committee meetings in a non-voting capacity.

03 Each Chamber shall nominate an alternate Member who shall be required to replace the Dean to sit on the Administrative Committee when the Dean is absent or unable to attend.

04 The Audit Quality Control Committee shall nominate an alternate Member who shall be required to replace the Member for the Audit Quality Control when this Member is absent or unable to attend.

05 In case of absence or unavailability, the Secretary-General shall be replaced at the meetings by an alternate.

Article 20

Unless otherwise provided for in these implementing rules, the provisions of Articles 49 and 51 to 56 shall apply to meetings of the Administrative Committee.

Article 21

01 The President of the Court shall chair the Administrative Committee. The President shall be temporarily replaced by one of the Members of the Court comprising the Administrative Committee by order of precedence as laid down in Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure.

02 The President of the Court shall initiate and coordinate the Committee's work.

Article 22

01 The Administrative Committee shall be responsible for any administrative matters requiring a Court decision, with the exception of those for which the Court is responsible in its capacity of appointing authority (Article 2 of the Staff Regulations) and authority empowered to conclude contracts of employment (Article 6 of the Conditions of Employment of other servants of the European Communities), including:

- (a) the allocation of mission appropriations approved by the Court in the budget;
- (b) the allocation of posts in line with the framework established at Court level;
- (c) the adoption of the Directional Training Plan and Annual Training Programme following the framework set out in the strategy for human resources;
- (d) the adoption of amendments to the existing decisions setting out administrative policies;
- (e) revisions of the Internal Control Framework;
- (f) the location of services permanently/temporarily within the buildings of the Court;

(g) modifications to annual contributions of the different organisations in which the Court participates where no issues of principle are concerned.

02 The Administrative Committee may exercise the powers conferred by the Appointing Authority in accordance with a specific Court's decision.

03 The Administrative Committee shall also be responsible for any matter concerning the governance of information technology, and knowledge management.

04 The Administrative Committee shall further be responsible for adopting decisions on any matters of professional ethics concerning staff.

05 The Member for Institutional Relations shall bring to the attention of the Administrative Committee any matters related to their responsibilities.

06 The Secretary-General may bring any administrative matter before the Administrative Committee.

Article 23

01 The Administrative Committee, drawing where appropriate on contributions by the Chambers and the Secretary-General, shall prepare decisions of the Court on matters of policy, principle or strategic importance, including:

- (a) the Court's overall strategy;
- (b) the work programme of the Court;
- (c) the Court's internal and external communication and its relation with stakeholders;
- (d) the budget and the accounts;
- (e) the annual activity report;
- (f) new administrative procedures;
- (g) amendments to the Rules of Procedure and their implementing rules.

02 The Administrative Committee shall monitor the implementation and evaluate the impact of the documents mentioned in paragraph 1. The Administrative Committee may also propose the updating of the overall strategy and the work programme of the Court referred to in paragraph 1(a) and (b).

03 The Administrative Committee shall be responsible for preparing other non-audit related documents for adoption by the Court. The assignment shall be decided by the Court on a case-by-case basis on proposal of the President.

Article 24

The Administrative Committee shall meet when convened by the President in a notice addressed to the Members of the Committee at least five working days before the scheduled date of the meeting. A copy of the notice shall be sent to all the Members of the Court.

Article 25

The quorum required for meetings is two-thirds of the Members of the Administrative Committee.

Article 26

01 Participation in Administrative Committee meetings shall be open to all Members of the Court.

02 Reporting Members may be assisted by one or more of their staff during the examination of the document for which they are responsible.

03 Other staff of the Court may attend the Administrative Committee meetings as considered necessary by its Members.

Article 27

01 Decisions shall be adopted by a majority of the Members comprising the Administrative Committee. In the event of parity of votes, the President or the Member temporarily replacing the President in accordance with Article 21(1) of these implementing rules shall have the casting vote.

02 Any Member who submits a document to the Administrative Committee but is not a Member of the Committee shall be entitled to vote on that document.

03 In accordance with Article 27 of the Rules of Procedure, the provisions of Articles 67 and 68 of these implementing rules shall apply to the Administrative Committee.

Article 28

As far as day-to-day administration is concerned, the Administrative Committee may, on a proposal by one of its Members, decide on the referral of the matter concerned to the Court by a majority of its Members.

Article 29

Documents submitted to the Administrative Committee shall be drawn up in the drafting languages decided by the Court.

Article 30

The Administrative Committee is supported by the Court's secretariat and the services of the Presidency of the Court.

Section 2 – The Audit Quality Control Committee

Article 31

01 The Audit Quality Control Committee shall comprise the Audit Quality Control Member, who acts as the Chairperson of the Committee and one Member from each Chamber.

02 The Audit Quality Control Member and the other Members of the Committee are appointed by the Court, on a proposal by the President for a term of three years, renewable once.

03 Participation in Audit Quality Control Committee meetings shall be open to all Members of the Court.

04 Other staff of the Court may attend the Audit Quality Control Committee meetings as considered necessary by its Members.

Article 32

01 The Committee shall be responsible for:

- (a) The Court's methodology, including the representation of the Court in international professional standards setting bodies;
- (b) audit support and development, including IT audit;
- (c) oversight of the system of quality management;
- (d) independent quality review;
- (e) quality assurance;
- (f) preparing the Court's decisions on matters for which the Committee is responsible and reporting to the Court on its activities and matters of quality management.

02 The Committee shall carry out other tasks compatible with its responsibilities for quality management. It may bring to the Court's attention any issues related to its responsibility of which it considers the Court needs to be informed and if necessary, propose to the Court appropriate action to take.

03 The Chairperson of the Committee, or in the case of his/her absence, the Member temporarily replacing the Chairperson, shall coordinate the Committee's work and ensure that it functions smoothly and effectively by:

- (a) calling and chairing meetings of the Committee, preparing its decisions, and ensuring that they are implemented;
- (b) contributing to the Court's Work Programme and supervising the performance of the Committee's tasks;
- (c) proposing the allocation of tasks to the Members of the Committee and the allocation of staff and budgetary resources according to the various tasks in the Work Programme;
- (d) representing the Court in international professional standard-setting bodies.

04 The Committee shall meet when convened by the Chairperson in a notice addressed to the Members of the Committee at least five working days before the scheduled date of the meeting.

05 The provisions of Articles 46, 49, 51 to 56, 67 and 68 of these implementing rules shall apply to meetings of the Committee.

06 The Committee shall be supported by a Directorate, which assists the Committee Members in carrying out the tasks for which they are responsible, and ensures, in consultation with the Directorates of Chambers, that the adversarial procedures run smoothly.

07 The provisions of Article 78 of these implementing rules shall apply to the Director.

Section 3 – The Ethics Committee

Article 33

01 The Ethics Committee shall comprise three permanent Members and three alternate Members. Both groups of Members shall include two Members of the Court and a person from outside the Court.

02 The external Members shall be chosen for their abilities, experience and professional qualities. They shall have an impeccable record of professional behaviour as well as experience in high-level functions at European, international or national level.

03 The Members of the Committee are appointed by the Court on the basis of a proposal from the President. They shall be appointed for a term of three years, renewable once. Members who resign before the end of their term shall be replaced for the remainder of the term.

04 The terms of office of the Committee appointed pursuant to this decision will be staggered.

Article 34

The duties of the Ethics Committee and related procedures are laid down in the Code of Conduct for Members and former Members of the Court.

Section 4 – The Internal Audit Committee

Article 35

01 The Court’s internal audit function shall be established in accordance with the Charter of the Internal Audit Function of the Court.

02 The Internal Auditor of the Court reports to the Internal Audit Committee.

Article 36

01 The Internal Audit Committee shall comprise four members nominated by the Court, three of whom shall be Members of the Court. Their term of office shall be three years and they shall rotate in such a way that each year the Member who has sat upon the Internal Audit Committee for three years shall be replaced. The fourth member shall be an external expert appointed for three years. The term of office of the external expert shall be renewable.

02 The Members of the Committee shall elect their Chairperson who shall be a Member of the Court.

03 Meetings of the Committee shall be held at least once every quarter. They shall be convened by the Chairperson.

04 The Internal Auditor shall take part in the meetings of the Internal Audit Committee.

Article 37

01 The Internal Audit Committee is the advisory body on matters of internal audit function, and monitors the associated internal control environment.

02 The responsibilities of the Internal Audit Committee shall be laid down by the Rules of Procedure of the Internal Audit Committee as well as the Charter of the Internal Audit Function of the Court. Both documents shall be adopted by the Court on a proposal by the Chairperson of the Committee.

03 The Internal Audit Committee shall submit an annual activity report to the Court on:

- (a) Its own activity;
- (b) Internal audit matters within the institution, on the basis of the work of the Internal Auditor.

04 The Internal Audit Committee shall bring to the Court's attention any issue related to the Internal Audit function on which it considers the Court needs to be informed or to take action and shall, if it is appropriate, recommend to the Court the relevant measures.

Chapter IV – The Secretary-General

(Article 13 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 38

01 The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Court following an election by secret ballot in accordance with the following procedure:

- (a) Each Member shall have one vote.
- (b) The candidate who obtains the absolute majority of the votes of the Members making up the Court shall be declared elected.
- (c) If, at the end of the first round of voting, no candidate has been elected, any candidates who obtained no votes shall be eliminated from the election and the second round of voting shall begin immediately.
- (d) If, at the end of the second round of voting, no candidate has been elected, the candidates who obtained no votes and the candidate(s) who obtained the lowest number of votes shall be eliminated from the election and the next round of voting shall begin immediately.
- (e) The procedure applied to the second round shall apply to subsequent rounds of voting.
- (f) However, as from the fifth round of voting, if the result of one round is the same as the result of the previous round, the President shall suspend the meeting before the next round starts.

02 The contract engaging the Secretary-General shall be concluded for a six-year period. It shall be governed by the provisions applicable to the contracts of the employees covered by Article 2(a) of the Conditions of employment of other servants.

03 The Court may decide to renew the Secretary-General's appointment for a maximum of 6 years. This decision must be taken by an absolute majority of the Members of the Court.

Article 39

01 The Secretary-General, as the person responsible for the Court's Secretariat, shall inter alia draw up the draft minutes of Court meetings and keep the original drafts of the instruments of the Court, letters from the President, all decisions of the Court, the Chambers and the Administrative Committee, and the minutes of meetings of the Court, the Chambers and the Administrative Committee. He/she shall assist the President in preparing the meetings of the Court and the Administrative Committee, ensuring that procedures are correctly followed and decisions of the Court properly implemented.

02 In addition to his/her responsibility for staff management and the Court's administration, the Secretary-General shall also be responsible for the budget, translation, training, and information technology.

Article 40

If the Secretary-General is absent or unavailable for a short period, he/she shall, with the President's agreement, nominate a person to replace him/her and, in particular, to draw up the draft minutes of Court meetings. If the absence or unavailability of the Secretary-General exceeds one month, or if the Secretary-General is not in a position to nominate his/her replacement, the Court shall be responsible for nominating, on a proposal of the President, the member of staff who is to act as Secretary-General.

Chapter V – Performance of the Court’s duties

Section 1 – Delegations

(Article 14 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 41

The appraisal of how to respond to a request for mutual assistance sent to the Court by a judicial or administrative authority of a Member State acting in respect of proceedings for infringements of Union’s Regulations shall be the responsibility of an ad hoc committee consisting of the President of the Court, the Member responsible for the audit in question and the Member who has the nationality of the country concerned.

Article 42

Without prejudice to the special provisions of the internal rules for the implementation of the Court's budget referred to in Article 15 of the Rules of Procedure, each Member may authorise one or more officials or other members of staff assigned to an audit task for which the Member is responsible to sign in his/her name and on his/her responsibility, all instruments, letters, documents and other texts related to the task, with the exception of letters, notes or other documents addressed to a Member of a Union’s Institution or body, a Head or Member of a National Audit Institution or a Minister, as they are to be signed exclusively by a Member of the Court.

The aforementioned delegations of authority shall remain in force in the event of the replacement, within the meaning of Article 6 of the Rules of Procedure, of the Member who gave them, unless there is a decision to the contrary by the Member who is acting as temporary replacement.

Section 2 – Organisational structure

(Article 16 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 43

01 The President, the Chambers, the Audit Quality Control Committee and the Secretariat-General shall be supported by Directorates.

02 At the proposal of the Administrative Committee, the Court shall decide upon the number of Directorates.

03 Directorates shall assist the Chambers in the conduct of tasks and activities assigned to them in the Court's Work Programme.

04 A Management Team composed of a Director and Principal Managers shall be established in each Directorate. The composition of each Management Team is decided by the Court, on a proposal of the Administrative Committee.

05 The Management Team shall have overall responsibility of the management of the Directorates' tasks, resources and knowledge.

06 Staff are allocated from the Court-wide pool to a Chamber or a Directorate in line with the Court Work Programme, and assigned by the Chamber or Directorate to tasks under their responsibility.

07 When necessary, staff may be assigned to a task under the responsibility of a Chamber or Directorate other than to the one to which they have been allocated.

08 The Directorates shall co-operate with each other.

Article 44

01 The Court's knowledge shall be managed in a network by Directorates in accordance with a framework to be adopted by the Administrative Committee on a proposal of the Secretary-General.

02 The main subjects on which knowledge is to be created, maintained and shared shall be included and updated in the Court's Work Programme.

03 The activities of the network shall be monitored within the framework provided by the Court's Work Programme.

Title II – Court’s operational procedures

Chapter I – Court and Chamber meetings

(Articles 17 to 24 of the Rules of Procedure)

Section 1 – General rules

Article 45

Documents submitted to the Court or to a Chamber pursuant Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure shall be drawn up in the drafting languages decided by the Court.

Article 46

01 The draft agenda for Court or Chamber meetings and the documents relating to them shall be notified to all Members of the Court. Except in urgent cases duly substantiated and determined on a case-by-case basis by the President or by the Dean on a request of a Reporting Member, that notification shall take place at least five working days before the meeting. In order to ensure that this time limit is respected, the Members of the Court shall ensure that the documents are submitted for registration to the Secretariat-General of the Court within the prescribed deadlines.

02 If the documents have not been distributed in the Court's drafting languages within the time limit of five working days specified in paragraph 1, a Member of the Court may request the Court or the Chamber to postpone the item or may ask for no conclusion to be drawn from the discussion.

03 The Court or a Chamber may unanimously decide to discuss a matter that has not been entered on the agenda. Any other problem concerning the agenda shall be decided by a majority of the Members present. When the agenda is approved, the Members shall specify any points arising from Minute(s) of previous meetings submitted for their approval that they wish to raise at the meeting and shall make known their intention of raising other matters under "Any other business".

Article 47

01 Documents of the Chambers in respect of which reasoned request has been submitted in accordance with Article 26(4) of the Rules of Procedures shall be included in the Court's draft agenda.

02 Other documents adopted by the Chambers shall be mentioned in the 'Court activities' part of the Court's draft agenda.

Article 48

The Court shall lay down the interpretation arrangements to be used for its ordinary meetings and for meetings of the Chambers in case of debating documents pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure.

Article 49

01 Without prejudice to Article 22 of the Rules of Procedure, the Court and the Chambers may discuss a matter in a closed meeting when the confidential nature of the subject so justifies.

02 The President of the Court or the Dean of a Chamber shall decide whether a matter is confidential and is therefore to be discussed in a closed session.

03 Unless a decision to the contrary has been taken at a previous Court or Chamber meeting, closed meetings shall be held without interpreters or staff of the Court.

Article 50

01 The draft minutes of Court meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretary-General or by any other person designated for this purpose. They shall be forwarded to the Members as quickly as possible and approved by the Court at a subsequent meeting.

02 The purpose of the minutes of Court meetings is to record the Court's decisions and the conclusions of its discussions. The sole purpose of approving the minutes is to certify that they are a true record of the meaning and content of the debates.

03 While all Members are permitted to refer to the topics contained in the minutes of a meeting, only Members who were present at the meeting recorded by the minutes being submitted for adoption may demand amendment of those minutes.

04 The adopted minutes shall be authenticated by signature of the Secretary-General.

05 Minutes of ordinary meetings adopted by the Court shall be distributed within the Court. Minutes of closed meetings shall be subject to restricted distribution.

Section 2 – Chamber meetings

Article 51

For the purpose of applying Article 19(2), (3) and (4) of the Rules of Procedure, a Member is deemed to be present when he/she can hear and be heard by other Members attending a meeting. In the event of technical difficulties, the President shall decide whether the meeting shall continue or be adjourned, depending on the nature of such difficulties and the quorum required. In case of Chambers and Committees the tasks of the President shall be performed by Deans and Chairpersons.

Article 52

When the annual timetable for Chamber meetings is fixed, account shall be taken of the need to avail each Member of the possibility of taking part in the meetings of all the Chambers. The timetable shall be adopted by the Chamber on the basis of its Dean's proposal. Additional meetings shall be arranged on the Dean's initiative or at the request of a Member of the Chamber.

Article 53

01 The meetings of a Chamber shall be chaired by the Dean or, in the Dean's absence, by the Member temporarily replacing the Dean.

02 On the Director's proposal, the Dean shall draw up a draft agenda for Chamber meetings. The agenda shall be approved by the Chamber at the beginning of the meeting.

Article 54

The Chambers shall be responsible for the organization and secretariat of their meetings. The distribution of meeting documents shall be the responsibility of the Secretariat-General of the Court.

Article 55

01 Without prejudice to Article 26(2) of the Rules of Procedure, the Reporting Members may be assisted at a Chamber's meeting by one or more of their staff.

02 Other staff of the Court may attend the Chamber's meeting as the Members comprising the Chamber consider it appropriate.

03 For the purposes of defining the quorum required for the Chamber's meetings when dealing with matters referred to in Article 11(3) of the Rules of Procedure, where a number is expressed in a fraction, it shall be rounded to the closest whole number.

Article 56

01 Unless otherwise provided in the following paragraphs, the provisions of Article 50 shall apply to minutes of the Chambers.

02 The minutes of the Chambers shall be drawn up by the Director supporting the relevant Chamber.

03 The adopted minutes shall be authenticated by signature of the Dean.

Chapter II – Preparation and adoption of documents

(Articles 25 to 28 of the Rules of Procedure)

Section 1 – Preparation of documents

Article 57

01 Without prejudice to Article 11(2) of the Rules of Procedure, documents submitted to the Court for adoption must have been discussed and approved by the responsible Chamber or Committee.

02 The procedure for submission to the Court of the draft chapters of the Annual Report shall be laid down by the Court in a specific decision.

Section 2 – Examination and forwarding of preliminary observations to the relevant institutions

Article 58

01 The draft reports and opinions submitted to the Court or to a Chamber shall provide the following information:

- (a) a list of the persons who contributed to the work, with an indication of the time foreseen and actually spent thereon by each, as well as the calendar, foreseen and actual, with an explanation of any significant differences;
- (b) a list of the documents used to clear findings, sent to the Commission, the Member States or any other audited body, and the corresponding replies;
- (c) a statement by the Director in respect of the quality of the document and confirming that supervision and review have operated as intended.

02 After examination by the Chamber, the Court or the Chamber in the case of documents pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure shall decide on the follow-up action to be taken on draft reports and opinions submitted to it for adoption.

03 The Court or the Chamber in a case pursuant to Article 11(1) may order the case-file to be closed, ask for the examination stage to be extended or elect to continue the procedure, in particular by presenting preliminary observations with a view to including them in the Annual Report or drawing up a Special Report or review report.

04 In exceptional cases, and on a proposal by the Member acting as Reporting Member, the Court may send certain observations to the institutions in the form of a letter from the President. In the case of observations for which the Chambers are competent pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure, the Chamber shall refer the proposal to the Court.

Article 59

Any documents that are not adopted by the Court or a Chamber at the first reading shall be submitted again for a subsequent reading. Documents submitted to the Court or a Chamber for a subsequent reading must be accompanied by a written explanation giving the reasons why the Reporting Member has not been able to incorporate amendments decided on by the Court or by the Chamber at the previous reading. For amendments of a purely formal nature, or for reasons of urgency, the explanations may be given orally.

Article 60

01 The Dean of the Chamber shall notify preliminary observations adopted by the Chamber pursuant to Article 11(1) to all Members of the Court within two working days. This notification may be in electronic form.

02 The decision of the Chamber on the adoption of preliminary observations shall become definitive after three working days from the date of the notification provided for in paragraph 1, unless within this period at least five Members have submitted to the President a reasoned request that the document concerned should be further discussed and adopted by the Court.

03 When the preliminary observations become definitive, they shall be transmitted by the Court's Secretariat to the relevant institutions, at which time the adversarial procedure provided for in Article 259(1) of the Financial Regulation shall start.

Article 61

01 The Court shall forward to the institutions concerned its observations in view of the Annual Report, on the date laid down in Article 258 of the Financial Regulation.

The European Commission shall receive the full text of those observations. Other institutions, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions shall receive only the paragraphs that concern them.

02 After their adoption by the Court, the observations shall be forwarded to the Directorate-General for Budget of the European Commission.

Article 62

After the adversarial procedure, when the preliminary observations are submitted to the Court or to the Chamber pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure, they shall be accompanied by the replies of the institutions concerned. The Reporting Member shall also produce a note summarising the changes made to the version sent for the adversarial procedure including any proposal of a position to be taken by the Chamber or the Court that the Reporting Member deems appropriate in the circumstances.

Article 63

01 Only documents that are forwarded under cover of the signature of the Member of the Commission responsible for Budget and Administration shall be considered to be authentic official replies by the Commission to the Court's audit observations.

02 The Court reserves the right to publish any special report without the replies of the institution concerned where the institution in question has not replied within the time-limits laid down by the Financial Regulation.

Article 64

01 The results of the adversarial procedure shall be valid only if they are accepted by the Court or by the competent Chamber pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure.

02 The Court or the competent Chamber in accordance with paragraph 1 may delete some passages from its draft reports during or after the adversarial procedure, at the time of the final adoption of the text in question. This shall result in the corresponding passages of the reply of the Institution concerned being removed.

03 The Court or the competent Chamber may include its own comments on the Institutions' replies.

Section 3 – Court's adoption procedure

Article 65

The following decisions shall be adopted by a majority of the Members comprising the Court:

- (a) the Annual Report provided for in Article 287(4) TFEU, first subparagraph;
- (b) the Statement of Assurance in respect of the reliability of the accounts and the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions provided for in Article 287(1) TFEU, second subparagraph;
- (c) the specific annual reports, opinions and observations on specific questions provided for in second subparagraph of Article 287(4) TFEU which have been referred to the Court in accordance with Article 11(2) of the Rules of Procedure or

to which the reasoned request pursuant to Article 26(4) of the Rules of Procedure has been submitted;

- (d) amendments to the internal rules for the implementation of the budget;
- (e) the estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Court of Auditors;
- (f) decisions to be taken under Articles 10(3) and 13(1) of the Rules of Procedure and under Article 49(3) of these implementing rules in case of Court meetings;
- (g) amendments to the Rules of Procedure;
- (h) amendments to these Implementing Rules;
- (i) overall strategy and the work programme of the Court.

Article 66

01 The President may use the written procedure for any of the decisions referred to in Article 25(2) of the Rules of Procedure but only where the text in question has already been discussed within the Court and its adoption without further discussion is justified for practical reasons.

02 Any of the decisions referred to in Article 25(3) of the Rules of Procedure may be adopted by the written procedure, implemented by the President on his/her own initiative or at the request of a Member.

03 The Secretary-General shall be responsible for initiating the written procedure, monitoring its progress and recording its completion.

04 The written text of the proposed decision shall be sent to all the Members of the Court by the Secretariat-General of the Court, stating the time allowed for communicating any objection.

The time allowed for objection may not be less than two working days where Article 25(2) of the Rules of Procedure is applied or seven days where Article 25(3) of the Rules of Procedure is applied.

If, by the time stated, no Member of the Court has lodged a written objection with the Secretariat-General of the Court, the proposal shall be deemed to have been adopted by the Court. The fact shall be mentioned in the minutes of the next meeting of the Court.

If an objection is lodged, the proposal that was the subject of the written procedure shall be entered on the agenda of a forthcoming Court meeting.

Section 4 – Chambers’ adoption procedure

Article 67

01 The notification provided for in Article 26 (3) of the Rules of Procedure shall be made within one working day after the adoption of the document by the Chamber.

02 The minimum number of Members for submitting a reasoned request that the document concerned should be discussed and decided upon by the Court pursuant to Article 26(4) of the Rules of Procedure shall be five.

03 When the adoption of a document by the Chamber becomes definitive, that document shall be validated by the apposition of the Dean’s visa, and by its notification to the Secretary-General.

Article 68

01 The Chamber may decide to use the written procedure to adopt its decisions. However, in the case of draft task plans, reports or opinions, this procedure may only be used if the text concerned has already been discussed within the Chamber and there are practical reasons justifying its adoption without further discussion.

02 In case of document pursuant to Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure the written text of the proposed decision shall be sent to all the Members of the Court, stating the time allowed for communicating any objection.

The time allowed for objection may not be less than two working days. If, by the time stated, no Member of the Chamber has lodged a written objection with the Dean, the proposal shall be deemed to have been adopted.

If an objection is lodged, the proposal that was the subject of the written procedure shall be entered on the agenda of a forthcoming Chamber’s meeting.

03 At the end of the procedure, the documents adopted in this manner shall be recorded in the Minutes of the next Chamber meeting.

Chapter III – The communication of the Court’s products

(Articles 28 and 29 of the Rules of Procedure)

Section 1 – Forwarding

Article 69

01 Having been adopted in the official languages and authenticated as provided for in Article 28 of the Rules of Procedure, the Court’s products shall be forwarded by the Court’s Secretariat to the Union’s institution or body concerned or to national authorities. The Court or the Chamber, in the case of a document referred to in Article 11(1) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure, identifies on a case by case basis the addressees of its products in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Court’s rules.

02 Final replies of the institution or body concerned to Special Reports shall be made available by the Court in all the official languages. Following the adoption of the report, all language versions of the report in question shall be forwarded without delay to the institution or body concerned and to the European Parliament and the Council, together with the replies that are available at that time and which form an integral part of the report.

03 In duly justified and exceptional circumstances, the Court or responsible Chamber can forward the Special Report to the institution or body concerned and to the European Parliament and the Council, even if the translation in all the official languages of the report and the final replies of the institutions is not yet completed. In such a case, the Special Report shall be translated in all the remaining languages so that their authentication and forwarding take place within four weeks following the forwarding of the first available language version of the Special Report.

Article 70

01 Special and review reports that have been published may be presented to the European Parliament’s Committee on Budgetary Control, to other European Parliament’s Committees, Council’s working parties and/or to Member State governments and national parliaments.

02 At the same time as the official forwarding, the Court's Secretariat shall make the report available to the Secretariat of the Committee on Budgetary Control in all the official languages of the European Union in order to permit the Secretariat to send the report to the President and the Reporting Member of the Budgetary Control Committee. The report shall likewise be sent to the Secretariat of the Budget Committee of the Council.

Section 2 – Publication

Article 71

The Court or the Chamber in the case of a document referred to in Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure shall decide on a case by case basis whether and where to publish the Court's products, in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Court's rules.

Article 72

01 The Court's rules shall lay down the procedures to be followed for the communication of the Court's products and of the report by the auditor contracted to audit the Court's accounts.

02 The Directorate of the Presidency shall be responsible for the publication of the Court's products.

Section 3 – Release

Article 73

01 On the day on which the documents or the electronic files are officially forwarded to the Institutions in accordance with Articles 68 and 69, the report shall be published on the Court's website in the available official languages along with a press release.

02 The media strategy shall be determined, at an early stage, for the communication of the Court's products in coordination between the Directorate of the Presidency and the Reporting Member in line with the Court's Communications and stakeholder relations strategy decided by the Court.

03 The Reporting Member, and any other Member, shall inform the Court of any press conferences or other presentations of this type which he/she wishes to give. The Directorate of the Presidency shall assist the President and the Members in organising press events.

Chapter IV – Challenging of reports, opinions and observations by third parties

(Articles 25 and 26 of the Rules of Procedure)

Article 74

Any letter objecting to or challenging the Court's reports, opinions or observations shall be brought before the Court or the relevant Chamber in case of document referred to in Article 11(1) of the Rules of Procedure for examination, together with a proposal from the Chamber responsible for the task concerned as to how the Court should react.

Chapter V – Conduct of audit

(Articles 30 and 31 of the Rules of Procedure)

Section 1 – General principles

Article 75

The Court shall adopt its Work Programme and the detailed rules which result therefrom for the planning, implementation and communication of its audit work.

In order to facilitate coordination of on-the-spot audits with the Commission and to enable the national audit authorities to participate in its audits, the Court shall forward to the relevant Commission departments and to the national authorities, every month, the programme of the audit visits that it intends to carry out during the following four months.

Section 2 – Performance of audit tasks

Article 76

01 In order to ensure the efficient performance of audit tasks, Chambers shall have the necessary resources assigned to them based on the Court's Work Programme.

02 Each task shall be the responsibility of a team in line with the following articles.

Article 77

01 The Reporting Member is accountable to the Chamber and the Court for all actions undertaken and all the decisions taken in connection with the audit task assigned to him/her in accordance with Article 31 of the Rules of Procedure and shall be ultimately responsible for:

- (a) the quality and timeliness of the work;
- (b) the supervision of the task;
- (c) the presentation of documents to the Chamber and, where appropriate, to the Court;
- (d) the presentation of the reports and opinions outside the Court.

02 Principal Managers are assigned to tasks by the Chamber on a proposal of the Director, after consulting the Reporting Member. Principal Managers are actively involved at all main stages of these tasks, ensure good cooperation of the audit team with the respective reporting members, supervise the audit team and take responsibility for the quality of key documents by approving them.

03 Heads of Task are designated by the Chamber on a proposal of the Director, after consulting the Reporting Member. They are responsible for implementing the audit work in line with the task plan and the audit standards, and supervising and reviewing the work of the audit team members.

Section 3 – Directorate management team

Article 78

01 The Director is accountable to the Chamber and shall assist its Members in carrying out the audit tasks for which they are responsible. The Director's responsibilities include in particular:

- (a) ensuring adequate staffing for the task;
- (b) managing the provision of financial resources to the task, including recourse to external experts;
- (c) establishing supervision and review in the chamber, overseeing its operation, and checking and approving key documents before they are circulated;
- (d) leading discussions at adversarial meetings and ensuring, in consultation with the Directorate of the Audit Quality Control Committee, that the adversarial procedures for which the Chamber is responsible run smoothly.

02 The Principal Manager, as part of the Management Team, shall support the Director and perform other functions and activities in relation to tasks as the Chamber may decide, in addition to those foreseen in Article 77(2).

Title III – Final and transitional provisions

Article 79

Without prejudice to Article 55(3), for the purposes of applying these implementing rules, where a number is expressed as a fraction, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number.

Article 80

01 These implementing rules cancel and replace those adopted by the Court on 4 March 2021 by Decision No 21-2021.

02 For all the audit tasks that are ongoing at the date of the entry in force of this decision, the provisions laid down in Title II, Chapter V – Conduct of audit shall remain in force until the adoption of the final report.

03 Rules and decisions regarding public access to Court documents and ethical matters, including the Code of Conduct for the Members and former Members of the Court and the Ethical guidelines for the European Court of Auditors shall be annexed to these implementing rules. The annexed documents shall be replaced or completed by any new or updated rules or decisions.

Article 81

These implementing rules shall enter into force with immediate effect. They shall also be published on the Court's website.

Luxembourg, 29 February 2024.

For the Court of Auditors

Tony MURPHY
President



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

**Decision No 037-2023 of the European Court of Auditors regarding public access
to ECA documents**

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS,

HAVING REGARD TO the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 15(3) thereof;

HAVING REGARD TO the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Article 42 thereof;

HAVING REGARD TO its Rules of Procedure¹, and in particular Article 35 thereof;

HAVING REGARD TO Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2018/1046 of the Parliament and of the Council on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union², and in particular Articles 258(1) second sentence, and 259(1) thereof;

HAVING REGARD TO Regulation (EU) No 2018/1725 of the Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the EU institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data³;

HAVING REGARD TO Decision of the European Court of Auditors No 6-2019 on the open data policy and the reuse of documents⁴;

HAVING REGARD TO Decision No 41/2021 of the Court of Auditors on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (EUCI)⁵;

HAVING REGARD TO the ECA's Information Classification Policy⁶;

¹ [OJ L 103, 23.4.2010, p. 1.](#)

² [OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1.](#)

³ [OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 39.](#)

⁴ https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/DECISION_ECA_6_2019/ECA-Decision_06-2019_EN.pdf.

⁵ [OJ L 256, 19.7.2021, p. 106.](#)

⁶ https://www.eca.europa.eu/ContentPagesDocuments/Legal_framework/Information_Classification_Policy_EN.pdf.

WHEREAS

(1) The second subparagraph of Article 1 of the Treaty on European Union enshrines the concept of openness, stating that the Treaty marks a new stage in the process of creating an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe, in which decisions are taken as openly as possible and as closely as possible to the citizen;

(2) Article 15(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) restates the concept of openness and provides that, in order to promote good governance and ensure the participation of civil society, the Union's institutions, bodies, offices and agencies shall conduct their work as openly as possible;

(3) The first subparagraph of Article 15(3) TFEU states that any citizen of the Union, and any natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, shall have a right of access to documents of the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, whatever their medium;

(4) In accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 15(3) TFEU, each institution, body, office or agency shall ensure that its proceedings are transparent and shall elaborate in its own Rules of Procedure specific provisions regarding access to its documents;

(5) Openness enhances an administration's legitimacy, effectiveness and accountability, thus strengthening the principles of democracy, making it important to promote good administrative practice on access to documents;

(6) Certain public and private interests should nonetheless be protected by way of exceptions to the principle of public access to documents, in particular the application of international audit standards concerning the confidential nature of audit information;

HAS DECIDED:

Article 1 Purpose

The purpose of this Decision is to define the conditions, limits and procedures under which the European Court of Auditors ("the ECA") shall give public access to documents which it holds.

Article 2 Beneficiaries and scope

1. Within the framework and limits of the provisions laid down in this Decision and of international standards governing the confidentiality of audit information, any citizen of the Union, and any other natural or legal person residing or having its registered office in a Member State, has a right of access to documents held by the ECA.
2. Subject to the same principles, conditions and limits, the ECA may grant access to documents to any natural or legal person not residing or not having its registered office in a Member State.

3. This Decision shall be without prejudice to rights of public access to documents held by the ECA which might derive from instruments of international law or acts implementing them.

Article 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Decision:

1. “document” shall mean any content, whatever its medium (written on paper or stored in electronic form or as a sound, visual or audiovisual recording), drawn up or received and held by the ECA concerning a matter relating to its policies, activities and decisions;
2. “third party” shall mean any natural or legal person, or any entity outside the ECA, including the Member States, non-EU countries, and other EU or non-EU institutions and bodies.

Article 4 Exceptions

1. The ECA shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:
 - (a) the public interest, including:
 - public security;
 - defence and military matters;
 - international relations;
 - the financial, monetary or economic policy of the European Union or a Member State.
 - (b) the privacy and integrity of individuals and their personal data, in particular in accordance with EU legislation regarding the protection of personal data.
2. In accordance with the confidentiality rules laid down in Articles 258(1) and 259(1) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2018/1046 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, and in corresponding provisions in other instruments of EU law, the ECA shall refuse access to its preliminary audit observations. It may also refuse access to documents used in the preparation of those observations.
3. The ECA shall refuse access to a document where disclosure would undermine the protection of:
 - the commercial interests of a natural or legal person;
 - intellectual property;
 - court, arbitration and dispute settlement proceedings and legal advice;
 - inspections, investigations and audits.
4. Access to the following documents shall be refused if their disclosure would seriously undermine decision-making by the ECA:
 - (a) documents drawn up by the ECA for internal use or received by it, which relate to a matter where the decision has not yet been taken;
 - (b) documents containing opinions for internal use as part of deliberations and preliminary consultations within the ECA, even after the decision has been taken.

5. Notwithstanding the exceptions set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the ECA shall decide to allow access to a document, in whole or in part, where there is an overriding public interest in its disclosure.
6. The overriding public interest used to justify disclosure must be both objective and general in nature. The person alleging the existence of an overriding public interest shall state which specific circumstances justify disclosure of the documents concerned.
7. If only parts of the requested document are covered by any of the exceptions in this article, the remaining parts of the document shall be released. Partial access may entail, for instance, data minimisation (anonymisation or pseudonymisation of content), blackening or deletion of some content or removal of one or more pages of the document.
8. The exceptions in this article shall apply without prejudice to the provisions on public access to the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community laid down in Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) No 354/83, as further amended.
9. This Article shall apply without prejudice to the provisions of Article 5.

Article 5 Third-party documents

1. Where an application for access to documents concerns a document held by the ECA but of which it is not the author, the ECA shall confirm receipt of the application and supply the name of the person, institution or body to whom the application must be addressed.
2. Where a document was created jointly with another third party, the ECA shall consult the third party before taking a decision.

Article 6 “Sensitive” and “EU classified” ECA documents

1. “Sensitive” or “EU classified” ECA documents are documents classified as such in accordance with the ECA Information Classification Policy or with Decision No 41/2021 of the Court of Auditors on the security rules for protecting EU classified information (EUCI), respectively.
2. Applications for access to such documents shall be handled only by ECA staff who have a right to acquaint themselves with these documents. The same persons shall also assess whether reference to “sensitive” or “EU classified” ECA documents can be made when replying to applications for access to documents.
3. Access to “sensitive” and “EU classified” ECA documents can only be granted after declassification. If the ECA decides to refuse access to such documents, it shall give the reasons for its decision in a way which does not harm the interests protected in Article 4.

Article 7 Applications

1. Applications for access to documents must be made in writing, preferably using the contact form⁷ available on the ECA website, in one of the official languages of the Union. In exceptional circumstances, applications for access to documents can be sent by post.

⁷ <https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/contact>.

2. Applications for access to documents must be sufficiently precise and shall contain, in particular, elements enabling identification of the requested document(s) and the applicant's name and contact details.
3. Applicants shall not be obliged to give reasons for their applications.
4. Where an application is not sufficiently precise, or if the requested documents cannot be identified, the ECA shall ask the applicant to clarify the application and shall assist the applicant in doing so.
5. The time limits provided in Article 8 shall not start to run until the ECA has received the requested clarifications.
6. Where an application relates to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, the ECA may confer with the applicant informally with a view to finding an appropriate solution.

Article 8 Processing of initial applications

1. Applications for access to documents shall be dealt with by the ECA-Info team.
2. Applicants shall be sent an acknowledgement of receipt without delay.
3. Depending on the subject matter of the application, the ECA-Info team shall consult the department concerned, and, where applicable, the Data Protection Officer and/or the Information Security Officer, with a view to deciding how to handle the application. The authority empowered to decide on the reply to be given to an initial application for access to a document shall be the Secretary General, who may delegate this power.
4. Within a maximum of one month of registering an application, the ECA shall either grant access to the requested document, as described in Article 11, or reply in writing, indicating the reasons for the total or partial refusal, and informing the applicant of his/her right to have the ECA reconsider its position as described in Article 9.
5. Where an application relates to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, or requires internal consultations or consultation of third parties, the time limit indicated in paragraph 4 may be extended by one month, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that reasons are given.
6. In the event that ECA staff members receive personally an application for access to documents, they shall forward it without delay to the ECA-Info team.

Article 9 Confirmatory applications

1. In the event of a total or partial refusal, the applicant may, within one month of receiving the ECA's reply, make a confirmatory application to the President of the ECA, in which it asks the ECA to reconsider its position.
2. Failure by the ECA to reply within the time limits prescribed in Article 8 shall also entitle the applicant to ask for reconsideration.
3. Confirmatory applications shall be subject to the same requirements as set out in Article 7 for initial applications.

Article 10 Processing of confirmatory applications

1. On receiving a confirmatory application, the President of the ECA shall consult the Legal Service and, depending on the subject matter of the application, the department concerned and, where applicable, the Data Protection Officer and/or the Information Security Officer.
2. Within a maximum of one month of registering a confirmatory application, the ECA shall either grant access to the requested document, as described in Article 11, or reply in writing, indicating the reasons for the total or partial refusal.
3. In the event of a total or partial refusal, the ECA shall inform the applicant of the remedies open to him or her, namely instituting court proceedings against the ECA and/or making a complaint to the Ombudsman, under Articles 263 and 228 TFEU respectively.
4. In exceptional cases, for example, where the application relates to a very long document or to a very large number of documents, or requires internal consultations or consultation of third parties, the time given in paragraph 2 may be extended by one month, provided that the applicant is notified in advance and that reasons are given.
5. Failure by the ECA to reply within the time limits prescribed above shall be considered a negative reply and shall entitle the applicant to make use of the remedies referred to in paragraph 3.

Article 11 Access following an application

1. Documents shall be supplied in an already existing version and format (preferably electronically using means approved by the ECA to guarantee information security), having regard to the applicant's preference. The ECA is not obliged to create a new document or compile information for the applicant.
2. If documents are voluminous or difficult to handle, the applicant may be invited to consult them on the spot at a date and time agreed with the ECA.
3. The cost of producing and sending copies may be charged to the applicant, but may not exceed the costs actually incurred. Consultation on the spot, copies of fewer than 20 A4 pages and direct access in electronic form shall be free of charge.
4. If a document is publicly accessible, the ECA may fulfil its obligation of granting access by informing the applicant how to obtain it.

Article 12 Reproduction of documents

1. Documents released in accordance with this Decision shall not be reproduced or exploited for commercial purposes without the ECA's prior written authorisation.
2. This Decision shall be without prejudice to any rules on copyright which may limit a third party's right to reproduce or exploit released documents, and to ECA Decision No 6-2019 on the open data policy and the reuse of documents.

Article 13 Transparency portal

1. To make citizens' rights under this Decision effective, the ECA's website includes a transparency portal.
2. Documents referred to in the transparency portal shall, wherever possible, be directly accessible through hyperlinks.

Article 14 Final provisions

1. Decision No 12-2005 of the Court of Auditors of 10 March 2005 is hereby repealed.
2. This Decision shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.
3. It shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at Luxembourg, 13 July 2023

For the Court of Auditors



Tony Murphy
President



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Code of Conduct for the Members and former Members of the Court

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS (“the Court”),

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 285, 286 and 339 thereof,

Having regard to the Rules of Procedure of the Court, and in particular Articles 3 and 34(1) thereof, and to the Rules for Implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court, in particular Article 81(4) thereof,

Whereas the Members of the Court are required, in the Union’s general interest, to be completely independent in the performance of their duties, neither to seek nor to take instructions from any government or from any other body, and to refrain from any action incompatible with their duties,

Whereas, when entering upon their duties, the Members of the Court give a solemn undertaking that, both during and after their term of office, they will respect the obligations arising therefrom,

Whereas Members have a special responsibility in ethical matters since, through their example, they have a significant influence on the culture of the organisation and on facilitating a good working environment,

Whereas this Code of Conduct reflects the fundamental ethical values and principles laid out, for example, in the Code of Ethics of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 130), such as integrity, independence and objectivity, competence, professional behaviour, confidentiality and transparency,

Whereas the Code of Conduct for the Members of the Court of 8 February 2012 needs to be revised in order to take account of the experience gained in its application and for the Court to ensure the highest ethical standards, as expected of Members of the Court, and to take account of the conclusions of the peer review report on the ethical framework of the Court completed in 2019 by the Supreme Audit Institutions of Croatia and Poland,

Whereas, in order to ensure greater transparency and consistency, all relevant provisions regarding the ethical obligations of Members should be merged into this Code of Conduct, which forms an integral part of the Rules for Implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court,

Whereas the Court has adopted a policy for maintaining a satisfactory working environment and combating psychological and sexual harassment,

Whereas certain obligations arising from this Code of Conduct in relation to the Members of the Court should also apply to former Members in order to be fully effective,

Has decided to adopt the following *Code of Conduct for the Members and former Members of the Court*:

Article 1
Scope

This Code of Conduct shall apply to the Members of the Court and, where expressly specified, to former Members of the Court.

I. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 2
General provisions

1. Members shall observe the highest standards of ethical conduct and set the tone at the top by their actions.
2. Members shall observe the following ethical values and principles: integrity, independence, objectivity, competence, professional behaviour, confidentiality and transparency, dignity, commitment and loyalty, and discretion and collegiality.

Article 3
Integrity

1. Members shall act honestly, reliably, in good faith and solely in the public interest.
2. Members shall refrain from accepting any gifts or similar benefits with a value of more than EUR 150. Members shall also refrain from accepting from third parties the covering of manifestly disproportionate subsistence or travel costs.
3. Members may not accept payment for any type of external activity carried out or work published during their term of office.
4. Members shall use the infrastructure and resources placed at their disposal in full compliance with the general and specific rules laid down to that effect, and in particular the Court decisions in force concerning the procedure for recruiting staff to Members' cabinets, representation and reception expenses, and use of the Court's official vehicles.
5. Members of the Court shall choose the members of their cabinets taking into account the demanding nature of the function, the professional profiles required and the need to establish a relationship based on mutual trust between themselves and the members of their cabinets. Spouses, partners and direct family members shall not be part of the cabinets of Members of the Court.

Article 4
Independence

1. Members shall be free from circumstances or influences that compromise, or may be seen as compromising, their professional judgement.
2. Members shall neither seek nor take any instructions from any institution, body, office or agency of the Union, or from any government or from any other public or private entity.
3. Members shall maintain independence from political influence. In particular, they may not exercise any political office.
4. Members' relations with interest groups shall be compatible with the need to preserve their independence.

Article 5
Objectivity

1. Members shall act in an impartial and unbiased manner.
2. Members shall avoid any situation that is liable to give rise to a conflict of interest, or that could objectively be perceived as such. A conflict of interest arises where a personal interest could influence the independent performance of a Member's duties. Personal interests include, but are not limited to, any potential benefit or advantage to Members themselves, their spouses, partners or direct family members.

Article 6
Competence

Members shall develop and maintain knowledge and skills relevant for their duties and shall act in accordance with the applicable standards and with due care.

Article 7
Professional behaviour

1. Members shall comply with the applicable rules set out in the Treaties, in secondary law and by the Court. They shall avoid any conduct that could discredit the Court.
2. Members of the Court shall be mindful of the importance of their duties and responsibilities; they shall, leading by example, take into account the public nature of their duties and shall conduct themselves in a way that maintains and promotes the public's trust in the Court.

Article 8
Confidentiality and transparency

1. Members shall respect the confidential nature of the Court's work. They shall not divulge confidential information of the kind covered by the obligation of professional secrecy, as specified in Article 339 TFEU.

2. Members shall be responsible for the proper handling of any classified, confidential or sensitive documents and information with which they or their cabinet come into contact in the course of their duties.
3. Members shall not use for private purposes, either for themselves or on behalf of others, any information to which they have access by virtue of their official position and which has not been made available to the general public.
4. Members should be mindful that their public office requires enhanced transparency and accountability towards the public. They should balance the need for transparency with confidentiality.

Article 9

Dignity

1. Members shall respect the dignity of their office and shall not express themselves, through whatever medium, in a manner that adversely affects its public perception.
2. Members shall behave in a courteous and respectful manner. They shall establish and maintain a working environment that discourages any behaviour that might undermine an individual's dignity.

Article 10

Commitment and loyalty

1. Members of the Court shall devote themselves to the fulfilment of their mandate. They shall reside at the place where the Court has its seat.
2. They shall attend the meetings of the Court, of the Chambers, and of the Committees to which they belong, in accordance with Article 6 of the Rules for Implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court.
3. In the spirit of loyalty, they shall provide their constant support to the Court in the discharge of its prerogatives.

Article 11

Discretion and collegiality

1. Members shall act and express themselves, both within and outside the institution, with the restraint their office requires.
2. Members shall under all circumstances respect the collegiate nature of the Court's organisation, and adhere to and take collective responsibility for any decisions adopted by the Court. However, Members may have recourse to the judicial instruments provided for under European Union law if they consider that those decisions have caused them harm.

3. Without prejudice to the President's responsibility for external relations, Members shall have authority outside the Court to communicate and comment upon any reports, opinions or information that the Court has decided to make public, subject to the conditions in paragraph 4 below.
4. Members shall refrain from making any comment outside the Court that:
 - (a) would call into question a decision taken by the Court;
 - (b) could damage the Court's reputation;
 - (c) could be interpreted as a statement of the Court's position on matters that do not fall within its institutional remit or on which the Court has not taken a position; or
 - (d) might involve the Court in any controversy, even after they have ceased to hold office.

Article 12

External Activities

1. Members shall not engage in any professional activity outside the Court, or in any other external activity, whether gainful or not, that is incompatible with their duties, as specified in Article 286(3) and (4) TFEU.
2. Under the conditions laid down in this article, Members may be authorised to assume unremunerated duties in foundations or similar bodies in the legal, scientific, cultural, artistic, social, sporting or charitable spheres or in educational establishments. Such duties cannot include a management role, decision-making power, or responsibility for or control of the operations of the body in question, but only a representative or advisory role. "Foundation or similar body" means any non-profit organisation or association engaged in activities in the public interest in the aforementioned areas. Members shall avoid any conflict of interest that could arise, or that could be objectively perceived as arising, from these offices, particularly if the body in question receives any kind of financing from the EU budget.
3. Members may also engage in the following external activities, providing they observe Articles 2 and 10:
 - (a) giving courses in the interests of European integration, the rule of law or ethics, or delivering speeches, or taking part in conferences, provided that either no payment is made or, should a payment be made, that it is paid directly by the organiser to a charity of the Member's choice;
 - (b) publishing a book or writing an article, provided that any royalties from works published in connection with a Member's functions are paid directly by the publisher to a charity of the Member's choice;
4. External activities shall not
 - (a) undermine the Court's impartiality;
 - (b) create a conflict of interest, or be objectively perceived as creating a conflict of interest;
 - (c) take up an excessive amount of time, taking into account the cumulative impact of a Member's total external activities;
 - (d) afford the Member any pecuniary gain.

Article 13
Obligations of Members after ceasing to hold office

1. After ceasing to hold office, former Members shall respect those obligations arising from their duties that continue to have an effect after their term, in particular the duty to behave with integrity and discretion as regards the acceptance of certain appointments or benefits in line with Article 286(4) TFEU, and the obligations specified in this Code of Conduct.
2. They shall continue to be bound by the duties of discretion and collegiality, as laid down in Article 11, with respect to the activities performed during their term of office. In accordance with Article 339 TFEU, the obligation of professional secrecy shall continue to apply after Members have ceased to hold office.

II. PROCEDURAL RULES

Article 14
Declaration of Interests

1. Members shall submit a Declaration of Interests:
 - (a) within a maximum of one month of taking office;
 - (b) on an annual basis on 31 January;
 - (c) at any time, in the event of significant changes in the information to be declared (including new external activities covered by paragraph 10); and
 - (d) on leaving office.
2. These Declarations of Interests shall be submitted to the President using the form in Annex I to this Code of Conduct.
3. The Declaration of Interests shall contain the items listed in paragraphs 4 to 11 of this Article.
4. Members of the Court shall declare any financial interests, assets, or liabilities that might create or objectively be perceived as creating a conflict of interest in the performance of their duties.
5. This includes individual holdings in company capital, in particular shares, and other forms of holding such as convertible bonds or investment certificates. Units in unit trusts, which do not constitute a direct interest in company capital, do not have to be declared.
6. Any property owned either directly or through a real estate company shall be declared, and its approximate location and nature identified, with the exception of homes reserved for the exclusive use of the owner and their family. This shall not include moveable assets.

7. These obligations apply to the financial interests of spouses, partners¹ and minor children, where those interests might be objectively considered capable of giving rise to a conflict of interest.
8. On first taking office, Members shall declare all activities, professional and honorary, engaged in during the previous three years.
9. Members shall, in order to obviate any potential risk of conflict of interests, declare any professional activities of their spouses or partners².
10. Members shall declare all current external activities in addition to declaring them in accordance with the specific procedure laid down in Article 16(1). This shall exclude external activities falling under Article 12(3).
11. Members shall declare any decoration, prize or honour bestowed on them.
12. Members are responsible for their own declarations.
13. The President of the Court shall examine the declarations from a formal point of view, with the support of the Legal Service. The Declaration of Interests made by the President shall be examined by the Member next in order of precedence to the President under Article 5 of the Rules of Procedure.
14. Following this examination and with due regard to the protection of personal data, these Declarations of Interests shall be published on the Court's website.
15. The President shall take account of the declarations when proposing the assignment of the Member to a Chamber or Committee of the Court, in order to avoid any possible conflict of interests.
16. If Members are confronted with a situation outside the scope of the Declaration of Interests that may give rise to a conflict of interest, they shall inform the President of the Court. Following an examination by the Ethics Committee, the matter shall be submitted to the Court, which shall take any measure it considers appropriate.

Article 14a

Members' obligations regarding certain contractual relationships

1. Any long-term contractual relationships between Members and staff of the Court, whether or not they involve any remuneration, shall be declared to the Ethics Committee, which is responsible for their examination.
2. Members shall not enter into long-term rental, sub-rental, or loan agreements with staff of the Court.

¹ Stable non matrimonial partner as defined in Article 1(2)(c) of Annex VII of the Staff Regulations.

² Ibid

Article 15
Acceptance of gifts and similar benefits

1. If, by virtue of diplomatic and courtesy usage, Members receive gifts or similar benefits of a value of more than EUR 150, they shall hand them over to the Secretary-General. In case of doubt, they shall declare to the Secretary-General any gift received in the performance of their duties, asking for an assessment of its value.
2. The Secretariat of the Court shall keep a register of gifts and similar benefits with a value of more than EUR 150, identifying the donors, which shall be publicly available on the Court's website.
3. This Article shall not apply to authorised official missions involving a Member's participation in an event where the organiser bears certain costs (for example, travel or hotel costs).

Article 16
Members' obligations regarding external activities

1. Members shall declare without delay to the President of the Court all external activities or changes to a declared activity, using the form in Annex II. Members shall describe the external activities as accurately as possible according to each of the criteria listed in paragraph 3.
2. The President shall forward any such declaration concerning external activities to the Ethics Committee, which is responsible for its examination.
3. To that end, the Ethics Committee shall examine any existing or requested external activity in the light of the general criteria laid down in Article 12(4).
4. By way of exception, external activities pursuant to Article 12(3)(a) and (b) shall be declared to the President using the form in Annex II and sent for information purposes to the Ethics Committee, which shall not issue an opinion unless it deems this necessary.
5. Activities falling within the scope of the Court's Decision on the mission expenses of the Members of the Court cannot constitute "external activities" within the meaning of Articles 12 and 16 of this Code. Members remain free to provide any such information they see fit to the Ethics Committee, purely for its information. Conversely, an external activity declared under this Code cannot benefit from reimbursement under the Court's Decision on the mission expenses of the Members of the Court.

Article 17
Members' occupations after ceasing to hold office

1. Whenever Members or former Members of the Court intend to engage in an occupation during the two years after they have ceased to hold office, they shall declare it to the President of the Court using the form in Annex III as soon as they become aware of the matter, and if possible with at least two months' notice.

2. For the purposes of this Code, “occupation” means any professional activity, whether gainful or not. It excludes:
 - (a) honorary, unremunerated offices in foundations or similar organisations, with no link to the activities of the European Union, in the political, legal, scientific, cultural, artistic, social, sporting or charitable sphere or in educational establishments;
 - (b) the mere management in a private capacity of assets or holdings or personal or family fortune; and
 - (c) comparable activities.
3. The President shall forward such declarations for examination by the Ethics Committee. The Ethics Committee shall examine whether the nature of the planned occupation is compatible with Article 286(4) TFEU and the present Code, whether it undermines the Court’s impartiality, and whether there is a conflict of interest.
4. Where necessary, the Ethics Committee shall, in carrying out this examination under paragraph 3, identify and assess if there are any specific and substantiated risks to the criteria in paragraph 3 arising from reports for which the Member acted as Reporting Member in the last two years of his or her mandate. The Committee shall also have regard to Article 15 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights on the Freedom to choose an occupation and the right to engage in work.
5. If the Ethics Committee considers that the occupation would be incompatible with Article 286(4) TFEU and the present Code, the President shall inform the former Member, who shall refrain from engaging in that activity.
6. By way of exception, where the former Member intends to engage in public office, a conflict of interest is, in principle, not to be expected.

III. ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Article 18

The Ethics Committee

1. The Court hereby establishes an Ethics Committee, which shall consider any matter of an ethical nature it deems relevant to the standards laid down in this Code and the reputation of the Court, including their further improvement.
2. The Committee’s composition is laid down in Article 33 of the Court’s Rules Implementing the Rules of Procedure.
3. The Committee shall elect a chairperson from among its Members.
4. The Committee shall convene at the request of its chairperson or following a request for an opinion submitted to it by the President or a Member of the Court. The Committee's deliberations shall be confidential.

5. The Committee shall issue an opinion within 30 days of being consulted. On a proposal from its chairperson, the Committee may issue an opinion by written procedure. By way of exception, when consulted under Article 17, it shall issue an opinion as soon as possible.
6. The Committee shall adopt its opinions by majority vote. Its opinions shall be reasoned with reference made to any dissenting view. Such opinions shall immediately be communicated to any Member or former Member that may be concerned by the Committee's opinion and forwarded to the President and Court for their information.
7. Where the Committee must consider a declaration of interests or a declaration concerning an external activity of a Member of the Committee, that Member shall be substituted by an alternate Member of the Committee and shall not take part in the Committee's work on the matter.
8. The Ethics Committee shall fulfil the role assigned to it in the decision setting out the Court's policy for maintaining a satisfactory working environment and combating psychological and sexual harassment.
9. The Legal Service shall assist the Ethics Committee in its tasks and provide secretarial support.
10. A contract shall be signed between the Court and the external Member of the Committee laying down their rights and obligations with regard to their mandate, including the amount of the fees.

Article 19

Interaction between the Members, the Ethics Committee and the Court

1. The President and the Members and former Members of the Court may seek the Committee's advice on any ethical question, in particular relating to the interpretation of this Code of Conduct.
2. Members shall immediately report in writing to the President and the relevant Dean any perceived undue influence on, or threat to, their independence by any entity external to the Court.
3. Members and former Members of the Court shall fully cooperate with the Committee, in particular regarding the provision of any information and supporting documents it has requested. They shall have the right to be heard.
4. A Member or former Member disagreeing with an opinion of the Ethics Committee adversely affecting him or her shall, within five working days from the date of receipt of the opinion, give reasons for such disagreement in writing to the President, who shall without delay refer the matter to the Court for its consideration and final decision. Where the referral concerns an envisaged occupation under Article 17, the Court shall deal with the matter without delay.

5. The effects of the Committee's opinion so referred to the Court shall be suspended. The Court shall give any provisional instruction on the matter referred as it may deem appropriate until it has adopted its final decision. The Member or former Member concerned shall comply without delay with such a Court instruction and final decision.
6. The President of the Court shall ensure that the Committee's opinions and any resulting instructions and decisions of the Court are acted upon.
7. Each year, the Court shall adopt a report on the application of this Code of Conduct, including the work of the Ethics Committee. It shall be published on the Court's website.

Article 20
Cooperation with the EPPO and OLAF

Without prejudice to the relevant provisions of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular the Protocol on Privileges and Immunities, and the texts relevant to their application, in particular the procedural guarantees laid down in Regulation 2017/1939 and Regulation 883/2013, the Members of the Court shall cooperate fully with the European Public Prosecutor's Office and the European Anti-Fraud Office in the context of enquiries and investigations undertaken by them.

IV. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 21
Application of the Code of Conduct

1. The President and Members of the Court shall ensure that this Code of Conduct is observed and that it is applied in good faith and with due consideration to the principle of proportionality. The existing internal and external controls of the Court are applicable to activities under this Code.
2. In the interpretation of this Code, and without prejudice to its provisions, which contain a complete set of rights and obligations, account should be taken of any relevant European and international practices and standards.

Article 22
Final Provisions

1. This Code of Conduct forms part of the Rules for Implementing the Rules of Procedure of the Court, to which it shall be annexed.
2. It repeals and replaces the Code of Conduct for the Members of the Court of 10 February 2022.
3. It shall enter into force with immediate effect.
4. Article 14(8) of the revised Code of Conduct shall not apply to Members whose terms of office are underway at the time of adoption of the present Code.

5. This Code of Conduct shall be notified to former Members, sent for information to the European Parliament and to the Council, and published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at Luxembourg, 7 April 2022

For the Court of Auditors

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

Klaus-Heiner Lehne
President

DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

(pursuant to Article 14)

Full name:

I. Financial interests, assets and liabilities (Article 14(4)(5) of the Code of Conduct)

Indicate any such items that might create or objectively be perceived as creating a conflict of interest in the performance of your duties.

Indicate for each interest:

<i>The type of interest (e.g. shares, bonds, loans, other interest or liability)</i>	<i>The entity concerned (e.g. company, bank, fund)</i>	<i>The size of the interest (e.g. number of shares)</i>

II. Financial interests of spouse, partner or minor children that might objectively be considered capable of giving rise to a conflict of interest (Article 14(7) of the Code of Conduct)

Specify the names of the spouse, partner or minor children concerned, together with the same information as required under I.

III. Real Estate (Article 14(6) of the Code of Conduct)

Any property owned either directly or through a real estate company, identifying its approximate location and nature³. It is not considered necessary to stipulate the value of properties.

IV. Previous activities (Article 14(8) of the Code of Conduct)⁴

Please indicate the nature of the post(s), the name of the body and its objective/activity.

³ As laid down in Article 14(6), this shall not include 'homes reserved for the exclusive use of the owner and their family'.

⁴ The declaration under this paragraph should be made by new Members on commencing their first term. As and when their declaration is updated, this part should be copied without alteration. Members starting a further (second or third) 6-year term, where there is no interruption between mandates, are exempt from making the declaration under this paragraph.

V. Current external activities (Articles 14(10) of the Code of Conduct)^{5 6}
Please indicate the title of each activity and describe its nature and objective.

VI. Spouse's or partner's professional activities (Article 14(9) of the Code of Conduct)

VII. Decorations, prizes and honours and additional relevant information (Article 14(11) of the Code of Conduct)

I hereby declare that the information given above is true.

Date: Signature:

This declaration will be made public in line with Article 14(14) of the Code.

⁵ The external activities listed in Article 12(3)(a) and (b) are not declared here but instead dealt with in accordance with Article 16(4).

⁶ If you have just started your first mandate and one or more of your external activities is still under examination following your declaration under Article 16, you must nevertheless list them in full and add the following footnote: "This external activity is currently under examination by the Court's Ethics Committee". Once the procedure under Article 16(3) is completed, please submit an updated Declaration of Interests reflecting the consequences of the procedure.

DECLARATION OF AN EXTERNAL ACTIVITY

(pursuant to Articles 12 and 16)

Full name:

Title of the external activity:

Description:

Please describe the activity as accurately as possible, attaching any relevant documentation.

Information:

Please provide information demonstrating for evaluation purposes whether the activity:

- (a) undermines the Court's impartiality;*
- (b) engenders a conflict of interest;*
- (c) takes up an excessive amount of time (both separately and taking into account your cumulated external activities);*
- (d) affords you any pecuniary gain.*

Intended date of the external activity:

List any travel or subsistence costs covered by third parties:

I hereby declare that the information given above is true.

Date: Signature:

DECLARATION OF AN OCCUPATION

(Pursuant to Article 17⁷)

Full name:

Intended occupation:

Description:

Please describe the occupation as fully and accurately as possible, attaching any relevant documentation as annexes:

Information:

Please provide information demonstrating for evaluation purposes whether the occupation:

- (a) undermines the Court's impartiality:*
- (b) engenders a conflict of interest:*

Intended starting date for the occupation:

I hereby declare that the information given above is true.

Date: Signature:

⁷ Please note that activities that fall under the exception provided for in Article 17(2)(a), (b) or (c) do not need to be declared.



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Decision No 51-2022 laying down Ethical guidelines for the European Court of Auditors

THE EUROPEAN COURT OF AUDITORS

HAVING REGARD TO the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;

HAVING REGARD TO the Staff Regulations of Officials and Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union;

HAVING REGARD TO the INTOSAI Code of Ethics (ISSAI 130);

HAVING REGARD TO the deliberations of the Court at its meeting of 27 October 2022 on the basis of DEC 139/22;

WHEREAS to achieve its mission, the European Court of Auditors should be perceived as an objective, independent and professional institution in which its stakeholders can have full confidence;

WHEREAS a set of ethical guidelines is necessary to help ECA Members and staff to ensure that all their decisions and actions are driven by the values set out in the ECA's strategy, and that they comply with the principles laid down by the INTOSAI Code and the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations;

HAS DECIDED:

Article 1

The attached Ethical guidelines shall be applicable at the European Court of Auditors.

Article 2

The Secretariat-General of the Court will publish on the intranet and regularly update a list of examples of ethical dilemmas and difficult situations with which we might be faced in everyday working life. This list is illustrative rather than exhaustive, and is meant to help all staff understand and apply these guidelines. ECA Members and staff are encouraged to contribute to this list of examples.

Article 3

This Decision supersedes Decision No 66-2011 laying down Ethical guidelines for the European Court of Auditors. It shall take effect on the date it is signed.

Done at Luxembourg, 28 October 2022

For the Court of Auditors



Tony Murphy
President



EUROPEAN
COURT
OF AUDITORS

Ethical guidelines

for the European Court of Auditors



President's foreword



Dear colleagues,

We all regularly face situations that require decisions and choices to be made as to how to behave so that we comply with our ethical rules and principles. For example, we might have to decide whether to accept an auditee's lunch invitation, or whether to disclose information requested by a colleague. The aim of this document is to guide and provide a concise overview of the relevant rules and principles, which will be complemented with practical examples to facilitate their application.

Although we have these guidelines to support you and provide you with detailed advice, every situation is unique. No single rule can cover every circumstance; the right course of action is sometimes difficult to determine. Faced with an ethical question, you can take several steps: analyse all relevant aspects of the problem; consult the guidelines; discuss the situation with your hierarchy or contact the ECA's ethics advisers. You do not have to solve these issues alone; support is always available.

Together, we can all contribute to promoting a strong ethical culture in our institution.

Tony Murphy
President

Introduction

01 The rules governing the conduct of the ECA's Members and staff are set out in the Treaty¹, the Staff Regulations², and the internal rules and decisions of the Court and the Secretary-General³. These rules are binding, and infringing them may give rise to sanctions. In addition, the ECA, as an audit institution, fully adheres to the INTOSAI Code of Ethics, which provides a set of values and principles on which staff should base their behaviour.

02 The ECA's mission, as defined in its [2021-2025 strategy](#), is: "Through our independent, professional and impactful audit work, assess the economy, effectiveness, efficiency, legality and regularity of EU action to improve accountability, transparency and financial management, thereby enhance citizens' trust and respond effectively to current and future challenges facing the EU."

03 To function as an independent external auditor of public finances, the ECA must be seen to be trustworthy and credible in everything it does. It needs to act as a model organisation, and should promote and safeguard ethics and ethical values in every aspect of its activities. Each of us who work at the ECA can contribute to instilling trust and confidence in its stakeholders, auditees, and EU citizens, by behaving in an ethical manner and avoiding any situations that might undermine the institution, even after we have left it.

04 The first part of these ethical guidelines is based on the values, principles and behaviours we need to observe in conformity with ISSAI 130, and the second part focuses on the obligations for civil servants that stem from the Staff Regulations. The first part applies to the Members and all other staff, including seconded national experts, trainees, interim workers, and external contractors working on ECA premises. The second part applies to all staff covered by the Staff Regulations⁴ and, by analogy, to seconded national experts and trainees. The ethical requirements that apply to the Members are set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the Court's Rules of Procedure and the related Implementing Rules, and the [Code of Conduct](#) for the Members and former Members of the Court.

¹ Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Articles 285 and 286).

² Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union.

³ All internal rules and decisions are available on the dedicated Ethics page on the ECA's intranet.

⁴ Officials, temporary staff, and contract staff. This also includes the Secretary-General.

05 The purpose of these guidelines is to help us ensure that all our decisions and actions are driven by the values defined in the ECA strategy, and that they comply with the principles laid down by the INTOSAI Code and the obligations resulting from the Staff Regulations. Those values are: independence, integrity, objectivity, transparency and professionalism.

06 This document sets out guiding principles, but it is each person's duty to familiarise themselves with the ECA's ethics requirements and to apply them, so as to respond in the most suitable manner to each ethical challenge they may face. In doing this, you are encouraged to use good judgement and common sense and, in case of need, to seek advice and talk openly to managers⁵, other colleagues and the ethics advisers.

07 Members and senior managers have particular responsibility in the area of ethics, since it is they who set the tone at the top and, through their example, significantly influence the culture of the institution.

Ethical values and principles

Independence

We carry out our duties free from influences that may compromise, or be seen to compromise, our professional judgement.

08 It is essential that the ECA's independence be beyond question. You should behave in a manner that promotes confidence in our independence, ensuring you are free from circumstances or influences that compromise, or may be seen as compromising, your professional judgement.

09 There are two aspects to independence: independence in fact and independence in appearance. You must be able to perform your duties without being affected by relationships that could and/or appear to influence and compromise your professional judgement. In addition, you should avoid creating circumstances that would cause a reasonable third party, with knowledge of the relevant information, to doubt your integrity, objectivity or professional scepticism, or to conclude that these have been compromised.

⁵ At the ECA, 'managers' refers to the Members, the Secretary-General, Directors, Principal Managers and Heads of *Cabinet*.

10 You must not accept any order or instructions from any government, authority, organisation or person outside the ECA. If you are on secondment to another organisation, you may accept its instructions, if these are consistent with the ethical requirements applicable to ECA staff, and do not contradict other ECA policies or positions.

Integrity

We act honestly, reliably and solely in the EU's public interest, and aim to lead by example in our professional work and the way we manage our institution.

11 The ECA is committed to serving the interests of EU citizens, who expect quality audit services and an accessible administration.

12 The ECA's resources must be managed in a legal, regular and sound financial manner. It should be a role model for financial management, operating in full compliance with the Financial Regulation and other applicable rules; and it must achieve its objectives economically, efficiently and effectively.

13 You must therefore comply with all applicable laws, regulations, policies, procedures and standards. Aim to show that you are trustworthy, and avoid any conduct that may discredit the institution.

14 Act in a way that safeguards the institution's interests. Accordingly, you should not accept orders to do anything illegal or unethical.

Objectivity

We are impartial and unbiased, and base our audit conclusions on sufficient relevant and reliable evidence.

15 Objectivity is the mental attitude which enables individuals to act in an impartial and unbiased manner, presenting or assessing things on the basis of facts rather than their own feelings and interests, and without subordinating judgement to others.

16 You must avoid any conflicts of interest, whether real, potential or apparent. Conflicts can stem from family or personal relationships, political or national affinity, economic interests or any shared interest with a third party. You must be particularly attentive to such matters, and to how they might be perceived by outsiders. The concept of conflict of interest relates not only to situations where a staff member has a private interest which has actually influenced their impartiality and objectivity, but also to

situations in which the identified interest might appear to influence those things in the eyes of the public. Before starting an audit assignment, a project or a procurement procedure, you should inform your manager of any such conflict or apparent conflict.

17 Individuals should not audit the same area over too long a period of time; to this end, the ECA has put in place a staff rotation policy ([DEC 039/21](#)).

18 You should only engage in outside activities as authorised by the Code of Conduct for ECA Members, and the Staff Regulations, for ECA staff, always bearing in mind your duty of loyalty to the institution. Refrain in particular from any activity that could harm the ECA's reputation, cast doubt on your impartiality or interfere with your work.

19 You must not accept, either for yourself or on behalf of others, gifts or other benefits that might influence, are intended to influence or could be perceived as influencing your work.

20 A close relationship⁶ between a direct or indirect manager or supervisor and a reporting staff member undermines the supervisor's objectivity and constitutes a conflict of interest.

Transparency

We communicate our findings through clear, comprehensive and accessible reports, published in all EU languages, while respecting confidentiality and data protection requirements.

21 The ECA has a policy of open internal and external communication. Openness has a positive effect on cooperation. Relevant information must be shared with others on a need-to-know basis: you should be aware what information you hold and which of your colleagues may need it in their work.

22 However, information-sharing, transparency and accountability must be balanced appropriately against the duty of confidentiality in relation to your work. You must take steps to protect information in accordance with the duty of confidentiality, which will continue to apply even after you have left the institution.

⁶ Intimate relationship or a close friendship.

23 Always be prudent when sharing information outside the ECA; do not hesitate to consult your manager and the department in charge of communication, or the DPO or ISO.

24 Staff must refer any request from a journalist to the Court's press relations department.

25 In the event of improper requests for information or complaints (e.g. those that are repetitive, lacking in sense, or drafted in a rude manner), we will reject them in polite but firm terms, always providing appropriate justification. ECA staff must always refrain from making inappropriate complaints.

Professionalism

In line with the international auditing standards, we acquire, develop and maintain the highest levels of knowledge, expertise and skills that are appropriate to both the public audit profession and EU financial and policy management.

26 You should acquire and maintain the knowledge and skills that you need to act professionally and in accordance with the applicable standards, and legal and operational procedures. You should work in a careful, thorough and timely manner that corresponds to the requirements of your assignments.

27 Managers have a particular responsibility for identifying staff training needs. Individuals' professional development needs should be addressed in the staff performance appraisal system. Members and managers shall take steps to ensure that all staff are given equal treatment and equal opportunities in their professional development.

28 Nurture professional and personal cooperation, and be open and willing to share knowledge and help your colleagues from other ECA directorates and departments. Show respect for the opinions of others and accept reasonable disagreement in your work. Feedback must be given in a respectful, fair and constructive manner.

29 Members, the Secretary-General and all managers have a particular responsibility for promoting a good working environment, which is essential both for achieving the ECA's objectives and for ensuring staff satisfaction. This must include avoiding any form of discrimination, adhering to ECA policy on ensuring a respectful, decent and harassment-free workplace, and showing active support for a policy of diversity and inclusion at the ECA.

30 In dealing with the public, demonstrate commitment, competence, courtesy and helpfulness. Requests for information must be met immediately with an acknowledgement of receipt. Replies must be written in the language used by the requester, provided it is an official language of the European Union, and must generally be sent within fifteen working days. If this is impossible, send a provisional reply giving a reasonable time-limit for follow-up.

31 We must immediately provide written notification of any decision which affects the rights and interest of individuals (e.g. staff matters such as promotions, appointments, or financial rights), first of all, to those persons directly concerned. The notification should state the possibilities for challenging the decision, the bodies to appeal to, and the deadlines by which this must be done (in particular, judicial bodies and the Ombudsman).

Ethical obligations of ECA staff as EU civil servants

32 Title II of the Staff Regulations sets out the rights and obligations of the officials and other servants of the EU. Some of these are described below in more detail, with indications as to how the obligations can be met. Some obligations are further developed in other documents, decisions and policies, to which these guidelines refer wherever possible. To guarantee behaviour in line with the ethical requirements of the Staff Regulations, you should keep in mind the following principles at all times.

33 Circumspection: always maintain the dignity of your position, reflecting both on the possible implications of your actions and on the consequences of not acting; and showing a proper degree of moderation and restraint and a due sense of proportion at all times in everything you say or do.

34 Loyalty: you are bound by a duty of loyalty towards the institution and the European Union. This is an essential part of your contribution to the ECA's mission and the proper functioning of the institution.

35 Respect: this is the foundation for trust, safety and wellbeing, and is a pillar of the ECA's corporate culture.

36 Sense of responsibility: carry out your tasks as dutifully as possible, looking for solutions when difficulties arise. Know and honour your legal obligations and the corresponding administrative rules and procedures.

37 Transparency and accountability: you must be able to explain the reasons for your decisions and actions.

General conduct

Article 12 of the Staff Regulations

“An official shall refrain from any action or behaviour which might reflect adversely upon his position.”

38 You must refrain from any action or behaviour which might bring the EU civil service into disrepute. This applies both at work and in the outside world. Unacceptable acts or behaviour could result in disciplinary proceedings.

Avoiding conflict of interest

Article 11a of the Staff Regulations

39 *“An official shall not, in the performance of his duties and save as hereinafter provided, deal with a matter in which, directly or indirectly, he has any personal interest such as to impair his independence, and, in particular, family and financial interests.”*

You should avoid conflicts of interest, or any appearance of a conflict of interest, to prevent allegations of bias and partiality if you are involved in decision-making. Should you find yourself in a situation of real or apparent conflict of interest (i.e. you are called on to decide on a matter in which you have a personal interest which could compromise your impartiality), you should immediately inform your manager(s), who will refer the matter to the Secretary-General if necessary. Alternatively, you may inform the Secretary-General directly in writing. In such a situation, you may be temporarily relieved of those of your duties that give rise to a conflict of interest.

40 Additional obligations stemming from provisions in the Staff Regulations that are meant to avoid situations of conflict of interest:

- (1) Declare your spouse’s or partner’s gainful employment (Article 13 of the Staff Regulations, declaration form at the [HR Portal](#))
- (2) Seek prior authorisation for outside activities during active service or leave on personal grounds (Article 12b of the Staff Regulations, Staff Notice [152/2021](#), declaration form at the [HR Portal](#))
- (3) Seek prior authorisation for any occupational activity to be undertaken within a period of two years after leaving the service (Article 16 of the Staff Regulations, Staff Notice [152/2021](#), declaration form at the [HR Portal](#))
- (4) Declare an intention to stand for public office (Article 15 of the Staff Regulations, declaration form at the [HR Portal](#))
- (5) Declare an intention to publish any matter dealing with the work of the EU (Article 17a of the Staff Regulations, declaration form at the [HR Portal](#))

Limitations on the freedom of expression

Article 17 of the Staff Regulations

“An official shall refrain from any unauthorised disclosure of information received in the line of duty, unless that information has already been made public or is accessible to the public.”

41 You must adhere to the ECA’s information security policy, the rules for protecting EU classified information, the information classification policy and guidelines, as well as the provisions of Regulation 2018/1725 on the processing of personal data by the EU institutions and all related internal rules. In case of doubt, you should consult the ECA’s Data Protection Officer (DPO) or Information Security Officer (ISO).

42 When expressing opinions you must observe the principles of loyalty and restraint, especially when those opinions manifestly diverge from declared policies or positions of the institution. This is particularly valid for managers. Any opinions regarding EU activities must be expressed with moderation and under your sole responsibility.

43 Regardless of the medium used to express a personal opinion on EU activities, it should be used in a private capacity, making it clear that statements and opinions are personal. In addition, you should always act responsibly and refrain from any actions or statements that might reflect adversely on your position or the ECA (Article 12 of the Staff Regulations).

Gifts and hospitality

Article 11, second paragraph, of the Staff Regulations

“An official shall not without the permission of the appointing authority accept from any government or from any other source outside the institution to which he belongs any honour, decoration, favour, gift or payment of any kind whatever, except for services rendered either before his appointment or during special leave for military or other national service and in respect of such service.”

44 As a rule, gifts offered in a professional setting, that have more than a symbolic value should be declined. In exceptional circumstances (for instance if required by social courtesy, or if for cultural or diplomatic reasons a refusal may be misinterpreted), and if there is clearly no risk to the interests and public image of the ECA, gifts or hospitality with an estimated value of less than €50 may be accepted without first obtaining permission. Gifts worth between €50 and €150 may only be accepted with the permission of the Appointing Authority, who will consider the following factors:

- (1) the nature of the entity offering the gift, and the number of favours or gifts previously received from the same source;
- (2) the apparent motive behind the gift;
- (3) the link between the entity offering the gift and the ECA;
- (4) any implications for the ECA's interests;
- (5) the person or persons to whom the gift is offered, and their duties;
- (6) the nature and estimated value of the gift.

45 Permission will not be granted in the case of gifts whose estimated value exceeds €150. You should avoid accumulating gifts, even those worth less than €50 and regardless of the source, as this can generate a conflict of interest.

46 Cash gifts must always be refused.

47 Offers of hospitality, such as working lunches or dinners which the person attends in the exercise of their duties, can be accepted provided there is no risk of conflict of interest, either real or perceived. Missions for which the costs are to be covered from an external source should be accepted only when they are in the interests of the service and if there is no risk of any real or apparent conflict of interest.

48 If you need to refuse a gift, do so in a diplomatic and polite but firm way, if necessary referring to the obligations stemming from the Staff Regulations and these guidelines.

Obligation to assist your superiors and to follow instructions

Articles 21 and 21a of the Staff Regulations

“An official, whatever his rank, shall assist and tender advice to his superiors; he shall be responsible for the performance of the duties assigned to him.

[...]

An official who receives orders which he considers to be irregular or likely to give rise to serious difficulties shall inform his immediate superior, who shall, if the information is given in writing, reply in writing. Subject to paragraph 2, if the immediate superior confirms the orders and the official believes that such confirmation does not constitute a reasonable response to the grounds of his concern, the official shall refer the question in writing to the hierarchical authority immediately above. If the latter confirms the orders in writing, the official shall carry them out unless they are manifestly illegal or constitute a breach of the relevant safety standards.”

49 You shall assist and tender advice to your superiors, and you must follow instructions unless they are manifestly illegal. You are responsible for the performance of the duties assigned to you. However, you are welcome and even encouraged to offer suggestions and constructive criticism.

Relations with colleagues

Article 12a of the Staff Regulations

“Officials shall refrain from any form of psychological or sexual harassment.”

50 A working environment based on effective and efficient collaboration is dependent on mutual respect among colleagues, tolerance of differences, and polite and clear communication, irrespective of hierarchical status.

51 There is zero tolerance at the ECA for any form of psychological and sexual harassment.

52 You must not in any way undermine the dignity of your colleagues by inappropriate behaviour or aggressive or defamatory language. Any form of inappropriate or aggressive behaviour may result in disciplinary action.

Giving evidence in legal proceedings

Article 19 of the Staff Regulations

“An official shall not, without permission from the appointing authority, disclose on any grounds whatever, in any legal proceedings, information of which he has knowledge by reason of his duties. Permission shall be refused only where the interests of the Union so require and such refusal would not entail criminal consequences as far as the official is concerned.”

53 If called on to give evidence in legal proceedings relating to your work, you must first seek authorisation from the Appointing Authority, except where summoned by the Court of Justice of the European Union or the Disciplinary Board. This would apply also to procedures that are analogous to legal proceedings such as arbitration, in which witnesses may be compelled to appear as in Court proceedings. In principle such authorisation will be granted. When the competent authority has granted authorisation, you will be notified that your immunity has been waived.

Reporting serious wrongdoing (whistleblowing)

Articles 22a and 22b of the Staff Regulations

“1. Any official who, in the course of or in connection with the performance of his duties, becomes aware of facts which give rise to a presumption of the existence of possible illegal activity, including fraud or corruption, detrimental to the interests of the Union, or of conduct relating to the discharge of professional duties which may constitute a serious failure to comply with the obligations of officials of the Union, shall without delay inform either his immediate superior or his Director-General or, if he considers it useful, the Secretary-General, or the persons in equivalent positions, or the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) direct.

2. Any official receiving the information referred to in paragraph 1 shall without delay transmit to OLAF any evidence of which he is aware from which the existence of the irregularities referred to in paragraph 1 may be presumed.

3. An official shall not suffer any prejudicial effects on the part of the institution as a result of having communicated the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, provided that he acted reasonably and honestly.”

54 If you are unsure whether facts of which you have become aware point to a serious irregularity, but suspect that they constitute unethical behaviour, you may likewise report them to your superiors or to the Secretary-General. You may also seek advice from the ECA’s ethics advisers.

55 The ECA’s Members and managers bear special responsibility for helping to protect staff who disclose and report wrongdoing in the terms stated in the Staff Regulations.

56 The ECA has adopted detailed guidance on reporting serious wrongdoing. This is available at the Ethics page on the intranet.

Duty to be at the institution’s disposal

Articles 20, 55 and 60 of the Staff Regulations

“An official shall reside either in the place where he is employed or at no greater distance there from as is compatible with the proper performance of his duties. The official shall notify the Appointing Authority of his address and inform it immediately of any change of address.”

“Officials in active employment shall at all times be at the disposal of their institution.”

“Except in case of sickness or accident, an official may not be absent without prior permission from his immediate superior. [...] If an official wishes to spend sick leave elsewhere than at the place where he is employed he shall obtain prior permission from the appointing authority.”

57 The obligation to be at the ECA’s disposal at all times does not entail the availability to work at all times, but to be reachable by the institution at any time in case of urgent need. This includes meeting the residency requirements set out in Article 20 of the Staff Regulations and in [Decision 61-2021](#). To ensure you are reachable by the institution, you should provide your address and private phone number, which would be used only in the event of an emergency, or when the institution needs to exercise its duty of care towards you. This obligation also means complying with the requirement to request authorisation to spend sick leave away from the place of employment (except in cases of emergency or impossibility to do so), observing official working hours, the normal working week and the normal arrangements for leave and teleworking, and not being absent from work without permission or justification.

Non-compliance with obligations stemming from the Staff Regulations

Article 86 and Annex IX of the Staff Regulations

“Any failure by an official or former official to comply with his obligations under these Staff Regulations, whether intentionally or through negligence on his part, shall make him liable to disciplinary action.”

58 Where a failure by a current or former member of staff to comply with their obligations under the Staff Regulations, whether intentionally or through negligence, is suspected, an administrative investigation may be launched to establish the facts. If the investigation finds that an obligation laid down in the Staff Regulations has been breached, this may lead to disciplinary proceedings.

59 In the course of any investigation, the person(s) involved have the right of defence, the right to be heard and the presumption of innocence by the ECA. When the ECA takes disciplinary measures, this does not preclude its right to initiate civil or criminal proceedings, in the event of violations of national or international laws.