Challenges regarding 2021-2027 Accounting function

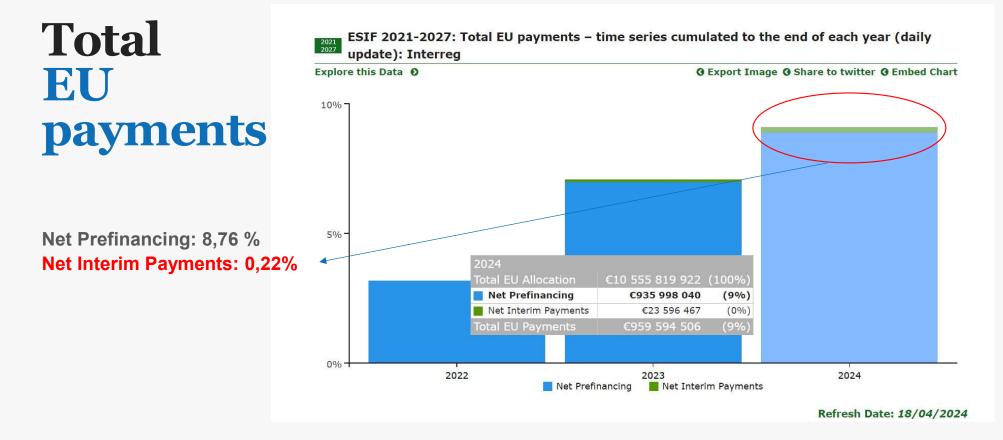


Co-funded by the European Union

Overview

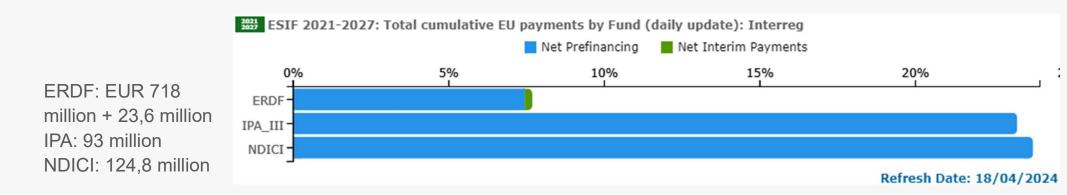
- Where are we?
- Payment applications •
- Checklists for BAF?
- System audits and BAFs?
- Accounts
- Irregularities ۲
- **Recoveries in Interreg**
- Common sample





3

Total cumulative



To remember: 31 December 2025 first decommitment target for 2021-2027 (decommitment calculator)



2nd accounting year 1 July 2022 – 30 June 2023

Recent related deadline (15 February 2024)

No Interreg programme submitted an assurance package for the 2022-2023 accounting year, related to the 2021-2027 programming period

Descriptions of MCS following KRs were to be submitted by 30 June 2023 ☺?



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PRESENTATION

3rd accounting year 1 July 2023 – 30 June 2024

System audits

First payment applications submitted

Data for the common sample to be submitted by 1 July / 1 August 2024

Assurance package to be submitted by 15 February 2025

(the accounts, management declaration, annual audit opinion and annual control report) – no annual summary



Payment application (Annex XXIII)

Prio ri-ty	Calcula- tion basis	Total amount of eligible expenditure incurred by beneficiaries and paid in implementing operations in accordance with point (a) of Article 91(3) and point (c) of Article 91(4)	Total amount of Union contribution pursuant to points (a) and (b) of Article 91(4)	Amount for technical assistance in accordance with point (b) of Article 91(3)	Total amount of public contribution made or to be made in accordance with point (c) of Article 91(3)
Priorit y 1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)
	Total	Total amount of accepted expenditure at programme level (manual entry): Programme-beneficiary real costs and SCOs from Article 53 (Forms of grants) = Article 91(3)(a) – total amount of eligible expenditure incurred by beneficiaries – real costs; Article 91(4)(c) – SCOs. Real costs + SCOs from programme-beneficiary level	Total amount of Article 94 & 95 programme SCOs and FNLC 4 programmes using these SCOs:, Belgium- the Netherlands, Slovenia-Hungary, Slovenia-Austria, Slovenia-Croatia Filled in for them only!	Basis = column (B) + column (C) Calculated automatically Filled in by EC Front Desk	Always filled in!

Programme example – Central Baltic Programme

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System audits

la 9

Overview KRs Comparative

'14-'20		Authority	'21-'27		Authority
KR1	Organisation, tasks, responsibilities, separation of functions	MA	KR1	Organisation, tasks, responsibilities, separation of functions	MA
KR2	Selection	MA	KR2	Selection	MA
KR3	Information to beneficiaries	MA	KR3	Information to beneficiaries	MA
KR4	Management Verifications	MA	KR4	(R)BMV	MA
KR5	Audit trail	MA	KR5	Audit trail	MA
KR6	IT system for recording and storing data	MA	KR6	IT system for recording and storing data	MA
KR7	Anti-fraud measures	MA	KR7	Anti-fraud measures	MA
KR8	Management Declaration	MA	KR8	Management Declaration	MA
KR9	Adequate separation of functions and adequate system	СА	KR9	Procedures to ensure L&R of expenditure in the accounts	MA
KR10	Preparation/submission of payment applications	СА	KR10	Preparation/submission of payment applications and accounting	MA / BAF
KR11	Accounting records	CA			
KR12	Procedures and records of amounts recoverable, recovered and withdrawn	СА			
KR13	Drawing up and certifying accounts	СА			
KR14	Separation of functions and independant AA	AA	KR11	Separation of functions and independant AA	AA
KR15	Adequate system audit	AA	KR12	Adequate system audit	АА
KR16	Appropriate audits of operations	AA	KR13	Appropriate audits of operations	AA
KR17	Appropriate audits of accounts	AA	KR14	Appropriate audits of accounts	AA
KR18	Procedures for ACR and AO	AA	KR15	Procedures for ACR and AO	AA

Essential KRs: MA (KR 2, 4, 5 and 9) and AA (KR 12, 13 and 15)

Deficiency in an essential KR cannot be counterbalanced by a better classification of the other KRs per authority

KR10 – MA/BAF



Programme example – Urban Initiative Action

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Checking-in checklists and system audits

Checklists (CL) – do you use them?

CL in the monitoring system – Should they be implemented in the monitoring system?

System audits – Have you had them? If not, when?



System audits

<u>compulsory system audit</u> (within **21 months** of the date of the adoption of the programme by the EC) where <u>a new managing authority</u> or <u>a new authority in charge</u> <u>of the accounting function</u> was identified (Article 78(1) CPR);

otherwise – system audit to ensure the effective functioning of the MCS according to the audit strategy

COM constantly assesses the situation at MS level – not respecting the deadline a breach of the legal provisions – deficiency

if COM concludes - a serious deficiency, for which no corrective measures have been taken, it could potentially launch the procedure to interrupt the payment deadline

A case by case decision depending on the result of the assessment

<u>No provision in the CPR impeding the MA to submit a payment claim if the system audit</u> is not finished in time

System Audits Tools

Roadmap to assurance package in 2021-2027

MN for the assessment of the MCS in MS

Interreg System Audit Checklists:

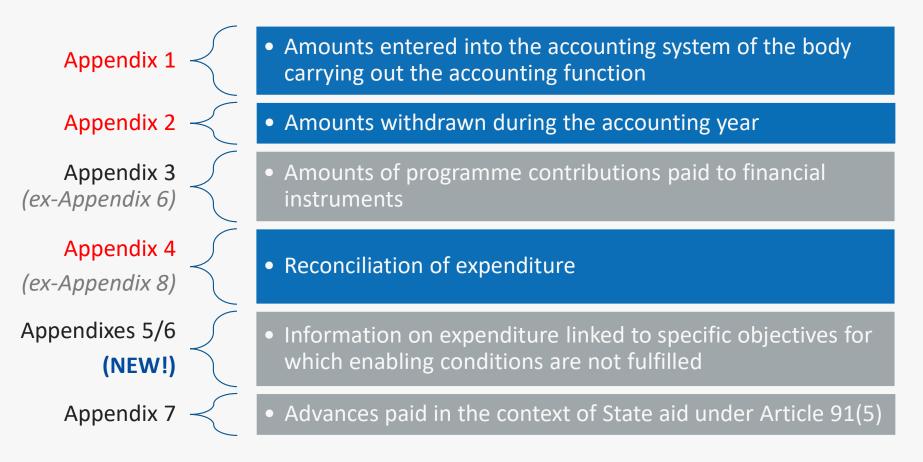
- Result of AAs-MAs-JSs Working Group
- KR 1 KR 10 covered
- The checklists contain example questions inspiration for AAs



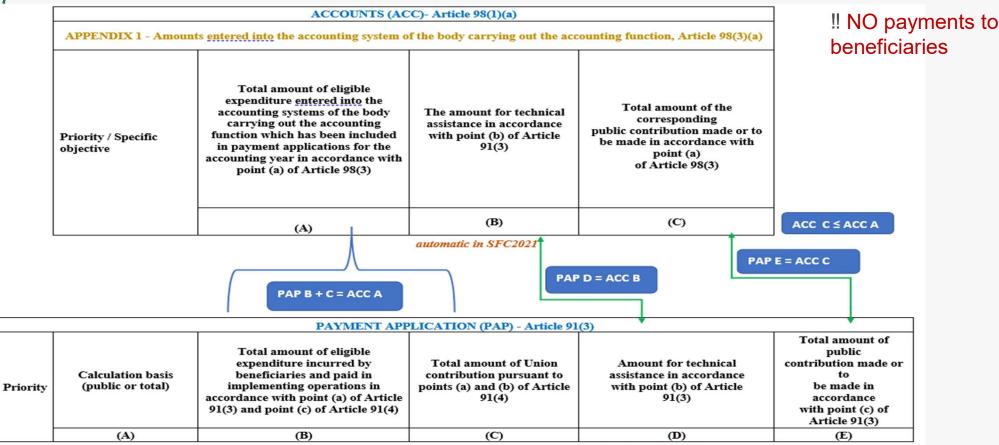
Accounts Irregularities Clerical and technical mistakes Withdrawals and deductions Financial corrections



Preparation of Accounts



Appendix 1 – Expenditure declared



automatic in SFC2021

Irregularities

Irregularity means any breach of applicable law, resulting from an act or omission by an economic operator, which has, or would have, the effect of prejudicing the budget of the Union by charging unjustified expenditure to that budget;

Established irregularity when the costs have been claimed in the payment application to the EC

subject of a <u>first written assessment</u> by a competent authority, either administrative or judicial, -> irregularity has been committed

Annex XII to CPR + Handbook on requirement to report irregularities, COCOLAF/23-05-17/8.2/EN before Delegated Regulations 2015/1970 and 2015/1974





Withdrawals and deductions in 2021-2027

Withdrawals financial corrections for irregular expenditure corrected (withdrawn) in the next payment application

Applicable to the current or previous accounting years

Deductions financial corrections for irregular expenditure corrected (deducted) in the accounts

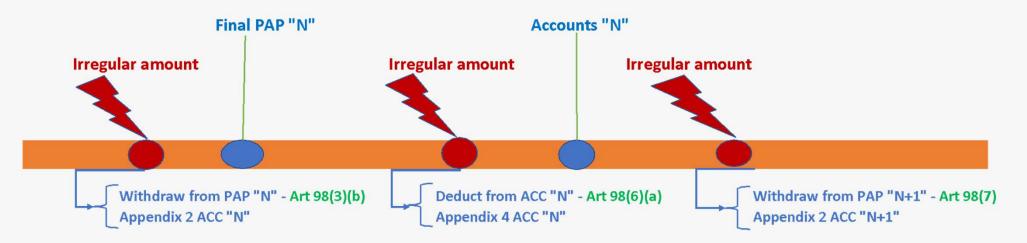
Applicable only to the current accounting year

Always negative amounts



Financial Corrections

• Timeline for applying Financial Corrections (FC) cf. Art 103 Definitive



• Other amounts deducted from the Accounts

> amounts under ongoing assessment – Art 98(6)(b) Temporary

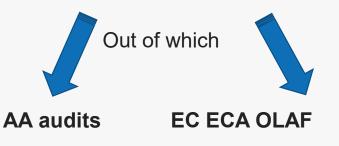
> amounts to reduce the RER below 2% - Art 98(6)(c) Definitive



Appendix 2 – Withdrawals

	Withdrawals					
Priority /	Total amount of expenditure included in payment applications	Corresponding public contribution				
Specific objective	(A)	(B)				
Priority (category of region)						
	g the accounting year by accounting year corresponding expenditure	of declaration of the				
In relation to accounting year ending 30 June XX (total)						
Out of which amounts corrected <u>as</u> <u>a result of</u> AA audits						
Out of which accounts corrected as a result EC and ECA audits and OLAF investigations						

• Withdrawals = corrections for irregular expenditure during the accounting year



- Broken down per accounting year
- NO Recoveries (incl. Amounts be recovered, Irrecoverable amounts)
- Interreg Art. 52 Recoveries No information needs to be provided to the Commission

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PRESENTATION

Clerical and technical mistakes

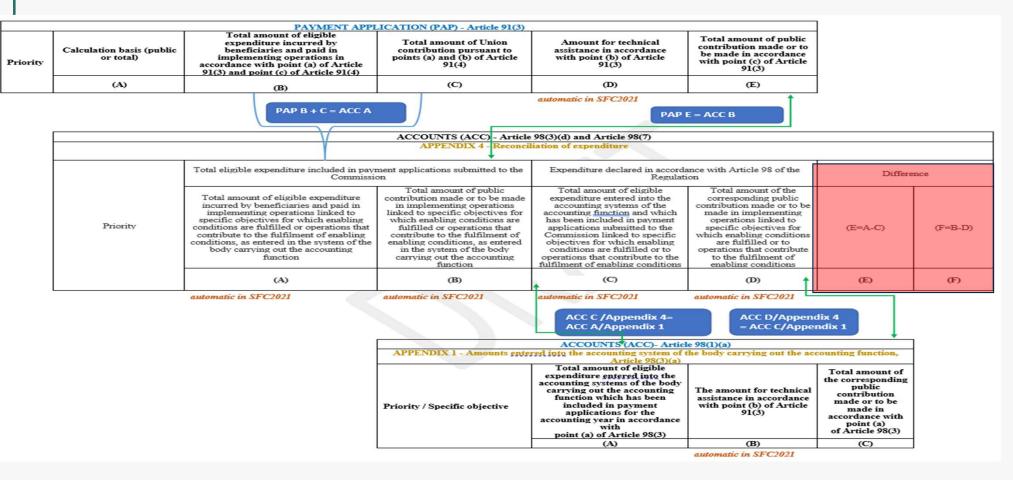
Corrections other than irregular expenditure (e.g. clerical or technical mistakes) implemented in the payment applications via withdrawals should not be disclosed in Appendix 2!

2 possibilities:

1) They are deducted from payment applications for the current accounting year. In this case, they will be automatically reflected in Appendix 1 of the Accounts (there is no need to reflect the withdrawal not related to irregularities in Appendix 4);

2) They are deducted directly from the accounts. In this case, they will have to be reflected in column G3 of Appendix 4.

Appendix 4 – Mapping ACC and PAP

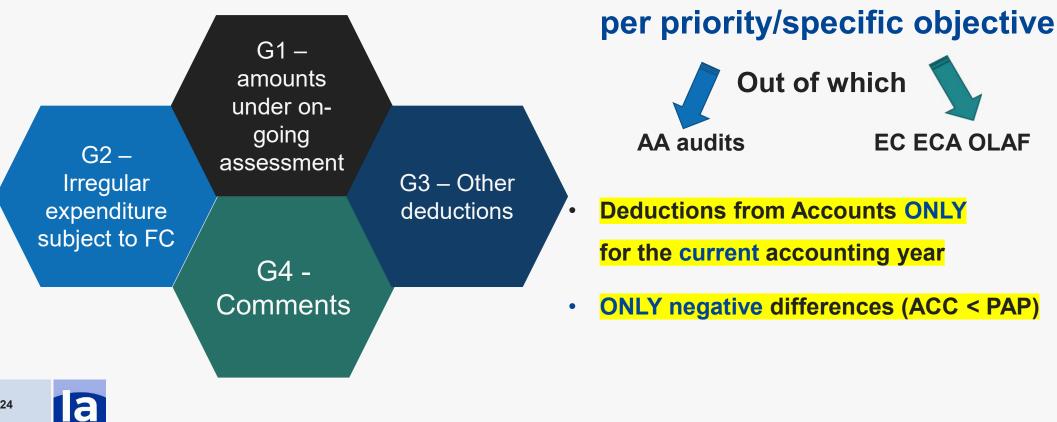


RESENTATION

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Appendix 4 – Reconciliation ACC and PAP

INEW Explain differences col. E • Total amounts broken down



Art. 103 Corrections in Jems

<u>Scenario</u>	Action
Scenario 1 (irregularity below 250 EUR)	No correction in the accounts or payment applications
Scenario 2 (irregularity detected before 31 July)	Withdrawal in the following payment application Withdrawn in Appendix 2
Scenario 3 (irregularity detected after the submission of the last payment application, but before the submission of the accounts)	Reduce the expenditure presented in Appendix 1 Deducted in Appendix 4 (Col. G2 - Irregular expenditure subject to financial corrections)
Scenario 4 (irregularity is subject to an ongoing assessment at the time of submission of the accounts)	Reduce the expenditure presented in Appendix 1 Deducted in Appendix 4 (Col. G1 - Expenditure which is subject to an ongoing assessment)
Scenario 5 (irregularity detected after the submission of the accounts of the accounting year)	Financial corrections implemented via withdrawal in a payment application of the subsequent accounting year(s) Withdrawn in Appendix 2 N+1



Accounts, Annual Control Report Tools

MN on the Preparation, Submission, Examination and Audit of Accounts programming period 2021-2027

<u>MN on the annual control report, audit opinion and treatment of errors</u> + Annex IV - Audit findings (typology of findings - used as basis in Jems)





Recoveries in Interreg – example Central Baltic Programme



Most common types of irregularities in Interreg (ACRs)

Category	2021- 2022	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019
Public Procurement	19.29%	19,90%	21,9%	14,1%
State aid	0.51%	0,59%	0,2 %	0,5%
Missing supporting information or documentation	19.67%	18,42%	17,3%	22,4%
Accounting and calculation errors at project level	12.18%	13,00%	11,3%	13,7%
Ineligible project/Ineligible expenditure	38.45%	42,66%	43,3%	43,3%
Sound financial management	4.31%	3,84%	3,3%	2,4%
Other categories	5.58%	1,58%	2,7%	3,6%

Financial impact of irregularities in Interreg (ACRs)

Category	2021- 2022	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019
Public Procurement	42.20%	47,49%	67,9%	26,0%
State aid	0.00%	0,02%	0,0%	0,0%
Missing supporting information or documentation	3.64%	9,65%	2,2%	19,1%
Accounting and calculation errors at project level	7.52%	1,58%	5,6%	14,1%
Ineligible project/Ineligible expenditure	42.69%	40,76%	23,3%	39,2%
Sound financial management	2.58%	0,40%	0,1%	0,1%
Other categories	1.37%	0,10%	0,9%	1,5%



Detailed rules for the reporting of irregularities

Report irregularities <u>within two months following the end of</u> <u>each quarter from their detection or as soon as additional</u> information on the reported irregularities becomes available.

Template for electronic reporting via the Irregularity Management System (IMS)

IMS access usually coordinated by national Anti-Fraud Coordination Service (AFCOS)

IMS used in 35 countries (EU+IPA)

Non fraudulent / fraudulent irregularities



Who reports?

The Member State in which the irregular expenditure is incurred by the beneficiary

and paid in implementing the operation shall be responsible for reporting

For programmes under the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg), the reporting <u>Member State shall inform the managing authority and the audit authority of the</u> programme.

Irregularities to be reported

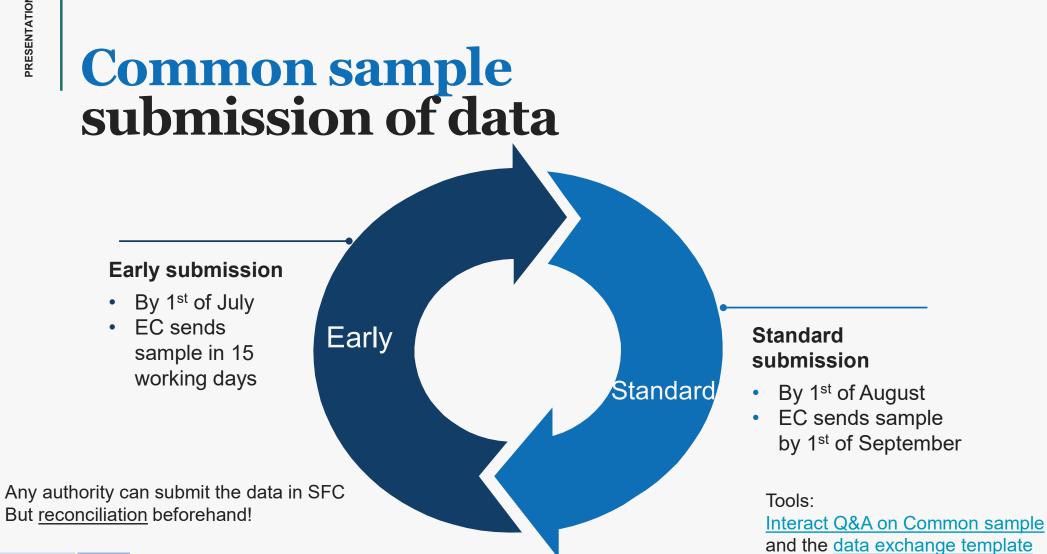
- 1. have been the <u>subject of a first written assessment</u> by a competent authority, either administrative or judicial
- 2. give <u>rise to the initiation of administrative or judicial proceedings</u> at national level in order to establish the presence of fraud or other criminal offences (suspected fraud)
- 3. preceding a bankruptcy;
- 4. for which the <u>Commission submits a written request for information</u> to the Member State following the initial reporting from a Member State

Irregularities not to be reported

- for an amount <u>lower than EUR 10 000</u> in contribution from the Funds, BUT if interlinked and total amount > EUR 10 000 have to be reported
- 2. Consist <u>solely of failure to execute an operation</u> included in the co-financed programme <u>owing to the non-fraudulent bankruptcy</u>
- cases reported to MA / BAF by the beneficiary voluntarily and before detection by either authority, whether before or after the payment of the public contribution, BUT suspected fraud YES
- 4. cases which are <u>detected and corrected by the managing authority before inclusion</u> <u>in a payment application</u> submitted to the Commission, BUT suspected fraud YES

Common sample







Data for common sample

Table on a positive population and expenditure declared to Commission for the programme by sampling unit (partner)¹

										/		
А	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	L	J=G-H	K=J-I	€ EXECUTION	~
		Partne r				All positive amounts		Amount withdrawn related to expenditure			AUDIT	^
	•	numbe		Partner				declared in	A second in the	Final expenditure declared to EC in the	National audit report	(JG ETC)
Operatio	tion					U		previous accounting year(s)	Amount in the	given accounting year (€)	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
·		•	(original)	•	Abb.)	Ο,		(€)	population (€)	(for information)	 National audit report 	(EMFAF)
				·			This is expenditure which was declared to				National audit report	(AMIF ISF BMVI)
						a second and the second s	the EC in the given accounting year, but has	;			Annual control report	(IJG ETC)
						and the second		This is expenditure which was			Annual control report	EMFAF
			To be complet				the same accounting year (de-certified) (this	declared to the EC in previous		Final net amount declared	Annual control report	AMIF ISF BMVI
			ed if					accounting years,	This is expenditure in	U	Action plans	EAGF EAFRD
			available and different			applications to	by the MA or through	but is corrected/deducte d in the given	the sampling population (€) used by the EC for sample	accounting year used by the AA for reconciliation with expenditure	Costs of controls	EAGF EAFRD
			from				U U	accounting year	selection and	declared to the EC (for	Interreg common sample	
			column E			accounting year	declaration)	(de-certified)	extrapolation	completeness reason)		
									-		EC audit report	
											Annual coordination meeting	g
						Sum of amounts G	Sum of amounts H	Sum of amounts I	Total sampling population for OP	Total expenditure declared to EC for OP	مَ <u>آ</u> هُ EVALUATION	~
											CLOSURE	
36		a									JE UTILITIES	~

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SFC2021

HOME

A STRATEGIC PLANNING

PROGRAMMING

Up MONITORING

Common sample

1. Drawn by the EC	2. Sample unit: partner
3. Equal probability selection (SRS)	 4. <u>Minimum</u> sample per programme: 3 for < 500 partners 5 for ≥ 500 partners



Audit Authorities' work and ACRs

- Based on sample sent by the Commission by 1st of September, year N
- By the end of year N



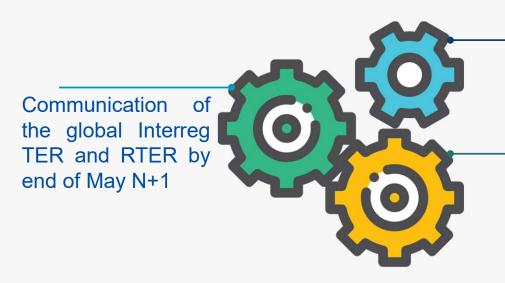
Audit results communicated in the ACR

- Using Commission's template
- Sub-sample, statistical, methodology to be described in the ACR

Audits of operations carried out by the AA



Calculation of TER and RTER by EC



Relevant financial corrections taken into account

If global RTER > 2% : Analysis of the concentration of errors and additional audit work

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Timeline

