

EACEA

The Audit Procedure in the EACEA

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Unit R2 – « Ex-post control & relations with the European Court of Auditors »





Audit Process in the EACEA

I. Annual Audit Plan

- Selection of projects to be audited (+-120)
- 2 Type of audits:
- ✓ random
- √ risk based
- Eligible projects: up to 5 years following the payment of the balance and for 3 years in case of low value grants (*).
- (*) as stated in the **Article 136** of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the Union and its rules of application.





II. Communication with beneficiaries and performance of the audits

- Audit announcement letter (sent by the EACEA to the beneficiary)
- The audits are performed by external auditors
- Contradictory procedure: the draft audit report is sent to the beneficiary by the external auditor (*)
- Following the contradictory procedure, the auditors present the report to the EACEA to check the quality & the procedures applied
- EACEA sends the final report to the beneficiary and implements the audit result (payment or recovery if any)

^{(*) &}lt;u>Keep in mind that the EACEA does not perform the audit and</u> does not intervene in the audit process except in providing technical or logistic support. Agency does not review any supporting documents.





Audit Process in the EACEA

What does the EACEA do?

- Prepares and sends the announcement letter to the beneficiary
- Reviews the draft audit report and discuss it with the operational unit
- Sends the final audit report to the beneficiary
- Implements the final audit result (payment or recovery if any)

What does the **beneficiary** do?

- Provides external auditors with the supporting documents and additional explanations if needed during the fieldwork phase
- Gives the comments on the draft audit report (contradictory procedure)

What does the external auditor do?

- Planning of the fieldwork
- Conducting the fieldwork
- Issuance of the draft report
- Contradictory procedure
 with the beneficiary
- Issuance of the final audit report





Financial management of the grants

The cost are eligible if:

- Foreseen in the budget
- Necessary & directly linked to the performance of the project
- Generated during the life time of the project
- Reasonable and justified
- Recorded in the accounts in accordance with the requirements of tax and social legislation
- Be identifiable and verifiable & allow reconciliation between accounts and supporting documents (audit trial)





Most frequent/significant error

- Missing or inadequate supporting documents (staff, travel cost & subsistence)
- Non-compliance with the eligibility rules of the program
- ✓ claimed outside the eligibility period,
- ✓ not foreseen in the budget,
- ✓ cost exceeding budget headings,
- √ ineligible VAT,
- ✓ non-compliance with the subcontracting rules
- Incorrect exchange rates
- Documents without a clear reference to the project





Which documents have to be kept?

- Keep all the supporting documents:
- ✓ For all the headings and no matter which co-beneficiary incurred the costs
- ✓ From the **beginning** of the project **up to 5 years** following the payment of the balance, and **for 3 years** in case of low value grants (<60,000€).</p>
- **Examples** of supporting documents that should be checked by the auditors:
- ✓ Staff: employment contract; official payroll; timesheets signed; proof of presence to meetings and events; extract of official accounting books with reference to staff; bank statements.
- ✓ Travel & subsistence: travel tickets; boarding pass; invoices (hotels, restaurants, travel agency); signed receipts by the travelling person receiving an allowance; proof of payments.
 - !!! Clear reference to the project or directly attributable to the project has to be mentioned





TIPS

- Read carefully your grant agreement and the Project Handbook
 Erasmus+ Sport financial rules (chapter 4)
- Before issuing the final report double-check your accounting records and documentation (supporting documents).
- Keep your accounting and internal control systems transparent.
- Be careful with the payments to co-beneficiaries. Check and keep copy of all payments to the partners.
- Keep all the supporting documents (for you and your cobeneficiaries).





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