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General Secretariat

Brussels, 30 June 2025

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INFORMATION

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Budget Committee

Subject: EUROPOL 2024 Final annual accounts



The Hague, 26 June 2025

Council of the European Union
Mr Paweł Karbownik
Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Finance of Poland
By email only

Final annual accounts for the financial year 2024, including the opinion of the Management Board (MB) of Europol on the final annual accounts

Dear Mr Karbownik,

In accordance with Article 60 of the Europol Regulation and Article 102 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol, please find enclosed the final annual accounts of Europol for the financial year 2024 and the opinion of the Europol Management Board (MB) on these final annual accounts.

The final annual accounts 2024 were established on 4 June 2025. The Europol MB adopted its opinion on the annual accounts on 26 June 2025.

The final annual accounts for the financial year 2024, alongside the opinion of the Europol MB on these accounts, have been sent with separate letters to the European Parliament, national parliaments, the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Commission's Accounting Officer.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca Topham Digitally signed by
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Rebecca Topham
The Accounting Officer of the
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

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Catherine De Bolle
Executive Director of the
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

Encl.

- Final Annual Accounts - Financial statements and reports on the implementation of the budget - Financial Year 2024, 4 June 2025, Europol file no. 1442105v4A
- Opinion of the MB on the annual accounts of Europol for the financial year 2024, 26 June 2025, MBS 074.2025, Europol file no. 1472714v1A


MANAGEMENT BOARD

Opinion of the Management Board on the final annual accounts of Europol for the financial year 2024

The Management Board:

- Having regard to Article 60 (4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 (OJEU L 135/53 of 24 May 2016) establishing the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), amended by Regulation (EU) 2022/991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2022, and Article 102 (3) of the Financial Regulation (FR) applicable to Europol as adopted by the Management Board on 4 October 2019;
- Having considered the observations of the European Court of Auditors (ECA) with a view to an annual report on EU Agencies for the financial year 2024, and more specifically Europol; Europol's final annual accounts 2024; as well as Europol's Consolidated Annual Activity Report (CAAR) 2024, on which the Board drew up an analysis and assessment;
- Taking into account the statements of assurance provided by Europol's Accounting Officer, as contained in the final annual accounts 2024, and by the Executive Director as Europol's Authorising Officer as well as by the Deputy Executive Director in charge of risk management and internal control, as included in the CAAR 2024;
- Taking into account the information concerning audit activities by the Internal Audit Service (IAS) of the European Commission, the Internal Audit Capability (IAC) and the Executive Director regarding the audit activities performed in 2024 and the response actions taken by Europol:
 - a) Declares that it has reasonable assurance, on the basis of the information in its possession, that the final annual accounts for the financial year 2024 are, subject to the ECA's final observations on the final annual accounts to be issued, reliable, and that the underlying revenue and payment transactions, taken as a whole, are legal and regular;
 - b) Confirms that Europol's CAAR 2024 provides a fair and accurate account of the implementation of the budget granted to the Agency by its budgetary authority;
 - c) Notes Europol's measures to address the observation of the ECA concerning the eligibility of VAT for operational grants, implemented already in 2023;
 - d) Recalls its observations as set out in its analysis and assessment of the CAAR 2024.

For the Management Board,



Ireneusz Sieńko
Chairperson

FINAL ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

Financial Statements & Implementation of the Budget

Financial Year 2024

These final accounts have been prepared in accordance with Articles 98 and 99 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

These final accounts shall be sent to the Accounting Officer of the European Commission, the European Court of Auditors, the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament by 1 July 2025 in accordance with Article 60 of the Europol Regulation and Article 101 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

**Rebecca
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Rebecca Topham

The Accounting Officer of the
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

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Catherine De Bolle

Executive Director of the
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

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CERTIFICATE

The final annual accounts of Europol for the year 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union and the accounting rules adopted by the European Commission's Accounting Officer, as are to be applied by all the institutions, agencies and joint undertakings, and in accordance with Title IX of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

I acknowledge my responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the final annual accounts of Europol in accordance with Article 77 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union and with Article 49 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

I have obtained from the Authorising Officer, who certified its reliability, all the information necessary for the production of the final accounts that show the assets and liabilities of Europol and the budget implementation.

I hereby certify that based on this information, and on such checks as I deemed necessary to sign off the accounts, I have reasonable assurance that the final accounts present fairly, in all material aspects, the financial position, the results of the operations and the cash flow of Europol.

**Rebecca
Topham** Digitally signed
by Rebecca
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Rebecca Topham
The Accounting Officer of the
European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

INTRODUCTION

Basis for preparation

As a general rule, all aspects of the final annual accounts 2024 have been drawn up in accordance with the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol adopted by Europol's Management Board and with the European Commission's accounting rules and methods adopted by the European Commission's Accounting Officer following the principles of accrual-based accounting. The budget implementation reports are prepared on the basis of the modified cash-based accounting principle.

The final accounts of Europol include the financial statements and the budget implementation reports. They are drawn up by the Accounting Officer in accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

The financial statements comprise of the balance sheet, statement of financial performance, cash-flow statement and statement of changes in net assets. The notes to the financial statements supplement and comment on the information presented in the statements.

The objective of the financial statements is to provide information about the financial position, performance and cash flows of Europol to demonstrate the accountability of the agency for the resources entrusted to it.

Throughout this document, figures are rounded so the sum of the individual amounts may differ from the totals.

Reporting entity

Regulatory context

Europol's work is founded on the Europol Regulation (Regulation 2016/794)¹ which became applicable in full in May 2017, taking effect in all EU Member States that are part of the Europol cooperation framework. The Europol Regulation, concerning which amendments entered into force on 28 June 2022, has enabled Europol to step up its efforts to fight terrorism, cyber-crime and other serious and organised forms of crime, while, at the same time, enhancing Europol's governance and accountability arrangements towards the European Parliament, in particular by establishing the Joint Parliamentary Scrutiny Group (JPSG) in order to introduce national parliament oversight by EU Member States.

Europol's renewed Strategy, entitled *Delivering Security in Partnership*, which sets out the Mission, Vision and Values of the Agency, was endorsed by the Europol Management Board in 2023. It is founded on the objective foreseen in Article 88 of the Treaty of the European Union, namely for Europol "to support and strengthen action by the Member States' police authorities and other law enforcement services and their mutual cooperation in preventing and combating serious crime affecting two or more Member States, terrorism and forms of crime which affect a common interest covered by a Union policy".

Europol's strategy is composed of the following priorities, which aim at effectively and efficiently delivering the services and support that is expected from Member States and operational cooperation partners:

1. Be the EU criminal information hub, including for data acquisition;
2. Deliver agile, real-time operational support;
3. Be a platform for European policing solutions;
4. Bring the relevant partners together for cross-border cooperation and joint action;

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA, Official Journal of the European Union, L 135/53 – L 135/114, 24 May 2016.

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5. Be at the forefront of law enforcement innovation and research;
6. Be the model EU organisation for law enforcement cooperation.

Mission

Europol's mission is to support its Member States in preventing and combating all forms of serious international and organised crime, cybercrime and terrorism.

Vision

Europol's vision is to ensure an effective EU response to the threats of serious international and organised crime, cybercrime and terrorism. The Agency does this by acting as the principal information hub, delivering agile operational support and providing European policing solutions in conjunction with our network of partners.

Values

In line with Europol's vision and mission, the following organisational values guide the conduct, activities and goals of Europol:

- **Service**
We deliver the outcomes our colleagues, partners, and stakeholders need. We do so diligently, effectively, and efficiently, and we adhere to the EU public service principles.
- **Integrity**
We do the right thing. We do it consistently and reliably, with respect for others. We adhere to our Code of Conduct.
- **Accountability**
We accept responsibility for our actions. We align our behaviour with the goals of our organisation. We collaborate to achieve desired outcomes.
- **Initiative**
We pro-actively take action and bring about innovative solutions. We gauge our actions to continuously strive for improved performance.
- **Partnership**
We build trust relationships across the law enforcement community and beyond. We provide agile operational support to Member States and cooperation partners.
- **Diversity**
We foster diversity in the workplace. We uphold an inclusive corporate culture. We create and maintain conditions where we have equal opportunities to develop and contribute.

The Code of Conduct of Europol provides the basis for promoting an organisational culture that is consistent with the Mission, Vision and Values of Europol. It outlines the standards of integrity and of personal as well as professional conduct that staff and all other persons working for or at Europol are expected to meet in discharging their responsibilities, individually, towards colleagues and other stakeholders, including the law enforcement community, cooperation partners and the public. Europol is committed to providing a work environment which supports the implementation of this Code at all levels of the organisation. Europol strives to uphold a high level of awareness by staff on the expected behaviour under Europol's Code of Conduct for ensuring a strong ethics culture.

Nature of Europol's work

Europol uses its unique information capabilities and the expertise of its staff and the Liaison Bureaux community of Member States and cooperation partners hosted at Europol to identify and track the most dangerous criminal and terrorist networks affecting the security interests in Europe. Law enforcement authorities in the EU rely on the work and services of Europol's 24/7 *Operational Centre* and secure information network, as well as strategic and operational analysis and support, including on-the-spot deployments covering the full range of Europol's capabilities.

The *European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC)* at Europol, including the Internet Referral Unit (IRU) which continuously tackles high levels of terrorism propaganda online, provides a focal point for joint cooperation at EU level, aimed at supporting national counter terrorism efforts.

The *European Cybercrime Centre (EC3)* at Europol represents the central platform in the EU's fight against cybercrime, contributing to an enhanced response to criminal activity online.

The *European Financial and Economic Crime Centre (EFECC)* expands Europol's range of operational support in the areas of fraud, money laundering, asset recovery, corruption and counterfeiting.

The *European Serious Organised Crime Centre (ESOCC)*, which incorporates the European Migrant Smuggling Centre (EMSC), supports EU Member States to deliver operational results to address the EU crime priorities: Cybercrime, drug trafficking, facilitation of illegal immigration, organised property crime, trafficking in human beings, excise and Missing Trader Intra Community (MTIC) fraud, illicit firearms trafficking, criminal finances and money laundering, document fraud as well as environmental crime.

The work in all of Europol's centres is complemented by the High-Value Targets (HVTs) approach, bringing together Operational Taskforces (OTFs) to counteract high risk criminal actors across the mandate of Europol, as well as dedicated financial support in particular through EMPACT², in line with the EU's crime priorities.

The amendments to the Europol Regulation which entered into force at the end of June 2022 contain the following new main tasks and possibilities, for Europol to:

- support criminal investigations in today's digital world with respect to the processing of personal data, in particular when the Data Subject Category (DSC) is not yet determined in complex and large datasets, on the basis of clear maximum retention periods defined in the amendments to Europol Regulation;
- performing joint operational analysis with Member States;
- propose to the competent authorities in Member States the initiation, conduct or coordination of a criminal investigation within Europol's competences, even if only one Member State is concerned;
- carry out research and innovation for the benefit of Member States' law enforcement authorities;
- process data transmitted by third countries or international organisations in the SIS, while proposing to Member States information alerts on third country nationals in the EU's interest;
- enhance cooperation with operational partners, such as the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), Frontex, Eurojust and OLAF, as well as through the transfer of personal data to a competent authority of a third country or to an international organisation, in particular where appropriate safeguards with regard to the protection of personal data are provided for in a legally binding instrument;
- enhance cooperation with private parties, especially in online crises situations and for addressing the dissemination of online child sexual abuse material;
- increase further Europol's accountability arrangements, with the establishment of a Fundamental Rights Officer (FRO) at Europol, expanded reporting obligations for parliamentary scrutiny shared by the European Parliament

² European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats.

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with national parliaments of EU Member States, as well as enlarged European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) competences (e.g., the suspension of data flows to Member States and administrative fines for non-compliance instances).

From an overall perspective, Europol's work contributes to the disruption of criminal and terrorist networks, to the arrest of thousands of dangerous criminals, to the recovery of millions of Euros in criminal proceeds, and to the rescue from harm of hundreds of victims, including individual children trafficked for, or sexual exploitation. Europol also acts as a major centre of expertise in key fields of law enforcement activity and as a European centre for strategic analysis on organised crime.

Europol's activities are continuously reported to the general public, in order to explain the benefits that law enforcement cooperation at EU level contributes to the security of EU citizens³.

Reporting on the progress of Europol's work in 2024

The Consolidated Annual Activity (CAAR) 2024, which will be released by mid-2025, provides a full account of Europol's progress in relation to the multi-annual strategic goals and objectives, as defined in the Europol Strategy, and the objectives contained in the 2024 Work Programme.

Withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU

On 1 January 2021, the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA)⁴ between the EU and the United Kingdom became applicable which includes dedicated provisions on the cooperation with Europol. Preparations for the departure of the United Kingdom from the Europol cooperation framework as a Member State were successfully completed on time, allowing for continued operational cooperation of the competent authorities of the United Kingdom with and through Europol. No dedicated accounting provisions were required for the financial year 2024 in the annual accounts. The Liaison Bureau (LB) of the United Kingdom at Europol is an integral part of the third-party LB community established at Europol.

Global crises affecting the EU's security interests: The war in Ukraine and conflicts in the Levant region

2024 was characterised by continued crime-fighting efforts, undertaken by the Agency to also respond to global crises affecting the EU's security interests, in particular resulting from the second year of war in Ukraine as well as the conflicts in the Levant region. Europol's response measures were conducted as an integral part of the Agency's mandate, including with respect to terrorism, cyber- and other serious and organised forms of crime. The activities to support individual Member States and operational cooperation partners outside the EU are not itemised in the Agency's financial statements and budget implementation reporting, hence the annual accounts of Europol for the financial year 2024 do not contain specific accounting provisions with regard to the war in Ukraine, nor the conflicts in the Levant region, such as in the Gaza Strip.

³ <https://www.europol.europa.eu/>, <https://www.europol.europa.eu/media-press/newsroom>

⁴ Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, of the one part, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the other part, Official Journal of the European Union, L444/14 – L444/1449, 31 December 2020.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		91,963,960	80,287,799
Intangible assets	2.1.	65,605,389	53,426,406
Computer software		27,538,727	25,975,964
Computer software under financial lease		-	-
Under construction		38,066,662	27,450,441
Tangible assets	2.1.	26,334,951	26,816,827
Land and buildings		5,588,634	6,073,078
Plant and equipment		301,579	342,985
Computer hardware		14,964,961	14,542,001
Furniture and vehicles		2,501,371	2,629,454
Other fixtures and fittings		2,834,488	3,136,400
Assets under financial lease		143,918	92,909
Non-current receivables and recoverables	2.2.	23,620	44,566
Long-term receivables		23,620	44,566
CURRENT ASSETS		50,093,264	50,308,497
Short-term pre-financing paid	2.3.	4,917,911	3,703,650
EMPACT and other grant beneficiaries		4,856,569	3,316,672
Consolidated entities		61,342	386,978
Short-term Receivables		43,628,571	44,920,574
Current receivables	2.4.	33,314,231	35,419,026
Sundry receivables	2.5.	283,739	289,078
Other receivables:			
Accrued exchange income ⁵	2.6.	4,712	1,506
Accrued non-exchange income	2.6.	303	210,816
Deferred charges ⁶	2.6.	10,025,586	9,000,148
Receivables with consolidated EU entities	2.7.	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2.8.	1,546,782	1,684,273
TOTAL ASSETS		142,057,224	130,596,296
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		5,834,377	2,591,103
Pensions and other employee benefits	2.9.	2,183,174	2,236,957
Pre-financing received from consolidated EU entities	2.10.	3,529,587	-
Other liabilities	2.11.	121,616	354,146
CURRENT LIABILITIES		15,372,886	19,479,927
Provisions for risks and charges	2.12.	-	-
Financial liabilities	2.13.	129,375	43,826
Payables		15,243,511	19,436,101
Current payables	2.14.	-546,364 ⁷	40,292
Sundry payables	2.15.	512,530	632,863
Other payables:			
Accrued charges	2.16.	8,398,173	8,786,589
Deferred income	2.16.	48,000	-
Accrued charges with consolidated EU entities	2.16.	183,697	318,246
Accounts payable with consolidated EU entities	2.17.	6,647,475	9,658,112
NET ASSETS		120,849,961	108,525,266
Accumulated surplus/deficit		109,052,419	103,956,080
Accumulated re-measurements of employee benefits		-668,121	-527,153
Economic result of the year		12,465,663	5,096,339
TOTAL LIABILITIES		142,057,224	130,596,296

⁵ Includes accrued exchange income with consolidated EU entities.

⁶ Includes deferred charges with consolidated EU entities.

⁷ Negative amount explained in note 2.14.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
REVENUE	3.1.	224,378,478	209,768,797
Non-exchange revenue		214,908,272	201,536,106
European Union Contribution		214,271,880	200,892,815
Grants/agreements with non-consolidated entities		548,568	547,027
Other		58,929	95,491
Income taxes		-	-
Recovery of operating expenditure		28,895	773
Exchange revenue		9,470,205	8,232,692
Contribution from Denmark		5,305,657	4,719,597
Revenue from consolidated EU entities		3,893,133	3,024,716
Other		270,954	415,238
Sales revenue		-	52,024
Fixed asset-related		-	20,238
Exchange rate gains		461	878
EXPENDITURE	3.2.	211,912,814	204,672,458
Operational expenditure		49,941,003	51,843,811
Administrative expenditure		161,971,812	152,828,648
Staff expenses		111,899,004	102,366,355
Finance expenses		12,386	20,190
Fixed asset-related		21,570,629	18,618,782
Expenses with consolidated EU entities		8,049,811	9,409,050
Other: Administrative and IT expenses		10,200,361	11,656,631
External service provider (non-IT)		4,144,803	3,672,083
Rent and IT operating lease		293,861	293,180
Building – maintenance, insurance and security		5,800,267	6,791,471
Exchange rate losses		690	906
SURPLUS/DEFICIT FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES		12,465,663	5,096,339
Extraordinary gains		-	-
Extraordinary losses		-	-
SURPLUS/DEFICIT FROM EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		-	-
ECONOMIC RESULT OF THE YEAR		12,465,663	5,096,339

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Economic result of the year		12,465,663	5,096,339
Operational activities			
Amortisation (intangible assets)		10,783,104	8,067,600
Depreciation (tangible assets)		10,775,641	10,475,788
Increase (-)/Decrease in provisions for risks and charges		-	-
Increase (-)/Decrease in short-term pre-financing		-1,539,897	841,556
Increase (-)/Decrease in long-term receivables		20,946	-44,566
Increase (-)/Decrease in short-term receivables		1,292,003	13,031,119
Increase (-)/Decrease in receivables related to consolidated EU entities		325,636	-76,172
Increase (-)/Decrease in other long-term liabilities		-232,530	-125,220
Increase (-)/Decrease in accounts payable		-1,181,953	-3,404,002
Increase (-)/Decrease in liabilities related to consolidated EU entities		518,951	-4,040,915
Other non-cash movements ⁸		85,548	-311,921
Net cash-flow from operational activities	4.1	33,313,113	29,509,604
Investing activities			
Increase (-) of tangible and intangible assets		-33,267,736	-29,565,323
Proceeds from tangible and intangible assets		11,884	75,394
Net cash-flow from investing activities	4.2	-33,255,852	-29,489,929
Increase/decrease (-) in pension and employee benefits liability	4.3	-194,751	-123,013
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalents		-137,490	-103,337
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,684,273	1,787,610
Cash and cash equivalents at year-end		1,546,782	1,684,273

⁸ Financial liability for short-term leasing.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Accumulated Surplus/ Deficit	Economic result of the year	Net Assets (Total)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	103,428,927	5,096,339	108,525,266
Changes in accounting policies	-	-	-
Balance as at 1 January 2024	103,428,927	5,096,339	108,525,266
Re-measurements of employee benefit liabilities ⁹	-140,968	-	-140,968
Allocation of the economic result of previous year	5,096,339	-5,096,339	-
Economic result of the year 2024	-	12,465,663	12,465,663
Balance as at 31 December 2024	108,384,298	12,465,663	120,849,961

⁹ This is the net result of changes to actuarial demographic and financial assumptions in accordance with EU Accounting Rule 12 (Employee benefits).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1. Accounting rules

These financial statements are prepared on the basis of the EU Accounting Rules as adopted by the Commission's Accounting Officer which adapt the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and in some cases the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to the specific environment of the EU, while the reports on the implementation of the budget continue to be primarily based on movements of cash.

The accounting system of Europol comprises general accounts and budget accounts. These accounts are kept in Euro based on the calendar year. The budget accounts give a detailed picture of the implementation of the budget. They are based on the modified cash accounting principle.¹⁰ The general accounts allow for the preparation of the financial statements as they show all charges and income for the financial year and are designed to establish the financial position in the form of a balance sheet as at 31 December.

Europol's financial statements have been drawn up using the methods of preparation as set out in the accounting rules laid down by the European Commission's Accounting Officer.

1.2. Accounting principles

The objectives of the financial statements are to provide information about the financial position, performance and cash flows of Europol that is useful to a wide range of users. For a public sector entity such as Europol, the objectives are more specifically to provide information useful for decision-making, and to demonstrate the accountability of the entity for the resources entrusted to it.

The overall considerations (or accounting principles) to be followed when preparing the financial statements are laid down in EU Accounting rule 1 and are the same as those described in IPSAS 1, that is:

Fair presentation

Financial statements shall present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of an entity. Fair presentation requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses set out in the European Commission's Accounting Rules. The application of the European Commission's Accounting Rules, with additional disclosures when necessary, is presumed to result in financial statements that achieve a fair presentation.

Accrual Basis

In order to meet its objectives, the financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis, the effects of transactions and other events are recognised when they occur (and not as cash or its equivalent is received or paid) and they are recorded in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements in the periods to which they relate.

¹⁰ This differs from cash-based accounting because of elements such as carry-over commitments.

Going concern basis

When preparing financial statements, an assessment of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern shall be made. Financial statements shall be prepared on a going concern basis unless there is an intention to liquidate the entity or to cease operating, or if there is no realistic alternative but to do so. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern principle, which means that Europol is deemed to have been established for an indefinite duration.

Consistency of presentation

According to this principle, the presentation and classification of items in the financial statements shall be retained from one period to the next.

Aggregation

Each material class of similar items shall be presented separately in the financial statements. Items of a dissimilar nature or function shall be presented separately unless they are immaterial.

Offsetting

Assets and liabilities, and revenue and expenses, shall not be offset unless required or permitted by an EU Accounting rule.

Comparative information

Except when an EU Accounting Rule permits or requires otherwise, comparative information shall be disclosed in respect of the previous period for all amounts reported in the financial statements. When the presentation or classification of items in the financial statements is amended, comparative amounts shall be reclassified (unless the reclassification is impracticable).

1.3. Basis of preparation

Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the functional and reporting currency of the EU and of Europol (Article 18 of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol).

Transactions and balances in foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions or from the translation of monetary items in foreign currency into Euro at the year-end are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Chart of Accounts

The chart of accounts used by Europol follows the structure of the chart of accounts of the European Commission.

Use of estimates

Preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts presented and disclosed in the Financial Statements of Europol. Significant estimates and assumptions in these financial statements require judgment and are used for, but not limited to, accrued income and charges, provisions, contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results reported in future periods might be different from these estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the period in which they become known.

1.4. Balance Sheet

Assets are resources controlled by Europol as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow.

1.4.1. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance. Acquired computer software licences are stated at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of intangible fixed assets depend on their specific economic lifetime or legal lifetime determined by an agreement.

Currently Europol uses a 25% amortisation rate for its intangible fixed assets.

Amortisation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible fixed asset over its useful life (EU Accounting Rule 6).

Internally generated intangible assets are capitalised when the relevant criteria of the EU Accounting rules are met. The costs that meet these criteria include all directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce, and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Costs associated with research activities, development costs that do not meet the criteria to be capitalised and maintenance costs are recognised as expenses as incurred.

1.4.2. Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets (property, plant and equipment) are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Europol and its cost can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Assets under construction are not depreciated, as these assets are not yet available for use.

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life (EU Accounting Rule 7).

The depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method. Please see note 2.1. for the rates.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds less selling expenses with the carrying amount of the disposed asset and are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

1.4.3. Leases

Leases of intangible and tangible fixed assets, where Europol has (substantially) all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding. The rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other liabilities (non-current and current). The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The assets held under finance leases are amortised/depreciated over the shorter of the assets' useful life and the lease term.

Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and rewards inherent to ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

1.4.4. Pre-financing

The initial recognition of pre-financing is based on the original amount received or given. Subsequent recognition is based on the original amount received or given, less eligible expenses, including estimated amounts where necessary, incurred during the period (EU Accounting Rule 5).

1.4.5. Receivables

Receivables are carried at the original amount less write-down for impairment. A write-down for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that Europol will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the write-down is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the recoverable amount. The amount of the write-down is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

See note 1.4.10 concerning the treatment of accrued income at the year-end.

1.4.6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are financial instruments and classified as available for sale financial assets. They include cash at hand and deposits held at call with banks.

1.4.7. Pensions and other employee benefits

The EU Staff Regulations provide for various employee benefits (retirement pensions, invalidity pensions, survivors' pensions, medical insurance) for staff in service, invalided and retired.

Each year of service performed by European Commission employees entitles them to various benefits (sickness, retirement, etc.). These benefits, which are received after a period of activity, constitute a commitment on the part of the European Communities, which must be entered in the accounts. The arrival of new staff, the retirement of serving staff, and changes in interest rates or in mortality tables are all factors or assumptions that have a direct influence on the valuation of those commitments. The commitments are constantly changing and must be valued at the close of each reporting period.

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The principle underlying all the detailed requirements of the applicable accounting rule is that the cost of providing employee benefits should be recognised in the period in which the benefit is earned by the employee, rather than when it is paid or payable. The principal objectives of post-employment accounting are to measure the cost associated with employees' benefits and to recognise that cost over the employees' respective service periods. The periodic costs of post-employment plans have to be assigned properly to the periods in which the related economic benefits are received by the employers incurring these costs.

It should be noted that due to the consolidation of these obligations and the required funding thereto is transferred to the European Commission, the described benefits cannot to be found in Europol's annual accounts but only in the consolidated accounts of the European Commission. Therefore the disclosures under point 2.9. of these accounts, relate solely to the former Europol Pension Fund.

1.4.8. Provisions

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

1.4.9. Payables

Payables arising from the purchase of goods and services are recognised at invoice reception for the original amount and corresponding expenses are entered in the accounts when the supplies or services are delivered and accepted by Europol.

1.4.10. Accrued and deferred income and charges

According to the EU Accounting rules, transactions and events are recognised in the financial statements in the period to which they relate. At the end of the accounting period, accrued expenses are recognised based on an estimated amount of the transfer obligation of the period. The calculation of accrued expenses is done in accordance with detailed operational and practical guidelines, which aim at ensuring that the financial statements reflect a true and fair view.

Revenue is also accounted for in the period to which it relates. At the year-end, if an invoice is not yet issued but the service has been rendered/goods have been delivered by Europol or a contractual agreement exists, accrued income is recognised in the financial statements.

In addition, at the year-end, if an invoice is issued but the services have not yet been rendered or the goods supplied have not yet been delivered, the revenue or charges will be deferred and recognised in the subsequent accounting period.

1.5. Statement of Financial Performance

Revenue and expenditure are accounted for in accordance with the principle of accrual-based accounting.

1.5.1. Revenue

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets.

Non-exchange revenue makes up the vast majority of Europol's revenue, as it includes the European Union contribution.

Exchange revenue is revenue from fees, mission reimbursements, gains from disposals of intangible and tangible fixed assets, bank credit interest and exchange rate conversion gains.

1.5.2. Expenditure

Expenses are decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or incurrence of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets. Distributions of the result of the year are not considered as expenses.

According to the principle of accrual-based accounting, the financial statements take account of expenditure relating to the reporting period without taking into consideration the payment date, meaning when the goods or services were delivered/provided.

1.6. Contingent Assets and Liabilities

1.6.1. Contingent assets

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of Europol. It is not recognised because the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. A contingent asset is disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable.

1.6.2. Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and of which the existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of Europol; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because: it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation or, in the rare circumstances where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2. NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

2.1. Intangible and tangible fixed assets

During 2024, Europol's fixed assets increased by a total gross amount of € 33.3M (€ 29.6M in 2023). The largest investments were made in the development of internally generated intangible assets (€ 22.9M including those considered under construction) and in computer hardware (€ 8.8M). These investments facilitate the implementation of Europol's 2020+ strategy in becoming a technological state of the art EU law enforcement agency.

The Host State carried out a number of additional works within the Europol Headquarters and the Temporary Satellite Building in order to meet the business demands of the organisation. In 2024, as a result of the constantly growing workforce, Europol had to further invest in fixed assets in order to increase the efficiency, use of the available

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workspace and the quality of the working environment. In addition to ensuring an efficient use of the workspace, Europol invested in fixed assets in order to increase the eco-friendliness of its premises and reduce the environmental footprint. The work was executed by contractors for the Host State, which in turn invoiced Europol. The total amount delivered in 2024, fulfilling the recognition criteria for fixed assets as defined in EU Accounting Rule 7, amounted to € 3.4M compared to € 1.6M in 2023.

In 2024, Europol finalised ten disposal procedures involving 1,657 fixed assets. These disposal procedures (see table below) resulted in the retirement of assets with an initial acquisition value of € 3.4M. The disposals also resulted in a write-off of € 12K, thus increasing the expenditure on the Statement of Financial Performance.

Asset class	Reason for disposal	No of items
Furniture & Vehicles	End of life	778
Other Fixtures and Fittings	End of life	85
Buildings	End of life	10
Computer software	End of life	5
Computer hardware	End of life	779

In accordance with EU Accounting Rule 6 regarding internally generated intangible assets, Europol maintained its threshold for capitalisation at € 200K.

Europol has used its time-tracking system as a basis for the calculations. In the time-tracking system, each staff member and external consultant working within the project has recorded the hours worked with a link to the task performed. The tasks have been split into two phases, research and development. In addition to this, the tasks within the development phase have been split into two categories depending on their nature. This has been done in accordance with EU Accounting rule 6; costs directly qualifying for capitalisation and costs expensed for the given year. For the calculation of Europol employees, the average staff costs per salary grade provided by the European Commission, has been used as the basis.

There was a total of sixty-one ICT development projects running in 2024, of which (all relating to development costs):

- Fourteen were finalised and thus capitalised in 2024 for a total gross value of € 12.3M;
- Thirty-eight are scheduled to be finalised in 2025 or 2026 for a total value of € 38M;
- Nine did not reach the threshold and are therefore disclosed as non-capitalised (expensed) costs for a total value of € 216K.

The continued increase of investment in internally generated intangible assets is due to Europol's accelerated effort to meet its strategic goal to become the technology hub within the European Security Union. The projects launched to implement the strategy, will be finalised over a period of 2-4 years.

Leasing

Leasing of tangible and intangible fixed assets, where Europol has (substantially) all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The interest element of the finance lease payment is charged to expenditure over the period of the lease at a constant periodic rate in relation to the balance outstanding. The rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in the financial liabilities (non-current and current). The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Statement of Financial Performance over the lease period, so as to produce a constant periodic interest rate on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

In total, the outstanding liabilities for 2025 and beyond for five leasing contracts amounted to € 147K. The increase compared to 2023 (€ 52K) is the result of Europol signing one new finance lease contract in order to implement the car fleet strategy.

Depreciation

The depreciation rates used by Europol can be found in the following table:

Type of fixed asset	Rate
Intangible (computer software)	25%
Leasehold improvements	25%
Buildings	4%
Plant and equipment	12.5%
Computer hardware	25%
Vehicles	25%
Furniture	10%
Kitchen, cafeteria equipment	12.5%
Telecommunication and audio-visual equipment	25%

Details of the intangible and tangible fixed assets can be found on the next two pages.

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Intangible fixed assets

Year 2024	Internally-generated computer software	Other computer software	Total computer software	Under Financial Lease	Under construction	Total
Gross carrying amounts 01.01.2024	56,125,503	13,333,042	69,458,544	475,346	27,450,441	97,384,332
Additions	7,143,621	23,656	7,167,278	-	15,794,810	22,962,087
Disposals	-	-72,152	-72,152	-	-	-72,152
Transfer between headings ¹¹	5,178,589	-	5,178,589	-	-5,178,589	-
Gross carrying amounts 31.12.2024	68,447,713	13,284,546	81,732,260	475,346	38,066,662	120,274,267
Accumulated amortisation and impairment 01.01.2024	-30,149,538	-13,333,042	-43,482,580	-475,346	-	-43,957,926
Amortisation	-10,783,104	-	-10,783,104	-	-	-10,783,104
Disposals	-	72,152	72,152	-	-	72,152
Transfer between headings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment 31.12.2024	-40,932,642	-13,260,890	-54,193,533	-475,346	-	-54,668,878
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2024	27,515,071	23,656	27,538,727	-	38,066,662	65,605,389

¹¹ Assets previously under construction and capitalised in 2024.

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Tangible fixed assets

Year 2024	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Computer hardware	Furniture and vehicles	Other fixtures and fittings	Under finance lease	Total
Gross carrying amounts 01.01.2024	12,780,161	1,615,069	62,922,429	8,407,970	26,637,959	5,391,906	117,755,494
Additions	112,904	27,174	8,846,849	351,869	858,340	108,513	10,305,649
Disposals	-15,468	-	-1,549,666	-575,974	-1,178,781	-	-3,319,889
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross carrying amounts 31.12.2024	12,877,597	1,642,242	70,219,612	8,183,865	26,317,518	5,500,420	124,741,254
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 01.01.2024	-6,707,083	-1,272,084	-48,380,428	-5,778,516	-23,501,559	-5,298,997	-90,938,667
Depreciation	-589,676	-68,580	-8,423,889	-478,141	-1,157,851	-57,504	-10,775,641
Disposals	7,796	-	1,549,666	574,163	1,176,380	-	3,308,005
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment 31.12.2024	-7,288,963	-1,340,663	-55,254,651	-5,682,494	-23,483,030	-5,356,502	-98,406,303
Net carrying amounts 31.12.2024	5,588,634	301,579	14,964,961	2,501,371	2,834,488	143,918	26,334,951

2.2. Long-term receivables

The total amount under long-term receivables relates to the expected income from litigation cases.

CURRENT ASSETS

2.3. Short-term pre-financing

EMPACT and other grant beneficiaries - this amount represents pre-financing paid out for which a final cost claim had not been finalised as at 31 December 2024, less the estimated expenditure during 2024 (accrued charges) the calculation for which was, for high-value grants, obtained from the beneficiaries.

Consolidated entities - this amount relates to the agreement with Eurojust connected to Phase 2 of the SIRIUS project. The agreement represents the continuation and enhancement of the SIRIUS Project, aiming at further supporting the implementation of new EU legislation in the e-evidence field. This amount also includes the deduction of estimated accrued charges for expenditure during 2024.

2.4. Current receivables

Type	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Liaison Accounts – Central Treasury	31,822,435	33,772,562
VAT and other taxes (receivable from Host State)	827,864	1,026,760
Accounts receivable from debtors	405,787	427,784
Accounts receivable from Member States	139,261	186,957
Accounts receivable from Public Bodies	100,408	-
Accounts receivable from Non-Member States	18,476	4,963
Total	33,314,231	35,419,026

The funds held on Europol's behalf by the Central Treasury Service of the European Commission are reported as current receivables in the financial statements rather than as cash and cash equivalents (see point 2.8 below), because the bank accounts are not open in the name of Europol but in the name of the European Commission. The decrease compared to 2023 is mainly due to the increase in payment appropriations and decrease in amounts carried over to the following financial year.

Europol pays the invoices from local suppliers including VAT and other taxes and claims (on invoices with a net amount of € 225 and above) a VAT refund from the Host State on a quarterly basis. The amount mentioned in the table above relates only to the fourth quarter 2024, as the claim will only be prepared and sent in 2025.

Aside from € 360¹², the accounts receivable from debtors relates to one debtor that became insolvent in the later part of 2022. Europol submitted its claims towards the Commercial Court during 2022 and 2023 for the total amount of the debt and was informed during 2023 that the full amount had been accepted (no contestation) for the insolvency proceedings. There were no changes to this situation as at 31.12.2024.

The accounts receivable from Member States relates entirely to surpluses of pre-financing paid out by Europol following the finalisation of eligible expenditure.

€ 100K of the accounts receivable from Public Bodies relates to the next instalment of pre-financing for the STARLIGHT grant agreement.

¹² Relating to a reimbursement for energy costs from 2023.

2.5. Sundry receivables

99% of the sundry receivables at 31 December 2024 related to staff. Broken down as follows:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Mission advances - deployed Guest Officers	123,382	110,332
Salary advances	61,429	55,748
Accounts receivable ¹³	95,597	122,998
Total	280,408	289,078

The remaining 1% (€ 3K) relates to a payment made towards the end of 2024 relating to a 2025 budgetary commitment and a small (€ 164) amount of VAT included in the claim for quarter 3 2024, not settled by the Dutch Tax Authorities.

2.6. Other receivables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Deferred charges	7,167,053	6,601,501
Deferred charges with consolidated EU entities	2,858,533	2,398,646
Accrued exchange income	3,062	1,506
Accrued exchange income with consolidated entities ¹⁴	1,650	-
Accrued non-exchange income	303	210,816
Total	10,030,601	9,212,470

The amounts for deferred charges relate to invoices paid by Europol in 2024, but relating to a period in 2025 (or beyond).

The deferred charges with consolidated EU entities can be broken down as follows:

EU Entity	Description of deferral	Amount
European Commission	Contribution to European School	2,641,049
European Commission	Electricity and maintenance costs for Encryption Platform	213,814
European Council	Office rental in Brussels	3,670
Total		2,858,533

Accrued income relates to amounts receivable as at 31 December 2024, where the debts towards Europol will only be recognised in the budget (revenue) 2025. The decrease in non-exchange income compared to 2023 mainly relates to the closure of the grant agreement GRACE (Global Response Against Child Exploitation based on big-data technologies supported by advanced AI powered algorithms).

2.7. Short-term receivables with consolidated entities

There were no short-term receivables with consolidated entities as at 31 December 2024.

¹³ Salary-related debts (e.g. overpaid allowances).

¹⁴ European Union Agency for Asylum – travel costs for recruitment procedure (interview panel).

2.8. Cash and cash equivalents

These relate only to bank accounts and deposits held for the Europol Pension Fund:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Europol pension fund	1,546,782	1,684,273
Total	1,546,782	1,684,273

The funds held on Europol's behalf (including the reserve for the Local Staff pension liability) by the Central Treasury Service of the European Commission are reported as current receivables in the financial statements (see point 2.4 above) rather than as cash and cash equivalents, because the bank accounts are not open in the name of Europol but in the name of the European Commission.

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

2.9. Pensions and other employee benefits

Historic elements

In October 2015, the Council of the European Union decided¹⁵ to dissolve the Europol Pension Fund as of 1 January 2016 and to consider Europol as the legal successor of the fund in respect of all contracts concluded by, liabilities incumbent on and property acquired by the fund, and of claims of the fund towards third parties. In practice all the fund's assets and liabilities upon the closure of the fund were transferred to Europol.

The assets obtained are considered as Planned Assets (PA) and the liabilities inherited are hereafter referred to as Defined Benefit Obligations (DBO). Due to the link with external assigned revenue (budget fund source R0), the PA can only be used by Europol to make payments related to the DBO. Under the DBO Europol, until 2024 as all was settled in 2024, also recognised surpluses remaining to be paid to former active participants of the fund or their lawful heirs.

Disclosure on DBO (Pursuant to EU Accounting Rule (EAR) 12)

From the year 2023 Europol outsourced the actuarial assessment of the DBO to AON Netherlands. The initial impact of outsourcing the DBO calculation, due to different calculation methodologies applied before, created an initial steep increase in the DBO in the 2023 report on the DBO. From 2024 this one-off increase is replaced by a regular, smaller adjustment of the DBO.

The table below summarises the DBO 2024, compared to 2023:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Pension liabilities payable	2,183,174	2,172,713
Surplus to former participants (or lawful heirs)	-	64,243
Total	2,183,174	2,236,957

¹⁵ Council Decision (EU) 2015/1889 on the dissolution of the Europol Pension Fund as published in OJEU L/276, 21.10.2015 pages 60-64.

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The DBO 2024 is set up in accordance with the actuarial assumption described in the Annex to the Council Decision on the dissolution of the Europol Pension Fund. This Annex does not refer to the most typical assumptions such as annual indexation, pensionable age, etc. These typical assumptions were not required to be disclosed in the Annex as not changing over time. Therefore, Europol only discloses those actuarial assumptions specifically referred to in the Annex. Some have changed during 2024 compared to 2023:

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Discount Rate	DNB ¹⁶ 2024	DNB 2023
Actuarial value for deferred pensioners or persons not entitled to a pension	Max value of pension, transfer right or severance grant	Max value of pension, transfer right or severance grant
Mortality table (healthy people)	EULT 2023 ¹⁷ , 2024 data	EULT 2023, 2023 data
Mortality table (invalids)	EULT 2023 + 3 years, 2024 data	EULT 2023 + 3 years, 2023 data
Marriage rate when leaving service	Real situation	Real situation
Age difference between spouses	Real situation	Real situation
Future administrative costs	NPV ¹⁸ of foreseeable costs	NPV of foreseeable costs

The change in DBO 2024 compared to 2023, now both subject to the same new calculation method applied by the Actuary, experienced a positive impact due to the benefits paid in 2024. However, the update of the mortality tables to 2024's longevities plus an increase in medical insurance costs for beyond 2024 (both demographic assumptions) and a decrease in DNB rates (financial assumption) partially offset this positive impact. The change of the DBO 2024 can be detailed as follows:

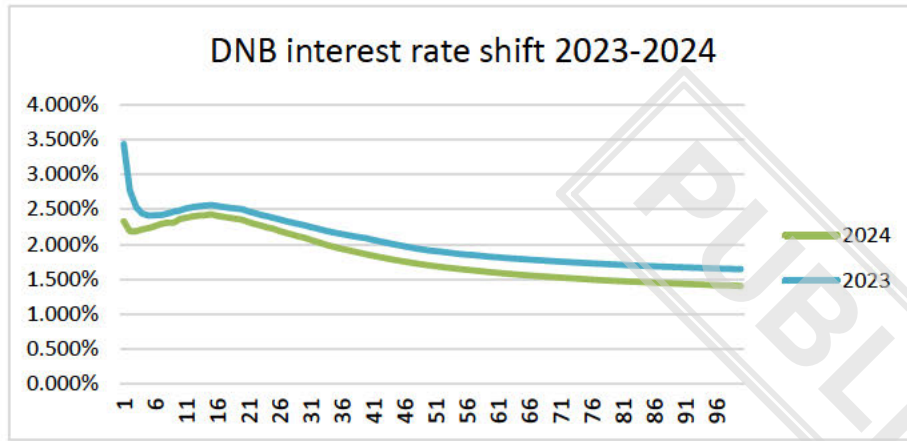
	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Opening balance	2,236,957	1,715,224
Benefits paid in year	-194,751	-123,013
Actuarial G/L demographic assumption	50,746	511,575
Actuarial G/L financial assumption	90,223	133,170
Total after accounting for actuarial changes	2,183,174	2,236,957

Due to the fewer macroeconomic steps taken by global central banks to further tame inflation during 2024, the financial interest rates started to stabilise and eventually turned into the projecting decreases in interest in 2024, as previously disclosed in 2023. For 2025 a further decrease is expected, as slowly an EU-wide economic recession is building up requiring likely further stimuli to boost spending. It remains doubtful that Europol will actually be able to achieve the DNB discount rates in 2025 whereas Europol's investment policy only exists out of buying one year fixed-term bank deposits, and thus a deviation to the multi-annual linked DNB rates is a certainty.

¹⁶ Each year the Dutch National Bank (DNB) provides discount rates to be used by all NL-based pension schemes.

¹⁷ EU life table as provided by the EC's actuary ESTAT (EUROSTAT) for the period 2023-2027 whilst awaiting a review in 2028.

¹⁸ Net present value.



In order to test the sensitivity of the actuarial assumptions, Europol should disclose a 10 basic point (or 0.1%) upward/downward adjustment on the most important actuarial assumptions. For the DBO of Europol, only a measurement of the sensitivity of the discount rate is required. The sensitivity effect 2024 was less than in 2023:

	0.1% up	0.1% down
Sensitivity analysis 0.1% Discount Rate Adjustment 2024	-24,781	25,261
Sensitivity analysis 0.1% Discount Rate Adjustment 2023	-24,912	25,400

As can be seen above, a 0.1% increase in discount rates creates a reduction of € 25K on the DBO. A 0.1% reduction has an almost equally-sized, but opposite impact increasing the DBO by € 25K.

Disclosure on PA (Pursuant to EAR 12)

All PA are invested in cash held on a ring-fenced bank account (see point 2.8. above) with an EU-based financial institution that did, in 2024, not charge negative interest. The only PA movement in 2024 were pension benefits paid, which included the extraordinary settlement of the surplus to former participants (or lawful heirs) for € 64K.

Disclosure on the net DBO liability (Pursuant to EAR 12)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
DBO	2,183,174	2,236,957
PA	-1,545,920 ¹⁹	-1,682,407
Net DBO liability	637,254	554,550

The € 83K increase in the net DBO liability 2024 is recognised by Europol as re-measurements of employee benefit liabilities on its balance sheet.

2.10. Pre-financing received from consolidated entities

The total net amount of € 3.5M, relates to the following:

¹⁹ Difference of € 862 compared to bank balance shown under point 2.8 above, relates to credit interest received on the bank account on 31.12.2024 that was not accrued due to immateriality.

Europol Public Information

EU Entity	Net pre-financing open	Agreement name and short description
European Commission (DG NEAR)	1,350,000	EaP ²⁰ II: Fighting organised crime in the EaP region – Phase 2.
European Commission (FPI)	800,405	SIRIUSIII: International Digital Cooperation - Cross border access to electronic evidence - Phase 3.
The European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)	759,183	EUROMED POLICE ²¹ V, WB PaCT ²² II, TOPCOP ²³ II: All linked to agreements from CEPOL with DG NEAR.
European Commission (DG CONNECT)	620,000	PERCI: To finance the implementation of the action on the initiation of the development of an automated threat to life notifications workflow.
Total	3,529,587	

2.11. Other long-term liabilities

Type of liability	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Local staff pension fund	104,117	302,766
Leasing liability on vehicles	17,499	51,380
Total	121,616	354,146

Local staff pension fund

The DBO liability in relation to staff members employed under a Dutch contract of employment between 01.07.1999 and 31.12.2014 reduced to zero whereas Europol, in early 2024, settled the insurance contract covering all remaining DBO entitlements. The settlement took place at a slightly lower rate than the DBO 2023 disclosed. The difference is fully added to the PA. As a result, now just over € 104K on PA can be considered a surplus. This € 104K is expected to be settled in 2026 at the earliest, due to:

- Agreement with the Dutch Tax Authorities (could still be achieved in 2025);
- Assuring a proper refund of the excess pension contributions paid (previously generating tax rebates on net salaries to be paid) back to former participants;
- A procurement procedure is to be run to assure Dutch Income Tax compliant payments of net refunds and tax deductions;
- Securing the required personal and financial details of all former Local Staff members, to be able to make the settlement payments.

Disclosure on the net DBO liability (Pursuant to EAR 12)

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
DBO	-	198,812
PA	-104,117	-302,766
Net DBO liability	-104,117	-103,954

²⁰ Eastern Partnership.

²¹ Enhance institutional capacity to protect EU neighbours' citizens against transnational serious and organised crimes.

²² Western Balkan Partnership against Crime and Terrorism.

²³ Training and operational partnership against organised crime.

Leasing liability

See point 1.4.3. above.

2.12. Provisions for risks and charges

Based on an assessment of the ongoing litigation cases, there were no provisions for risks and charges necessary as at 31 December 2024.

CURRENT LIABILITIES

2.13. Financial Liabilities

The total amount relates to the short-term leasing liability for vehicles (2023 € 43,826).

As explained under point 1.4.3. above, the increase compared to 2023 is the result of Europol signing a new contract in order to implement its car fleet strategy.

2.14. Current payables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accounts payable to creditors	800,496	588,865
Accounts payable to Member States	680,155	348,847
Accounts payable to Staff	-13,560	-4,031
Invoices / credit notes / cost claims pending verification	-2,013,455	-893,389
Total	-546,364	40,292

The reason for the negative total for 2024, is due to the high amount of invoices (€ 793K) and cost claims (€ 1.2M) registered, but not yet verified as correct. Additionally, the negative balance for accounts payable to staff, is due to two payments that were executed in 2024, whereas the booking was made against the 2025 budget.

2.15. Sundry payables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Pre-financing liability with non-consolidated entities	124,095	572,664
Intangible and tangible fixed assets – goods received ²⁴	360,639	59,948
Returned payments	27,796 ²⁵	251
Total	512,530	632,863

The amount for pre-financing received from non-consolidated entities can be broken down as follows:

Entity	Net pre-financing open	Short description
Airbus Defence and Space	225,430	INFINITY: A flagship project to revolutionise how Law Enforcement Agencies view, analyse and share information to combat crime and terrorism
Commissariat A L Energie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives	-101,334 ²⁶	STARLIGHT: Sustainable Autonomy and Resilience for Law Enforcement Agencies using Artificial Intelligence against High priority Threats.
Total	124,095	

2.16. Other payables

	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Accrued charges ²⁷	5,208,816	5,890,957
Accrued charges with consolidated entities	183,697	318,246
Accrual for untaken annual leave at year-end	3,189,357	2,895,632
Deferred income	48,000	-
Total	8,629,870	9,104,835

The total amount for accrued charges with consolidated entities can be broken down as follows:

EU Entity	Description of charge	Amount
European Commission (DG SCIC)	Management Board meeting interpretation costs	135,720
European Commission (DG PMO)	Salary management and staff permit (laissez-passer) costs	10,442
European Commission (DG OP)	Publication costs	13,712
Translation Centre of Bodies of the EU	Translation costs for reports and litigation case files.	22,176
European Commission (DG BUDG)	Annual Financial system (ABAC) Services	1,000
European Parliament	EMAS Inter-Institutional Green Public Procurement	647
Total		183,697

²⁴ Fixed Assets received in 2024, pending receipt and payment of relevant invoices.

²⁵ This represents one payment returned upon the initiative of the grant beneficiary, as it required the payment to be sent to a different bank account.

²⁶ This balance is negative as the total of Europol's interim cost claims and estimated accrued expenditure exceeded the total amount of pre-financing received as at 31.12.2024.

²⁷ Invoices to be paid in 2024 relating to goods/services delivered in 2023 and expensed (not capitalised).

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Regarding the accrual for untaken annual leave, according to the EU Staff Regulation (Annex V, Article 4), if a person at the time of leaving the service has not used their annual leave, they shall be paid compensation equal to one thirtieth of their monthly remuneration for each leave day due to them. Therefore, the calculation (based on average salary rates) for untaken annual leave has been recognised as an accrued charge.

The amount for deferred income, relates to the settlement for the surplus of pre-financing paid to one grant beneficiary for which the debit note from Europol had yet to be raised.

2.17. Accounts payable with consolidated EU entities

The total amount relates to the net balances of pre-financing received, including the surplus from the European Union contribution, broken down as follows:

Description	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Surplus from European Union contribution ²⁸	3,450,520	6,283,397
EaP Region Contribution Agreement	618,241	1,504,717
EaPII Region Contribution Agreement	450,000	-
SIRIUSII Contribution Agreement	237,628	1,230,805
SIRIUSIII Contribution Agreement	400,202	-
Service Level Agreements with EUIPO	19,440	413,784
PERCI Contribution Agreement	620,000	-
Service Level agreements with CEPOL	303,538	176,258
Other Accounts payable	547,905 ²⁹	49,150
Total	6,647,475	9,658,112

Details on the agreements mentioned in the table above can be found under within the implementation of the budget section of these accounts, starting from page 40 below.

3. NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Europol's financial statements are prepared on an accrual-basis by which transactions are recorded in the period to which they relate. The result for the year using this basis is indicated in the Statement of Financial Performance. However, Europol uses a modified cash accounting method for preparing the budget result. Using this method means only payments made and revenue received in the year, as well as the carry-over of appropriations to the following year, are recorded.

All differences between the statement of financial performance and the budget result can be found in the reconciliation on page 39.

3.1. Revenue

The revenue has been split between non-exchange and exchange transactions in accordance with EU Accounting Rules 4 and 17.

The difference between the revenue in the budget result and the statement of financial performance of € 7.8M, is broken down as follows:

²⁸ This is the budget result (see page 51).

²⁹ Relates to two cost claims received from Eurojust for SIRIUSII, which were not classed as eligible until 2025.

Description	Difference
New pre-financing received ³⁰	9,891,127
Cashed balance sheet recovery orders issued in 2024	1,460,690
Reversal of cut-offs 2023	2,387,402
Cashed budgetary recovery orders issued before 2024	11,892
Exchange rate gains	-461
Waivers of debts ³¹	-4
Uncashed recovery orders	-1,963
Cut-offs 2024	-2,984,175
Pre-financing received in previous years and closed in 2024	-2,982,914
Total	7,781,594

3.2. Expenditure

A total of € 21.3M is included in the statement of financial performance relating to expenditure made from budgetary commitments carried over from 2023. This is not included in the budget result 2024, as it relates to the implementation of the European Union contribution 2023. However, details of this implementation can be found in the budget implementation section of these accounts on pages 48 (table) and 55 (notes).

Operational

The total amount of expenses (including accruals and deferrals) amounted to € 63.4M broken down as follows:

Description	Amount
ICT External Service Provision	21,731,011
Maintenance of hardware and software	18,213,687
Grants (incl. ATLAS € 1,975,002)	8,954,767
Deployments	3,771,998
Meetings	3,268,343
Missions	2,783,464
Telecommunications costs	1,273,851
Training	1,192,579
External expertise	858,200
Research and development	500,509
EPCC	253,190
Expertise training for third parties	242,292
WEB services, publications, audio visuals and equipment	198,522
Heads of Europol National Units	93,700
Decryption platform	45,535
Total	63,381,648

³⁰ Includes budget surplus 2024.

³¹ Recognised as expenditure in statement of financial performance.

Europol Public Information

The difference of € 13.5M between the € 63.4M expenditure and the result in the statement of financial performance of € 49.9M, is due to the adjustment required for the internally generated intangible assets in order to correctly reduce the expenses for consultants that worked on projects considered eligible to be capitalised or expected to be capitalised (under construction).

Staff

These expenses contain personnel-related expenses such as salaries, allowances, social security contributions and other welfare expenses.

All salary calculations resulting in the total staff expenses included in the statement of financial performance of Europol are outsourced to the Office for administration and payment of individual entitlements (also known as the Paymaster's Office - PMO) which is a central office of the European Commission audited by the European Court of Auditors.

The main (€ 9.5M) adjustment made to the staff-related costs in the statement of financial performance, relates to the internally generated intangible assets due to the capitalised and expected to be capitalised (under construction) staff costs.

Finance expenses

This amount relates to interest on late payments (€ 5K), interest on leasing (€ 7.4K) and bank charges (€ 6).

Fixed asset-related

These expenses contain the charged depreciation of tangible (€ 10.8M) and amortisation of intangible (also € 10.8M) fixed assets. The latter relates exclusively to the internally generated intangible assets. Additionally, these expenses include a total amount of € 12K for amounts written off due to the disposals of tangible fixed assets (see point 2.1. above).

Expenses with consolidated EU entities

The expenses with consolidated EU entities (including accruals and deferrals) can be broken down as follows:

Entity	Description of expense	Amount
European Commission HR ³²	European School, HR system, training and other staff-related services	4,694,217
European Commission JRC ³³	Decryption Platform running costs and media-monitoring costs	867,136
European Commission DIGIT ³⁴ and BUDG	Financial system (ABAC) fees, Cloud services and Treasury Management services	719,920
European Commission PMO ³⁵	Administrative charges (salaries) and staff permit costs (laissez-passer)	642,291
European Commission SCIC ³⁶	Interpretation services	550,710
Eurojust	SIRIUSII Contribution Agreement	325,636
Translation Centre for EU Bodies	Translation services	118,686
European Commission OP ³⁷	Publications, distribution and storage	41,408

³² Human Resources and Security

³³ Joint Research Centre

³⁴ Informatics

³⁵ Paymaster's Office

³⁶ Interpretation

³⁷ Publications Office

Europol Public Information

Entity	Description of expense	Amount
European Food Safety Authority	Permanent secretariat costs	39,529
European External Action Service	Liaison Office in Washington DC	33,568
Council of the European Union	Rental of office space	14,757
European Parliament	Inter-institutional contract for Green Public Procurement helpdesk	1,954
Total		8,049,811

Other administrative and IT expenses

The total amount of € 10.2M can be broken down as follows:

Description of expense	Amount
Experts and related expenditure	8,680,786
Office supplies and maintenance	935,215
Legal	209,899
Recruitment	147,507
Training	96,062
Transport	61,804
Communications and publications	44,395
Insurance (other than building)	24,693
Total	10,200,361

4. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Cash flow information is used to provide a basis for assessing the ability of Europol to generate cash and cash equivalents, and its needs to utilise those cash flows.

The cash flow statement is prepared using the indirect method. This means that the economic result of the financial year (statement of financial performance) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of revenue or expense associated with investing cash flows.

The cash flow statement presented, reports on cash flows during the period classified by operating and investing activities.

4.1. Operating activities

Operating activities are the activities of Europol that are not investing activities. These are the majority of the activities performed. The amount shown for other non-cash movements under this activity, relates to the decrease to the financial liability for the short-term finance lease (see point 2.13. above) on tangible fixed assets.

4.2. Investing activities

Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of intangible and tangible fixed assets and of other investments, which are not, included in cash equivalents. The objective is to show the real investments made by Europol.

4.3. Employee benefits

This relates to the increase in the employee benefits liability and the adjustments to demographic and financial remeasurements (see point 2.9. above).

5. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT DISCLOSURES

5.1. Contingent assets

Europol had no contingent assets to disclose as at 31 December 2024.

5.2. Contingent liabilities

Based on an assessment of the outstanding litigation cases as at 31 December 2024, Europol discloses a total amount € 145K as contingent liabilities, representing seven cases for estimated damages and legal costs.

5.3. Other significant disclosures

5.3.1. Services-in-kind

In accordance with EU Accounting rule 17, Europol discloses its free use of its office buildings (including parking facilities) during the year 2024, offered by the Host State. The total amount disclosed for the year 2024 is:

Building	Amount	Offered until
Headquarters	17,532,725	01/03/2031
Temporary satellite	1,681,646	31/12/2025
Total	19,214,372	

These amounts are based on the original leasing agreements with the Host State and have been subjected to indexation accordingly.

5.3.2. Remaining net RAL (Reste à Liquider)

The total amount of budgetary commitments carried over to 2025 after deducting all eligible expenses for 2024, amounted to € 18M.

5.3.3. Other contractual commitments

Europol’s contractual obligations as at 31 December 2024 not covered by the RAL (see point 5.3.2. above), totals € 17.2M. This calculation considers contracts up to the earliest date possible to end the contract and possible penalty costs.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

EU Accounting Rule 11 influences the financial risk management disclosures for financial assets and liabilities as follows:

Credit risk

This requires an analysis of the credit quality of financial assets (relevant only to loans and cash and cash equivalents), the changes in the impairment allowance, and age analysis of exchange receivables. For Europol this means:

Cash and cash equivalents: Europol only has one bank account held for the Europol Pension Fund (as Europol's funds are held with the Central Treasury Services of the European Commission). The bank used for this balance is BCEE, which has a sound financial standing, as does its sole shareholder, the state of Luxembourg. That is why the international rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Moody's have granted the bank ratings of AA+/A-1+ and Aa1/P-1 respectively.

Europol discloses its analysis of the age of exchange receivables as follows:

31 December 2024	Not past due	Past due 0-30 days	Past due 31-90 days	Past due 91 days-1 year	Past due > 1 year	Total
Receivables from third parties	360	-	-	-	405,427	405,787
Receivables from staff ³⁸	159,073	37,345	957	83,032	-	280,408
Funds held with central treasury service of EC	31,822,435	-	-	-	-	31,822,435
Receivables from consolidated entities	1,650	-	-	-	-	1,650
Receivables for other refunds	3,062	-	-	-	-	3,062
Total	31,986,580	37,345	957	83,032	405,427	32,513,342

The amount overdue for >1 year for receivables from third parties, relates to the insolvency proceedings mentioned under point 2.4. above.

Liquidity risk

This requires an analysis of the maturity for payables, borrowings and financial guarantee contracts. For Europol this relates only to the long-term liability for the local staff pension fund (see point 2.11 above). The total amount of € 104K is classed with a maturity period of 1-5 years.

Market risk

This requires an analysis of the foreign currency exposure of financial assets/liabilities and of the interest rate risk for bonds. However, for Europol (relating only to the financial assets and liabilities) there was no foreign currency exposure as at 31 December 2024, as all open amounts were in Euro.

³⁸ Salary-related debts (for example overpaid allowances) and mission/salary advances.

7. CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING RULES

There were no changes to the accounting rules during 2024.

8. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE

In accordance with EU Accounting Rule 15, Europol discloses its related parties as its key management personnel. Key management personnel are the directorate members (top management) of Europol. The total remuneration of the directorate members and the number of individuals, on a full-time equivalent basis, are provided for in the following table:

Position	Grade	Number of Individuals	Total remuneration
Executive Director	AD16	1	283,894
Deputy Executive Director	AD15	1	260,013
Deputy Executive Director	AD14	2	486,062 ³⁹
Total remuneration 2024			1,029,970

9. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no events after the reporting date beknown to the Accounting Officer of Europol as at the date of submission of the final accounts 2024.

³⁹ Includes € 36K relocation upon arrival expenses.

10. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET RESULT

The difference between the budgetary result and the statement of financial performance is explained as follows:

Description	Amount
Economic result (Statement of Financial Performance) 2024	12,465,663
Accruals/deferrals 2024	2,356,387
Accruals/deferrals reversed from 2023	-5,536,535
Adjustment for 2023 carry-over appropriations assigned revenue	7,767,303
Adjustment to employee benefit liability	-194,751
Cancellation of unused payment appropriations from 2023	1,715,169
Cashed balance sheet recovery orders issued in 2024 ⁴⁰	1,460,690
Cashed recovery orders issued before 2024	11,892
Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	21,558,745
Fixed Asset acquisitions (excluding unpaid amounts at 31.12.2024)	-9,978,946
Internally-generated fixed assets	-22,938,431
Open pre-financing paid in 2024	-10,989,867
Open pre-financing received in 2024	9,891,127
Pre-financing received surpluses paid back	-328,163
Payment appropriations carried over to 2025	-31,926,572
Payments 2024 in Statement of Financial Performance 2023	-418,460
Payments made in 2024 from 2025 budget	823,830
Payments made from carry-over 2023	21,272,259
Pre-financing paid in 2023 and cleared in 2024	7,875,748
Pre-financing received before 2024 and cleared in 2024	-1,446,687
Uncashed revenue recovery orders issued in 2024	-1,963
Unpaid invoices at 31.12.2024	197
Value reductions ⁴¹ (impact of the year)	11,884
Total = Budget result 2024	3,450,520

⁴⁰ Classed as revenue in the budget result, but booked to the balance sheet rather than the statement of financial performance. For example, grant-related pre-financing claims.

⁴¹ Amounts written-off via Fixed Asset disposals.



BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Europol Public Information

Throughout this section, fund sources for the different types of appropriations are mentioned, the definitions for which are as follows:

Fund Source	Description	Presentation in the reports
Income		
IC1	Initial Budget	Revenue 2024
IC4(1)	Refunds current year (N-1)	Internal assigned revenue current year (carried over)
IR1(1)	External resources/ grants	External assigned revenue current year (carried over)
Expenditure		
C1	Initial Budget	Adopted budget for 2024
C4	Refunds current year	Internal assigned revenue (current year)
C5	Refunds carried over	Internal assigned revenue (carried over)
C8	Automatic carry-over	Carried over commitments from 2023 to 2024
R0	External resources/ grants	External assigned revenue

Definition of Appropriations

Abbreviation	Term	Definition
DA	Differentiated Appropriations	Differentiated appropriations (DA), as opposed to non-differentiated appropriations (NDA), are divided into commitment appropriations and payment appropriations. Operations extending over more than one financial year have a deadline attached, i.e., a date by which the relevant projects must be completed ⁴² .
NDA	Non-Differentiated Appropriations	Commitment appropriations cover the total cost, in the current financial year, of the legal obligations entered into for operations to be carried out over more than one financial year. This type of appropriation constitutes the upper limit of expenditure, which can be committed during the financial year.
CA	Commitment appropriations	
PA	Payment appropriations	Payment appropriations cover expenditure arising from commitments entered into during the current financial year or preceding years.

⁴² In contrast to DA, NDA have the same budget for commitment appropriations and payment appropriations because all payments made in a given year relate to expenditure arising from commitments and legal obligations entered into during the same financial year.

REVENUE

	Initially adopted	Amending budget	Established revenue	Cashed revenue	Open amount
A-9000 IC1 – European Union contribution	215,719,505	2,002,895	217,722,400	217,722,400	-
A-9200 IC4 - Internal assigned revenue	-	-	2,323,987	2,171,965	152,022
A-9200 IC41 - Internal assigned revenue carry-over	-	-	599,446	194,019	405,427
A-9010 IR1 - External assigned revenue (Grants)	-	2,200,000	6,814,367	6,707,746	106,621
A-9010 IR11 - External assigned revenue carry-over	-	-	-	-	-
A-9101 IR1 - External assigned revenue (contribution from Denmark)	-	5,305,657	5,305,657	5,305,657	-
A-9200 IR1/IR11 - Other external assigned revenue (Europol Pension Fund)	-	-	58,285	58,285	-
Total Revenue	215,719,505	9,508,552	232,824,142	232,160,072	664,070

EXPENDITURE

	Carry Over from 2023	New established budget	Final Budget (CA)	Final Budget (PA)
C1 European Union contribution	218,227,705	2,002,895	220,230,600	217,722,400
C4 Re-funds current year	-	2,365,984	2,365,984	2,365,984
C5 Re-funds carried over	2,050,559	-	2,050,559	2,472,717
C8 Carry-over commitments from previous year	25,500,690	-	25,500,690	22,987,428
R0 External assigned revenue	5,294,586	12,071,688	17,366,274	17,366,274
TOTAL	251,073,539	16,440,567	267,514,106	262,914,802

IMPLEMENTATION - fund source C1

	CA				PA				
	Budget CA	Commitments 2024	Rate	CA Not Used	Budget PA	Payments 2024	Rate	Carry over to 2025	Carry over Rate
A-11 Staff in active employment	115,872,653	115,869,200	100%	3,453	115,872,653	115,854,768	100%	14,432	-%
A-13 Sociomedical infrastructure	904,977	904,134	100%	844	904,977	818,621	90%	85,513	9%
A-14 Training	90,137	88,500	98%	1,637	90,137	31,843	35%	56,657	63%
A-15 Other staff-related expenditure	8,090,305	8,077,566	100%	12,739	8,090,305	7,228,328	89%	849,237	10%
A-16 Entertainment and representation	112,900	111,400	99%	1,500	112,900	84,929	75%	26,471	23%
Total Title 1	125,070,972	125,050,799	100%	20,173	125,070,972	124,018,489	99%	1,032,311	1%
A-20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	9,176,324	9,173,928	100%	2,396	9,176,324	6,266,326	68%	2,907,602	32%
A-21 Administrative information technology	1,240,226	1,240,225	100%	1	1,240,226	1,169,646	94%	70,579	6%
A-22 Movable property and associated costs	1,040,719	1,037,727	100%	2,991	1,040,719	469,159	45%	568,568	55%
A-23 Current administrative expenditure	682,180	667,230	98%	14,949	682,180	513,537	75%	153,694	23%
A-24 Postal charges and telecommunications	51,300	51,300	100%	-	51,300	38,446	75%	12,854	25%
A-25 Statutory expenditure	698,653	679,437	97%	19,215	698,653	433,015	62%	246,423	35%
Total Title 2	12,889,401	12,849,848	100%	39,553	12,889,401	8,890,128	69%	3,959,720	31%
B3-0 Operations	13,694,775	13,568,390	99%	126,385	13,694,775	10,755,425	79%	2,812,964	21%
B3-1 Operational information technology	46,153,622	46,145,856	100%	7,766	46,153,622	33,034,961	72%	13,110,895	28%
B3-2 Telecomm. costs for operational activities	1,346,033	1,346,033	100%	-	1,346,033	1,181,446	88%	164,587	12%
B3-3 Seconded National Experts (operational)	6,409,000	6,405,887	100%	3,113	6,409,000	6,405,887	100%	-	-%
B3-4 EPCC	290,000	289,504	100%	496	290,000	160,415	55%	129,090	45%
B3-5 Heads of Europol National Units	145,500	145,500	100%	-	145,500	116,173	80%	29,327	20%
B3-8 Decryption Platform	512,700	512,648	100%	52	512,700	512,648	100%	-	-%
B3-9 Grants (DA)	13,718,597	13,718,597	100%	-	11,210,397	9,672,356	86%	*NA* / DA ⁴³	-%
Total Title 3	82,270,227	82,132,415	100%	137,812	79,762,027	61,839,310	78%	16,246,863	20%
Total	220,230,600	220,033,062	100%	197,538	217,722,400	194,747,927	89%	21,238,893	10%

⁴³ Chapter 39 – Grants are not subject to carry over of available PA due to the DA. Instead, the open amounts are carried over as CA to C8.

ASSIGNED REVENUE

Internal assigned revenue - fund source C4

		CA			PA			
		Commitments 2024	Rate	CA Carried Over to 2025	Budget PA	Payments 2024	Rate	PA Carried Over to 2025
A-11	Staff in active employment	-	-%	696,679	696,679	-	-%	696,679
Total Title 1		-	-%	696,679	696,679	-	-%	696,679
A-20	Rental of buildings and associated costs	-	-%	81,338	81,338	-	-%	81,338
A-21	Administrative information technology	-	-%	95,049	95,049	-	-%	95,049
A-22	Movable property and associated costs	-	-%	1,189	1,189	-	-%	1,189
A-25	Statutory expenditure	2,202	83%	445	2,646	2,202	83%	445
Total Title 2		2,202	1%	178,021	180,222	2,202	1%	178,021
B3-0	Operations	-	-%	8,138	8,138	-	-%	8,138
B3-1	Operational information technology	-	-%	47,982	47,982	-	-%	47,982
B3-9	Grants (DA) ⁴⁴	206,171	14%	1,226,792	1,432,963	-	-%	1,432,963
Total Title 3		206,171	14%	1,282,911	1,489,082	-	-%	1,489,082
Total		208,373	9%	2,157,611	2,365,984	2,202	-%	2,363,782

⁴⁴ See footnote 39.

Internal assigned revenue carried over from 2023 - fund source C5

		CA				PA			
		Budget CA	Commitments 2024	Rate	CA Not Used	Budget PA	Payments 2024	Rate	PA Carried Over to 2025
A-11	Staff in active employment	1,240	1,240	100%	-	1,240	1,240	100%	-
Total Title 1		1,240	1,240	100%	-	1,240	1,240	100%	-
A-20	Rental of buildings and associated costs	496	496	100%	-	496	-	-	496
A-21	Administrative information technology	91,995	91,995	100%	-	91,995	91,995	100%	-
A-22	Movable property and associated costs	2,623	2,623	100%	-	2,623	-	-	2,623
A-23	Current administrative expenditure	23,864	23,864	100%	-	23,864	23,864	100%	-
Total Title 2		118,978	118,978	100%	-	118,978	115,859	97%	3,119
B3-0	Operations	14,289	14,289	100%	-	14,289	14,289	100%	-
B3-1	Operational information technology	230,154	230,154	100%	-	230,154	230,154	100%	-
B3-8	Decryption Platform	612,228	612,228	100%	-	612,228	612,228	100%	-
B3-9	Grants (DA) ⁴⁵	1,073,670	1,073,670	100%	-	1,495,828	1,495,828	100%	-
Total Title 3		1,930,340	1,930,340	100%	-	2,352,499	2,352,499	100%	-
Total		2,050,559	2,050,559	100%	-	2,472,717	2,469,598	100%	3,119



⁴⁵ See footnote 39.

External assigned revenue - fund source R0

	Carry over Budget	New established budget	Budget CA/PA 2024	Commitments 2024	Rate	Payments 2024	Rate	CA Carried Over to 2025	PA Carried Over to 2025
A-1100 Basic salaries	-	5,305,657	5,305,657	5,305,657	100%	5,305,657	100%	-	-
A-1184 Pensions under Europol convention	1,682,407	58,285	1,740,691	327,053	19%	194,751	11%	1,413,638	1,545,940
Total Title 1	1,682,407	5,363,942	7,046,348	5,632,710	80%	5,500,408	78%	1,413,638	1,545,940
Total Title 2	-	-	-	-	-%	-	-%	-	-
B3-600 Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants*	1,726,580	3,030,323	4,756,904	2,483,556	52%	1,128,594	24%	2,273,348	3,628,310
B3-700 Operational expenditure related to research and developments*	1,885,599	3,677,423	5,563,021	3,849,874	69%	2,416,495	43%	1,713,148	3,146,527
Total Title 3	3,612,179	6,707,746	10,319,925	6,333,430	61%	3,545,089	34%	3,986,495	6,774,837
Total	5,294,586	12,071,688	17,366,274	11,966,140	69%	9,045,497	52%	5,400,134	8,320,777

*Details for budget lines B3-600 and B3-700 – next page:



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	Carry over Budget	New Established Budget	Actual budget 2024	Commitments 2024	Rate	Payments 2024	Rate	CA Carried Over to 2025	PA Carried Over to 2025
EUIPO - Fraud	63,029	80,000	143,029	141,029	99%	131,838	92%	2,000	11,191
EUIPO - IPC	350,755	950,000	1,300,755	1,300,755	100%	1,200,737	92%	-	100,018
SIRIUS Phase 2	888,905	-	888,905	758,965	85%	555,912	63%	129,940	332,993
SIRIUS Phase 3	-	1,200,607	1,200,607	888,849	74%	-	0%	311,758	1,200,607
Horizon 2020 - INFINITY	225,430	-	225,430	225,430	100%	-	0%	-	225,430
Horizon 2020 - GRACE	10,246	206,816	217,062	217,062	100%	217,062	100%	-	-
Horizon 2020 - STARLIGHT	347,234	-	347,234	317,785	92%	310,946	90%	29,449	36,288
EMPACT -EAP	1,550,322	60,323	1,610,645	1,187,298	74%	845,056	52%	423,348	765,590
EMPACT - EAP2	-	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	-	1,800,000	1,800,000
CEPOL EUROMED	97,026	-	97,026	97,026	100%	97,026	100%	-	-
CEPOL EUROMED2	-	390,000	390,000	370,000	95%	20,395	5%	20,000	369,605
CEPOL WBPACT	11,272	-	11,272	11,272	100%	11,272	100%	-	-
CEPOL WBPACT2	-	390,000	390,000	375,000	96%	74,078	19%	15,000	315,922
CEPOL TOPCOP	67,961	-	67,961	67,961	100%	67,961	100%	-	-
CEPOL TOPCOP2	-	390,000	390,000	375,000	96%	12,807	3%	15,000	377,193
PERCI	-	1,240,000	1,240,000	-	-%	-	-%	1,240,000	1,240,000
	3,612,179	6,707,746	10,319,925	6,333,430	61%	3,545,089	34%	3,986,495	6,774,837

EUIPO - Fraud
EUIPO - IPC
SIRIUS Phase 2
SIRIUS Phase 3
Horizon 2020 - INFINITY
Horizon 2020 - GRACE
Horizon 2020 - STARLIGHT
EMPACT -EAP
EMPACT - EAP2
CEPOL EUROMED
CEPOL EUROMED2
CEPOL WBPACT
CEPOL WBPACT2
CEPOL TOPCOP
CEPOL TOPCOP2
PERCI

APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER 2023-2024 - fund source C8⁴⁶

	Carry Over from 2023	Payments 2024	Rate	PA Not Used	Rate PA Not Used
A-11 Staff in active employment	69,865	55,393	79%	14,471	21%
A-13 Sociomedical infrastructure	97,342	71,018	73%	26,324	27%
A-14 Training	53,292	50,132	94%	3,160	6%
A-15 Other staff-related expenditure	917,417	818,498	89%	98,919	11%
A-16 Entertainment and representation expenses	23,726	12,341	52%	11,385	48%
Total Title 1	1,161,642	1,007,382	87%	154,260	13%
A-20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	3,978,456	3,927,814	99%	50,642	1%
A-21 Administrative information technology	117,857	110,077	93%	7,781	7%
A-22 Movable property and associated costs	52,588	45,508	87%	7,080	13%
A-23 Current administrative expenditure	119,784	112,977	94%	6,807	6%
A-24 Postal charges and telecommunications	63,460	35,567	56%	27,892	44%
A-25 Statutory expenditure	297,393	292,373	98%	5,020	2%
Total Title 2	4,629,539	4,524,316	98%	105,223	2%
B3-0 Operations	3,377,358	2,587,330	77%	790,028	23%
B3-1 Operational information technology	13,593,621	12,942,079	95%	651,542	5%
B3-2 Telecommunication costs for operational activities	89,298	83,983	94%	5,315	6%
B3-4 EPCC	134,287	127,168	95%	7,119	5%
B3-5 Heads of Europol National Units	774	-	-%	774	100%
B3-8 Decryption Platform	908	-	-%	908	100%
Total Title 3	17,196,247	15,740,561	92%	1,455,686	8%
Total	22,987,428	21,272,259	93%	1,715,169	7%

⁴⁶ Table includes the carry-over of PA and excludes the carry-over of CA related to DA (Grants).

APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED OVER 2024-2025

	CA	PA
Fund source C1 - European Union contribution (NDA)	-	21,238,893
Fund source C5 – Internal assigned revenue (NDA)	-	3,119
Fund source C4 - Internal assigned revenue (NDA/DA)	2,157,611	2,363,782
Fund source R0 – External assigned revenue and expenditure (NDA)	5,400,134	8,320,777
Fund sources C1, C5, C8 for Grants (DA) to C8 ⁴⁷	2,138,153	-
Fund sources C1, C4, C5, C8 for Grants (DA) to C8 ⁴⁸	2,596,882	-

⁴⁷ Appropriations relating to global commitments.
⁴⁸ Appropriations relating to individual legal commitments.



BUDGET TRANSFERS

	Initial budget 2024	Amending Budget	Transfer	Budget CA 2024	Commitments 2024
A-11 Staff in active employment	88,718,800	2,002,895	6,834,797	97,556,492	97,553,235
A-11CA Staff in active employment (of which external personnel)	17,753,000	-	563,160	18,316,160	18,315,965
A-13 Sociomedical infrastructure	1,074,318	-	-169,341	904,977	904,134
A-14 Training	292,500	-	-202,363	90,137	88,500
A-15 Other staff-related expenditure	9,867,205	-	-1,776,900	8,090,305	8,077,566
A-16 Entertainment and representation expenses	111,500	-	1,400	112,900	111,400
Total Title 1	117,817,323	2,002,895	5,250,754	125,070,972	125,050,799
A-20 Rental of buildings and associated costs	11,061,114	-	-1,884,790	9,176,324	9,173,928
A-21 Administrative information technology	1,339,000	-	-98,774	1,240,226	1,240,225
A-22 Movable property and associated costs	1,082,888	-	-42,169	1,040,719	1,037,727
A-23 Current administrative expenditure	540,036	-	142,144	682,180	667,230
A-24 Postal charges and telecommunications	70,300	-	-19,000	51,300	51,300
A-25 Statutory expenditure	1,012,000	-	-313,347	698,653	679,437
Total Title 2	15,105,338	-	-2,215,937	12,889,401	12,849,848
B3-0 Operations	15,012,475	-	-1,317,700	13,694,775	13,568,390
B3-1 Operational information technology	45,845,456	-	308,166	46,153,622	46,145,856
B3-2 Telecommunication costs for operational activities	1,803,113	-	-457,080	1,346,033	1,346,033
B3-3 Seconded National Experts (Operational)	7,739,000	-	-1,330,000	6,409,000	6,405,887
B3-4 EPCC	270,000	-	20,000	290,000	289,504
B3-5 Heads of Europol National Units	160,000	-	-14,500	145,500	145,500
B3-8 Decryption Platform	1,000,000	-	-487,300	512,700	512,648
B3-9 Grants	13,475,000	-	243,597	13,718,597	13,718,597
Total Title 3	85,305,044	-	-3,034,817	82,270,227	82,132,415
Total	218,227,705	2,002,895	-	220,230,600	220,033,062

BUDGET RESULT

	2024	2023
REVENUE		
European Union contribution, cashed	217,722,400	207,176,212
Other revenue, cashed	14,437,672	9,989,810
TOTAL REVENUE (a)	232,160,072	217,166,022
EXPENDITURE		
Title 1: Staff		
Payments current year	129,520,137	117,919,305
Appropriations carried over to next year	3,274,930	2,845,289
Title 2: Administrative		
Payments current year	9,008,189	10,815,187
Appropriations carried over to next year	4,140,860	4,748,517
Title 3: Operational		
Payments current year	67,736,898	62,606,189
Appropriations carried over to next year	24,510,782	23,160,925
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (b)	238,191,795	222,095,411
RESULT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR (a-b)	-6,031,723	-4,929,389
Cancellation of unused PA carried over from the previous year	1,715,169	3,737,470
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year – assigned revenue	7,767,303	7,475,344
Exchange rate differences	-229	-28
FINAL BUDGET RESULT	3,450,520	6,283,397

11. NOTES ON THE BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

11.1. Revenue

On 12 December 2023, the budget 2024 amounting to € 218.2M of CA and € 215.7M of PA was adopted by the Europol Management Board. At the end of November 2024, the budget was amended by € 2M (CA and PA), following the Draft Amending Budget (DAB) proposal No 5 to the General Budget 2024 of the EU in relation of the impact of the adjustments on the salaries⁴⁹. This together summed up to € 217.7M of PA, representing the amount of cash needed in 2024 as the main financial source of revenue (European Union contribution) under fund source IC1, which was fully established and cashed by the end of the year.

An amount of € 2.9M was established as internal assigned revenue (fund source IC4/IC41) of which € 2.4M was also cashed (received). This cashed revenue was linked to expenditure budget items and the outstanding amount (non-cashed recovery orders) of € 557K was carried over to 2025⁵⁰.

External assigned revenue (fund source IR1/IR11) was amended for an amount of € 2.2M, relating to various agreements with the European Commission and other agencies and for an amount of € 5.3M relating to the contribution to Europol from the Kingdom of Denmark⁵¹ for the budget year 2024, which was fully cashed.

Also included in the revenue cashed under fund source IR1/ IR11, was an amount of € 58K relating to the Europol Pension fund.

11.2. Expenditure

In order to measure budget performance, several key performance indicators (KPIs) directly linked to the Europol Work Plan 2024 were set at the beginning of the year.

Budget performance was measured based on implementation (commitments and payments) against budget.

- Minimum 95% commitment implementation rate for Budget 2024 (C1);
- Maximum 5% cancellation of PA carried-over from 2023 (C8);
- Maximum value of CA carried over per Title: 10% in Title 1, 20% in Title 2 and 30% in Title 3.

The final outcome of the KPIs for 2024 was as follows:

- The implementation of CA was 100% or € 220M, which was 0.1% or € 13.3M more than 2023.
- The overall PA rate (which takes into account the budget related to PA of € 217.7M) was 89% or € 194.7M, which was 1% or € 13M more than the same period in 2023.

⁴⁹ Ref. EDOC# 1424349 Amending Budget VI 2024 – Europol salary update 2024 - Cover Note.

⁵⁰ Out of total, € 405K (IC41) relates to the grant pre-financing paid to the Agency for European Integration and Economic Development, which was declared insolvent in 2022. Europol's claim was accepted by the Commercial Court of Vienna in 2022, but the outcome and likelihood of this claim being settled remains unclear.

⁵¹ Following the application of the Europol Regulation on 1 May 2017, Denmark is regarded as a third country with respect to Europol. This is a consequence of the application of the Protocol (no 22) annexed to the TFEU on the position of Denmark, under which the Kingdom of Denmark does not take part in the adoption of measures pursuant to Title V of Part Three of the TFEU and such measures are not binding upon nor applicable in Denmark. The Agreement on Operational and Strategic Cooperation between the Kingdom of Denmark and Europol ("Denmark agreement") was signed on 29 April 2017 with the purpose to establish cooperative relations.

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- The cancelled carry-over PA amounted to 7.5%: a total of € 1.7M was not used and was incorporated in the final budget result.
- The PA for grants amounting to € 1.5M were not implemented and therefore lapsed at the year end.

In the sections below, an explanation is provided regarding the implementation of the budget within different fund sources amounting to a total of € 267.5M CA in 2024.

11.2.1. Implementation (fund source C1)

As previously mentioned, apart from budget chapter 39 (Grants) included under Title 3, all other appropriations are non-differentiated, meaning that the CA and PA were of the same amount and complied with the principle of annuality (of an annual nature).

Title 1 – Staff-related expenditure

The CA under Title 1 amounted to € 125.1M with an implementation rate for commitments of 100% (€ 10.8M more than 2023) and for payments of 99% (€ 10.9M more than 2023). An amount of € 20K of the budget remained unused and lapsed.

€ 1M was carried over to 2025 as PA to cover existing commitments, which represented 1% of the budget under Title 1.

Title 2 – Other administrative expenditure

The CA under Title 2 amounted to € 12.8M with an implementation rate of 100% (€ 2.5M less than 2023) and for payments of 69% (€ 1.8M less than 2023). An amount of € 40K of the budget remained unused and lapsed.

In this area, the payment implementation for building-related expenditure is slower as it requires the involvement of (sub-) contractors before the Host State can issue invoices. This results in high amounts carried over each year.

€ 4M was carried over to 2025 as PA to cover existing commitments, which represented 31% of the budget under Title 2.

Title 3 – Operational activities

The CA under Title 3 amounted to € 82.1M, with a rate of 100% (€ 5M more than 2023) and a payment rate of 78% (€ 3.9M more than 2023). As mentioned above, in Title 3 the payment rate takes into account the budget for PA (Budget PA), which was € 79.8M in 2024. An amount of € 138K lapsed under this Title.

An overall amount of € 16.2M was carried over to 2025, representing 20% of the budget available under Title 3.

11.2.2. Implementation of assigned revenue (fund sources C4, C5, R0)

Internal Assigned Revenue (fund sources C4, C5)

There is a distinction between funds established in 2023 (fund source C4) and funds carried over from 2023 (fund source C5):

C4: This type of revenue relates to refunds and other revenue, such as repayments, tax reimbursements, revenue from third parties, unspent pre-financing by Member States etc. During the year 2024, an overall amount of € 2.4M was established and cashed. Only € 208K (or 9%) was implemented of which only € 2.2K (or 0.1%) was paid. An amount of € 2.4M of PA was carried over to fund source C5, in order to be implemented in 2025.

C5: The C5 budget relates to cashed and unused assigned revenue from the previous year (under C4 funds) (C4 -> C5). Appropriations carried over from 2023, amounting to € 2.1M, were fully committed mainly in the areas of Grants (€ 1.1M), decryption platform (€ 612K) and administrative/operational ICT (€ 322K). Payment implementation reached 99.9% and € 3K remained unpaid at the end of the year and carried over to fund source C8.

External Assigned Revenue

With regard to the implementation of external assigned revenue (fund source R0), there is a distinction between the funds that were established in 2024 (e.g., new agreements) and the funds from before 2024 for which the implementation continued in the year. Part of the funds included in fund source R0 refer to grants which are usually committed and spent within a multi-annual period. The amount carried over in respect of R0 includes also non-committed amounts to be used in future years.

External assigned revenue included in the budgetary accounts came to € 17.4M, of which € 5.3M was carried over from 2023 and the remaining € 12.1M was established and cashed in 2024. The commitment rate came to 69% and the payment rate to 52%. The available CA (€ 5.4M) and PA (€ 8.3M) were carried over to 2025.

The external assigned revenue was implemented for the following activities:

- **Title 1:** Following the agreement between Europol and Denmark, a contribution amounting to € 5.3M was received in 2024 and was fully implemented, while the budget for the Pensions under the Europol Convention had limited implementation and the available amount of € 1.4M CA and € 1.5M PA were carried over to 2025.
- **Title 3:** Under budget item 3600 (Operational expenditure related to subsidies and grants): the actual budget 2024 was € 4.8M of which € 1.7M was carried over from 2023 and the rest was cashed during the year for the contribution agreement EMPACT EAP Phase 2 (€ 1.8M) and the service level agreement with CEPOL (€ 1.2M). A remaining budget of € 2.3M was carried over to 2025.

The budget 2024 under budget item 3700 (Operational expenditure related to research and development projects) was € 5.6M of which € 1.9M was carried over from 2023 and € 3.7M was cashed during the year for several agreements; EUIPO (€ 1.0M), SIRIUS (€1.2M), Horizon 2020 (€ 0.2M) and PERCI (€ 1.2M). The final commitment rate was 69% and payment rate 43%. The budget of € 1.7 was carried over to 2025.

11.2.3. Implementation of appropriations carried over 2023-2024 (fund source C8)

The carry over to 2024 came to a total of € 23M, to cover existing commitments established during 2023. The final implementation rate was € 21.3M or 93%. The cancelled commitments amounted to 7%. A total of € 1.7M was not used and was therefore incorporated in the final budget result. The unused funds mainly related to the following:

- € 154K for Title 1, which was 13% of the amount carried over under this Title (€ 1.2M) - mainly related to other external services and PMO management costs.
- € 105K for Title 2, which represented 2% of the total amount carried over under this Title (€ 4.6M) - mainly related to water and energy costs and postal and delivery charges.
- € 1.5M for Title 3, which was 8% of the amount carried over under Title 3 (€ 17.2M) - mainly related to operations and ICT expenses.

11.2.4. Appropriations carried over 2024-2025

With regard to the carry-over of appropriations from 2024 to 2025, there is a distinction between CA and PA carried over in each fund source. All appropriations were carried over in accordance with Article 12 of the Europol Financial Regulation.

European Union contribution 2024 (fund source C1 to C8)

An amount of € 21.2M of PA were automatically carried over to 2025 from fund source C1 to C8 covering commitments made during 2024. This represents 10% of the overall budget PA of € 217.7M. Out of the € 21.2M carried over:

- € 1M concerned Title 1 (Staff), which was 1% of the total budget PA in Title 1 (€ 125.1M), mostly relating to the consultancy services for the Strategic Housing Roadmap (SHR) program, as well various external services such as hospitality, move, catering and supplementary clerical and interim services.
- € 4M concerned Title 2 (Administrative Expenditure), which was 31% of the total budget PA in Title 2 (€ 12.9M), mostly relating to the building-related expenditure, furniture and the Management Board activities.
- € 16.2M concerned Title 3 (Operational Expenditure) of NDA, which was 20% of the total budget PA in Title 3 (€ 79.8M), mostly relating to ICT operational expenditure and other operational activities.

Internal assigned revenue (fund source C5 to C8)

An amount of € 3K was carried over to C8 in Title 2.

Internal assigned revenue (fund sources C4 to C5)

An amount of € 2.2M of CA and € 2.4M of PA under fund source C4 were carried over to fund source C5.

External assigned revenue (fund source R0 to R0)

€ 5.4M of CA and € 8.3M of PA were carried over to 2025. The PA carried over related to:

- € 1.5M - Europol Pension Fund;
- € 2.6M - contribution agreement for EMPACT EaP/EaP2;
- € 1.5M - contribution agreement for SIRIUS phase2/phase3;
- € 262K - grant agreements related to Horizon 2020;
- € 111K - service level agreement for EUIPO IP Crime / Fraud;

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- € 1.2M - service level agreements with CEPOL;
- € 1.2M - contribution agreement for PERCI.

Commitment appropriation for DA / Grants (C1, C4, C5 and C8 to C8)

€ 4.7M of differentiated open commitments related to chapter 39 (Grants) were carried over automatically to the following year, under C8 CAs, without the PA. The open commitments for grants will be paid from the 2025 PA of C1.

11.3. Budget transfers

Throughout the year, a total number of 36 transfers (clustered in 11 approvals) for fund source C1 were made, for a total amount of almost € 14.4M (or 6.6% of the budget) which is two more than in 2023.

All transfers were approved by the Executive Director in accordance with Article 26(1) of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol, except one which was also approved by the Management Board in accordance with Article 26(2) of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol.

In accordance with Article 26(4) of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol, the budget transfer approved by the Management Board is further clarified in this section. More specifically, it became evident already in January 2024 that the budget originally allocated to the salary budget lines in Title 1 was not sufficient to cover the latest salary and coefficients information received by the European Commission, and that an increase was needed by finding efficiency savings in different areas.

In order to do this, Europol ran various exercises during the year. Moreover, due to certain developments which happened during the year (e.g., lower energy costs in both Europol buildings but also for the Decryption Platform, lower translation costs also due to opt out decisions taken by some Member States and delays in the implementation of some activities related to the Strategic Housing Roadmap (SHR) program), some budget and activities were no longer needed.

As a result of the above, substantial budget was transferred at the end of the year from Title 2 and Title 3 into Title 1, with some budget lines going above the 10% threshold indicated in Article 26(2) of the Financial Regulation applicable to Europol and thus was submitted to the Management Board for approval.

11.4. Budget result

The overall budget result (surplus) for the financial year 2024 came to € 3.5M which was € 2.8M less than 2023. The surplus rate came to 1.4%, which was well below the maximum 5% threshold for cancellation of total PA C1 and C8. The surplus includes the following:

- € 198K of not committed and lapsed CA relating to the European Union contribution, for NDA in the 2024 budget;
- € 1.5M of not used PA relating to grants as DA in the 2024 budget;
- € 1.7M of not used PA, carried over from 2023 to 2024, which were not used and lapsed;
- The exchange rate difference in 2024 was a loss of € 229.