



NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

NATO SANS CLASSIFICATION
Communicable à la Finlande, à la Suède

16 décembre 2022

DOCUMENT
PO(2022)0503-AS1 (INV)

**RAPPORT DU COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES
DE L'OTAN (IBAN) SUR L'AUDIT DES ÉTATS FINANCIERS 2021
DE L'ORGANISATION OTAN D'INFORMATION
ET DE COMMUNICATION (NCIO)**

NOTE SUR LA SUITE DONNÉE

Le 15 décembre 2022, au terme d'une procédure d'accord tacite, le Conseil a pris note du rapport du Bureau de la planification et de la politique générale des ressources annexé au PO(2022)0503 (INV), et il a approuvé les conclusions et les recommandations contenues dans ce document.

(signé) Jens Stoltenberg
Secrétaire général

NB : La présente note fait partie du PO(2022)0503 (INV) et doit être placée en tête de ce document.

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9 décembre 2022

DOCUMENT
PO(2022)0503 (INV)
Procédure d'accord tacite :
15 déc 2022 17:30

À : Représentants permanents (Conseil)

De : Secrétaire général

RAPPORT
DU COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES DE L'OTAN (IBAN)
SUR L'AUDIT DES ÉTATS FINANCIERS 2021
DE L'ORGANISATION OTAN D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION (NCIO)

1. Vous trouverez en annexe le rapport du Bureau de la planification et de la politique générale des ressources (RPPB) sur le rapport que l'IBAN a consacré à l'audit des états financiers 2021 de la NCIO. L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur ces états financiers ainsi que sur la conformité.

2. Je ne pense pas que cette question doive être examinée plus avant au Conseil. Par conséquent, **sauf avis contraire me parvenant d'ici au jeudi 15 décembre 2022 à 17h30**, je considérerai que le Conseil aura pris note du rapport du RPPB et approuvé les conclusions et les recommandations qu'il contient.

(signé) Jens Stoltenberg

1 annexe
2 pièces jointes

Original : anglais

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RAPPORT
DU COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES DE L'OTAN (IBAN)
SUR L'AUDIT DES ÉTATS FINANCIERS 2021
DE L'ORGANISATION OTAN D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION (NCIO)

Rapport du Bureau de la planification
et de la politique générale des ressources (RPPB)

Références :

A) IBA-AR(2022)0015	Rapport de l'IBAN sur l'audit des états financiers 2021 de la NCIO
B) C-M(2022)0002-AS1	Note sur la suite donnée au rapport de l'IBAN sur l'audit des états financiers 2020 consolidés de la NCIO
C) AC/335-D(2022)0055 (INV)	Dispositions relatives au traitement des rapports d'audit des états financiers de 2021
D) C-M(2015)0025	Règlement financier et règles et procédures financières de l'OTAN
E) C-M(2015)0023	Cadre comptable OTAN
F) PO(2015)0052	Mandat issu du sommet du pays de Galles concernant la transparence et l'obligation de rendre compte

INTRODUCTION

1. Le présent rapport du RPPB concerne le rapport de l'IBAN sur l'audit des états financiers 2021 de la NCIO. L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur ces états financiers ainsi que sur la conformité pour l'exercice (voir document de référence A).

OBJET

2. Le présent rapport appelle l'attention sur les éléments les plus importants du rapport de l'IBAN afin que le RPPB puisse y réfléchir et, s'il y a lieu, recommander au Conseil une ligne de conduite qui soit propre à accroître la transparence, à améliorer le compte rendu et à renforcer la cohérence.

3. Le RPPB note que les pays participant à la NCIO qui sont représentés au sein de l'organe de gouvernance compétent, à savoir le Comité de surveillance de l'Agence (ASB), ont examiné les observations figurant dans le rapport de l'IBAN. En vertu de l'article 15 du Règlement financier de l'OTAN (référence D), il est tenu d'examiner le rapport d'audit et de formuler des commentaires et des recommandations à l'intention du Conseil.

CONSTATATIONS

4. À l'issue de l'audit, l'IBAN a formulé quatre observations, assorties de recommandations, à l'intention de la NCIO. L'une de ces observations, qui a trait au caractère significativement incomplet du compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles, a eu une incidence sur l'opinion émise au sujet des états financiers et sur celle émise au sujet de la conformité. Les trois autres observations ont trait respectivement à la nécessité de renforcer les contrôles internes portant sur la gestion de trésorerie, à la comptabilisation d'une provision de 5,1 millions d'euros correspondant à des montants à recevoir au titre du programme OTAN d'investissement au service de la sécurité (NSIP), et à la faiblesse des contrôles relatifs au système de droits d'accès à l'EBA (application métier d'entreprise) et à la séparation des tâches. Ces trois observations n'ont pas eu d'incidence sur les opinions émises au sujet des états financiers et de la conformité. Par ailleurs, l'IBAN a fait le point sur les suites données aux observations et recommandations formulées lors d'audits précédents, et il a considéré que six questions avaient été traitées (étant entendu que deux ont été rendues caduques par des observations portant sur l'exercice 2021) et que deux autres étaient toujours en cours de traitement. Les six questions considérées comme traitées portent sur les éléments suivants : l'estimation de l'incidence financière du retrait des forces de la mission Resolute Support, le processus de contrôle interne relatif à l'établissement et à la qualité de l'information financière, les contrôles internes portant sur les estimations relatives aux charges à payer, les modifications et retards dans la définition des prescriptions contractuelles et l'insuffisance de la coordination entre la NCIA et le Comité des investissements. Les observations sont présentées en détail dans le document de référence A.

4.1 Observation n° 1 (qui justifie l'opinion avec réserve émise sur les états financiers et la conformité) – Le RPPB souscrit à la recommandation de l'IBAN, qui demande à la NCIO de constater dans ses états financiers toutes les immobilisations corporelles et toutes les immobilisations incorporelles – y compris les moyens en cours de construction – qui doivent y figurer en application du cadre comptable OTAN (référence E) et de fournir dans les notes toutes les informations voulues à ce sujet et, d'autre part, d'établir et de tenir des registres comptables complets comme le prescrit le Règlement financier de l'OTAN.

4.2 Observation n° 2 – Le RPPB souscrit à la recommandation de l'IBAN. Celui-ci demande à la NCIO, premièrement, de reporter les intérêts bancaires générés par les fonds NSIP (dépôts bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements) ainsi que les éventuels gains et pertes dans un compte « Divers » spécial et de présenter le résultat de cette opération dans les appels de contributions au NSIP, en concertation avec le Bureau OTAN des ressources (NOR), deuxièmement, de faire en sorte que les procédures relatives à la trésorerie couvrent la gestion des comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements et du Comité des budgets, les transferts entre ces comptes et la répartition des intérêts perçus, troisièmement, d'installer le système de gestion de trésorerie afin que cette activité soit pleinement intégrée dans l'EBA.

4.3 Observation n° 3 – Le RPPB souscrit à la recommandation de l'IBAN, qui demande à la NCIO, d'une part, d'achever l'examen du montant non rapproché à recevoir au titre du NSIP, d'arrêter avec le NOR les sommes à recevoir et de prendre les mesures correctrices nécessaires et, d'autre part, de veiller à ce que les notes jointes aux états financiers appellent clairement l'attention sur toute créance/provision non rapprochée, sur tout solde douteux et sur toute opération douteuse.

4.4 Observation n° 4 – Le RPPB souscrit à la recommandation de l'IBAN, qui demande à la NCIO d'élaborer un plan d'action détaillé pour l'application des recommandations formulées par le Bureau d'audit interne, d'améliorer les contrôles portant sur la séparation des tâches, et de réaliser, quand des agents changent de fonction ou de service au sein de la NCIA, une analyse qui permette de s'assurer que leurs nouvelles attributions ne contreviennent pas au principe de séparation des tâches.

4.5 Questions qui, à l'issue de l'audit des états financiers de 2020, étaient en cours de traitement ou à traiter depuis plus de trois ans – Dans le document de référence B, le Conseil a invité la NCIO à lui communiquer un plan d'action assorti d'échéances pour indiquer ce qui serait fait pour respecter la recommandation remontant à l'exercice 2016 qui portait sur les modifications et retards dans la définition des prescriptions contractuelles et sur l'insuffisance de la coordination entre la NCIA et le Comité des investissements. La NCIA a exécuté cette recommandation en 2021, dans le cadre de l'application du modèle pour la gouvernance du processus de mise à disposition des capacités financées en commun.

EXAMEN DE LA QUESTION

5. Ainsi que le prévoient les dispositions approuvées pour le traitement des rapports d'audit financier (référence C), la NCIO a fait le point devant le RPPB sur ce qui est fait pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations formulées par l'IBAN à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2021. De même, l'ASB a présenté au RPPB les mesures prises pour résoudre les problèmes soulevés par l'IBAN dans ses observations, en particulier celui qui justifie la formulation d'une opinion avec réserve.

5.1 Le RPPB constate que, par ailleurs, la NCIO poursuit ses efforts visant à apporter des réponses adéquates aux questions ayant fait l'objet d'observations antérieurement.

5.2 Le RPPB se félicite de la diminution substantielle du nombre de questions en suspens. En revanche, il est préoccupé par le fait que l'IBAN ait été amené à formuler, à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2021, des observations portant sur des questions nouvelles.

5.3 En ce qui concerne la provision de 5,1 millions d'euros qui a été comptabilisée pour des montants à recevoir non rapprochés relatifs à des opérations imputées sur le NSIP en 2014, le RPPB note qu'une erreur s'est produite dans le cadre du rapprochement effectué par le NOR et la NCIA et que celle-ci compte présenter au Comité financier de l'ASB une demande formelle de sortie de bilan, qui n'entraînera aucune perte

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ANNEXE 1
PO(2022)0503 (INV)

supplémentaire. Comme l'a confirmé le contrôleur des finances de la NCIO lors de la réunion du 20 octobre 2022, la provision figure déjà dans les états financiers de 2021, si bien que la sortie de bilan n'aura pas d'incidence sur le fonds de fonctionnement.

5.4 En ce qui concerne l'observation justifiant l'opinion avec réserve émise sur les états financiers (compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles, des immobilisations incorporelles et des moyens en cours de construction significativement incomplet), qui a été formulée pour la première fois au sujet des états financiers de 2013 – premier exercice pour lequel la NCIO a établi des états financiers consolidés – et répétée chaque année depuis lors, le RPPB constate une amélioration qui tient, d'une part, au fait que la NCIO a fourni dans les notes des informations sur les moyens dont la construction a commencé avant 2018 et, d'autre part, à la création d'un bureau de programme pour la gestion des actifs. Le RPPB est conscient que, pour traiter cette question, la NCIA doit transférer dans l'EBA plusieurs bases de données d'inventaire qui servent à gérer un grand nombre d'actifs ainsi qu'à en assurer le suivi en collaboration avec d'autres parties prenantes, comme le Commandement allié Opérations.

5.5 Comme indiqué à la fin de la discussion, le RPPB attend de la NCIO qu'elle fasse tout ce qu'il faut pour traiter les questions en suspens, en particulier – compte tenu de son lien avec la gestion ACPV (actifs, configurations, *patching* et vulnérabilités) dans le cadre du cyber – celle qui a amené l'IBAN à formuler une opinion avec réserve, et de le faire avant fin 2022.

CONCLUSIONS

6. L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers 2021 de la NCIO ainsi que sur la conformité pour l'exercice. Dans son rapport, il a formulé quatre observations. La première a eu une incidence sur les opinions émises.

7. À la date de l'établissement du rapport de l'IBAN, six questions ayant fait l'objet d'observations lors d'audits précédents avaient été traitées (étant entendu que deux ont été rendues caduques par des observations portant sur l'exercice 2021) et deux étaient toujours en cours de traitement. Le RPPB prend note des progrès accomplis par la NCIO et se félicite que la direction de l'organisme continue résolument de prendre les mesures correctrices que requiert la mise en œuvre rapide des recommandations en suspens. Les observations antérieures (questions en cours de traitement ou traitées) sont présentées en détail dans le document de référence A.

8. Le RPPB souscrit aux recommandations de l'IBAN concernant l'exercice 2021. L'IBAN a estimé que la NCIO devait constater dans ses états financiers toutes les immobilisations corporelles et toutes les immobilisations incorporelles, fournir dans les notes toutes les informations voulues à ce sujet, renforcer les contrôles internes portant sur la gestion de trésorerie, résoudre le problème lié à la comptabilisation d'une provision correspondant à des montants à recevoir au titre du NSIP, et améliorer le système de droits d'accès à l'EBA et la séparation des tâches.

9. Le RPPB attend de la NCIO qu'elle donne, d'ici à la fin 2022, la suite voulue à l'observation qui a justifié la formulation d'une opinion avec réserve.

RECOMMANDATIONS

- 10. Le RPPB recommande au Conseil :
 - 10.1 de prendre note du présent rapport ainsi que du rapport de l'IBAN cité en référence A ;
 - 10.2 d'approuver les conclusions énoncées aux paragraphes 6 à 9 ;
 - 10.3 d'autoriser la communication au public des états financiers 2021 de la NCIO, du rapport de l'IBAN correspondant ainsi que du présent rapport, conformément à la politique agréée dans le document de référence F.



NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
ORGANISATION DU TRAITÉ DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD

INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF AUDITORS
COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES DE L'OTAN

PIÈCE JOINTE 1
PO(2022)0503 (INV)

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IBA-A(2022)0111
30 août 2021

À : Secrétaire général
(À l'attention du directeur du Cabinet)

Cc : Représentants permanents auprès de l'OTAN
Président du Comité de surveillance de l'Agence de l'Organisation OTAN
d'information et de communication (NCIO)
Directeur général de l'Agence OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIA)
Contrôleur des finances de la NCIA
Président du Bureau de la planification et de la politique générale des ressources
Chef de la Branche Gestion des ressources du Bureau OTAN des ressources
Bureau d'ordre du Cabinet

Objet : ***Rapport du Collège international des auditeurs externes de l'OTAN (IBAN)
sur l'audit des états financiers de l'Organisation OTAN d'information et de
communication (NCIO) pour l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2021 –
IBA-AR(2022)0015***

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

Vous trouverez ci-joint le rapport approuvé par l'IBAN ainsi qu'une note succincte
à l'intention du Conseil.

L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers 2021 de la NCIO
ainsi que sur la conformité pour cet exercice.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire général, l'assurance de ma haute
considération.

Daniela Morgante
Présidente

Pièces jointes : voir ci-dessus.

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**Note succincte
du Collège international des auditeurs externes de l'OTAN
à l'intention du Conseil
sur l'audit des états financiers
de l'Organisation OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIO)
pour l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2021**

L'Organisation OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIO) se compose d'un organe exécutif, l'Agence OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIA), et d'un organe de gouvernance, le Comité de surveillance de l'Agence (ASB). La NCIA a pour mission de fournir à l'OTAN des services SIC (systèmes d'information et de communication) sécurisés, cohérents, d'un bon rapport coût-efficacité et interopérables, à l'appui de ses capacités C3 (consultation, commandement et contrôle) et de ses capacités ISR (renseignement, surveillance et reconnaissance). Cette mission englobe le soutien informatique du siège, des agences et de la structure de commandement de l'Organisation. En 2021, les produits de la NCIO se sont élevés à 817 millions d'euros (MEUR), et ses charges à 791 MEUR, d'où un excédent de 26 MEUR.

L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers ainsi que sur la conformité pour l'exercice clos le 31 décembre 2021.

S'agissant des états financiers, l'IBAN n'a pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments probants pour pouvoir conclure à l'exhaustivité des immobilisations corporelles, des immobilisations incorporelles et des moyens en cours de construction qui y sont présentés.

En effet, les immobilisations corporelles ou incorporelles correspondant aux SIC contrôlés par la NCIO depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2013 ou une date ultérieure ne sont pas inscrits dans l'état de la situation financière, contrairement à ce que prescrit le cadre comptable OTAN. En outre, les moyens SIC qui étaient en cours de construction au 1^{er} janvier 2018, c'est-à-dire ceux dont la construction a commencé avant cette date et s'est poursuivie après celle-ci, ne sont pas non plus inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. Un problème de même nature avait déjà amené l'IBAN à émettre une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers des trois exercices précédents.

En 2021, des ajouts à des moyens SIC dont la construction avait été entreprise après le 1^{er} janvier 2018 ont été entièrement passés en charges dans l'état de la performance financière au lieu d'être inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. L'IBAN n'a donc pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments probants pour pouvoir conclure à la fidélité de la présentation des charges ni – compte tenu du modèle économique de l'Agence, fondé sur l'équilibre financier (ni profit ni perte) – des produits.

S'agissant de la conformité, l'IBAN n'a pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments prouvant

qu'un inventaire complet des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles, y compris des moyens en cours de construction, avait été établi et tenu pour tous les actifs contrôlés par la NCIO, comme le requiert l'article 12 du Règlement financier de l'OTAN. Cet article, qui s'applique à tous les actifs quelle qu'en soit la date d'acquisition, impose d'établir et de tenir des registres comptables complets répertoriant tous les actifs.

L'IBAN a formulé quatre observations, assorties de recommandations.

L'une de ces observations a eu une incidence sur l'opinion émise au sujet des états financiers et de la conformité. Elle porte sur le point suivant :

1. Compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles significativement incomplet

Les trois autres observations n'ont pas eu d'incidence sur l'opinion émise. Elles portent sur les points suivants :

2. Nécessité de renforcer les contrôles internes portant sur la gestion de trésorerie
3. Comptabilisation d'une provision de 5,1 millions d'euros correspondant à des montants à recevoir au titre du programme OTAN d'investissement au service de la sécurité (NSIP)
4. Faiblesses dans le système de droits d'accès à l'EBA et la séparation des tâches

L'IBAN a fait le point sur les suites données aux observations et recommandations formulées lors d'audits précédents, et il a constaté que six questions avaient été traitées et deux autres étaient en cours de traitement.

Le rapport d'audit a été transmis à la NCIO, dont les commentaires ont ensuite été intégrés dans le document ainsi que, le cas échéant, la position de l'IBAN à leur sujet.

30 août 2022

COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES DE L'OTAN

**RAPPORT SUR L'AUDIT DES ÉTATS FINANCIERS
DE L'ORGANISATION OTAN D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION
(NCIO)**

POUR L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 2021

**OPINION DE L'AUDITEUR EXTERNE
À L'INTENTION DU CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD**

Audit des états financiers**Opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers**

Le Collège international des auditeurs externes de l'OTAN (IBAN) a audité les états financiers de l'Organisation OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIO) portant sur la période de 12 mois ayant pris fin le 31 décembre 2021. Diffusés sous la cote NCIA/FC/2022/003 et soumis à l'IBAN le 31 mars 2022, ces états financiers se composent de l'état de la situation financière au 31 décembre 2021, de l'état de la performance financière, de l'état des variations de l'actif net/situation nette et du tableau des flux de trésorerie pour la période de 12 mois ayant pris fin le 31 décembre 2021, ainsi que d'un résumé des méthodes comptables importantes et d'autres notes explicatives. Ils contiennent en outre un rapport sur l'exécution du budget portant sur la même période de 12 mois.

L'opinion de l'IBAN est que, à l'exception des effets des questions mentionnées au paragraphe suivant, les états financiers donnent une image fidèle et exacte de la situation financière de la NCIO au 31 décembre 2021 ainsi que de sa performance financière, de ses flux de trésorerie et de l'exécution du budget pour la période de 12 mois ayant pris fin à cette date, en application des dispositions comptables et des normes de compte rendu du cadre comptable OTAN.

Justification de l'opinion avec réserve émise sur les états financiers

L'IBAN n'a pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments probants pour pouvoir conclure à l'exhaustivité des immobilisations corporelles, des immobilisations incorporelles et des moyens en cours de construction qui sont présentés dans les états financiers.

En effet, les immobilisations corporelles ou incorporelles correspondant aux systèmes d'information et de communication (SIC) contrôlés par la NCIO depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2013 ou une date ultérieure ne sont pas inscrites dans l'état de la situation financière, contrairement à ce que prescrit le cadre comptable OTAN. En outre, les moyens SIC qui étaient en cours de construction au 1^{er} janvier 2018, c'est-à-dire ceux dont la construction a commencé avant cette date et s'est poursuivie après celle-ci, ne sont pas non plus inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. Un problème de même nature avait déjà amené l'IBAN à émettre une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers des trois exercices précédents.

En 2021, des ajouts à des moyens SIC dont la construction avait été entreprise après le 1^{er} janvier 2018 ont été entièrement passés en charges dans l'état de la performance financière au lieu d'être inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. L'IBAN n'a donc pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments probants pour pouvoir conclure à la fidélité de la présentation des charges ni – compte tenu du

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IBA-AR(2022)0015

modèle économique de l'Agence, fondé sur l'équilibre financier (ni profit ni perte) – des produits.

Le Règlement financier de l'OTAN prévoit que l'audit externe des entités OTAN présentant des états financiers et des organismes OTAN établis en vertu du Traité de l'Atlantique Nord est effectué par l'IBAN.

L'IBAN a effectué son audit sur la base des normes internationales des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques (ISSAI 2200-2899), définies par l'Organisation internationale des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques (INTOSAI), ainsi que des dispositions complémentaires figurant dans sa propre charte.

L'IBAN est indépendant, ainsi que le prévoit le Code de déontologie de l'INTOSAI, et il s'est acquitté de ses responsabilités dans le respect des dispositions de ce code. Les responsabilités des membres de l'IBAN sont décrites de manière plus détaillée dans la section « Responsabilités de l'IBAN concernant l'audit des états financiers » et dans sa charte.

L'IBAN estime qu'il a obtenu par son audit les éléments probants nécessaires et suffisants pour lui permettre de formuler une opinion.

Responsabilité de la direction concernant les états financiers

La responsabilité de la direction concernant les états financiers est définie dans le Règlement financier de l'OTAN. Les états financiers de la NCIO sont établis en application des dispositions comptables et des normes de compte rendu du cadre comptable OTAN tel qu'approuvé par le Conseil. Il incombe au contrôleur des finances de soumettre les états financiers à l'IBAN au plus tard le 31 mars qui suit la fin de l'exercice visé dans les états financiers.

Les états financiers sont signés par le chef de l'entité OTAN concernée et par le contrôleur des finances. En apposant leur signature sur ces documents, ceux-ci confirment que des mesures de gouvernance financière, des mécanismes de gestion des ressources, des contrôles internes et des systèmes d'information financière ont été mis en place et maintenus afin de garantir une utilisation efficace et efficiente des ressources.

Cette confirmation couvre l'élaboration, la mise en place et le maintien d'un ensemble de contrôles internes de nature à permettre l'établissement et la présentation d'états financiers qui soient auditables et exempts d'inexactitudes significatives, que celles-ci relèvent d'une fraude ou d'une erreur. Elle couvre aussi le compte rendu relatif à la capacité de l'entité à poursuivre son activité, la présentation, le cas échéant, des questions relatives à la continuité de l'activité, et l'application du principe comptable de continuité d'activité, à moins qu'il soit prévu de liquider l'entité ou de mettre un terme à son activité ou qu'il n'y ait pas moyen de faire autrement.

Responsabilités de l'IBAN concernant l'audit des états financiers

L'audit a pour objectif de permettre à l'IBAN d'obtenir une assurance raisonnable sur le point de savoir si les états financiers considérés dans leur ensemble sont exempts d'inexactitudes significatives, que celles-ci relèvent d'une fraude ou d'une erreur, et de formuler une opinion à leur sujet. L'assurance raisonnable correspond à un degré de certitude élevé, mais elle ne garantit pas qu'un audit effectué conformément aux ISSAI permettra dans tous les cas de détecter les inexactitudes significatives. Les inexactitudes, qui peuvent résulter d'une fraude ou d'une erreur, sont considérées comme significatives lorsque l'on peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que, considérées isolément ou collectivement, elles influent sur les décisions économiques que les utilisateurs des états financiers prennent en se fondant sur ceux-ci.

Dans le cadre d'audits effectués conformément aux ISSAI, les auditeurs font appel à leur jugement professionnel et à leur esprit critique tout au long de la planification et de la réalisation du travail. Cela nécessite de tenir compte des particularités que présentent les entités du secteur public. L'IBAN s'attache aussi :

- à recenser et à évaluer les risques d'inexactitudes significatives dans les états financiers, que celles-ci relèvent d'une fraude ou d'une erreur, à concevoir et à mettre en œuvre des procédures d'audit sensibles à ces risques ainsi qu'à obtenir par son audit les éléments probants nécessaires et suffisants pour lui permettre de formuler une opinion ; le risque de non-détection d'une inexactitude significative relevant d'une fraude est plus élevé que le risque de non-détection d'une inexactitude significative relevant d'une erreur, car la fraude peut résulter d'une collusion, d'une falsification, d'omissions intentionnelles, de fausses déclarations ou du contournement du contrôle interne ;
- à acquérir une connaissance du contrôle interne qui soit pertinente pour l'audit, le but étant d'élaborer des procédures d'audit qui soient adaptées à la situation considérée et non pas d'exprimer une opinion sur l'efficacité du système de contrôle interne de l'entité ;
- à déterminer si les méthodes comptables appliquées sont appropriées et si les estimations comptables et les informations connexes fournies par la direction sont raisonnables ;
- à se prononcer sur le caractère approprié ou non de l'utilisation du principe comptable de la continuité d'activité et à déterminer, à partir des éléments probants obtenus par l'audit, s'il existe une incertitude significative du fait d'événements ou de circonstances susceptibles de remettre fondamentalement en cause la capacité de l'entité à poursuivre son activité ; si l'IBAN juge qu'une telle incertitude existe, il est tenu d'appeler l'attention, dans son opinion, sur les informations correspondantes figurant dans les états financiers ou, si ces informations sont incomplètes, de formuler une opinion modifiée ; les conclusions de l'IBAN sont fondées sur les éléments probants en sa possession à la date d'établissement de son rapport d'audit ; il n'est

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toutefois pas exclu que l'entité soit amenée à cesser son activité en raison d'événements ou de circonstances futurs ;

- à évaluer la présentation générale, la structure et le contenu des états financiers, y compris les informations fournies, et à déterminer si les états financiers rendent compte fidèlement des opérations et des événements qui en font l'objet.

L'IBAN est tenu de communiquer avec les organes chargés de la gouvernance, et notamment de les informer du périmètre et du calendrier de la mission d'audit qu'il prévoit d'effectuer, des principales conclusions de l'audit et des lacunes significatives qu'il aura éventuellement constatées dans le contrôle interne au cours de l'audit. L'opinion que l'IBAN formule à l'intention du Conseil de l'Atlantique Nord doit aider ce dernier à s'acquitter de son rôle. C'est la raison pour laquelle l'IBAN est responsable de ses travaux et de son opinion devant le seul Conseil.

Audit de conformité**Opinion avec réserve sur la conformité**

Sur la base des procédures qu'il a appliquées, l'IBAN estime que, dans son audit des états financiers, rien, à l'exception de la question mentionnée au paragraphe suivant, ne lui donne à penser que les fonds n'ont pas été régulièrement employés aux bonnes fins – pour le règlement de dépenses autorisées – et en conformité avec le Règlement financier de l'OTAN et le Règlement du personnel civil de l'OTAN.

Justification de l'opinion avec réserve émise sur la conformité

L'IBAN n'a pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments prouvant qu'un inventaire complet des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles, y compris des moyens en cours de construction, avait été établi et tenu pour tous les actifs contrôlés par la NCIO, comme le requiert l'article 12 du Règlement financier de l'OTAN. Cet article, qui s'applique à tous les actifs quelle qu'en soit la date d'acquisition, impose d'établir et de tenir des registres comptables complets répertoriant tous les actifs.

L'IBAN a effectué l'audit de conformité sur la base des normes internationales des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques (ISSAI 4000- 4899), définies par l'Organisation internationale des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques (INTOSAI), ainsi que des dispositions complémentaires figurant dans sa propre charte.

L'IBAN estime qu'il a obtenu par son audit les éléments probants nécessaires et suffisants pour lui permettre de formuler une opinion.

Responsabilité de la direction concernant la conformité

Tous les membres du personnel – civils et militaires – de l'OTAN sont tenus de

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respecter le Règlement financier de l'OTAN ainsi que les règles et procédures financières qui s'y rattachent et les directives d'application particulières, dont le Règlement du personnel civil de l'OTAN fait partie.

Le chef de l'entité OTAN présentant des états financiers est responsable et tenu comptable d'une saine gestion financière. Les organismes OTAN et les entités OTAN présentant des états financiers doivent administrer leurs finances en s'appuyant sur les principes suivants : adéquation, bonne gouvernance, obligation de rendre compte, transparence, gestion des risques et contrôle interne, audit interne, audit externe, prévention et détection des fraudes.

Responsabilité de l'IBAN concernant la conformité

Selon sa charte, en plus d'être responsable de fournir une assurance raisonnable quant à la question de savoir si les états financiers considérés dans leur ensemble sont exempts d'inexactitudes significatives, l'IBAN doit chaque année rendre au Conseil un avis indépendant lui assurant que les fonds ont été employés aux bonnes fins – pour le règlement de dépenses autorisées (adéquation) – et en conformité avec la réglementation en vigueur (régularité). Par « adéquation », on entend le respect des principes généraux régissant une gestion financière saine ainsi que la conduite des membres de l'administration. Par « régularité », on entend le respect de critères officiels tels que les règlements, règles et procédures applicables.

Il incombe ainsi à l'IBAN d'appliquer des procédures lui permettant d'obtenir en toute indépendance une assurance sur le point de savoir si les fonds ont été employés aux bonnes fins – pour le règlement de dépenses autorisées – et en conformité avec la réglementation en vigueur. De telles procédures prévoient notamment la prise en compte des risques de non-conformité significative.

Bruxelles, le 30 août 2022

Daniela Morgante
Présidente

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS

L'IBAN a formulé quatre observations, assorties de recommandations.

L'une de ces observations a eu une incidence sur l'opinion émise au sujet des états financiers et de la conformité. Elle porte sur le point suivant :

1. Compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles significativement incomplet

Les trois autres observations n'ont pas eu d'incidence sur l'opinion émise. Elles portent sur les points suivants :

2. Nécessité de renforcer les contrôles internes portant sur la gestion de trésorerie
3. Comptabilisation d'une provision de 5,1 millions d'euros correspondant à des montants à recevoir au titre du programme OTAN d'investissement au service de la sécurité (NSIP)
4. Faiblesses dans le système de droits d'accès à l'EBA et la séparation des tâches

Le rapport d'audit a été transmis à la NCIO, dont les commentaires ont ensuite été intégrés dans le document ainsi que, le cas échéant, la position de l'IBAN à leur sujet.

L'IBAN a fait le point sur les suites données aux observations et recommandations formulées lors d'audits précédents, et il a constaté que six questions avaient été traitées et deux autres étaient en cours de traitement.

1. COMPTE RENDU DES IMMOBILISATIONS CORPORELLES ET DES IMMOBILISATIONS INCORPORELLES SIGNIFICATIVEMENT INCOMPLET

Contexte

1.1 Le cadre comptable OTAN (NAF) prévoit que, lorsque la NCIO agit en qualité de fournisseur de services à des commandements OTAN (y compris au Secrétariat international ou à l'État-major militaire international) pour des moyens SIC (systèmes d'information et de communication) ou AIS (systèmes d'information automatisés), c'est elle qui exerce le contrôle de ces moyens. Le NAF prévoit aussi que les entités OTAN présentant des états financiers inscrivent à l'actif, dans l'état de la situation financière, toutes les immobilisations corporelles et toutes les immobilisations incorporelles qu'elles contrôlent et ont acquises à partir du 1^{er} janvier 2013, à condition que la valeur de ces immobilisations excède les seuils spécifiques fixés pour l'inscription à l'actif.

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1.2 Le NAF prévoit en outre que les entités OTAN présentant des états financiers fournissent, dans les notes qui y sont jointes, une brève description des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles acquises avant le 1^{er} janvier 2013 qui n'étaient pas comptabilisées en tant qu'actifs. Cette description doit préciser au minimum la nature des immobilisations concernées, leur emplacement et le nombre approximatif d'éléments par catégorie d'actifs.

1.3 Toujours d'après le NAF, la NCIO peut considérer que les moyens SIC construits avant le 1^{er} janvier 2018 ont été entièrement passés en charges et, à partir du 1^{er} janvier 2018, elle doit inscrire à l'actif tous les moyens SIC en cours de construction. Sont visés ici tous les moyens SIC dont la construction a été entreprise après le 1^{er} janvier 2018, mais aussi ceux dont la construction s'est poursuivie après cette date.

1.4 Le NAF prévoit enfin qu'à partir du 1^{er} janvier 2018, la NCIO fournit, dans les notes jointes aux états financiers, des informations sur la nature et l'emplacement des moyens construits avant le 1^{er} janvier 2018.

1.5 La méthode comptable OTAN relative aux immobilisations corporelles (AC/335-N(2016)0088-REV3 (INV)) précise, en son paragraphe 9.3.2, que « ces informations ne doivent pas nécessairement être fournies pour chaque immobilisation incorporelle : elles peuvent être regroupées en fonction des différentes catégories définies ».

1.6 S'agissant de la conformité, l'article 12 du Règlement financier de l'OTAN (NFR), qui porte sur le contrôle interne, dispose que les organismes OTAN doivent établir et tenir des registres comptables complets répertoriant tous les actifs et passifs, que ces registres doivent comporter un inventaire des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles, y compris des moyens en cours de construction, et qu'ils doivent préciser par exemple la nature des immobilisations concernées, leur emplacement, leur valeur et le nombre d'éléments par catégorie d'actifs. L'article 12 du NFR s'applique à tous les actifs quelle qu'en soit la date d'acquisition.

Constatations

1.7 L'IBAN a émis une opinion avec réserve sur les états financiers de 2021, comme sur ceux de 2018, 2019 et 2020. La réserve tient cette fois encore aux manquements constatés dans le compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles, des immobilisations incorporelles et des moyens en cours de construction : les dispositions du NAF relatives au compte rendu financier et aux informations à fournir n'ont pas été respectées, et la NCIO ne s'est pas conformée au NFR. Les problèmes concernent principalement des projets financés sur le programme OTAN d'investissement au service de la sécurité (NSIP), par exemple des actifs se rattachant au système de commandement et de contrôle aériens (ACCS), à des équipements de chiffrement ou à des SIC du nouveau siège de l'OTAN. L'IBAN explique dans les paragraphes suivants pourquoi il a émis une opinion avec réserve.

1.8 L'IBAN a constaté que le compte rendu des immobilisations corporelles et des immobilisations incorporelles était significativement incomplet, car les immobilisations correspondant aux SIC contrôlés par la NCIO depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2013 ou une date ultérieure n'étaient pas inscrits dans l'état de la situation financière, au contraire de ce que prescrit le NAF. Cela tient en partie au fait que certaines immobilisations corporelles ou incorporelles enregistrées dans les anciens systèmes comptables n'ont pas encore été transférées dans le système EBA (application métier d'entreprise) et ne sont pas consignées dans les états financiers de 2021.

1.9 En outre, les moyens SIC qui étaient en cours de construction au 1^{er} janvier 2018, y compris ceux dont la construction avait commencé avant cette date et s'est poursuivie après celle-ci, ne sont pas non plus inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. En 2021, des ajouts à des moyens dont la construction a commencé après le 1^{er} janvier 2018 ont été entièrement passés en charges dans l'état de la performance financière au lieu d'être inscrits à l'actif dans l'état de la situation financière. L'IBAN n'a donc pas obtenu suffisamment d'éléments probants pour pouvoir conclure à la fidélité de la présentation des charges ni – compte tenu du modèle économique de l'Agence, fondé sur l'équilibre financier (ni profit ni perte) – des produits.

1.10 L'IBAN a constaté que les informations fournies en application du NAF dans les notes jointes aux états financiers s'étaient améliorées. D'une part, comme elle l'avait fait pour ses états financiers de 2020, la NCIO a joint aux états financiers de 2021 une note concernant les immobilisations corporelles et les immobilisations incorporelles acquises avant le 1^{er} janvier 2013. Cette note précise la nature des immobilisations concernées, leur emplacement et le nombre approximatif d'éléments par catégorie d'actifs. D'autre part, la NCIO a joint aux états financiers de 2021 une note concernant la nature et l'emplacement des moyens SIC dont la construction a commencé avant le 1^{er} janvier 2018 et n'était pas terminée au 31 décembre 2021 ; elle ne l'avait pas fait pour l'exercice 2020.

1.11 Pour ce qui est de la conformité, l'IBAN a constaté que la NCIO n'avait pas encore établi de registre complet des immobilisations corporelles ou incorporelles qu'elle contrôle, y compris des moyens en cours de construction, au contraire de ce que prescrit l'article 12 du NFR. De l'avis de l'IBAN, ces registres devraient indiquer la nature des immobilisations concernées, leur emplacement, leur valeur et le nombre d'éléments par catégorie d'actifs. L'article 12 du NFR s'applique à tous les actifs, y compris aux moyens en cours de construction, quelle qu'en soit la date d'acquisition. L'établissement et la tenue d'un inventaire complet des actifs sont des mécanismes de contrôle qu'il est important de mettre en place pour assurer la préservation des actifs de l'Agence OTAN d'information et de communication (NCIA).

Recommandations

1.12 L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO :

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- a) de constater dans ses états financiers toutes les immobilisations corporelles et toutes les immobilisations incorporelles, y compris les moyens en cours de construction, qui doivent y figurer en application du NAF, et de fournir dans les notes toutes les informations voulues à ce sujet ;
- b) d'établir et de tenir des registres comptables complets répertoriant toutes les immobilisations corporelles, toutes les immobilisations incorporelles et tous les moyens en cours en construction, comme le prescrit l'article 12 du NFR.

2. NÉCESSITÉ DE RENFORCER LES CONTRÔLES INTERNES PORTANT SUR LA GESTION DE TRÉSORERIE

Contexte

2.1 Aux termes de l'article 4 du NFR, qui porte sur la gestion financière, « les organismes OTAN, se fondant sur des délégations de pouvoirs bien précises, doivent administrer leurs finances en veillant à faire un usage optimal des ressources, conforme aux exigences d'efficacité, d'efficience et d'économie, compte tenu des principes suivants :

- (a) adéquation ;
- (b) bonne gouvernance ;
- (c) obligation de rendre compte ;
- (d) transparence ;
- (e) gestion des risques et contrôle interne ;
- [...] ».

2.2 D'après les règles et procédures financières (FRP) XI de la NCIO, « le contrôleur des finances rend compte

- (a) au directeur général de la gestion des risques financiers auxquels est exposée la NCIA ;
- (b) à la présidence du Comité de surveillance de l'Agence [ASB] de la gestion des risques financiers auxquels est exposé le Secrétariat autonome.

Le contrôleur des finances fixe les normes en matière de gestion des risques financiers. Il prévoit notamment un cadre approprié de contrôle interne, qui est revu par le Bureau d'audit interne ».

2.3 D'après le paragraphe 19 des FRP XXVII de la NCIO, la NCIA vise à conserver un flux net de trésorerie positif durant toute la période de prestation d'un service ou d'exécution d'un projet.

2.4 Enfin, l'AC/4-D/2663, document du Comité des investissements qui définit la méthode comptable à appliquer par les organismes pour les comptes d'infrastructure, dispose ce qui suit au point 3 (Intérêts, gains et pertes résultant des fluctuations des

taux de change) de l'annexe (Instructions applicables aux organismes de l'OTAN pour la gestion des fonds d'infrastructure) :

- (a) Comment par le passé, les organismes reporteront les gains et pertes résultant des fluctuations des taux de change, ainsi que les intérêts des dépôts bancaires, dans un compte « Divers » spécial [...]. Les résultats de cette opération seront portés directement au crédit (débit) des pays hôtes [...] et il en sera tenu compte également dans l'appel de contributions au moment approprié.
- (b) À cette fin, et comme auparavant, le rapport concernant ce compte « Divers » spécial sera soumis pour approbation au Comité des paiements et de l'avancement des travaux d'infrastructure.

Constatations

2.5 Pour gérer sa trésorerie, la NCIA recourt à deux groupes de comptes bancaires : ceux relevant du Comité des investissements et ceux relevant du Comité des budgets. Les premiers sont utilisés pour les opérations bancaires qui portent sur des fonds NSIP, et les seconds pour toutes les autres opérations.

2.6 La plupart des opérations de la NCIA sont libellées en euros (EUR), en dollars des États-Unis (USD), en livres sterling (GBP) ou en couronnes norvégiennes (NOK). Au 31 décembre 2021, sa trésorerie et équivalents représentait 186,7 millions d'euros (MEUR), contre 171,7 MEUR au 31 décembre 2020 et 63,4 MEUR au 31 décembre 2019.

2.7 La NCIA utilise 19 comptes bancaires, auxquels s'ajoutent 4 comptes virtuels. Ces derniers sont des sous-comptes bancaires, qui portent un numéro international de compte bancaire (IBAN) spécifique. Si la NCIA utilise un grand nombre de comptes bancaires, c'est parce qu'elle utilise plusieurs monnaies (EUR, USD, GBP et NOK). C'est aussi une mesure d'atténuation des risques, l'idée étant, d'une part, de se prémunir contre les pannes des systèmes bancaires en ligne et, d'autre part, d'éviter de se voir appliquer des taux d'intérêt négatifs.

Nécessité d'améliorer la politique relative à la trésorerie

2.8 La NCIA s'est dotée de procédures de gestion de trésorerie qui décrivent les marches à suivre, identifient les risques et font état des mécanismes de contrôle mis en place. Ces procédures sont vérifiées chaque année par le chef de l'Unité Trésorerie. D'après les informations dont dispose l'IBAN, le contrôleur des finances les a réexaminées en avril 2022 et a formellement approuvé une politique relative à la trésorerie. L'IBAN a cependant constaté que ce document ne disait rien de la gestion des comptes relevant du Comité des investissements ou du Comité des budgets, des transferts entre ces comptes, ni de la répartition des intérêts bancaires perçus.

Absence de système de gestion de la trésorerie qui serait pleinement intégré à l'application métier d'entreprise (EBA)

2.9 L'Unité Trésorerie de la NCIA travaille principalement avec trois systèmes bancaires en ligne. Quand elle a installé l'EBA, l'Agence n'a pas acheté tous les éléments logiciels qui auraient permis de constituer un module de gestion de trésorerie. Un tel module permettrait de connecter l'EBA et les différents systèmes bancaires afin d'automatiser le traitement des très nombreuses opérations financières de la NCIA.

2.10 Le module de gestion de trésorerie aiderait ainsi la NCIA à gérer ses activités financières (flux de trésorerie, opérations, etc.) et, ce faisant, à renforcer ses contrôles internes. Certes, les données relatives aux fonds en banque sont disponibles dans l'EBA, mais pas d'une manière qui facilite la gestion de trésorerie. C'est pourquoi, pour avoir une vue d'ensemble plus complète des soldes bancaires et des prévisions de trésorerie, la NCIA a recours à de multiples feuilles de calcul établies manuellement.

2.11 Les principaux processus de gestion de trésorerie qui ne sont pas complètement automatisés dans l'EBA sont les suivants (liste non exhaustive) :

- position bancaire et automatisation des paiements : interface automatique avec la banque, permettant d'obtenir quotidiennement le solde des comptes et la liste des mouvements, d'envoyer des paiements pour exécution, de recevoir des paiements (de clients ou autres), de prélever des frais, et de procéder au rapprochement avec les comptes « à recevoir » et « à payer » ;
- prévisions à court et à long terme concernant les positions : rapports de liquidité et échéances des positions (court/long terme) sur la base de l'information enregistrée dans le système.

2.12 L'automatisation complète des processus de gestion de trésorerie réduit le risque d'erreur et d'irrégularité et accroît la fiabilité des données. À défaut, l'Unité Trésorerie de la NCIA s'emploie à atténuer les risques en contrôlant régulièrement, manuellement, les soldes bancaires et les prévisions de trésorerie. D'après les informations dont dispose l'IBAN, les Services financiers ont établi fin mars 2022 un dossier de décision sur le système de gestion de trésorerie de la NCIA, mais un travail de coordination interne doit encore être effectué.

Fonds NSIP : intérêts, gains et pertes résultant des fluctuations des taux de change

2.13 D'après l'AC/4-D/2663 (document du Comité des investissements), annexe (Instructions applicables aux organismes de l'OTAN pour la gestion des fonds d'infrastructure), point 3, la NCIA doit reporter les gains et pertes résultant des fluctuations des taux de change, ainsi que les intérêts produits par les dépôts de fonds NSIP sur les comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements, dans un compte « Divers » spécial. Ce paragraphe dispose aussi que « les résultats de cette opération seront portés directement au crédit (débit) des pays hôtes [...] et [qu']il en sera tenu compte [...] dans l'appel de contributions [au NSIP] au moment approprié ».

2.14 La NCIA ne calcule pas le montant des intérêts perçus sur les comptes virtuels pour estimer un intérêt équivalent généré par les dépôts de fonds NSIP sur les comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements. Il est donc possible qu'elle ne respecte pas l'instruction citée ci-dessus si des fonds NSIP déposés sur ces comptes bancaires sont transférés sur des comptes relevant du Comité des budgets.

2.15 Or l'IBAN a constaté que la NCIA procédait régulièrement à des transferts entre comptes relevant du Comité des investissements et comptes relevant du Comité des budgets. Elle le fait pour éviter les intérêts négatifs sur ses dépôts (quand ceux-ci excèdent le plafond de dépôt gratuit), couvrir les dépenses qui ne relèvent pas davantage du Comité des investissements que du Comité des budgets (comme les salaires) et éviter les problèmes de liquidités. Ces dernières années, les transferts ont surtout été effectués depuis les comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements vers ceux relevant du Comité des budgets.

2.16 Ainsi, jusqu'en décembre 2021, 139 MEUR avaient été transférés des comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements vers ceux relevant du Comité des budgets et 77,5 MEUR avaient fait le chemin inverse. En décembre 2021, des fonds NSIP représentant 61,5 MEUR étaient déposés sur des comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des budgets.

2.17 Du fait de ces transferts, la NCIA n'est pas en mesure de se conformer aux instructions que le Comité des investissements a énoncées au point 3 de l'annexe (Instructions applicables aux organismes de l'OTAN pour la gestion des fonds d'infrastructure) à l'AC/4-D/2663, car elle ne peut pas comptabiliser les gains et pertes résultant des fluctuations des taux de change, ni les intérêts produits par les dépôts sur les comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements.

Recommandations

2.18 L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO :

- a) de se conformer au point 3 de l'annexe à l'AC/4-D/2663 en reportant les intérêts bancaires générés par les fonds NSIP (dépôts bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements) ainsi que les éventuels gains et pertes dans un compte « Divers » spécial, et de tenir compte systématiquement du résultat

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de cette opération dans les appels de contributions au NSIP, en concertation avec le Bureau OTAN des ressources ;

- b) de faire en sorte que les procédures relatives à la trésorerie qui sont approuvées par le contrôleur des finances de la NCIA couvrent la gestion des comptes bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements et du Comité des budgets, les transferts entre ces comptes et la répartition des intérêts perçus ;
- c) d'installer le système de gestion de trésorerie (TMS) afin que la gestion de l'activité soit pleinement intégrée dans l'EBA.

3. COMPTABILISATION D'UNE PROVISION DE 5,1 MILLIONS D'EUROS CORRESPONDANT À DES MONTANTS • À RECEVOIR AU TITRE DU PROGRAMME OTAN D'INVESTISSEMENT AU SERVICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ (NSIP)

Contexte

3.1 Comme le prévoit l'article 6 du NFR, il incombe au contrôleur des finances d'exécuter les activités de l'entité OTAN qui concernent l'établissement du budget, la comptabilité et le compte rendu. Ainsi, le contrôleur des finances est notamment responsable du système de contrôle financier interne et de l'établissement des états financiers conformément au NAF.

3.2 Aux termes de l'article 12.3 du NFR, « les activités de contrôle interne portent notamment sur la constitution de pistes d'audit adéquates ainsi que [sur] le maintien de la confidentialité, de l'intégrité et de la disponibilité des données dans les systèmes d'information ».

3.3 D'après le paragraphe 29 de l'IPSAS 1, pour présenter une image fidèle, l'entité doit, en plus de respecter les IPSAS applicables, donner des indications – notamment en exposant ses méthodes comptables – propres à fournir une information pertinente, fiable, comparable et compréhensible.

3.4 Les fonds NSIP détenus par la NCIA peuvent générer des gains ou des pertes, car les cours de change fluctuent et les dépôts bancaires produisent des intérêts.

3.5 Dans l'AC/4-D/2663, le Comité des investissements définit la méthode comptable à appliquer par les organismes pour les comptes d'infrastructure. Dans l'annexe (Instructions applicables aux organismes de l'OTAN pour la gestion des fonds d'infrastructure) à ce document, il indique que les gains résultant des opérations du NSIP doivent être comptabilisés dans un compte « Divers » spécial et transférés aux pays en temps voulu, c'est-à-dire, en pratique, être déduits des appels de contributions. Un rapport mentionnant le solde de ce compte « Divers » doit être soumis pour approbation au Comité des investissements.

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3.6 Dans son rapport annuel d'activité sur le NSIP, le Comité des investissements fait état du traitement appliqué aux gains (ou pertes) remboursables. Il indique à combien s'établit le solde cumulé à redistribuer aux pays et classe par antériorité les montants qui le composent. Comme il se fonde sur les déclarations de la NCIA, celles-ci doivent également être annuelles.

3.7 Les montants dus aux pays ou par ceux-ci doivent apparaître clairement dans les états financiers de la NCIO, où ils doivent être consignés en tant qu'actifs ou que passifs, et ils doivent faire l'objet d'une explication précise dans les notes.

Constatations

3.8 Dans son rapport sur l'audit des états financiers 2020 de la NCIO, l'IBAN avait formulé une observation sur les recettes diverses à reverser par la NCIA au NSIP, et il avait recommandé à la NCIO d'informer régulièrement le Bureau OTAN des ressources (NOR), et par son intermédiaire le Comité des investissements, des excédents et des déficits du NSIP, après rapprochement avec le solde des comptes.

3.9 À la suite de cette observation, le NOR et la NCIO se sont attachés à déterminer à quoi se rapportaient les excédents/déficits non rapprochés qui concernaient des fonds NSIP confiés à la NCIA plusieurs années auparavant. Dans certains cas, ils ont pu arrêter les montants exacts dus aux pays ou par ceux-ci et ont pris les mesures nécessaires. Les états financiers 2021 de la NCIO rendent compte des opérations correspondantes. Cependant, ils mentionnent aussi une créance de 5,1 MEUR se rapportant à des montants à recevoir non rapprochés (fonds NSIP dus à la NCIO), que la NCIO elle-même n'a pas encore validée et que le NOR n'a pas encore confirmée. Dans les états financiers des exercices précédents, les montants non rapprochés étaient inscrits au débit de comptes de passif (dont les soldes sont créditeurs). Dans ceux de 2021, ils sont comptabilisés comme créance, ce qui est correct. Par ailleurs, une provision a été constituée pour couvrir les pertes qu'occasionnerait le non-recouvrement (d'une partie) de cette créance, et les charges correspondantes ont été dûment comptabilisées.

3.10 La créance de 5,1 MEUR correspond à des opérations effectuées sur le NSIP en 2014, peu après la formation de la NCIO, issue de la fusion de plusieurs agences et programmes préexistants. Une partie du montant semble se rapporter au budget administratif de l'ancienne Agence OTAN de gestion du système de commandement et de contrôle aériens (NACMA). Une autre partie pourrait se rapporter à des opérations effectuées sur le NSIP pour l'ancien Bureau de programme Défense antimissile balistique. Le Bureau d'audit interne de la NCIA a entrepris d'examiner les anciennes données comptables pour déterminer à quoi correspond le montant non rapproché.

3.11 L'état de la situation financière 2021 de la NCIO présente plusieurs créances et provisions. Cependant, la note jointe aux états financiers qui porte sur les créances et les provisions ne présente pas le montant non rapproché séparément et ne donne pas d'explications sur la nature des soldes. En outre, la direction de la NCIA n'a pas

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mentionné le montant non rapproché dans la lettre de déclaration qu'elle a adressée à l'IBAN à l'appui des états financiers de 2021. L'IBAN estime qu'elle aurait dû appeler son attention sur ce montant.

Recommandations

3.12 L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO :

- a) d'achever l'examen du montant non rapproché à recevoir au titre du NSIP, d'arrêter avec le NOR les sommes à recevoir et de prendre les mesures correctrices nécessaires avant de publier les états financiers de 2022 ;
- b) de veiller à ce qu'à l'avenir, les notes jointes aux états financiers appellent clairement l'attention sur toute créance/provision non rapprochée, sur tout autre solde douteux et sur tout solde/opération à l'examen ; de veiller également à ce que tous les montants concernés soient, dès qu'ils sont repérés par la NCIA, officiellement portés à l'attention de l'IBAN et de l'organe de gouvernance compétent.

4. FAIBLESSES DANS LE SYSTÈME DE DROITS D'ACCÈS À L'EBA ET LA SÉPARATION DES TÂCHES

Contexte

4.1 Aux termes de l'article 12.1 du NFR, « le secrétaire général, les commandants suprêmes, les commandants subordonnés, en vertu des pouvoirs qui leur sont délégués, et les autres chefs d'organisme OTAN veillent à ce que les fonctions de gestion interne nécessaires soient en place pour assurer un contrôle interne efficace, qui permette de fournir une assurance raisonnable quant à la réalisation par l'organisme OTAN des objectifs suivants :

- a) préserver l'actif ;
- b) vérifier l'exactitude et la fiabilité des données et registres comptables ;
- c) favoriser un fonctionnement efficace ;
- d) assurer la conformité avec les procédures de gestion et de commandement ».

4.2 Aux termes de l'article 12.3 du NFR, « les activités de contrôle interne portent notamment sur :

- a) la séparation des tâches ;
- b) la prévention des conflits d'intérêts ;
- c) la constitution de pistes d'audit adéquates ainsi que le maintien de la confidentialité, de l'intégrité et de la disponibilité des données dans les systèmes d'information ;

- d) le suivi des performances et les mesures à prendre pour remédier aux faiblesses en matière de contrôle interne et aux manquements aux procédures fixées dans le système de contrôle interne ;
- e) un examen et une évaluation périodiques des risques et du bon fonctionnement du système de contrôle interne ;
- f) la procédure d'approbation officielle et l'autorisation des transactions. »

4.3 Dans toute entreprise, la séparation des tâches est une composante fondamentale de la gestion des risques et du contrôle interne. Elle suppose une répartition des responsabilités dans tout processus clé : les fonctions essentielles ne doivent en aucun cas être exercées par un(e) seul(e) et même personne ou service. À défaut, le risque de fraude ou d'erreur est beaucoup moins gérable.

4.4 Le moyen le plus commode de documenter la séparation des tâches est d'établir un tableau qui fasse état des risques de conflit potentiels, indique la probabilité de leur réalisation et précise quel(s) utilisateur(s) doit(vent) avoir accès à une série de fonctions données et disposer des autorisations correspondantes. Ce tableau doit également définir (les étapes de) la procédure applicable, préciser qui détient les autorisations pour chacune d'elles et qui vérifie ces autorisations.

Constatations

4.5 Lors de son audit, l'IBAN a constaté ce qui suit.

Absence de plan d'action détaillé pour l'application des recommandations du Bureau d'audit interne de la NCIA

4.6 L'EBA, logiciel ERP (planification des ressources d'entreprise) de la NCIA, comporte plusieurs modules : finances, RH, gestion des actifs, achats, etc. Il a été mis en production en février 2019.

4.7 Le Bureau d'audit interne de la NCIA a effectué un audit de l'état de préparation de l'EBA en 2018 et un audit de suivi en 2019. Ce second audit visait à déterminer dans quelle mesure les recommandations formulées à l'issue du premier audit avaient été mises en œuvre et quels problèmes (existants ou nouveaux) avaient été traités depuis la mise en production du système.

4.8 Plusieurs observations et recommandations ont été émises à l'issue de ce second audit. Elles portaient sur les points suivants : (i) migration des données, (ii) continuité de l'activité, (iii) changement métier, (iv) modifications contractuelles, (v) accès utilisateurs à l'EBA et responsabilités correspondantes, et (vi) gestion des problèmes.

4.9 La NCIA n'a pu fournir à l'IBAN de plan d'action détaillé pour l'application des recommandations formulées par le Bureau d'audit interne. Par conséquent, l'IBAN n'est pas en mesure d'évaluer les progrès accomplis à cet égard.

Absence de tableau sur la séparation des tâches

4.10 S'agissant des droits d'accès à l'EBA et des responsabilités correspondantes, l'IBAN a constaté qu'un dispositif de contrôle permettait de vérifier que seuls les utilisateurs autorisés accédaient au système. Ce dispositif est actuellement activé une fois par an, dans le cadre de la clôture annuelle, sous la conduite de l'administrateur chargé du contrôle interne, qui est rattaché aux Services financiers. En 2021, le contrôle a été étendu aux utilisateurs d'autres domaines fonctionnels comme les achats et les RH.

4.11 Cependant, la NCIA n'a pas pu fournir de tableau détaillé sur la séparation des tâches ni, en ce qui concerne l'EBA, de document qui aurait clairement défini les rôles et responsabilités des différents intervenants. Dans ces conditions, il n'est pas certain que les demandeurs, les vérificateurs et les approbateurs ont une idée exacte des rôles et responsabilités qui leur incombent. Il existe donc un risque accru de non-détection des éventuels conflits qui existeraient entre les rôles et responsabilités confiés à un utilisateur donné.

Droits d'accès au système non révoqués en temps voulu

4.12 L'IBAN a constaté que les droits d'accès à l'EBA de plusieurs agents ayant quitté la NCIA plusieurs mois auparavant n'avaient pas encore été révoqués. Lors de l'audit, la NCIA a indiqué qu'elle comptait révoquer ces droits à l'occasion de la revue annuelle des accès utilisateurs.

Recommandations

4.13 L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO :

- a) d'élaborer et de tenir à jour, de façon systématique, un plan d'action détaillé pour l'application des recommandations formulées par le Bureau d'audit interne ;
- b) d'améliorer la séparation des tâches ; à cet effet :
 - i. de faire en sorte que tous les rôles et responsabilités concernant l'EBA soient dûment étayés par des documents ;
 - ii. d'établir un tableau sur la séparation des tâches qui fasse l'inventaire de tous les rôles et responsabilités incompatibles entre eux ;
- c) quand des agents quittent la NCIA, de révoquer leurs droits d'accès au moment de leur départ ;
- d) de réaliser, au sujet des agents qui changent de fonction ou de service au sein de la NCIA, une analyse qui permette de s'assurer que leurs nouvelles attributions ne contreviennent pas au principe de séparation des tâches.

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SUITES DONNÉES AUX OBSERVATIONS ANTÉRIEURES

L'IBAN a fait le point sur les suites données aux observations formulées lors d'audits précédents. On trouvera dans le tableau ci-après un récapitulatif de ces observations et recommandations et des mesures prises par l'entité (pour autant qu'elles aient été examinées par l'IBAN), ainsi que l'état de la question.

Une question est considérée comme étant « à traiter » lorsqu'aucun progrès notable n'a encore été réalisé en vue de son règlement. Une question est considérée comme étant « en cours de traitement » lorsque l'entité a commencé à mettre en œuvre la recommandation correspondante ou lorsque certains éléments de la recommandation (mais pas tous) ont été suivis d'effets. Une question est considérée comme étant « traitée » lorsque la recommandation correspondante a été mise en œuvre ou qu'elle a été rendue ou est devenue caduque. Lorsque la recommandation se subdivise en plusieurs éléments, l'état de la question est indiqué pour chacun d'eux dans la colonne « Mesures prises ».

OBSERVATION/RECOMMANDATION	MESURES PRISES PAR L'ENTITÉ	ÉTAT DE LA QUESTION
(1) Exercice 2020 IBA-AR(2021)0016 COMPTE RENDU DES IMMOBILISATIONS CORPORELLES ET DES IMMOBILISATIONS INCORPORELLES SIGNIFICATIVEMENT INCOMPLET Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO : a) de constater toutes les immobilisations corporelles et toutes les immobilisations incorporelles, y compris les moyens en cours de construction, dans ses états financiers, conformément au cadre comptable OTAN ; b) d'établir et de tenir des registres comptables complets répertoriant toutes les immobilisations corporelles, toutes les immobilisations incorporelles et tous les moyens en cours en construction, comme le prescrit l'article 12 du NFR.	Observation rendue caduque par l'observation n° 1 concernant les états financiers de 2021.	Question traitée.
(2) Exercice 2020 IBA-AR(2021)0016 INCIDENCE FINANCIÈRE DU RETRAIT DES FORCES DE LA MISSION RESOLUTE SUPPORT : ESTIMATION NON ENCORE DISPONIBLE		Question traitée.

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OBSERVATION/RECOMMANDATION	MESURES PRISES PAR L'ENTITÉ	ÉTAT DE LA QUESTION
Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO : a) d'achever au plus vite l'analyse de l'incidence financière estimative du retrait des forces de la mission Resolute Support et de communiquer les conclusions de cette analyse à toutes les parties prenantes ; b) de mettre en place, pour les autres missions OTAN en cours, des procédures visant à ce qu'une analyse et un aperçu à jour de l'incidence financière d'une éventuelle restructuration ou clôture des activités puissent être obtenus facilement au moins une fois par an.	a) Lors de l'audit des états financiers de 2021, l'IBAN n'a trouvé aucun cas d'incidence financière du retrait des forces de la mission Resolute Support qui n'aurait pas été pris en considération par l'Agence. Les contrats ont été résiliés dans le respect des clauses applicables. Les informations financières pertinentes ont été communiquées au client (l'ACO) fin 2021 dans le rapport de clôture de la mission. Question traitée. b) Bien qu'aucune procédure formelle n'ait été mise en place, la NCIA analyse régulièrement, dans le cadre du système de gestion des risques d'entreprise (ERM), l'incidence financière que pourrait avoir la restructuration ou la fin d'opérations ; les risques sont répertoriés dans les registres de risques de la NCIA d'une part et de ses différents services d'autre part. En outre, les procédures relatives au compte rendu des provisions, des passifs/actifs éventuels et des événements postérieurs à la période considérée prévoient la possibilité de tels événements. Enfin, des réunions ont lieu tous les deux mois avec le Bureau des affaires juridiques, la Direction Acquisition et les Services financiers, qui sont consacrées aux risques susceptibles d'exiger l'enregistrement d'une provision ou d'un passif éventuel. Question traitée.	

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OBSERVATION/RECOMMANDATION	MESURES PRISES PAR L'ENTITÉ	ÉTAT DE LA QUESTION
(3) Exercice 2020 IBA-AR(2021)0016 RECETTES DIVERSES À REVERSER AU NSIP RECETTES DIVERSES À REVERSER PAR LA NCIA AU NSIP Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO : a) de comptabiliser dans l'état de la situation financière un passif qui rende compte du montant dû au NSIP par la NCIA et qui puisse être rapproché des chiffres communiqués par le NOR au Comité des investissements ; b) d'informer régulièrement le NOR, et par son intermédiaire le Comité des investissements, du montant des recettes diverses à reverser au NSIP ainsi que des mouvements faisant intervenir les sommes concernées, notamment les opérations expliquant le solde des comptes.	Observation rendue caduque par l'observation n° 3 concernant l'exercice 2021.	Question traitée.
(4) Exercice 2020 IBA-AR(2021)0016 NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LE PROCESSUS DE CONTRÔLE INTERNE RELATIF À L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES ÉTATS FINANCIERS ET À LA QUALITÉ DES INFORMATIONS FINANCIÈRES PRÉSENTÉES Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO de renforcer son système de contrôle interne en améliorant les processus d'établissement, d'examen et de présentation des états financiers. Il s'agit notamment d'effectuer les démarches suivantes, en en gardant une trace écrite : a) rapprocher les états financiers de base et les notes avec la balance ; b) vérifier la concordance entre les soldes de l'exercice précédent fournis pour comparaison et les soldes figurant dans les états financiers audités de cet exercice ; c) vérifier l'exactitude factuelle et l'exhaustivité de toutes les informations fournies dans les notes jointes aux états financiers.	a), b), c) Les contrôles internes relatifs à l'établissement des états financiers et à la qualité des informations financières présentées ont été améliorés, et l'IBAN n'a constaté aucune incohérence ou erreur significative dans les états financiers 2021 de la NCIO.	Question traitée.

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(5) Exercice 2020 IBA-AR(2021)0016 NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LE MODÈLE DES COÛTS D'ACHÈVEMENT APPLIQUÉ PAR LA NCIO POUR LA COMPTABILISATION DES PRODUITS Recommandation de l'IBAN Bien que l'IBAN reconnaisse que le modèle des coûts d'achèvement (CTC) appliqué pour la comptabilisation des produits a été amélioré depuis 2018 grâce à l'implémentation de l'EBA et que, de manière générale, il n'ait pas constaté d'incohérences significatives, il recommande à la NCIO : a) de remplacer le processus basé sur Excel par un processus EBA spécialement adapté à l'activité de la NCIO, qui garantisse la traçabilité, l'intégrité et la sécurité des données ; b) de renforcer les contrôles internes de façon à pouvoir garantir l'exhaustivité et l'intégrité des coûts réels imputés sur chaque projet dans le calcul des CTC ;	a) La NCIA applique toujours le processus basé sur Excel. Les Services financiers ont demandé, dans les spécifications EBA relatives au grand livre général, que la dimension « tâche projet » soit intégrée à ce grand livre. La NCIA pourrait ainsi procéder, pour chaque tâche projet, à une extraction de la balance issue du grand livre général, ce qui constituerait une piste d'audit tout à fait transparente pour le fichier CTC. Cette spécification n'a pas encore été satisfaite. Question en cours de traitement. b) La NCIO a renforcé les contrôles internes de façon à pouvoir garantir l'exhaustivité et l'intégrité des coûts réels dans le calcul des CTC. L'IBAN a obtenu des informations suffisantes au sujet du rapprochement du grand livre général, du système de comptabilité horaire (TAS) et du fichier CTC global. C'est là un progrès notable par rapport à l'exercice précédent. Cependant, il n'est toujours pas possible d'effectuer de rapprochement par projet. Question en cours de traitement.	Question en cours de traitement.

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c) d'intégrer à l'interface EPM-EBA un mécanisme de validation – par signature électronique des responsables – de l'estimation finale des coûts d'achèvement, validation à laquelle seraient joints les documents de gestion de projet étayant l'estimation.	c) L'exhaustivité et l'intégrité des coûts au niveau des projets ne peuvent toujours pas être garanties. La mise en œuvre de cette recommandation nécessite d'intégrer le module de comptabilité de projets dans l'EBA. Question en cours de traitement .	
(6) Exercice 2019 IBA-AR(2020)0021 NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LES CONTRÔLES INTERNES PORTANT SUR LES ESTIMATIONS RELATIVES AUX CHARGES À PAYER Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO : a) de mettre par écrit des procédures de contrôle interne qui permettent de détecter les erreurs dans les estimations des charges à payer, en particulier celles qui découlent d'erreurs dans la validation – dans l'EBA – de la réception des biens ou des services sur lesquels portent les bons de commande ; b) d'établir la liste des documents que les agents chargés de l'exécution des projets doivent télécharger obligatoirement dans l'EBA pour justifier le montant comptabilisé au titre des charges à payer, corroborer l'estimation dont il a fait l'objet et attester les dates de validation des réceptions de biens ou de services.	a) En 2021, la NCIA a établi des instructions financières portant sur les contrôles internes relatifs aux charges à payer. Ces instructions s'adressent aux gestionnaires de projet, lesquels sont chargés de vérifier les charges à payer et de repérer les éventuelles erreurs dans la validation, dans l'EBA, de la réception de bien ou de services. De plus, elles décrivent clairement les différents rôles et responsabilités des différents intervenants ainsi que les contrôles à effectuer en fin d'exercice au sujet des réceptions de biens ou de services et de l'estimation des charges à payer. Question traitée. b) La liste des documents que les agents chargés de l'exécution des projets doivent télécharger obligatoirement dans l'EBA figure dans les instructions financières établies en 2021. Question traitée.	Question traitée .

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(7) Exercice 2019 IBA-AR(2020)0021 NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LES HYPOTHÈSES QUI SOUS-TENDENT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES TARIFS CLIENTS ET LA FIXATION DU TAUX DE FRAIS GÉNÉRAUX Recommandation de l'IBAN L'IBAN recommande à la NCIO d'accroître la précision et la transparence des hypothèses qui sous-tendent l'établissement des tarifs clients, frais généraux compris. Pour ce faire, la NCIO devrait : a) clarifier les rôles, responsabilités et obligations de rendre compte des parties prenantes internes associées à l'élaboration des hypothèses relatives à l'activité sur lesquelles repose le calcul des tarifs clients et des frais généraux ; b) fournir des informations qualitatives détaillées quant au fondement de chaque hypothèse relative à l'activité qui est retenue par la direction ;	L'IBAN a constaté que la NCIA avait étayé le processus de fixation des tarifs clients par l'établissement de documents très substantiels. Cependant, lors de son audit des états financiers de 2021, il a également constaté que certains éléments de la recommandation n'avaient pas reçu toute la suite voulue. a) Le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2022 clarifie les rôles, responsabilités et obligations de rendre compte des agents qui interviennent dans l'élaboration des hypothèses relatives à l'activité sur lesquelles repose le calcul des tarifs clients et des frais généraux. Comme ce document est entré en vigueur en janvier 2022, il n'a pas produit ses effets sur les états financiers de 2021. Cependant, les informations qu'il contient ne figurent pas dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2023. L'IBAN estime que l'énoncé des rôles, responsabilités et obligations de rendre compte devrait figurer dans des instructions à caractère permanent, car les documents relatifs aux tarifs clients annuels sont, comme de juste, modifiés annuellement. Question en cours de traitement. b) La NCIA a fourni des informations dans deux documents intitulés respectivement « Étude de comptabilité analytique - Simulation des tarifs	Question en cours de traitement.

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OBSERVATION/RECOMMANDATION	MESURES PRISES PAR L'ENTITÉ	ÉTAT DE LA QUESTION
c) suivre une approche juste et cohérente en ce qui concerne les frais de déplacement liés aux prestations de services, ces frais devant être facturés directement aux clients et non pas être inclus dans les frais généraux de l'Agence ; d) utiliser le système de comptabilité horaire pour comparer les hypothèses afférentes à l'exercice précédent et les chiffres réels de cet exercice, et ainsi étayer les hypothèses relatives à l'activité (ratios d'activité de chaque catégorie de personnel, répartition des ressources entre activités facturables et activités non facturables, projections relatives aux ETP, etc.), les évaluer et en accroître la précision ; e) signaler au Comité financier de l'ASB les écarts significatifs entre les tarifs clients et taux de frais généraux approuvés et les chiffres réels.	clients 2023 » et « Tarifs clients 2023 », diffusés respectivement en mars et en mai 2022. Ces documents fournissent des informations quant au fondement de chaque hypothèse relative à l'activité, notamment une analyse des écarts pris en considération dans les tarifs clients 2023. De tels éléments ne figuraient pas dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2021. Lors de son audit des états financiers de 2022, l'IBAN vérifiera si les informations fondant les différentes hypothèses relatives à l'activité qui ont été retenues par la direction étaient exactes. Question en cours de traitement. c) L'IBAN constate que la méthode définie pour l'établissement des tarifs clients 2022 ne tient pas compte des frais de déplacement liés aux prestations de services. En revanche, la méthode définie pour l'établissement des tarifs clients 2021 tient toujours compte de ces frais. Il fera le point sur la mise en œuvre de cet élément de la recommandation dans le cadre de l'audit des états financiers de 2022. Question en cours de traitement. d) Voir point b) ci-dessus. Question en cours de traitement. e) La NCIO a signalé les écarts significatifs au Comité financier de l'ASB. Question traitée.	

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OBSERVATION/RECOMMANDATION	MESURES PRISES PAR L'ENTITÉ	ÉTAT DE LA QUESTION
(8) Exercice 2016 IBA-AR(2017)15 RÉCLAMATION DU CONTRACTANT SUITE AUX MODIFICATIONS ET AUX RETARDS DANS LA DÉFINITION DES PRESCRIPTIONS CONTRACTUELLES ET À LA COORDINATION INSUFFISANTE ENTRE LA NCIA ET LE COMITÉ DES INVESTISSEMENTS Recommandation de l'IBAN Le Collège rappelle à la NCIO et aux comités financiers compétents les recommandations qu'il a formulées dans le rapport d'audit de performance sur la nécessité d'améliorer le processus OTAN des paquets de capacités qu'il a établi à l'intention du Conseil, à savoir : a) s'agissant de l'Agence, améliorer la gestion de l'information et la transparence en rationalisant et en modernisant les processus et les systèmes informatiques utilisés pour la gestion des travaux relatifs aux paquets de capacités ; b) s'agissant des comités financiers, uniformiser, renforcer et clarifier les rôles en matière de gouvernance pour que les besoins capacitaires définis correspondent aux besoins réels et pour que la mise à disposition des capacités puisse se faire le plus possible conformément aux plans approuvés.	a) La question de la gestion de l'information et de la transparence concernant la mise en œuvre des paquets de capacités est prise en considération par la NCIA dans le cadre de l'application du modèle pour la gouvernance du processus de mise à disposition des capacités financées en commun. Question traitée. b) Cela se fait dans le cadre de l'application du modèle pour la gouvernance du processus de mise à disposition des capacités financées en commun. Question traitée.	Question traitée.

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COMMENTAIRES OFFICIELS DE L'ORGANISATION OTAN D'INFORMATION ET DE COMMUNICATION (NCIO) SUR LE RAPPORT D'AUDIT ET POSITION DU COLLÈGE INTERNATIONAL DES AUDITEURS EXTERNES DE L'OTAN (IBAN)

OBSERVATION N° 1 :

COMPTE RENDU DES IMMOBILISATIONS CORPORELLES ET DES IMMOBILISATIONS INCORPORELLES SIGNIFICATIVEMENT INCOMPLET

Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

La NCIO souscrit à la recommandation.

La NCIO se félicite que, dans le paragraphe 1.10, l'IBAN relève l'amélioration de l'information fournie en application du NAF dans les notes jointes aux états financiers au sujet des moyens en cours de construction.

La NCIA a pris en 2021 des mesures qui devraient permettre à l'IBAN de ne plus émettre de réserve. En octobre, la NCIO a créé un bureau de programme pour la gestion des actifs (AMPO), qui est chargé de nettoyer et de saisir les données relatives aux actifs et de transférer toutes les données relatives aux actifs dans un seul registre.

Voici le relevé des principales initiatives prises par l'AMPO en 2022 :

– mise en place d'un outil de balayage pour la saisie automatique dans l'EBA des données relatives aux actifs ;

– validation des actifs correspondant aux équipements de chiffrage dans le cadre du travail entrepris pour assurer l'exhaustivité du registre des actifs.

Par ailleurs, la NCIA compte communiquer de premières données relatives aux moyens en cours de construction dans les états financiers 2022 de la NCIO.

OBSERVATION N° 2 :

NÉCESSITÉ DE RENFORCER LES CONTRÔLES INTERNES PORTANT SUR LA GESTION DE TRÉSORERIE

Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

La NCIO souscrit à la recommandation.

Si la NCIA applique une politique de regroupement des liquidités, c'est pour réduire les coûts qui seraient liés à l'application de taux d'intérêt négatifs. Cette politique profite aux pays. En pratique, les intérêts perçus sont

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remboursés aux pays par le truchement du fonds de fonctionnement et des abattements qui leur sont accordés par rapport aux tarifs clients.

La NCIA convient que la politique actuelle n'est pas conforme à l'esprit du point 3 de l'annexe à l'AC/4-D/2663, qui prévoit que les intérêts perçus ou payés sur les dépôts bancaires relevant du Comité des investissements sont reportés dans un compte « Divers » spécial et que le résultat de cette opération est transféré aux pays hôtes de projets du NSIP.

Cependant, il n'est pas aisé d'appliquer purement et simplement l'AC/4-D/2663, car les organismes OTAN suivent désormais la méthode de la comptabilité d'exercice (en application du cadre comptable OTAN) et non plus la méthode de la comptabilité de caisse (qui était la norme auparavant). Pour que la NCIA puisse se mettre en conformité, il faudra retravailler la méthode et les principes applicables.

La NCIA s'adressera au NOR pour envisager des options/solutions pragmatiques pour l'application du point 3 de l'annexe à l'AC/4-D/2663.

La NCIA actualisera sa procédure de gestion de trésorerie pour que celle-ci couvre la gestion des comptes bancaires, les transferts entre ces comptes et le traitement des intérêts perçus à rembourser aux pays (conformément à l'AC/4-D/2663).

En 2022-2023, la NCIA se dotera d'un système de gestion de trésorerie intégré à l'EBA.

**OBSERVATION N° 3 :
COMPTABILISATION D'UNE PROVISION DE 5,1 MILLIONS D'EUROS
CORRESPONDANT À DES MONTANTS • À RECEVOIR AU TITRE DU
PROGRAMME OTAN D'INVESTISSEMENT AU SERVICE DE LA SÉCURITÉ (NSIP)**

Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

La NCIO souscrit à la recommandation.

La NCIA a déjà commencé à la mettre en œuvre et poursuivra le travail. Elle n'a pas ménagé ses efforts pour essayer de trouver d'où venait la différence. Ayant épuisé toutes les voies possibles au sein des Services financiers, le contrôleur des finances a demandé l'aide du Bureau d'audit interne en 2021. Ce bureau va à son tour entreprendre des recherches et fera rapport à ce sujet dans le courant de l'exercice 2022.

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**OBSERVATION N° 4 :
FAIBLESSES DANS LE SYSTÈME DE DROITS D'ACCÈS À L'EBA ET LA
SÉPARATION DES TÂCHES**

Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

La NCIO souscrit à la recommandation.

a) L'Agence souscrit aux observations et à la recommandation.

Fin 2019, le programme interne de « stabilisation » de l'EBA, assorti d'objectifs clairs, a été mis en place sous les auspices du contrôleur des finances et du directeur général. Il prévoit que soient exécutés des travaux et mesures spécifiques, propres à résoudre les problèmes les plus urgents et à donner la suite voulue aux observations formulées précédemment.

b) En ce qui concerne la recommandation relative à la séparation des tâches, la NCIA a établi la liste des rôles et responsabilités des utilisateurs de l'EBA. Les droits d'accès correspondants feront l'objet d'une révision approfondie, un tableau sur la séparation des tâches sera officiellement établi et le tout sera étayé par des documents qui seront approuvés en 2022-2023. Une demande de crédits figurera dans le plan financier et le MYIP 2023 pour la mise en place d'outils EBA spécifiques.

Une procédure de gestion des accès utilisateurs sera instituée en 2022-2023 pour la révocation des droits des agents qui quittent la NCIA ou qui changent de fonction.

SUITES DONNÉES AUX OBSERVATIONS ANTÉRIEURES

(5) Exercice 2020

IBA-AR(2021)0016

**NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LE MODÈLE DES COÛTS D'ACHÈVEMENT
APPLIQUÉ PAR LA NCIO POUR LA COMPTABILISATION DES PRODUITS**

Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

D'accord.

La NCIA souscrit aux observations et recommandations, qu'elle a déjà commencé à mettre en œuvre. Elle va poursuivre le travail. Quand l'EBA aura été amélioré, l'application Business Intelligence sera en mesure de produire les calculs relatifs aux produits à comptabiliser.

a) La demande visant à intégrer la dimension « tâche projet » au grand livre général, formulée dans les spécifications EBA relatives à ce grand livre, est à l'étude.

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b) Il en est dûment tenu compte de cette demande de l'IBAN. Cet élément de la recommandation recevra la suite voulue en même temps que l'élément a).

c) La NCIA réfléchit aux moyens de renforcer davantage encore les contrôles et l'intégration.

(7) Exercice 2019

IBA-AR(2020)0021

NÉCESSITÉ D'AMÉLIORER LES HYPOTHÈSES QUI SOUS-TENDENT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES TARIFS CLIENTS ET LA FIXATION DU TAUX DE FRAIS GÉNÉRAUX
Commentaires officiels de la NCIO

Pas d'accord.

a) La NCIA avait souscrit à la recommandation formulée à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2019 et elle l'a mise en œuvre dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2022, publié en 2021.

b) La NCIA avait souscrit à la recommandation formulée à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2019 et elle l'a mise en œuvre en 2021 dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2022. Elle améliorera le processus en fonction des résultats de l'étude de comptabilité analytique mais, à son avis, ce travail va au-delà de la recommandation de l'IBAN.

c) La NCIA avait souscrit à la recommandation formulée à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2019 et elle l'a mise en œuvre en 2021 dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients approuvé pour 2022.

d) La NCIA avait souscrit à la recommandation formulée à la suite de l'audit des états financiers de 2019 et elle l'a mise en œuvre en 2021 dans le document relatif aux tarifs clients 2022.

Position de l'IBAN

L'IBAN note que la NCIA considère avoir déjà donné suite, en 2021, aux éléments a) à d) de la recommandation.

Il convient que la NCIA a étayé le processus de fixation des tarifs clients par l'établissement de documents très substantiels.

Cependant, lors de son audit des états financiers 2021, il a constaté que certains éléments de la recommandation n'avaient pas reçu toute la suite voulue.

Il maintient par conséquent sa décision de considérer comme étant en cours de traitement les questions faisant l'objet de ces éléments de la recommandation.

GLOSSAIRE

En application de la norme internationale des institutions supérieures de contrôle des finances publiques (ISSAI) 2705, les opinions émises au sujet des états financiers et au sujet de la conformité peuvent être des opinions sans réserve, des opinions avec réserve, des déclarations d'abstention ou des opinions défavorables.

- L'IBAN émet une opinion sans réserve (*unqualified opinion*) lorsqu'il estime que les états financiers et le rapport sur l'exécution du budget sont exacts et que rien ne lui donne à penser que les fonds n'ont pas été employés aux bonnes fins – pour le règlement de dépenses autorisées – et en conformité avec la réglementation en vigueur.
- L'IBAN émet une opinion avec réserve (*qualified opinion*) lorsque, d'une manière générale, il est satisfait de la présentation des états financiers mais que, pour certains éléments clés, il constate que les états n'ont pas été correctement établis ou que l'ampleur de l'audit a été limitée, ou lorsque des problèmes particuliers lui donnent à penser que les fonds n'ont pas été employés aux bonnes fins – pour le règlement de dépenses autorisées – et en conformité avec la réglementation en vigueur.
- L'IBAN se déclare dans l'impossibilité d'exprimer une opinion (*disclaimer of opinion*) lorsque l'ampleur de l'audit est extrêmement limitée – au point qu'il n'est pas en mesure d'exprimer une opinion – ou lorsque d'importantes incertitudes entourent les états financiers ou l'emploi des fonds.
- L'IBAN émet une opinion défavorable (*adverse opinion*) lorsqu'une erreur ou une anomalie présente dans les états financiers a des conséquences si étendues et si importantes que, selon lui, une réserve n'est pas suffisante pour faire apparaître le caractère trompeur ou incomplet des états financiers.

En application des normes d'audit, trois types de paragraphe peuvent figurer dans le rapport d'audit :

- Questions clés de l'audit (ISSAI 2701) – Paragraphe qui concerne des questions qui, selon le jugement professionnel de l'IBAN, sont les plus importantes parmi celles qui ressortent de l'audit des états financiers de la période considérée. Les questions clés de l'audit sont portées à l'attention du Conseil.
- Observation particulière (ISSAI 2706) – Paragraphe que l'IBAN ajoute dans la section « Opinion » du rapport d'audit afin d'appeler l'attention sur un élément présenté dans les états financiers dont l'importance est telle, selon lui, qu'il est indispensable à l'utilisateur pour sa compréhension de ces documents.
- Autre observation (ISSAI 2706) – Paragraphe que l'IBAN ajoute dans la section « Opinion » du rapport d'audit pour fournir des informations sur un

élément autre que ceux présentés dans les états financiers qui, selon lui, est important pour la compréhension, par l'utilisateur, de l'audit, des responsabilités de l'auditeur ou du rapport d'audit.

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NCIA/FC/2022/003397
31 March 2022

To: Distribution

Subject: **NATO Communications and Information Organisation (NCIO)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

1. This letter forwards the Financial Statements for the NCIO for the period 01 January to 31 December 2021. The statements include the financial information for the NCI Agency and NCIO Secretariat.
2. The Financial Statements as submitted are unaudited. In accordance with the NCIO Charter, once the outcome of the IBAN audit is received, the Financial Statements will be forwarded to the Agency Supervisory Board for approval taking into account the IBAN report and the advice of the Audit Committee on responses.
3. The NCI Agency is already working with the IBAN on audit fieldwork, and stands ready to provide all necessary further support to the audit team including reports, documents and associated reconciliations and explanations.
4. At the Wales Summit of 2014, the nations tasked NATO bodies to increase their financial transparency. While we are content for all the information in the financial statements to be publically disclosed, the decision on what to make publically available rests with the North Atlantic Council.

Ludwig Decamps
General Manager

Antoine Pailhès
Financial Controller

Enclosure:

1. NCIO Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Distribution:

External

Chairman International Board of Auditors for NATO
Chairman NCIO Agency Supervisory Board

Internal

Members Executive Management Board



NATO Communications
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NATO Communications and Information Agency
Agence OTAN d'Information et de Communication



NCIA/FC/2022/03389

NATO Communications and Information Organisation

Financial Statements 2021

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Foreword by General Manager NATO Communication and Information (NCI) Agency

I am pleased to present the Financial Statements (FS) for the NCI Agency for the financial year 2021. These are the first FS I am issuing as General Manager and have seen the progression of the financial process and quality of the information maturing. Through the ASB's Strategic Direction and Guidance, the NCIA's Strategic Plan and the Functional Areas' Operational Plans, we will continue to focus on maturing these processes to enable excellence in delivery to our customers.

During 2021 the COVID-19 crisis endured, presenting both risks and opportunities. Risks materialised and certain programmes were delayed due to imposed travel restrictions reducing access to implementation sites, challenges with industry in delivering the contracted work and emerging supply chain issues. However, by the end of 2021, the Agency assessed that COVID-19 impacts decreased from 100 to 20 NSIP projects out of 234 active projects.

The Agency however maintained its financial and business continuity, with its mobile and committed workforce delivering on projects and services. Secure remote working solutions were also enabled and delivered to many of Agency customers and stakeholders.

Financial statements are an important element confirming the sound and prudent financial management. Overall, the NCI Agency's 2021 total revenue amounts to 816.5 MEUR, this is a 5.3% increase compared to the previous year. In 2021, the net operating result shows a surplus of 25.5 MEUR, of which 21.2 MEUR will go to the Operating Fund (2.6 % of the total revenue).

This increase in overall Agency revenue is mainly due to a NSIP Acquisition Revenue, largely in relation to few major NSIP projects/programmes such as a portion of the POLARIS/ITM Programme, ACCS, Cyber Technical Refresh, and SATCOM, Resolute Support Electronic Counter Measures and delivery on non-NSIP projects.

The Project and Service Revenues were up 7.5% compared to prior year, an indication of higher fulfilment of incoming demand for project and service delivery.

Finally, the net operating result for 2021 amounting 25.5 MEUR will contribute:

- 4.3 MEUR to Reserved Earnings: mainly the carry-over of funds for approved investments Braine l'Alleud and EBA Release 4, and other adjustments to the depreciation reserve and transition reserve;
- 21.2 MEUR to Retained Earnings (Agency Operating Fund) mainly resulting from lower expenditures on External Services, reduction in provisions for contractual disputes, lower expenditures for Operations and Maintenance for Braine l'Alleud, travel, other facilities and training.

The Agency will continue to exercise prudent financial management, increase fidelity in our Corporate Planning and provide traceability to the Board to achieve break-even in line with the Financial Plan. The Agency will provide training for our staff to implement these processes while driving efficiencies within the processes.

Agency Internal accomplishments include:

Finance Function Transformation

- Finance Transformation efforts resulted in tangible improvements:
 - Finalised the Finance organisation end state design;
 - Established a Finance Transformation organizational pillar driving strategy, policies, procedures, processes, system, internal controls, change management, continuous improvement;
 - Created an extended Finance Community of Practice to foster consistent standards and streamlined processes;
 - Secured second level controls by Finance within end-to-end processes e.g. corporate planning processes, revenues and costs planning, execution and forecasting, workforce planning;
 - Operated efficient central transactions processing within Corporate Accounting Services; and
 - Instantiated the Business Controller and Partnership roles with direct interface to Service Lines, Corporate Functions.
- Progressed Finance Transformation work strands, with particular emphasis on Corporate Planning and Execution, Business Intelligence, Assets under Construction.
- Continued to actively address and closeout IBAN and Internal Audit observations.
- Continued to progress the NCIO Internal Control Framework.
- In support of the Finance Committee Tiger Team defined a sustainable funding mechanism and reserve for NCI Agency Internal Investments.

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- Delivered the assessment required to implement the NCIA Customer Rates and Overhead study recommendations.
- Supported the Customer Funding Regulatory Framework review and progressing the implementation of the follow-on actions.
- Further improved Agency accounting policy with NATO standards to bring more transparency and to improve information to the Financial Statements.

Business Operations Management Improvements

- Developed the NCIA Strategic Plan to achieve the ASB's Strategic Direction and Guidance, with implementation through the Functional Area Operational Plans.
- Continued improving Corporate Planning process to allow for early consultation with the ASB for guidance.
- Delivered during 2021 the Agency's third Multi-Year Investment Plan 2022 – 2026, embedded within the 2022 – 2024 Business Plan¹ and reflected in the 2022 – 2024 Financial Plan².
- Continued the Agency's risk management process that removes hierarchical barriers and allows timely decision-making for the successful delivery of planned objectives and milestones.
- Reached Initial Operating Capability of the Enterprise Service Operations Centre.
- Outsourced the Agency's Customer Satisfaction Survey and the results indicated some progress has been made, while certain gaps remain.
- Matrix team professionalized Acquisition as a pilot, developed the high-level Professionalization Framework and is transitioning to Chief People Officer for implementation across the Agency's professions.
- Matured the Crisis Management and Business Continuity function.

Facilities Upgrades

- Completed several important facilities upgrade milestones in cooperation with the Agency's Host Nations (HNs):
 - Completed staff and technical asset moves into the renovated building at The Hague, vacated the TNO building.

- Continued to collaborate on the design of the NCIA Digital Enterprise Centre (NDEC) facility in Camp Casteau, Mons with the HN Belgium.
- Executed the lease and began implementation of works for the Interim Facility at Braine l'Alleud.

Some specific NCI Agency Capability Development and Service Delivery accomplishments include:Operations & Exercises

- NATO operations and exercises remain the Agency's priority. Overall, in 2021, the Agency deployed over 332 staff, including NATO civilians, military staff, and contractors.
- Provided CIS support until the end of the Resolute Support Mission Retrograde, compiled NCIA Lessons Learned and contributed to the wider NATO Lessons Learned process.
- The Agency delivered technology and expertise to support NATO and national exercises, including DYNAMIC MANTA 21, GRIFFIN LIGHTNING 21, JPOW 21, STEADFAST ARMOUR 21, STEADFAST INTEREST 21-2, STEADFAST JUPITER 21, STEADFAST JACKAL 21, and STEADFAST LEDA 21.
- The COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the conduct of the exercises for 2021.

Capability/Service Delivery

- In the area of new capability delivery, major achievements included, among others, ACCS Theatre Missile Defence Capability Final System Acceptance, IT Modernization Bridging Solution, Recovery Inc. 1 Project Proposal, Bridging Solution delivered hardware, Comprehensive AirC2 Capability Architecture, enabled Crisis Management, AGS Connectivity to NS WAN, Technological and architectural support to NATO HQ for new AI project, Academy training of 8,500 students, delivery of AirC2 Voice Communications equipment to Allied Nations, installed NS VTC and VoSIP for Allied Nations, delivered CIS Hardware to Allied Nations, and NATO to

¹ AC/337-D(2020)0032 dated 11 December 2020 and AC/337-D(2020)0032-AS1 dated 18 December 2020

² AC/337-D(2020)0031-FINAL dated 15 January 2021 and AC/337-D(2020)0031-AS1 dated 18 December 2020

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Nation Gateways installed and implemented supporting Alliance Federation.

- There were 14 framework agreements signed in 2021 with Nations, Multinational and other NATO Organizations for cooperation on Consultation, Command, Control, Communications, Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) activities, Programmes of Work and Service Support.
- In 2021, the Agency delivered services in accordance with 189 separate agreements with Commands, Nations, Partners, Multi-National Organizations, and others.
- The number of signed Service Support Packages (SSPs) has exceeded the one from past year, becoming the highest number ever reached. The Agency will work with Nations to consolidate multiple agreements developed for one Nation, as appropriate to streamline the process.

Capability Development

- In 2021, POLARIS/ITM the IT Modernization Bridging Solution, Recovery Inc. 1 Project Proposal was delivered to the Investment Committee.
- Other areas of important development included Air Command and Control and Ballistic Missile Defence with delivery of the ACCS Theatre Missile Defence Capability, Alliance Ground Surveillance, Next Generation Satellite Communication Services, and Cyber Security with the delivery of Security Incident and Event Management capability, a high-capacity system to help cyber defenders track what occurs on NATO's networks.

External Stakeholder Engagement

- In 2021 and as part of the NCIA's Strategic Plan Goal Building Partnerships, the Agency continued to invest in its relations with Allied industries across the Atlantic by hosting its second virtual industry event, NITEC Connect. The event was attended by more than 1,400 participants and attracted more than 450 new companies. It focused on enhancing NATO's resilience through stronger partnerships. Different kinds of collaboration were explored, ranging from NATO's relationships with industry partners, to a new framework for collaborating with not-for-profit organisations.
- The Agency also hosted a NATO Space Pitch Day in partnership with the NATO Space Centre. Six top qualifying teams pitched their proposals to improve space situational awareness at the event. The winner had the

opportunity to interact closely with the NATO space operational community, providing further demonstrations and increasing common understanding of requirements and capabilities.

Future Challenges

The Alliance continued to experience challenges in 2021, as did the rest of the world, with the enduring COVID-19 pandemic. This caused uncertainties surrounding public health, the economy, global security and movement and emerging supply chain issues with key manufacturers struggle to secure orders and/or rising costs. We will monitor the supply chain issues closely to mitigate throughout the duration and its potential further deterioration.

This is not the first or last crises NATO and the Agency will need to manage. Indeed, while events over the last two years have dramatically shifted our ways of working, they also made clear that our staff is vital to NCI Agency's endurance and ability to face challenges. They also support the NCIO/NCI Agency vision of remaining a strong, fully digital NATO enterprise focused on ensuring consultation and collective defence.

Regarding POLARIS and ACCS, we will continue to prioritize and address these in partnership with the Strategic Commands and Nations. In an effort to refocus the Agency on capability development, we will rebalance the staff and take a number of initiatives to optimize delivery on-time, within scope and cost. We are committed to build and strengthen our partnerships with other NATO bodies and Agencies and to progress in line with the our customers' and Nations' expectations.

Lastly, proactive financial risk management will be exercised during 2022 to ensure a balanced financial performance and secure the Agency's financial fundamentals.

Ludwig Decamps
General Manager
NATO Communications and Information Agency

Overview of the NATO Communication and Information Organisation (NCIO) and Agency (NCIA)

The NATO Communications and Information Agency – or NCI Agency – acts as NATO's principal Consultation, Command and Control (C3) deliverer and Communications and Information Systems (CIS) provider. It also provides IT-support to NATO Headquarters, the NATO Command Structure and NATO Agencies.

The NCI Agency acquire, deploy and defend communications systems for NATO's political decision-makers and Commands.

The Agency is on the frontlines against cyber-attacks and works closely with governments and industry to prevent future debilitating attacks. The Agency is working to deliver a secure, modern digital infrastructure to NATO – wherever the Alliance is working.

In addition, the Agency conducts the central planning, system engineering, implementation and configuration management for the NATO Air Command and Control System (ACCS) Programme.

The NCI Agency, led by a General Manager, is headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It has major locations in The Hague, the Netherlands, Mons, Belgium and Oeiras, Portugal.

The Agency is the executive arm of the NATO Communication and Information Organisation (NCIO), which aims to achieve maximum effectiveness in delivering C3 capabilities to stakeholders, while ensuring their coherence and interoperability, and ensuring the provision of secure CIS services at minimum cost to Allies – individually and collectively.

NCIO is managed by an Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) composed of representative from each NATO nation. The ASB oversees the work of the NCIO. After consulting with the NATO Secretary General, NCIO's ASB appoints the General Manager of the Agency. All NATO nations are members of the NCIO.

The ASB, which reports to the North Atlantic Council (NAC), issues directives and makes general policy decisions to enable NCIO to carry out its work. Its decisions on fundamental issues such as policy, finance, organization and establishment require unanimous agreement by all member countries.

At the Lisbon Summit in November 2010, NATO Heads of State and Government agreed to reform the 14 existing NATO Agencies, located in seven member states. In particular, Allies agreed to streamline the agencies into three major programmatic themes: procurement, support, and communications and information. The reform aims to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of capabilities and services, to achieve greater synergy between similar functions and to increase transparency and accountability.

As part of the reform process, the NCI Agency was created on 1 July 2012 through the merger of the NATO C3 Organisation, NATO Communication and Information Systems Services Agency (NCSA), NATO Consultation, Command and Control Agency (NC3A), NATO Air Command and Control System Management Agency (NACMA), and NATO Headquarters Information and Communication Technology Service (ICTM).

For 65 years, the NATO Communications and Information Organisation and Agency and their predecessors have worked tirelessly in providing the means that enable the connectedness and togetherness that keep our Alliance strong. There is a long legacy of dedication to our mission and commitment to our customers. Our fundamental role as enshrined in the NCIO Charter is to act as NATO's principal C3 capability deliverer and CIS service provide for the full range of its entitled requirements holders and customers.

Yet NATO is in a period of change. The environment in which we operate is evolving rapidly. The Alliance, as part of its continuous adaptation, has embarked upon an ambitious new transatlantic agenda – NATO 2030 – to make a strong Alliance even stronger, and to ensure our collective readiness for the future.

With Strategic Direction and Guidance 2022-2026³, the Agency Supervisory Board established its ambition to ensure the Agency effectiveness and future relevance by adapting our organisational knowledge, structures and processes to our core business functions. The expectations set upon the Agency are clear: to respond efficiently to customer's needs and enable the delivery of modern CIS capabilities across four focal areas: Strengthen NCI Agency Core Business, Adaptive Support to NATO Core Tasks, Strengthen Cyber Security and Cyber Resilience, and Enhancement of Digital Modernization.

³ AC/337-D(2020)0023-REV1 dated 10 December 2020 and AC/337-D(2020)0023-REV1-AS1 dated 18 December 2020

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The Strategic Plan 2022-2026 currently under approval by the Agency Supervisory Board structures the Agency efforts and aligns its resources according to four strategic goals:

1. Excellence in Delivery. Our success is weighed against how we fulfil the demands and requirements of our customers; when our projects and services fall short of target, we fundamentally fall short in our mission.
2. Support NATO's Ambitious Agenda. The speed of technological change has never been higher, and delivery for today must be adaptable to ensure success for tomorrow.
3. Hire, Train, and Retain the Best. Delivering success depends upon having the right personnel with the right skillsets, experience, and motivation in the right place at the right time, hosted in modern, secure, and sustainable facilities
4. Strong and Lasting Partnerships across the NATO Enterprise. Our best success comes when we work together with our strategic partners in an environment of trust, transparency, and close cooperation.

The Strategic Plan and Strategic Goals are being underpinned by Operational Plans, which define how the Functional Areas will deliver on their assigned outputs that contribute to the achievement of the strategic goals, as well as increasing their processes maturity. Strengthening Corporate Planning Processes and being a Data Driven Enterprise are among the specific outputs in support of achieving Excellence in Delivery strategic goal.

As a customer funded organization, sound financial systems, processes and controls are essential for all parts of Agency's business, be it towards customer delivery or in its enabling functions. The Customer Funding Regulatory Framework comprehensive review⁴ undertaken in 2020 – 2021 confirmed the framework contains the necessary elements, is built on sound principles and objectives, and has essentially assigned roles and responsibilities to the right stakeholders and governance bodies. Its operationalisation will be further strengthened through a specific set of actions approved by the ASB.

As established by the NCIO Charter in mid-2012, the NCI Agency is customer funded for delivering ICT to NATO and nations. The principles of Customer Funding are based on the NCIO Charter:

- Customers shall be charged the direct costs plus overhead to cover general administrative expenditures, recuperation of capital investments, and Agency operating and running costs;
- Charges to customers shall be subject to customer agreement prior to being incurred;
- Customer Rates and Service Rates are set in such a way to ensure balance between planned income (revenue) and expenditure (expenses) to achieve breakeven over the planning period; and are submitted, after review by the ASB Finance Committee (FINCOM), to the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) for endorsement and finally to the Budget Committee (BC) for approval on behalf of all Customers.

Since 2014, the Agency's operations have been in line with a Bridging Model, with customers charged through Customer Funding except for the NATO CIS School, Latina. The successor of the School is the NCI Academy in Oeiras, Portugal, which opened with an Interim Operating Capability (IOC) in 2019. The NCI Academy has migrated to the Customer Funding model as from 2021.

The Agency continues to evolve from an asset based to a service based provider and is maturing Customer Funding application through the Agency's Costed Customer Service Catalogue (CCSC) approach. Following screening by the Agency's governance bodies and Working Group of National Technical Experts (WGNTe), the 2021 Service Rates were used as a basis to price services to Commands, Headquarters and the Nations. Service Rates were reviewed in 2021 as part of an IBAN performance audit and follow-on actions are taken in terms of benchmarking of catalogue services, updating costing methodology, starting to harmonise and document the process of the effort assessment and validation, initiating zero-based budgeting for selected services.

The Customer Funding Regulatory Framework (CFRF) forms the basis of the Agency's financial operations. A key aspect of this framework covers the issues contained within the overarching principles for funding eligibility:

- Definition of customers, internal and external and their roles and responsibilities;
- Coordination with existing programming and planning mechanisms;
- Recapitalization of ICT assets and equipment;

⁴ PO(2021)0141 dated 20 April 2021 and PO(2021)0141-AS1 dated 4 May 2021

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- Roles of the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB), Resource Policy and Planning Board (RPPB), Budget Committee (BC), and Investment Committee (IC);
- Service demand and requirements validation;
- Pricing of Agency services;
- Provision of independent advice to the NATO resource community;
- Roles of other stakeholders in the governance of the NCI Agency;
- Requirement for ICT Services and Capabilities;
- Procedures governing the use of the Operating Fund.

Governed by the Nations, the Operating Fund is a source of working capital for deficits or a repository for surpluses that arise from Agency operations. The overall target level of the Operating Fund (excluding the depreciation) has been set by the Nations at 10 MEUR. A process has been put in place to return Operating Fund surpluses over the target level back to customers through Customer Rates rebates.

The main aim of the Customer Funding financial model is to empower the customer who can define requirements and/or volume of services and thus secure the best value for money in obtaining the services it requires. The concept also aims to ensure that the beneficiaries of the goods and services are those who pay the full costs of the benefits they receive. The customer states their requirements; generally in the context of the draft Service Level Agreement (SLA), Service Support Packages (SSP), Service Support Training Packages (SST), Capability Package (CP) or by submitting a Task Order (TO) or a Customer Request Form (CRF). The Agency confirms its ability to fulfil the requirements, and following internal staffing and coordination, proposes a cost for each service or capability requested based on approved Customer Rates and/or the CCSC. Operating as an integral part of NATO, the Agency must remain attentive to NATO's funding constraints and in close coordination with its customers to tailor its service levels to the requirements and priorities set by its customers.

By being Customer Funded, the Agency must recover all of its costs from the work and services it provides its customers. In line with the BC's guidance, the Customer Rates or professional labour fees are used to determine Service Rates and Agency charges to its customers, respectively by Project Service Costs (PSCs) for capability development and Service Support Costs (SSCs) for ICT services, with the aim to achieve financial breakeven over time.

The Agency's Customer Rates are based on the actual costs as disclosed in the Annual Financial Statements Year-1, or from the latest and most accurate possible execution data from Year-1. Following the Nations approval, since the 2017, the Customer Rates used are a single set of rates. This is offering more transparency and traceability of the Agency's cost structure, and allows for a more stable calculation methodology and comparison over the years. Similarly to 2020, during 2021 there was extensive scrutiny on 2021 Customer Rates by ASB Finance Committee.

Consistent with the CFRF, the Agency predominantly provides customers with CIS services based on Firm Fixed Price (FFP) agreements whereby the Agency delivers a specified set of goods or services for a fixed price. The use of FFP agreements reduce administration costs and provides customers with more stability and less risk as the Agency manages associated risks with delivering the goods or services within the agreed price unless otherwise agreed with the customer. The Agency's obligation is the delivery of goods and services in accordance with the agreed customer specifications, and the customers' obligation is the payment of the agreed amount. The Agency relies on the customer provided funding via advance payments and the timely payment of invoices to provide the cash flow for daily Agency business operations.

During 2021 and as part of the approved 2022 Business Plan and Financial Plan, the Agency provided the third iteration and a more mature Multi-Year Investment Plan covering Agency Internal Investments. In 2021, a sustainable funding via Customer Rates and reserve⁵ mechanism was defined and approved by Nations. The 2022 funding portion of the plan was screened by the WGNTS and approved by the Finance Committee in February 2022. Further lessons learned are being incorporated in the preparation of the 2023 planning. Also the monitoring of 2022 investment projects will be strengthened and reported regularly to the governance.

Asset Management initiated in 2021 is the highest priority programme within those included within Agency Internal Investments. The programme objectives are to increase maturity of NCIA Asset Management processes, support the Agency's ability to account correctly for its assets in Financial Statements, support services and operations, inform the Asset, Configuration, Patch and Vulnerability management (ACPV) process as part of cyber defence, and inform our asset replacement initiatives. A key objective is to address the lifting of the IBAN

⁵ AC/337-D(2021)0054 dated 10 December 2021 and AC/337-D(2021)0054-AS1 dated 17 December 2021

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observation that led to qualification of the NCIO Financial Statements. Specific progress has been achieved in the area of Assets under Constructions in defining the required processes, data, reporting and EBA system requirements and will be implemented with the Financial Statements 2022.

Under the leadership of the ASB Finance Committee Tiger Team, the Agency continued the implementation of the 2019 independent study focused on the Agency categorization and allocation of overhead cost. This work addressed the IBAN observation on Agency Customer Rates resulting from the field audit on the NCIO Financial Statements FY2019.

The Enterprise Business Applications (EBA) system, which is an essential component to support Agency management and financial internal control system, continues its roadmap of functionality releases. The programme went live with a portion of Release 2 (R2) Asset management, HR, and Acquisition, and made preparations for the subsequent releases contract award and implementation: Release 3 (R3) to provide Advanced HR functionality, and EBA Release 4 (R4) Enterprise Project Management which replaces the MS-EPM toolset. Throughout 2021, EBA Stabilization efforts related to the in-service release (R1) were prepared for implementation during 2022.

Financial Statements Overview

Basis of Preparation

The NCIO Financial Statements are a formal record of the financial activities and position of the NCI Agency and the ASB Secretariat. These include an extensive set of notes to the financial statements describing each item on the statement of financial position, performance, cash flow and budget execution statement in further detail.

The NCIO Financial Statements are a standalone document and undergo a specific approval process as well as an audit by the International Board of Auditors for NATO (IBAN). For full visibility of the Agency's operating performance and strategic alignment to the NATO mission, readers should also consult the NCIO Annual Report.

In respect to the 2021 NCIO Financial Statements, these were prepared:

- for public disclosure⁶
- on a going-concern principle
- on the basis of a single entity
- on an accrual basis and a historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies and detailed notes

Amounts in the financial statements are stated in euro.

Compliance with Financial Regulations

The NCIO Financial Statements are submitted to the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) and the International Board for Auditors of NATO (IBAN) in accordance with NAC approved standards, including the International Public Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as adopted through the NATO Accounting Framework and the NATO Financial Regulations (NFR). This is consistent with Article 53 of the Charter: "The General Manager shall submit to the ASB and the International Board of Auditors for NATO annual financial statements in accordance with NAC approved standards, including the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) as adopted by NATO, and the provisions of the NATO Financial Regulations".

The Financial Regulations that are applicable to NCIO are described in the Charter under Article 50: "The NCIO shall be governed by the provisions of the NATO

Financial Regulations, subject to such derogations as may be approved by the NAC upon recommendation by the Resource Policy and Planning Board".

Article 35 of the NATO Financial Regulations: "An annual financial statement for each NATO body, consolidated where applicable and appropriate, shall be submitted for audit to the International Board of Auditors for NATO by the Financial Controller not later than 31st March following the end of the financial year. The IBAN audit report, together with the associated financial statements, shall be finally noted or approved by the Council not later than 31 December."

Article 27 of the NATO Financial Regulations specifically relates to the Agency as a Customer Funded entity: "Customer-Funded bodies make agreements with customers to provide goods and services in accordance with Customer requirements. Customers' agreement will describe the requirements for how funds are to be made available to the Customer-Funded bodies and how the funds will be committed and carried forward; these requirements may be different from common-funded NATO bodies".

The NATO Communications & Information Agency Customer Funding Regulatory Framework is a fundamental part of the governance of the Agency, along with the NCIO Charter provisions. It's designed to deliver effective and efficient C&I service provision by NCIA by establishing mechanisms for validating Agency costs and for validation of all requirements, including ICT services, while future C&I capability requirements will continue to be provided through the Capability Package process with greater emphasis on ICT asset renewal which will be on a biennial schedule to ensure that technology upgrades and replacement of obsolescent equipment keeps up with the military requirement.

Financial Performance and Position Highlights

Total revenues for 2021 amount to 816.5 MEUR, an increase of 41.4 MEUR or 5.3% from 2020, and include:

- 227.7 MEUR of acquisition revenue earned as Host Nation and procurement principal for NSIP, NATO Entities and Nations, an increase of 38.4 MEUR or 20.3% from previous year;
- 356.9 MEUR of operating, services and project support revenue contracted, using BC approved Customer Rates, for the provision and acquisition of CIS

⁶ For NATO security reasons, a redacted/revised version of the Financial Statements might be released to the public.

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capabilities and services, an increase of 24.9 MEUR or 7.5% from previous year which reflects the higher demand for services and projects;

- 213.9 MEUR of operating and external CIS revenue earned in direct support of the delivery of services, a decrease of 35.5 MEUR or 14.2% from previous year ;
- 14.4 MEUR of other operating revenue earned in the provision of other support services provided to hosted entities as well as contribution revenue from the execution of the BC funded portion of the Transition Programme and NCIO Independent Secretariat core funding from Nations;
- 3.6 MEUR earned from favourable foreign exchange rate variances and, to a minor extent, interest earned from short-term deposits, typically one to three months (same as previous year).

Total expenses for 2021 amount to 791.0 MEUR, an increase of 19.1 MEUR or 2.5% from 2020 and include:

- 225.4 MEUR of acquisition costs incurred in the procurement, on behalf of the Investment Committee (IC), other NATO entities and Nations, of CIS capabilities and services from industry, increase of 36.9 MEUR or 19.6% from previous year;
- 314.7 MEUR of costs related with the civilian personnel employed during the year (in compliance with NATO Civilian Personnel Regulations, NAC approved salary scales and allowances), and Interim Workforce Contractors, temporary staff and consultants, increase of 33.6 MEUR or 11.9% from previous year;
- 241.3 MEUR of costs for Contractual Supplies and Services, a decrease of 40.9 MEUR or 14.5% from previous year, which include operating and external CIS costs in direct support of the delivery of services, costs related to the execution of capabilities' projects as well as running costs of the Agency facilities and equipment, largely due to the end of the Resolute Support mission and some delays in deliveries due to the deterioration of the global supply chain.
- 7.1 MEUR cost from an in-year provisions mainly on active projects and services the Agency is delivering.
- 1.5 MEUR of depreciation expense for fixed assets capitalised above the thresholds in line with accounting policies as adopted by NATO, increase of 0.3 MEUR from previous year;
- 0.9 MEUR of expenses from unfavourable foreign exchange rate variances, including revaluation impact of foreign exchange positions and bank transaction fees related to conversion of currencies.

Net result for the year is a surplus of 25.5 MEUR, which was distributed for 21.2 MEUR to the retained earnings and 4.3 MEUR to the reserved earnings, compared to a surplus of 3.2 MEUR in prior year.

Total assets amount to 465.1 MEUR an increase of 25.8 MEUR or 5.9% from previous year. Total Liabilities amount to 364.5 MEUR, an increase of 0.3 MEUR or 0.08% from previous year.

Total Net Equity and Operating Fund

In line with the NFRs applicable to the Agency Customer Funding regime and the Customer Funding Regulatory Framework, the Agency maintains, as part of its Total Net Equity, an Operating Fund. This serves as a limited source of working capital and acts as buffer to absorb the surpluses or deficits from Agency's operating results. The use and level of the Agency Operating Fund is fully governed by Nations.

At 31 December 2021, the Agency Total Net Equity amounts to 100.6 MEUR broken-down as follows:

- 51.3 MEUR of Reserved Earnings, composed of (1) the remaining Transition Reserve of 2.2 MEUR, for purposes of funding transition activities of the Agency; (2) Internal Investment reserve of 5.8 MEUR (new); (3) the Depreciation Reserve, amounting to 0.5 MEUR, related to assets not yet fully depreciated, and (4) the Inventory Reserves amounting 42.8 MEUR related to IPSAS12 inventory adjustments and Weighted Average Cost (WAC) price adjustments.
- 49.3 MEUR of Retained Earnings, which equal the Operating Fund (as per the IBAN guidance and ASB Finance Committee decision, depreciation reserve is no longer considered as part of the Operating Fund).

Internal Control Framework

Internal control helps entities to achieve objectives and sustain and improve performance. NCIO has an Internal Control Framework (ICF), approved by the ASB in 2016, that has been designed considering the components and associated principles of the COSO's Internal Control - Integrated Framework'. It enables NCIO to effectively and efficiently reinforce the system of internal control that adapts to changing business and operating environment, mitigate risks to acceptable levels, and support sound decision making and governance of the organisation. The NCIO ICF is subject to continuous improvements, under the supervision of NCI Agency Internal Control Panel and the Financial Controller. The ICP meets regularly to: oversee the implementation of the ICF across the Agency, oversee development & deployment of related policies and procedures, recommend priorities and objectives to the GM and identify opportunities, risks, control weaknesses, and correcting measures to the GM.

Risk Management

The Agency operates an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system with Corporate and also Directorate Risk Registers. The Agency's top risk landscape is dynamic and includes risks that can be Agency-wide and/or corporate in nature. The Agency regularly reviews its top risks at an Executive level taking account of the environment in which the Agency operates and its risk appetite, as well as the probability of the risk occurring and its impact. Such an Executive level review takes place a minimum of once or twice per year with regular monitoring through the Executive Meetings. All Agency top risks are assigned to an individually accountable Risk Owner (usually an Executive) to manage. Other lower level (in terms of probability and impact) risks are within Directorate Risk Registers.

Besides the risks the Agency is reporting as key Agency-level risks, some other risks have been identified as relevant to the financial perspective and could result in either a Provision, Contingent liability or Event after reporting date. More information on Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Event after reporting date can be found within the Financial Statements detailed notes.

The Agency continues to mature its ERM, through a documented process, trainings, workshops, presentations and communications to staff as well as reinforcing the activities to review, mitigate and regularly report on risks. The Agency also separately tracks the issues it faces.

External and Internal Audit

As a chartered NATO Organisation, the Agency financial statements, performance and underlying transactions are audited by the IBAN upon mandate from the NAC. The Agency has an Internal Audit Function reporting to the ASB Audit Committee with an approved risk-based three years audit plan which reviews, amongst other areas, internal control and risk mitigation. Internal Audit reports to the GM and provides regular updates to the ASB-Audit Committee.

External Audit

In 2021, the International Board of Auditors for NATO (IBAN) led an external audit activity into the 2020 NCI Organisation Financial Statements. IBAN issued a qualified opinion on the financial statements and compliance. Furthermore, IBAN also conducted a performance audit on Service Rates. The special report provided recommendations to address the findings concerning the NCIA Service Rates level of effort estimation.

The Agency, under the remit of its supervisory board, is undertaking the necessary actions to remediate all outstanding observations. For the first observation on the

Material incompleteness of PPE and intangible assets, the Agency is taking mitigation actions in an incremental way.

IBAN has already initiated the interim audit of the 2021 Financial Statements at the time of the publication of these statements. As per the NFR the NCIO Financial Statements are submitted to IBAN and ASB by 31 March. In accordance with the NCIO Charter, the ASB will approve the Financial Statements once IBAN audit results are published, taking in consideration the advice of the ASB Audit Committee.

Internal Audit

The Agency's internal audit activities are a significant part of its overall control structure, and directly impacted its performance in 2021.

Over the year, Internal Audit completed 5 advisory and 10 compliance engagements; it also provided consultancy services to management in various areas. The completed engagements spanned several thematic areas and covered reviews of project management activities, operational processes, corporate and administrative processes and information technology areas.

The Agency continues to improve its methods and processes used to monitor the implementation of audit recommendations and realized significant improvement throughout the year. Over 2021, management successfully closed 56 internal audit and 5 IBAN observations.

Internal Audit will continue performing follow up missions and will report on the status of the implementation of the recommended actions during 2022 to Agency management and the ASB Audit Committee. Finally, IA continued to support the implementation of the NATO Financial Regulations and the NCIO Financial Rules and Procedures and also contributed to the development and implementation of the NCIO Internal Control Framework as well as the NCIO Risk Appetite Framework. The Agency's internal audit activities are a significant part of its overall control structure, and directly impacted its performance in 2021.

NCIO Statement of Financial Position

As of 31 December 2021
(all figures are in Euro)

		NCIO		
	Note	2021	2020 Restated	2020
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	186,715,840	171,712,449	171,712,449
Receivables	2	224,437,665	209,633,146	209,823,894
Prepayments and Miscellaneous Assets	3	9,531,413	6,482,729	6,482,729
Inventory	4	39,683,824	42,761,749	42,761,749
Work in Progress	5	2,444,034	5,757,711	5,757,711
Other Current Assets		-	-	-
Total Current Assets		462,812,776	436,347,784	436,538,532
Non-Current Assets				
Financial Assets		-	-	-
Non-current Receivables	6	547,885	1,201,631	1,201,631
Property, Plant and Equipment	7	1,771,289	1,798,467	1,798,467
Intangible Assets	7	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		2,319,174	3,000,098	3,000,098
TOTAL ASSETS		465,131,950	439,347,882	439,538,630

NCIO Statement of Financial Position

As of 31 December 2021
(all figures are in Euro)

		NCIO		
	Note	2021	2020 Restated	2020
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	8	104,945,774	115,120,471	115,120,471
Deferred Revenue and Advances	9	233,052,242	217,157,528	217,157,528
Other Current Liabilities	10	13,526,827	12,332,537	931,345
Total Current Liabilities		351,524,843	344,610,536	333,209,344
Non-Current Liabilities				
Non-Current Payables		-	-	-
Non-Current Deferred Revenue and Advances		-	-	-
Non-Current Borrowings		-	-	-
Provisions	11	12,982,657	19,635,737	31,227,677
Total Non-Current Liabilities		12,982,657	19,635,737	31,227,677
TOTAL LIABILITIES		364,507,500	364,246,273	364,437,021
NET ASSETS/EQUITY				
Retained Earnings	28	49,373,895	28,173,837	28,173,837
Reserved Earnings	27	51,250,555	46,927,772	46,927,772
TOTAL NET ASSETS/EQUITY		100,624,450	75,101,609	75,101,609
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS/EQUITY		465,131,950	439,347,882	439,538,630

NCIO Statement of Financial Performance*For the year ended 31 December 2021**(all figures are in Euro)*

		NCIO		
	Note	2021	2020 Restated	2020
REVENUE				
Project and Support Services Revenue	12	356,874,301	332,018,673	332,018,673
External Services Revenue	13	213,978,904	249,438,623	249,438,623
Acquisition Revenue	14	227,669,511	189,253,449	189,253,449
Other Revenue	15	14,421,931	2,871,511	871,511
Financial Revenue	24	3,605,970	1,586,824	1,586,824
TOTAL REVENUE		816,550,617	775,169,080	773,169,081
EXPENSES				
Cost of Acquisition	16	(225,463,767)	(188,569,294)	(188,569,294)
Personnel Costs	17	(314,713,795)	(281,115,365)	(282,755,618)
Contractual Supplies and Services	20	(241,294,065)	(282,152,759)	(282,152,759)
Depreciation and Amortisation	21	(1,491,773)	(1,160,776)	(1,160,776)
Provisions	22	(7,147,704)	(11,708,491)	(8,068,239)
Financial Expenses	24	(916,672)	(7,230,357)	(7,230,357)
Other Expenses		-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES		(791,027,776)	(771,937,042)	(769,937,043)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE PERIOD		25,522,841	3,232,038	3,232,038
<i>Distributed(net) to Retained Earnings</i>	28	<i>21,200,056</i>	<i>2,359,981</i>	<i>2,359,981</i>
<i>Distributed(net) to Reserved Earnings</i>	28	<i>4,322,785</i>	<i>872,057</i>	<i>872,057</i>

NCIO Statement of Cash Flows*For the year ended 31 December 2021**(all figures are in Euro)*

NCIO			
	2021	2020 Restated	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period	25,522,841	3,232,038	3,232,038
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,483,743	1,160,776	1,160,776
Revaluation of Assets	-	-	-
Decr./((Incr.) Receivables	(14,804,517)	162,614,917	162,424,168
Decr./((Incr.) Prepayments and Miscellaneous Assets	(3,048,684)	13,254,528	13,254,528
Decr./((Incr.) Inventory	3,077,925	3,982,159	3,982,159
Decr./((Incr.) Work in Progress	3,313,677	(3,761,837)	(3,761,837)
Decr./((Incr.) Other Current Assets	-	12,744	12,744
Incr./((Decr.) Payables	(10,174,697)	(84,808,637)	(84,808,637)
Incr./((Decr.) Deferred Revenue and Advances	15,894,714	8,501,958	8,501,958
Incr./((Decr.) Borrowings	-	-	-
Incr./((Decr.) Other Current Liabilities	1,194,291	10,198,656	(1,202,537)
Incr./((Decr.) Provisions	(6,653,081)	(3,523,701)	8,068,239
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	15,806,212	110,863,601	110,863,601
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decr./((Incr.) Financial Assets	-	-	-
Decr./((Incr.) Non-current Receivables	653,745	(434,669)	(434,669)
Decr./((Incr.) PP&E and Intangible Assets	(1,456,566)	(2,157,183)	(2,157,183)
Decr./((Incr.) Other Non-Current Assets	-	-	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(802,821)	(2,591,852)	(2,591,852)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Incr./((Decr.) Non-Current Payables	-	-	-
Incr./((Decr.) Non-Current Deferred Revenue and Advances	-	-	-
Incr./((Decr.) Non-Current Borrowings	-	-	-
Incr./((Decr.) Other Non-Current Liabilities	-	-	-
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	-	-
NET INCR./((DECR.) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	15,003,391	108,271,749	108,271,749
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	171,712,449	63,440,700	63,440,700
Incr./((Decr.) Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,003,391	108,271,749	108,271,749
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	186,715,840	171,712,449	171,712,449

NCIO Statement of Change in Net Assets/Equity*As of 31 December 2021**(all figures are in Euro)*

BALANCE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
Variations due to restatement
Restated balance
Net gains/(losses) not recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance
Net surplus/(deficit) for the period
BALANCE AT END OF PERIOD
RESERVES AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD
Net increase/(decrease) of book value of property, plant and equipment reserve
Net increase/(decrease) of Internal Investments reserves
Net increase/(decrease) of Transition reserves
Net increase/(decrease) of Inventory reserve
Net increase/(decrease) of currency translation differences
RESERVES AT END OF PERIOD
SURPLUSES/(DEFICITS) CARRIED FORWARD
NET ASSETS/EQUITY AT END OF PERIOD

NCIO		
2021	2020 Restated	2020
75,101,609	71,869,571	71,869,571
-	-	-
75,101,609	71,869,571	71,869,571
25,522,841	3,232,038	3,232,038
100,624,450	75,101,609	75,101,609
46,927,772	46,055,715	46,055,715
(1,324,818)	999,842	999,842
5,820,000	-	-
(172,399)	(127,785)	(127,785)
-	-	-
-	-	-
51,250,555	46,927,772	46,927,772
49,373,895	28,173,837	28,173,837
100,624,450	75,101,609	75,101,609

NCIO Budget Execution Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2021
(all figures are in Euro)

BUDGET

Chapter 1 - Personnel
Chapter 2 – Contractual supplies and services
Chapter 3 - Investments
Total current year
Chapter 1 - Personnel
Chapter 2 – Contractual supplies and services
Chapter 3 - Investments
Total prior year
Chapter 1 - Personnel
Chapter 2 – Contractual supplies and services
Chapter 3 - Investments
Total 2 years ago
TOTAL

NCIO									
Initial Budget	Transfers	Budget Revision	Transfers	Final Budget	Net Commitment	Expenses	Total Spent	Carry Forward	Lapsed
925,161	0	35,0,00	0	960,161	167,787	758,639	926,426	167,787	33,735
135,983	0	0	0	135,983	0	105,424	105,424	0	30,559
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,061,094	0	35,000	0	1,096,144	167,787	864,062	1,031,849	167,787	64,295
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,061,094	0	35,000	0	1,096,144	167,787	864,032	1,031,849	167,787	64,295

Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the NATO Accounting Framework (NAF) which is based upon International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS). IPSAS 6 – Consolidated financial statements and accounting for controlled entities, IPSAS 12 – Inventories, IPSAS 17 - Property, Plant and Equipment and IPSAS 31 - Intangible Assets were adapted by the Council in August 2013 and IPSAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements, was adapted by the Council in April 2016.

In addition, where certain financial reporting requirements are required by the NATO Financial Regulations (NFR), these are also met.

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going-concern basis which means that those charged with governance of NCIO consider that they believe NCIO will continue in existence for at least a year from the date the financial statements are issued.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with the NAF requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires that those responsible for preparing and presenting the financial statements of NCIO use judgement in applying these accounting policies. The areas where significant judgements and estimates have been made in preparing the financial statements and their effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Changes in Accounting Policies/Standards

IPSAS 3 – Accounting Policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors requires that “A change in the accounting treatment, recognition, or measurement of a transaction, event, or condition within a basis of accounting is regarded as a change in accounting policy”.

The Agency has changed:

- the Provisions, how they are presented and accounted within the Face of the Financial Statements and Notes. The reversal of 'unused' provisions is presented on the revenue side of the Statement of Performance instead of aggregated within the provision on the expense side of the Statement of Performance.
- the impairment of Receivables is reflected as a reduction of receivables rather than an increase of a liability under Provision to align with NATO Accounting Framework and IPSAS.

- the Untaken Leave from Staff, which is reclassified from provisions under other liabilities within the Statement of Position and its fluctuation is costed within the Personnel Expenses within the Statement of Performance.

The purpose of the changes is to bring more transparency and to improve information to the reader of the financial statements.

Restatements/Reclassification

The Agency has restated the comparative numbers of the 2020 Statement of Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flow Statement and updated detailed notes (where applicable) as a result of the aforementioned changes in the accounting policy/standards.

Upcoming changes in accounting Standards;

- IPSAS 41 – Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2023)

This standard will replace part of IPSAS 29, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The Agency has not yet assessed whether this standard will have an impact on its financial reporting.

- IPSAS 42 – Social Benefits (effective 1 January 2023)

The Agency has not yet assessed whether this standard will have an impact on its financial reporting.

- IPSAS 43 – Leases (effective 1 January 2025)

This standard will replace IPSAS 13. The Agency has not yet assessed whether this standard will have an impact on its financial reporting.

Revenues and Revenue Recognition

NCIO operates under Customer Funding Regulatory Framework and the vast majority of NCIO's revenue is Customer Funded revenue which is subdivided into:

- Project and Support Services Revenue (e.g. Scientific Programme of Work (POW) and Infrastructure Committee project service costs, service support costs).
- External Services Revenue (e.g. Services Level Agreement External CIS)
- Acquisition revenue, for which NCIO considers it is the procurement principal on behalf of sponsors, NATO entities or Member Nations.
- Other revenue represents shared services associated with the hosting and support the Agency provides to other NATO entities such as NAGSMA and reversal of 'unused' provisions.

NCIO also still has some contributions income from budgets:

- NCIO's Independent Secretariat: revenue associated with the running of the Independent Executive Secretariat which is to support the ASB Chair. This budget

is common funded and the ASB approves the structure and its annual budget, which is based on the Budget committee cost share model.

Revenue recognition; measurement and timing

Provided the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that NCIO will receive payment, revenue for goods and services delivered is recognised when NCIO has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership and it is probable that NCIO will receive payment for delivering goods and services. These criteria are considered to be met when the goods or services are delivered to the customers' satisfaction.

For all Customer Funded revenue, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion or the cost burn rate, depending on the type of funding agreement; firm fixed price or cost reimbursable. For the budget revenue, income is recognised at the moment an expense is incurred as the revenue is guaranteed to be funded by member Nations.

Expenses Recognition

NCIO has the following main categories of costs:

- Acquisition: costs relating to goods and services procured as a principal on behalf of sponsors, NATO entities or Member Nations.
- Personnel: costs derived from the employment of civilian personnel, as per NATO regulations, including salaries, allowances, pension contributions, recruitment and moving costs, but also training, medical and Interim Workforce Contractors, temporary staff and consultants.
- Contractual supplies and services: costs pertaining to goods and services procured from industry either directly in support of the delivery of services and capabilities or required for the normal functioning of the Agency's facilities and equipment.
- Depreciation, amortisation and provisions: costs related to usage of capitalised Agency assets, spread on a straight-line over their economic life, and costs related to the variance of Agency reserves (e.g. reserve for future losses, reserve for untaken leave).
- Foreign currency exchange and financial gains/losses: payments by NATO Bodies and Host Nations may be made in a variety of currencies. Gains/losses on foreign currency exchanges occasionally occur between the time of assessment and the time of payment. These differences are assessed and either refunded, charged or absorbed by the NCI Agency, depending on the agreement with the Customers. Gains or losses are recognised in the accounts in the period in which they occur.

Expenses are recognised when an invoice is posted or accrued, which reflects the point at which a good or service is received to the NCIO's satisfaction.

Financial Plan Execution

IPSAS 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements applies to public sector entities which are required or elect to make their approved budgets publically available.

NCIO, under full Customer Funding, has no budget but an Annual Financial Plan which is approved by the ASB under the NCIO Charter, and which includes a statement of planned income (revenue) and expenditure (expenses).

Per above however, NCIO still has some budget elements for which specific individual budget execution statements have been prepared and disclosed.

Cash Flow Statements

IPSAS 2 – Cash Flow Statements allows the choice between presenting the cash flow based on the direct method or indirect method. NCIO has elected to use the indirect method of presentation in these financial statements.

Foreign Currency

Transactions entered into by NCIO in a currency other than the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (their "functional currency"; which is Euro for NCIO) are recorded at the exchange rates in effect when the transactions occur. The use of exchange rates does not materially impact the financial statements.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded by converting the foreign currency amount at the BC conversion rates valid at the date of the transaction. NSIP and Third Party acquisition transactions are converted using the quarterly exchange rates issued by the IC. This rate is imposed by the IC and allows the NCI Agency to get reimbursed for all exchange, bank and miscellaneous financial results.

NCIO applied the following principles for reporting foreign currency items at each reporting date: foreign currency monetary items have been translated using the closing rate. Items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency have been translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The Agency recognises all exchange differences as revenues or as expenses in the Statement of Financial Performance in the period in which they arise.

Financial Assets

The financial assets of NCIO are cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and prepayments. They are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Financial Liabilities

The financial liabilities of NCIO are accounts payable, accruals, customer advances, unearned revenues, provisions for costs and contingencies and miscellaneous items. They are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Receivables

Amounts receivable are reported at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position. Provisions for doubtful debts are only made once a legal process is started against a debtor and this is limited to only private sector entities; no provisions are made against Nations' debts as they are deemed to be collectable.

Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable represent amounts for which goods and services, supported by a vendor invoice, have been received at the year-end but which remain unpaid. Accounts payable includes, services and goods received supported by an unpaid invoice and estimates of accrued obligations for goods and services received but not yet invoiced by the vendors.

Advances and/or Unearned Revenue

In order to ensure that Customer and budget requirements can be met, NCIO can call for money in advance of need to provide adequate cash flow. The advance is shown as an asset but is matched by a liability because until the funds are used, they are owed back to the Customer who provided the funding.

Prepayments

When NCIO makes advance payments to vendors these are reflected as prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Retirement Benefits: Provident Fund and Defined Contribution Pension Scheme

Contributions to Provident Fund and DCPS are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the year to which they relate. NCIO is not exposed directly to any liabilities that may arise on the scheme and have no control over the assets of the scheme which is accounted for centrally at NATO Headquarters.

Retirement Benefits: Defined Benefit Pension Scheme

Contributions to the NATO Defined Benefit Pension Scheme are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the year to which they relate. NCIO is not exposed directly to any liabilities that may arise on the scheme and has no control over the assets of the scheme which is accounted for centrally at NATO Headquarters.

Other Long-Term Service Benefits

Employment of NATO civilian staff is governed by the NATO Civilian Personnel Regulations. Different rules apply depending on the circumstances of employment. Where there is a liability for potential long-term service benefits at the year-end, they are described and disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements.

Leased Assets

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to NCIO (a "finance lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. NCIO has no finance leases.

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to NCIO (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Examples of operating leases can include photocopiers and cars.

Externally Acquired Intangible Assets

Externally acquired intangible assets are recognised at cost and subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives. The useful economic lives are deemed to be 4 years and all assets are capitalised above €50,000.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

PPE is recognised when it is an asset controlled by NCI Agency. Assets, of which PPE is a type, are defined by IPSAS as "Resources controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are expected to flow to the entity". Control of an asset is defined by IPSAS as arising "when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives, and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit." In addition, the NATO Accounting Framework has established criteria as to assist in assessing the level of control that any NATO Reporting Entity has for reporting assets in its financial statements. Even so, for CIS assets, NCIO's Charter stipulates that NCIO is considered the owner of these assets and thus NCIO is to report them in their financial statements. In some cases this is linked to the Handover/Takeover process - see below.

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

Per the NATO Accounting Framework (NAF) – adapted IPSAS 17, NCIO has adapted its accounting for 2012 and 2013 in considering all PPE acquired prior to 1 Jan 2013 as fully expensed, per the NAF, a brief description of such PPE is presented as an Annex to this document.

The NAF clarifies that the NATO Communication and Information Organisation (NCIO) acts as a service provider for CIS and/or Automated Information Systems (AIS) assets (including the construction of these assets) for the NATO Military Commands (Allied Command Operations (ACO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT)) as well as for the International Staff (IS) and the International Military Staff (IMS). NCIO has control over these assets because it uses them to provide goods and services to its customers and has to report them in its Financial Statements.

NCIO Charter and related Handover/Takeover (HO/TO) process

Per the NCIO Charter, NCIO is to assume ownership of all IT assets and IT infrastructure from the NATO commands. For those assets taken over, NCIO has considered those acquired prior to 2013 as fully expensed per the NATO Accounting Framework - adapted IPSAS 17 standard.

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

NCIO controlled PPE is recognised at cost. Cost includes the purchase price, (including import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes, and deducting trade discounts and rebates) and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating, such as costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling costs and installation costs. For each category of PPE capitalisation threshold values per item are defined. Items with a value below the applicable threshold will be expensed.

Depreciation is provided on all items of PPE so as to reduce its carrying value over the expected useful economic lives. The expected lives of PPE have been revised upwards to align with the NATO Accounting Framework (NAF) and their associated capitalisation thresholds per item are:

<i>Sub-categories</i>	PP&E Thresholds	Economic Life Time	Annual Deprec. %
CLASS 1.: INFRASTRUCUTRE, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
CATEGORY 1.1.: AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (NAF: AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS)	50,000	3	33.33%
CATEGORY 1.2.: COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS (NAF: COMMUNICATIONS)	50,000	3	33.33%
CATEGORY 1.3.: MACHINERY (NAF: MACHINERY)	30,000	10	10.00%
CATEGORY 1.4.: INSTALLED EQUIPMENT (NAF: INSTALLED EQUIPMENT)	30,000	10	10.00%
CATEGORY 1.5.: FURNITURE (NAF: FURNITURE)	30,000	10	10.00%
CATEGORY 1.6.: TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT (NAF: VEHICLES)	10,000	5	20.00%
CATEGORY 1.7.: MISSION EQUIPMENT (NAF: MISSION EQUIPMENT)	50,000	3	33.33%
CLASS 2.: LAND AND BUILDINGS			
CATEGORY 2.1.: LAND (NAF: LAND)	200,000	NA	NA
CATEGORY 2.2.: BUILDINGS (NAF: BUILDINGS)	200,000	40	2.50%
CATEGORY 2.3.: INFRASTRUCTURE (NAF: OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE)	200,000	40	2.50%
CLASS 3.: INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
CATEGORY 3.1.: SOFTWARE (NAF: COMPUTER SOFTWARE (COMMERCIAL OFF THE SHELF); COMPUTER DATABASE, INTEGRATED SYSTEM)	50,000	4	25.00%
CATEGORY 3.2.: RIGHTS OF WAY, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR'S), ADMINISTRATIVE CONCESSION RIGHTS (NAF: COPYRIGHTS, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS)	50,000	NA	NA
CATEGORY 3.3.: INVESTMENTS IN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D) (NAF: SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT)	50,000	NA - tested annually for impairment	NA
CATEGORY 3.4.: SOFTWARE (NAF: COMPUTER SOFTWARE (BESPOKE);	50,000	10	10.00%

The Agency re-aligned Property Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible Asset capitalization thresholds with the NATO Accounting Framework upper ceilings as from Financial Year 2019.

Assets under Construction/Development (AuC) will be presented as an additional line to the existing PPE subcategories (PPE Table) as long the development phase is not finalised and/or the tangible or intangible asset produced is not put in service.

Following cost Elements are eligible for capitalization towards the AuC ; Cost of Material, Site preparation costs, Installation and assembly costs, Project management costs, Project service costs, Internal engineering service costs, Professional fees (Architecture and Engineering fees), Direct Attributable labour cost and any other direct attributable cost. Deprecation on AuC is not applied⁷.

Land and Buildings

The NCIO occupies buildings and facilities at various locations NATO wide (and in the locations of NATO operations) and all provided for free by the Host Nation or the hosting Organisation. As of 2013, even though some buildings were previously valued and recognised as assets, under the NAF the NCIO elected to show these as expensed when acquired prior to 1 Jan 2013.

Depreciation and Amortisation

Assets are depreciated or amortised in the year of purchase but not the year of disposal. Depreciation is also calculated on a full year basis, i.e. regardless of whether an item was available for use at the beginning of the year or at the end.

Inventories

Inventories are assets in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the production process or in the rendering of services or held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations or in the process of production for sale or distribution. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or current replacement cost. The cost of standard items of inventories is measured by using the weighted average cost formula.

Under the full Customer Funding regime as of 2014, and per its Charter, NCIO is now considered as procurement principal for the inventories and as a result, now accounts for all inventories.

⁷ The agency is currently not in a position to disclose assets under construction and is working towards compliance for FY2022 depending on the maturity/availability of the inventory/Project accounting modules within our ERP (EBA).

NCIO is applying the NATO Accounting Framework – adapted IPSAS 12 – except for the element of adjusting the inventory balances for all inventory acquired prior to 1 Jan 2013. NCIO CIS/AIS inventories are deemed strategic in nature and are required to assure the delivery of services by NCIO to our customers and is in line with Service Level Agreements, Service Support Projects and Operational Level Agreements. These items are often, due to their nature, slow moving. These items cannot be readily replaced by commercial off the shelf items or cannot be purchased due to market decisions to close production lines of key inventory items due to the advanced age of the strategic asset to which the stock relates.

The NATO Accounting Framework clarifies that the NATO Communication and Information Organisation (NCIO) acts as a service provider for inventory of CIS and/or Automated Information Systems (AIS) for the NATO Military Commands (Allied Command Operations (ACO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT)) as well as for International Staff (IS) and International Military Staff (IMS). NCIO has control over these inventories because it uses them to provide goods and services to its customers and has to report them as inventories in its financial statements.

NCIO has no capitalisation thresholds for Inventory.

Provisions

NCIO recognises provisions for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount including those for legal disputes. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. The reversal of the unused provision is recognized under 'Other Revenue' in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Contingent Liabilities

NCIO discloses in the notes to the Financial Statements contingent liabilities where:

- the NCIO is exposed to possible financial liabilities which arose from events which occurred before the year-end, and where the confirmation of the existence of the liability will only be known through the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the organisations control, or,
- the NCIO is exposed to a current financial liability which arose from events which occurred before the year-end where NCIO does not believe it will be required to

pay for the financial liability, or the amount of the financial liability cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Net Equity and Operating Fund

Net Equity is, per the NAF/IPSAS, reflected in the Agency's Annual Financial Statements under the Statement of Financial Position, equalling the balance between total Assets and total Liabilities.

Net Equity are subdivided into:

- Retained Earnings, considered as accumulated surplus and deficit available for distribution
- Reserved Earnings, considered as accumulated surplus and deficit that are reserved for a specific purpose, and thus not available for distribution

NCI Agency operates under Customer Funding Regulatory Framework, approved by Council. The approved policies and procedures of this Customer Funding financial regime that authorise and regulate the use of the NCI Agency Operating Fund during this reporting period are the NFRs (C-M(2015)0025 dated 4 May 2015) and the FRPs (AC/337-D(2016)0014-REV1 dated 24 October 2018), and the Customer Funding Regulatory Framework approved by the Council in 2015 (PO(2015)0394-AS1 dated 16 July 2015).

Oversight of the performance and use of the Fund is the responsibility of the Nations.

End of 2016, the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) Finance Committee tasked the Agency to develop a paper on the Operating Fund for discussion. During its meeting on 12 and 13 October 2017, the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) Finance Committee decided⁸ as follows:

- The need for an Operating Fund as a risk management tool.
- The definition of Operating Fund as the accumulated surplus or deficit fund equalling the sum of retained earnings, but no longer comprising of depreciation reserve.
- The target level of the Operating Fund at 10M EUR, (excluding reserved earnings).
- Agreed on the pro rata distribution of potential surplus Operating Fund based upon the Military Budget and the NATO Security Investment Programme share in the Agency revenue via the call for contributions mechanism, with the

understanding that the adjustment mechanism be revised within a year (up until then any surplus was returned through a reduction in Customer Rates).

Per the above and as of the 2019 Financial Statements the Operating Fund, per Nations guidance, is considered equal to the Retained Earnings.

⁸ AC/337(FC)DS(2017)0004

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

NCIO makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. Some balances such as accruals and unbilled sales need to be assessed at the year-end to estimate the value of work and services delivered at the year-end. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Legal proceedings both real and possible

In accordance with IPSAS, NCIO recognises a provision where there is a present obligation from a past event, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and the amount of costs of the transfer can be estimated reliably. In instances where the criteria are not met, a contingent liability may be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Obligations arising in respect of contingent liabilities that have been disclosed, or those which are not currently recognised or disclosed in the financial statements could have a material effect on NCIO's financial position.

Application of these accounting principles to legal cases requires NCI Agency's management to make determinations about various factual and legal matters beyond its control. The Agency reviews outstanding legal cases following developments in the legal proceedings and at each reporting date, in order to assess the need for provisions and disclosures in its financial statements. Among the factors considered in making decisions on provisions are the nature of litigation, claim or assessment, the legal process and potential level of damages in the jurisdiction in which the litigation, claim or assessment has been brought, the progress of the case (including the progress after the date of the financial statements but before those statements are issued), the opinions or views of legal advisors, experience on similar cases and any decision of the ASB to how it will respond to the litigation, claim or assessment.

A. Notes to the NCIO Statement of Financial Position

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2021	2020 Restated	2020
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
100 Cash in hand	9,051	12,953	12,953
102 Current bank accounts - Euro	89,497,631	116,814,163	116,814,163
104 Current bank accounts - Non-Euro	58,010,149	34,337,749	34,337,749
106 Current investments accounts - Euro	10,001,458	10,000,615	10,000,615
108 Current investments accounts - Non-Euro	29,197,551	10,546,969	10,546,969
	186,715,840	171,712,449	171,712,449

Cash available on demand is considered to be cash that can accessed at very short notice (e.g. 1 working day) while a short-term deposit is invested from typically one to three months. Cash and cash equivalents includes amounts advanced by Customers for future usage. Cash balances are restricted to the use for which Customers have provided the cash. Given the limitations on the size and use of the Operating Fund, the NCI Agency relies on the Customer provided funding via advance payments and timely payment of invoices to provide the cash flow for daily operations.

Cash and Cash equivalents are spread among a number of banks that have “A grade” credit ratings to optimise the bank charges and interest cost as well as to manage the counterparty risk. The only exception to A grade rated bank is an advance account in Turkey with a total value of 20 KEUR to facilitate local operations.

Cash in hand is mainly related to cash that is held by the approved Agency business credit card users. It represents the cash withdrawn from the ATMs for the procurement of low value, urgent items but not yet spent. Non-Euro bank accounts are held in USD, GBP and NOK currencies to pay Agency liabilities in these currencies.

2. Accounts Receivable

	2021	2020 Restated	2020
Receivables			
11001 Customer receivables (A/R) - Common funded - NATO and NATO entities	165,018,381	136,016,062	136,016,062
11002 Customer receivables (A/R) - Not common funded	16,007,163	21,337,215	21,337,215
1107 Customer receivables - Bad debts	144,380	197,124	197,124
11000 Customer receivables (A/R) - Common funded - NSIP	(87,205,065)	(95,974,210)	(95,974,210)
113 Customer receivables - Recoverable expenses	17,540	93,234	93,234
114 Customer receivables – Impairments	(192,108)	(190,748)	-
115 Current receivables - Tax or personnel related	3,567,004	3,376,186	3,376,186
116 Current receivables - Accrued, unbilled revenue	127,080,182	144,762,388	144,762,388
119 Current receivables - Other	188	15,895	15,895
	224,437,665	209,633,146	209,823,894

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

Accounts receivable are impacted by the NSIP Quarterly Accounting Financial Report (QAFR) bookings. The NCI Agency has adapted its accounting treatment in line with prior years IBAN observation, so that advances received from the NSIP Programme are netted against the amounts to be received from the same programme. This represents more clearly and accurately the position of the NCI Agency against the programme at year-end. Without the impact of QAFR advances (-152.3 MEUR) and the accrued, unbilled Receivables (127.1 MEUR); the account receivables would sum up to 249.7 MEUR which include billed but not yet received amounts from Customers.

The impairment of Receivables (114 account range) is reflected as a reduction of receivables rather than an increase of a liability under Provision.

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
NOR (NSIP) Receivables				
11000	Customer receivables (A/R) - NATO Nations and NOR	65,089,551	57,132,306	57,132,306
11000	Customer receivables (A/R) - NSIP - QFR Advances on approved forecast	(152,294,617)	(153,106,516)	(153,106,516)
116	Accrued, unbilled	69,454,317	63,921,126	63,921,126
		(17,750,749)	(32,053,084)	(32,053,084)

NSIP related trade receivables from nations are 65.1 MEUR and trade receivables from accrued revenue amounts to 69.5 MEUR, resulting in a total 134.5 MEUR, that is netted against the balance of advances through the QAFR pay sheets of 152.3 MEUR leading to a net position of liability towards the NSIP at 31/12/2021 of 17.8 MEUR as per the above table.

3. Prepayments and Miscellaneous Assets

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Prepayments and Miscellaneous Assets				
130	Prepayments	9,531,413	6,482,729	6,482,729
		9,531,413	6,482,729	6,482,729

This amount represents advances and prepayments made to vendors required to maintain continuity in service provision toward the Agency customers.

4. Inventories

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Inventory				
14000	Inventory - Consumables	15,274,505	17,628,287	17,628,287
14001	Inventory - Spare parts and Minor Equipment	24,409,319	25,133,462	25,133,462
		39,683,824	42,761,749	42,761,749

The inventory ending balance amounts to 39.7 MEUR which is a decrease of 3.1 MEUR when compared to the prior balance of 42.8 MEUR.

As per the NATO Accounting Framework clarifies that the NATO Communication and Information Organisation (NCIO) acts as a service provider for inventory of CIS and/or Automated Information Systems (AIS) for the NATO Military Commands (Allied Command Operations (ACO) and Allied Command Transformation (ACT)) as well as for International Staff (IS) and International Military Staff (IMS). NCIO has control over these inventories because it uses them to provide goods and services to its customers and has to report them as inventories in its financial statements.

Since the NCI Agency became fully Customer Funded as of 1 Jan 2014 inventories are fully disclosed, as the NCI Agency is no longer acting as an agent on behalf of a third party but rather as a principal in rendering services to its Customers.

The reversal of prior year NAF adjustment and WAC validation did not affect the statement of performance and its counterpart has been reflected within the Net Assets. The regular inventory variance of the year is reflected within the statement of performance into the contractual supplies and services expenses.

CSSC conducts annually a count of the inventories, and where necessary, CSSC updates the Items on stock that requires WAC price adjustments based at the best fair value.

The majority of the inventory balances consist of strategic stock as explained within the accounting policies on inventories.

5. Work In Progress

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Work in Progress				
145	Work in progress	2,444,034	5,757,711	5,757,711

The work in progress consists of capitalised expenses for pre-financed projects, for cost overruns on Advance Planning Funds (APF) and for recoverable exceptions.

Pre-financed projects totalling 0.8 MEUR are governed by existing binding arrangements (overarching framework agreements such as Memorandum of Understanding – MOU) between the Agency and its main sponsors. All existing pre-finance authorisations are granted as per the terms and conditions prescribed in the FRPs specifically developed for the Agency operating under its Customer Funding Regime. The decision to pre-finance projects is assessed by the Chief Operating Officer (COO), Production Directors and the Financial Controller prior to being approved on a case-by-case basis by the Financial Controller. Accordingly this not considered as a technical contingent asset.

For projects sponsored by NSIP, APFs may be authorised to cover the initial cost for writing the full project price proposal (TBCE). In some cases the APFs are insufficient to cover this initial effort in which case the NCI Agency capitalises the shortfall pending approval of the Project Service Cost (PSC). Funds expended during this stage are capitalised as work in progress for a total amount of 0.1 MEUR.

In the course of executing projects, sometimes the Customer requests changes in specifications, scope, or duration that results in the costs exceeding the contracted revenue. Similarly to APF over-runs, for these recoverable exceptions, costs are capitalised until the exceptions are contractually regularised. The total capitalised amount of recoverable exceptions is 1.6 MEUR.

6. Non-current Receivables

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Non-current Receivables				
160	Non-current financial assets	547,885	1,201,631	1,201,631

These are outstanding prepayments on long term (> 1 year) to suppliers.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) and Intangible Assets

NCIO Statement of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

As of 31 December 2021

(all figures are in Euro)

Note	ACQUISITION						DEPRECIATION			BOOK VALUE	
	31-Dec-2020	Current Year	Disposals / Adjustm.	Transfers / Reversals	Revaluation	31-Dec-2021	31-Dec-2020	Current Year	Disposals / Adjustm.	31-Dec-2021	31-Dec-2021
PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT											
Automated Data Processing (ADP) Equipment	3,552,634	1,006,122	-	-	-	4,558,756	(2,267,504)	(1,006,913)	-	(3,274,417)	1,284,339
Communications Equipment	599,940	-	-	-	-	599,940	(492,591)	(62,488)	-	(555,079)	44,861
Mission Equipment	870,119	352,293	-	-	-	1,222,412	(568,039)	(379,270)	-	(947,309)	275,103
Machinery	140,000	31,150	-	-	-	171,150	(56,000)	(13,615)	-	(69,615)	101,535
Installed Equipment	357,705	-	-	-	-	357,705	(357,705)	-	-	(357,705)	-
Office Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Passenger Vehicles	409,234	67,000	-	-	-	476,234	(389,326)	(21,457)	-	(410,783)	65,451
Infrastructure, plant and equipment	5,929,632	1,456,565	-	-	-	7,386,197	(4,131,164)	(1,483,743)	-	(5,614,908)	1,771,289
NCIA Main Building The Hague - Enhancements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and buildings - Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software Licences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT – CAPITALISED	5,929,632	1,456,565	-	-	-	7,386,197	(4,131,164)	(1,483,743)	-	(5,614,908)	1,771,289
Capital expenditures pending capitalisation - Accrued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	5,929,632	1,456,565	-	-	-	7,386,197	(4,131,164)	(1,483,743)	-	(5,614,908)	1,771,289
DEPRECIATION RESERVE	5,929,632	(2,874,383)	-	-	-	3,055,248	(4,131,164)	1,549,567	-	(2,581,597)	473,651
INCREASE/(DECREASE) DEPRECIATION RESERVE		(2,874,383)	-	-	-	(2,874,383)		1,549,567	-	1,549,567	(1,324,816)
DEFERRED REVENUE	3,260,292	1,070,657	-	-	-	4,330,949	(1,865,388)	(1,167,923)	-	(3,033,311)	1,297,638
INCREASE/(DECREASE) DEFERRED REVENUE		1,070,657	-	-	-	1,070,657		(1,167,923)	-	(1,167,923)	(97,266)

The NCI Agency has applied the NATO Accounting Framework (NAF), adapting IPSAS 17 on PP&E, in that respect all PP&E acquired prior to 1 Jan 2013 are considered expensed.

According to the NATO Accounting Framework, NCIO shall capitalise all CIS Assets under Construction for the NATO Command Structure as well as for IS and IMS as of 1

January 2018. This shall apply for all new CIS assets with construction starting on or after 1 January 2018 but also for existing assets partially under construction that continue after 1 January 2018. The cost of assets under construction prior to 1 January 2018 shall be expensed. The costs as of 1 January 2018 have to be capitalised. NCIO retains the accounting and reporting responsibilities for CIS assets used to provide goods and services to the NATO Command Structure as well as for IS and IMS. NCIO is working towards disclosing CIS Assets Under Construction within Financial Statements at 31 December 2022. Final decision will depend on the implementation/adaptation of the EBA inventory/fixed asset module/project module to accommodate Asset under construction/self-constructed assets.

8. Payables

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Payables				
2000	Supplier payables - Accounts payable	25,661,777	35,175,546	35,175,546
2004	Supplier payables - Accrued supplier invoices	77,840,646	78,674,872	78,674,872
2006	Supplier payables - Warranties received	1,443,351	1,270,053	1,270,053
		104,945,774	115,120,471	115,120,471

Trade payables are short-term (< 1 year) liabilities to Vendors; directly related to the activities and operations of the Agency.

9. Deferred Revenue and Advances

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Deferred Revenue and Advances				
211	Current deferred revenue	191,043,998	163,288,633	163,288,633
215	Current advances and prepayments received	42,008,244	53,868,895	53,868,895
		233,052,242	217,157,528	217,157,528

The Deferred/Unearned Revenue and Advances are composed of:

- Revenue billed for ongoing projects and services, however revenue earned is determined through the stage of completion resulting in 191 MEUR of revenue billed but not yet recognised as earned.
- Advances and prepayments of 42 MEUR refer to deposits from customers and nations for projects and services that will be delivered by the agency.

10. Other Current Liabilities

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Other Current Liabilities				
250	Current tax and personnel related liabilities	13,462,532	11,504,690	103,498
254	Current other liabilities	64,295	827,847	827,847
		13,526,827	12,332,537	931,345

Other current liabilities mainly include:

- The NCI Agency estimated liability for the untaken leave days outstanding at year end, in accordance with IPSAS 25 Employee benefits, constitutes a liability towards the future for 12.8 MEUR (2020: 11.3 MEUR). This liability is calculated on a rolling basis, i.e. the prior year liability is reversed at the beginning of the year and a new estimate calculated, thus charging the change for the year to the personnel costs in the Statement of Financial Performance. The costs of these untaken leaves days has been absorbed during the year through the monthly salaries whereas the loss of production of capacity when the leave to be taken is pushed forward to the next year. This constitutes an Agency liability towards the future which is recognized.
- The liability of 0.1 MEUR (2020: 0.1 MEUR) made for JFC Naples for "Trattamento di Fine Rapporto (TFR)" in application of the Italian Law and of IPSAS 19. TFR is a vested benefit payable to the employee for a part of his / her salary deferred in time to the moment when termination of the contract takes place. The calculation of the value of this liability takes place annually and includes interests for the loan forcedly made by the employee to the employer given the fact that payment is deferred to a later time. In view of the foregoing, TFR has to be considered as one extra monthly instalment of the annual pay.
- Refundable surpluses amount to 0.1 MEUR and results from lapses/financial/miscellaneous on the ASB budget.

The restatement is a result of a change in accounting policy with the effect of a reclassification of Untaken Leave from Provisions (statement of position) towards Current other liabilities.

11. Provisions

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Provisions				
2901	Provisions - Major risks and costs	12,982,657	19,635,737	19,826,486
2902	Provisions - Personnel related risks and costs	0	0	11,401,191
		12,982,657	19,635,737	31,227,677

Provisions are liabilities and obligations, which are known to exist but for which the amount is not certain yet and the probability of occurrence is not fully known at the time of the disclosure.

Provisions - Major risks and costs 2021	Beginning balance	Additions	Used	Reversal	Ending Balance
Provisions for future/expected loss on active Project/Service contracts	2,342,981	459,990	(515,279)	0	2,281,755
Provisions for litigations	17,292,756	6,401,209	(540,771)	(12,458,229)	12,488,901
Total 2021	19,635,737	6,861,199	(1,056,050)	(12,458,229)	12,982,657

Provisions - Major risks and costs 2020 Restated	Beginning balance	Additions	Used	Reversal	Ending Balance
Provisions for future/expected loss on active Project/Service contracts	5,770,982	842,491	(4,270,492)	0	2,342,981
Provisions for litigations	8,426,756	10,866,000	0	(2,000,000)	17,292,756
Total 2020 Restated	14,197,738	11,708,491	(4,270,492)	(2,000,000)	19,635,737

Major risks and Costs:

- Projects are constantly monitored and deviations from the original cost estimates and authorised budgets are reported and analysed. At year-end closing a thorough cost-to-complete exercise is carried out to determine what the current status is in terms of costs and revenue to date, and to estimate what the cost-to-complete will be for multiple year projects. If, as a result of this process, the project management together with the NCI Agency Capability Development's financial management come to the conclusion that the project is likely to generate a loss at completion, then a provision will be made to cover that potential future loss. Analysis conducted at a later stage may result in a change of estimates which translates in an increase or decrease of the provision built up in prior years. The total provision for the Customer Funded projects amounts to 2.3 MEUR (2020: 2.4 MEUR) that results in a reduction of 0.1 MEUR.
- Provision related to litigations (contractual) and other major risks for an amount of 10.7 MEUR (2020: 17.2 MEUR) that results in a reduction of 6.5 MEUR.

The restatement is a result of a change in accounting policy related to the reversal of unused provisions and the reclassification of untaken leave from Provisions (statement of position) towards Current other liabilities.

B. Notes to the NCIO Statement of Financial Performance

12. Projects and Service Support Revenue

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Project and Support Services Revenue				
500	Project services revenue			106,236,350
5000	Project services revenue - Billed	124,910,463	114,703,566	
5005-5009	Project services revenue - Accrued/(Deferred)	(4,105,776)	(8,467,216)	
501	Support services revenue			225,782,323
5010	Support services revenue - Billed	237,720,967	221,237,798	
5015-5019	Support services revenue – Accrued/(Deferred)	(1,651,353)	4,544,525	
		356,874,301	332,018,673	332,018,673

With the introduction of full Customer Funding as of 1 Jan 2014, the 2021 operations revenue can be categorised as either Project Services Revenue for 120.8 MEUR and Services Revenue for 236.1 MEUR, coming from signed Service Level Agreements (Service Support Costs) and other Service Agreements, all agreed and calculated at approved Customer Rates.

For all Customer Funded revenue, revenue is recognised, in accordance with IPSAS 9 and 11, by reference to the stage of completion or the cost burn rate, depending on the type of funding agreement; firm fixed price or cost reimbursable. In applying this revenue recognition a “cost to complete” is calculated based on either inputs from the project manager as to the resources required to complete the project/deliverables or either based on information from the financial system as to the legal liabilities incurred per the end of 2021, but not yet accrued or expended, and which nevertheless form part of the 2021 services signed with the Customers through the Service Level Agreements.

The restatement is a result of a further granularity in the presentation of the note compared to prior year published Financial Statements which will harmonize the presentation of the different revenue streams and hence the amounts are reflected in the 2021 and the 2020 Restated column.

- The earned revenue 2021 is now broken down by billed and accrued/deferred revenue.
 - o The Project Services Revenue - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (4.1) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 38.9 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (43) MEUR .
 - o The Support Services Revenue – Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (1.7) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 9.6 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (11.2) MEUR.
- The earned revenue 2020 Restated is now broken down by billed and accrued/deferred revenue.
 - o The Project Services Revenue - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (8.4) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 42.4 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (50.8) MEUR .
 - o The Support Services Revenue – Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of 4.5 MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 12 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (7.5) MEUR.

13. External CIS Revenue

The total revenue per service as specified in the Service Level agreements have two revenue components. There is the Service Support Revenue element that is based on effort charged at approved customer rates and the External CIS Revenue of 214 MEUR in 2021 that represents the revenue charged to customers to cover the contractual supplies and services delivered by industry required by the NCI Agency to provide its CIS services. .

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
External Services Revenue				
5100	External CIS revenue – Billed	220,630,485	268,867,756	268,867,756
5105	External CIS revenue - Accrued, unbilled (CY)			(24,039,693)
5106	External CIS revenue - Deferred revenue reversal (CY)			(1,816,135)
5109	External CIS revenue - Deferred (CY) (-)			6,426,695
5105-5109	External CIS revenue – Accrued/(Deferred)	(6,651,581)	(19,429,133)	
		213,978,904	249,438,623	249,438,623

The restatement is a result of a change in presentation of the note compared to prior year published Financial Statements which will harmonize the presentation of the different revenue streams and hence the amounts are reflected in the 2021 and the 2020 Restated column.

The earned revenue 2021 and 2020 Restated are now broken down by billed and accrued/deferred revenue:

- For the fiscal year 2021, the External CIS Revenue - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (6.7) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 20.7 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (27.4) MEUR.
- For the fiscal year 2020 Restated, the External CIS Revenue - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (19.4) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 27.3 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (46.7) MEUR.

14. Acquisition Revenue

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Acquisition Revenue				
5110	Acquisition revenue – Billed	262,426,643	294,095,747	294,095,747
5115	Acquisition revenue - Accrued, unbilled (CY)			69,803,374
5119	Acquisition revenue - Deferred (CY) (-)			(174,645,672)
5115-5119	Acquisition revenue – Accrued/(Deferred)	(34,757,132)	(104,842,298)	
		227,669,511	189,253,449	189,253,449

Acquisition Revenue is earned as Host Nation for the NSIP, and for other NATO entities and Nations.

Revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion or the cost burn rate, depending on the type of funding agreement; firm fixed price or cost reimbursable. All of NSIP and, most other agreements as well, are through cost reimbursable funding agreements, and thus at cost burn rate.

The restatement is a result of a change in presentation of the note compared to prior year published Financial Statements which will harmonize the presentation of the different revenue streams and hence the amounts are reflected in the 2021 and the 2020 Restated column.

The earned revenue 2021 and 2020 Restated are now broken down by billed and accrued/deferred revenue:

- For the fiscal year 2021, the Acquisition - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (34.8) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 92.4 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (127.2) MEUR.
- For the fiscal year 2020 Restated, the Acquisition - Accrued/(Deferred) shows a net deferral of (104.8) MEUR and is composed by an accrued revenue of 69.8 MEUR and a deferred revenue of (174.6) MEUR.

15. Other Revenue

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Other Revenue				
529	Other operations revenue	1,963,703	2,051,007	2,051,007
545	Other revenue	-	(1,179,496)	(1,179,496)
546	Reversal of unused Provisions	12,458,229	2,000,000	0
		14,421,932	2,871,511	871,511

Other Revenue consists of elements such as:

- Revenue from the support to and hosting of Agencies such as NAGSMA;
- Revenue from 2021 budget for the ASB Independent Secretariat for a total of 0.9 MEUR. Details and their Budget Execution Statement can be found under section D of the Notes to the Financial Statements.

- Positive outcome of contractual risks from the prior years, for a total of value of 13 MEUR for 2021 Fiscal Year. For 2020 restated, there is one reversal of provision for a total value of 2 MEUR.

The restatement is a result of a change in accounting policy related to the reversal of unused provisions which is moved from Provisions into Other Revenue.

16. Cost of Acquisitions

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Cost of Acquisition				
727	Contractors, general services and supplies for NSIP	186,942,990	154,907,520	154,907,520
727	Contractors, general services and supplies for Third Parties	38,881,673	33,661,774	33,661,774
729	Capitalized costs- Acquisition costs	(360,896)	0	0
		225,463,767	188,569,294	188,569,294

The NCI Agency procures significant amounts of goods and services using funds provided by all its sponsors but principally the IC.

As for the revenue, the cost of acquisitions does not include the Project Service Costs (PSCs) of the NCI Agency to enact the procurements on behalf of sponsors. These professional fees are accounted for through the Project and Service Support Revenue as they relate to the NCI Agency work across the C4ISR lifecycle. It must be noted that there is not a direct relationship for any financial year between the PSCs with the specific acquisition payments and costs associated with major acquisitions. This is due to the fact that PSCs are recognisable when the service is provided and not when the actual acquisition transactions occur, particularly as the subsequent receipt of goods and payment to Vendors can occur over many years when downstream activity is minimal.

17. Personnel Costs

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Personnel Costs				
710	Salaries, allowances and other remunerations	193,843,627	174,679,010	174,679,010
711	Interim Workforce Capacity (IWC)	75,809,715	78,420,660	78,420,661
712	Recruitment costs and installation and separation allowances	4,648,557	4,522,575	1,892,335
713	Clothing costs and allowances	96,018	93,045	93,045
715	Medical examinations and general personnel related insurances	19,065,816	17,055,188	17,055,188
716	Education and training	4,193,816	3,921,592	3,921,592
717	Employer contributions to pensions; loss of job and other personnel contracts related indemnities	295,697	290,697	290,697
718	NATO Pensions (Pension funds)	13,814,667	11,799,255	11,799,255
719	Capitalized cost	3,461,161	(5,396,165)	(5,396,165)
719	Usage of Provisions	(515,279)	(4,270,492)	0
		314,713,795	285,115,365	282,755,618

Personnel costs in this category are for staff members hired under the NATO Civilian Personnel Regulations (CPRs) and contractors. The figures represent the costs of personnel working on activities required to operate the NCI Agency and deliver services to Customers.

The restatement is a result of a change in accounting policy related to the change of usage of Untaken Leave provision.

18. Employee Disclosures

Staff Numbers

At 31 December 2021 - 753 (2020: 777) military posts and 1917 (2020: 1750) NATO civilian posts were filled.

Retirement benefits

NCI Agency NICs and temporary personnel (not contractors), past and present, are enrolled in various NATO pension schemes. The NCI Agency contributes to the schemes for existing employees at amounts laid out in the CPR.

The NCI Agency does not control or manage any of the schemes or scheme assets and is not exposed to the risks and rewards of the schemes and hence does not record any assets or liabilities of the schemes on its Statement of Financial Position. In 2021 the NCI Agency contributed 13.8 MEUR (2020: 11.8 MEUR) to the various NATO pension schemes, this is displayed within disclosure note 'Personnel Costs' – 718 NATO Pensions (Pension funds).

19. Related Party Transactions

NCIO has no related party relationships where significant influence or control of the related party exists from a financial reporting perspective. The NCIO is providing CIS support and C3 capabilities and which exists for its Member Nations and partners. Many Member nations and partner countries have financial and operating control, or, significant influence over suppliers based in their territories; as such the NCIO can trade with suppliers which may be controlled or influenced by its Member Nations. However, NCIO trades with such suppliers at "arms-length" and under transparent procurement regulations; while it aims to get the best value for money for its Customers it does not do this through exerting control or significant influence over its suppliers.

The NCIO is an integral part of NATO and it transacts in its normal business activities with other NATO bodies and these transactions occur at cost or under a firm fixed price.

Related Party Transactions of Members of Boards and Committees

The NCIO reports to a number of Boards and Committees which form part of its governance. With the exception of the ASB, those charged with governance may also have potential related party transactions with NCIO this has not been validated.

Representative Allowance of the General Manager

The General Manager (GM), in addition to other allowances to which all staff are entitled, receives a representation allowance due to the requirements to represent the NCI Agency.

Since 2013, management of the GM representation allowance moved, per the BC guidance, from a situation where recipients receive the representation allowance as an advance and return the unspent amount to the NATO body, to a situation where all recipients are reimbursed permitted expenses within the limits of their individual representation allowance allocation.

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The total entitlement to representation allowance for the NCI Agency GM was 10,000 EUR. The actual expenses during 2021: 551 EUR (2020: 2,586 EUR) were as follows:

- Rental supplement: € 0.00
- Functions: € 551.10
- Total representation allowance: € 551.10

Key Management Personnel

Key Management Personnel hold positions of responsibility within NCI Agency. They are responsible for implementing the strategic direction and carrying out the operational management of NCI Agency; they are entrusted with significant authority. Procedures are in place to ensure Key Management Personnel carry out their responsibilities impartially and in compliance with the Code of Conduct (applicable to all staff) and the Agency discloses:

- the remuneration of Key Management Personnel,
- related parties,
- loans made, and
- payments provided for services provided to the entity other than as an employee.

Euro (A7/A6)
Basic salaries
Allowances
Post-employment benefits
Employer's contribution to Insurance
Employer's contribution to Pension
Total

2021
922,629
235,816
0
106,565
68,396
1,333,406

2020
923,734
230,329
0
110,095
70,023
1,334,181

FTE
General Manager
Directors (A6/OF6/OF7)

2021
1
6.35

2020
1
6.08

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Role</i>	<i>Loans received from NCIA</i>	<i>Family members receiving income from NCIA</i>	<i>Other revenue from NCIA or NATO</i>
<i>Kevin Scheid (left at 30 Jun 21)</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>General Manager</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Ludwig Julien DECAMPS (arrived at 01 Jul 21)</i>	<i>BEL</i>	<i>General Manager</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>MGEN Göksel Sevindik</i>	<i>TUR</i>	<i>Chief of Staff</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Ludwig Decamps (left 30 Jun 21)</i>	<i>BEL</i>	<i>Chief Operating Officer</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Jennifer Upton</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>Director Acquisition</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Antoine Pailhès</i>	<i>FRA</i>	<i>Financial Controller</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Garry Hargreaves</i>	<i>GBR</i>	<i>Director of the Academy</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Michael Stoltz</i>	<i>DEU</i>	<i>Director Air and Missile Defence Command & Control</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Su Jin Chan (arrived 01 Jun 21)</i>	<i>USA</i>	<i>Legal Advisor</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>Ralf HOFFMANN (arrived 01 Oct 21)</i>	<i>DEU</i>	<i>Director of Service Operations</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
<i>BGEN Luis Filipe CAMELO DUARTE SANTOS (left 07 Jan 21)</i>	<i>PRT</i>	<i>NCI Academy Director</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

All Key Management Personnel of the NCI Agency must sign a declaration statement that supports the disclosure requirements of IPSAS 20, none of them had family members who were employed as interns and/or in a temporary position with the Agency.

20. Contractual Supplies and Services

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Contractual Supplies and Services				
720	Rent and operational leasing costs	70,158,718	47,229,965	47,229,965
721	Maintenance and repair (Services)	102,047,408	139,640,274	139,640,274
722	Consumables and spare parts (Supplies)	4,589,135	509,262	509,262
723	Minor equipment and Investment costs	11,223,397	25,424,970	25,424,970
724	Utilities, postal and courier services, travel and transportation	8,936,530	20,943,834	20,943,834
725	Facilities management, environment, safety and security	10,153,644	7,420,730	7,420,730
726	Public relations, representation, hospitality and moral and welfare	59,509	185,725	185,725
727	Contractors, general services and supplies	24,436,516	28,363,662	28,363,662
729	Capitalized costs	213,412	(361,545)	
730	Investment costs	9,475,796	12,795,882	12,434,337
		241,294,065	282,152,759	282,152,759

Rent and leasing costs only concern either rental costs or operating leases per IPSAS 13; the NCI Agency does not have finance leases.

21. Depreciation and Amortisation

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Depreciation and Amortisation				
740	Amortisation and depreciation	1,483,743	1,160,776	1,160,776
741	Write-offs- Receivables	8,030	0	0
		1,491,773	1,160,776	1,160,776

For Fixed Assets, the NCI Agency takes into account the current year depreciation as a cost which amounts to 1.5 MEUR.

Full detail on the 2021 annual depreciation and retirement by asset category can be found within note: Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) and Intangible Assets.

22. Provisions

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Provisions				
7461	Provisions - Major risks and costs	7,147,704	11,708,491	5,437,999
7462	Provisions - Personnel related risks and costs	0	0	2,630,240

7,147,704

11,708,491

8,068,239

NCIO has made the following provisions:

Provisions – Major risks and costs

- Provisions were made for future losses for active projects/services. The expected loss was recognised as an expense immediately (IPSAS 9 and 11). For reasons of commercial confidentiality, details of which programmes/projects are not disclosed the net effect is an increase of 7.1 MEUR (2020: 11.7 MEUR).

Further details can also be found under note 11, Provisions. IPSAS defines a provision as “a liability of uncertain timing or amount”.

The restatement is a result of a change in accounting policy related to the reversal of unused provisions and reclassification of untaken leave provision (within Provisions – Personnel related risks and costs) into other liabilities.

23. Contingent Liabilities

IPSAS defines a contingent liability as “A possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity, or, a present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognised because: 1) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or 2) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability”. The Agency has a process to capture information on provisions and contingent liabilities at year-end from all the organisational elements, and is implementing a process to capture that information throughout the year.

There is one NSIP program is subject to a dispute. The dispute is ongoing between the Agency and the main contractor/vendor, and the current assessment is this is only a contingent liability. For confidentiality reasons, the Vendor names and Programs are not disclosed in this paragraph.

24. Financial Revenue and Expenses

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Financial Revenue and Expenses				
550	Foreign exchange surpluses	3,509,970	1,598,062	1,598,062
555	Other financial surpluses	96,000	(11,238)	(11,238)
750	Foreign exchange deficits	(745,697)	(7,131,025)	(7,131,025)
7550	Financial costs - Current liabilities	(175,710)	(93,374)	(93,374)
7555	Financial costs – Other	4,735	(5,958)	(5,958)
		2,689,298	(5,643,533)	(5,643,533)

The total result from financial revenue and expenses is a gain of 2.7 MEUR. This amount is primarily composed of a net realised foreign exchange gain of 3.5 MEUR and foreign exchange deficits 0.7 MEUR. For IC acquisition activity the financial result is borne by NSIP and is thus not included here.

25. Financial Instruments

NCIO's financial requirements are met from its Customers who are members or partners of NATO. NCIO has no powers to borrow money or to invest surplus funds. Other than financial assets and liabilities which are generated by day-to-day operational activities, no financial instruments are held.

Liquidity risk

NCIO's financial requirements and capital expenditure are met by its Customers and are typically funded in advance. NCIO is therefore not exposed to material liquidity risks. Nevertheless, to ensure business continuity, Treasury holds around 3 months payroll costs equivalent of cash as a security buffer. Based on agreed procedures, Treasury may request additional advance payments to NATO bodies if the cash levels approach to the security buffer or cash forecasts indicate any potential liquidity problems.

Credit risk

NCIO's Customers are member and partner Nations of NATO and hence NCIO is therefore not exposed to material credit risks.

Foreign currency risk

Agency aims to have natural hedge in its transactions to avoid foreign currency risk exposure. Agency operates mainly in EUR, USD, GBP and NOK currencies. Treasury may request calls for contributions in these currencies, in line with expected outflows, based on either cash projections or previous business experiences.

Treasury holds currency bank accounts in those currencies to pay and receive funds.

In addition to the main currencies, there are fewer transactions in other currencies; PLN, TRY, RON and CAD. Agency holds a TRY bank account in Turkey as an advance account to facilitate direct debit payments in Turkey. Aligned with NFR, Treasury does not take any speculative positions nor makes any speculative transactions. All foreign currency transactions are related to current or future business needs.

26. Write-offs

Per the applicable NCIO Financial Rules and Procedures (document AC/337-D(2017)0014-AS1);

FRP XVII 1) the amount of the write-off will be based on the net book value.

FRP XVII 5) Write-offs of cash up to a maximum of half Level A of the EFL (€5,000) and write-offs of receivables including anticipatory commitments(pre-financing) up to two times Level B of the EFL (€40,000) can be authorised by the General Manager through the Financial Controller.

FRP XVII 6) Write-off of cash losses in excess of half Level A of the EFL (€5,000) need to be authorised by the FinCom. The FinCom needs to authorise the write-off of receivables/anticipatory commitments exceeding two times Level B of the EFL (€40,000).

FRP XVII 8) On write-offs, information will be provided to the NATO budget Committee and the Finance Committee on an aggregated level in the Financial Statements as audited by IBAN.

For the period between 01 January 2021 and 31 December 2021 the NCI Agency has written off:

- CIS assets with total net book value of 0 EUR.
- Accounts receivable with a total value of 56,282.49 EUR, only 8,030.19 EUR generated an impact on the Statement of Performance.
- Pre-Fin write off with total value of 92,925 EUR.

C. Notes to the NCIO Statement of Change in Net Assets/Equity

Under its Charter and its Customer Funding model, the NCIO is allowed to have an Operating Fund (OF) which represents its retained earnings accumulated over the years. The use of the OF is regulated by the Customer Funding Regulatory Framework approved by Council in 2015 (PO(2015)0394-AS1) and are part of the NCIO Financial Rules and Procedures (FRPs) that were approved by the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) in 2018 (AC/337-D(2016)0014-REV1).

The OF is not the NCIA's only source of working capital, because the NCI Agency benefits from significant advance payments from its main customers for purposes of the execution of its programmes and services. In addition all the work performed by the Agency in its role as Host Nation under the NSIP and acquisition projects for Third Parties is funded in advance respectively by the Investment Committee and by NATO Nations & Organisations.

In October 2017, Nations at the ASB Finance Committee: (1) confirmed the continued need for an Operating Fund as a risk management tool, (2) agreed to no longer include the depreciation reserve as part of the Operating Fund, (3) confirmed to the target level being 10.0 MEUR with increases based on risk assessment to be justified (4) agreed on the pro rata distribution of potential surplus from the Operating Fund based upon the Military Budget and the NATO Security Investment Programme share in the Agency revenue via the call for contributions.

When implementing IPSAS 17, a portion of these earnings were partially encumbered for the value of fixed assets not yet fully depreciated, reported separately as a depreciation reserve. The categories of assets and the breakdown of the remaining book value per category is reported in the Statement of Property Plant and Equipment (PPE).

27. Reserves at the End of the Period.

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Reserved Earnings				
310	Reserves - Depreciation	473,651	1,798,467	1,798,467
311	Reserves – Internal investments	5,820,000	0	0
311	Reserves - Transition programmes	2,200,961	2,373,359	2,373,359
312	Reserves – Inventory	42,755,943	42,755,943	42,755,943
		51,250,555	46,927,769	46,927,769

- 0.5 MEUR of earnings remain reserved for the assets not yet fully depreciated, thus decreasing the depreciation reserve in 2021 with 1.3 MEUR.
- 6.4 MEUR of accumulated transition expenses are booked against the Transition Reserve thus decreasing from a total 8.6 MEUR at 31 December 2013 to 2,2 MEUR at 31 December 2021.
- 42.8 MEUR Inventory balances adjusted as per the NATO accounting Framework.

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Reserves Special programmes				
311000	Special programmes reserves - Transition projects - Approved and authorised - Prior years	875,685	1,048,083	1,048,083
311001	Special programmes reserves - Transition projects - Approved, not authorised - Prior years	1,325,276	1,325,276	1,325,276
		2,200,961	2,373,359	2,373,359

Transition Expenses

	Authorised	Spent < 2021	Spent 2021	Total Spent	Remaining
Transition OF funded	7,244,724	6,196,640	172,398	6,369,039	875,685

In order to fund its transition activities between 2014 and 2018, the Agency requested 8.6 MEUR of the Operating Fund (OF) and 18.9 MEUR of common funding and 8.6 MEUR of the OF. The subsequent IC/BC decision sheet (AC/4 (PP) D/27275 – ADD1 and BC-D(2013)0214) authorised 17 MEUR of common funding and 7.2 MEUR from the Agency OF. The latter has been reserved to pay for backfill consultancy cost and travel of the NCI Agency personnel involved in activities related to the Transition Programme as per the decision sheet. The difference between the RPPB approved amount (8.6 MEUR) and the detailed amount approved by the IC/BC (7.2 MEUR), has also been reserved for future possible use.

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Reserves Internal Investments				
311131	Special programmes reserves - A2I - EBA R4	3,723,000	0	0
311132	Special programmes reserves - A2I - Interim Facility (IF)/Braine L'Alleud (BLL)	2,097,000	0	0
		5,820,000	0	0

The Internal Investments reserves is composed of the Enterprise Business Application Release 4 (EBA R4) and of the Interim Facility in Brain L'Alleud.

EBA R4

The RPPB approved 4 MEUR from the Operating Fund (AC/335-D(2021)0036 dated 21 May 2021) to fund for the EBA release 4 program. The Operating Fund evolution is elaborated in detail at section 2.6 of Financial Plan 2022-2024 (AC/337-D(2021)0050 dated 10 December 2021). The remaining funds at the year-end of FY2021 are 3.7 MEUR.

Interim Facility (IF)/Braine L'Alleud (BLL)

The 2.1 MEUR of unspent investment funding have been carried over into 2022 as part of internal investment reserve in line with Nations decision to reallocate the estimated 4.2 MEUR included in CR 2021 for interim facility O&M to the funding of the interim facility investment and to transfer to a specific ring fenced investment reserve any unspent investment at end of year 2021, to cover for the remaining investments to be executed in 2022.

28. Retained Earnings

		2021	2020 Restated	2020
Retained Earnings				
5	Revenue	816,550,617	775,169,080	773,169,081
7	Expenses	(791,027,776)	(771,937,042)	(769,937,043)
	Surplus (Deficits) Current Year	25,522,841	3,232,038	3,232,038
	Surplus (Deficits) Current Year distributed to Retained Earnings	21,200,056	2,359,981	2,359,981
	Surplus (Deficits) Current Year distributed to Reserved Earnings	4,322,785	872,057	0
300	Surplus (Deficits) carried forward - Prior Years	28,173,839	25,813,858	25,813,858
Retained Earnings (Operating Fund - OF)		49,373,895	28,173,839	28,173,839

The disclosure note restated presents further breakdown of the surplus distribution that reconciles to the total surplus of the year.

The Surplus of the Current Year distributed to Retained earnings is 21.2 MEUR (2020: 2.4 MEUR) and 4,3 MEUR (2020: 0.8 MEUR) which is distributed to the Reserved Earnings that reconcile to the total Surplus of the Year.

NCIO Reconciliation of Net Assets/Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

(all figures are in Euro) (OF=Operating Fund)

	Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) & Intangible Assets		Reserves - Special Purpose	Reserves - Special Progr.	Reserves- Internal Investments	Reserves - Inventory	RESERVED EARNINGS	RETAINED EARNINGS OF	NET ASSETS/EQUITY	
	Acq. Value	Depreciation	Book Value						Surpl./ (Def.) Yr	Yr-end Balance
2018 as Published	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854			6,074,088	18,482,932	(476,473)	(476,473)
31-Dec-18	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854			6,074,088	18,482,932		24,557,020
2018 as Published Restated	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854		42,755,943	48,830,031	18,482,932	(476,473)	(476,473)
31-Dec-18	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854		42,755,943	48,830,031	18,482,932		67,312,963
2019 as Published	21,056,598	(16,777,873)	4,278,724	2,501,144		42,755,943	49,535,811	21,057,428	3,280,277	3,280,277
31-Dec-19	21,056,598	(16,777,873)	4,278,724	2,501,144		42,755,943	49,535,811	21,057,428		70,593,240
2019 Restated	3,769,013	(2,970,388)	798,625	2,501,144		42,755,943	46,055,712	25,813,856	4,556,607	4,556,607
31-Dec-19	3,769,013	(2,970,388)	798,625	2,501,144		42,755,943	46,055,712	25,813,856		71,869,571
2020 as Published	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,055,712	28,173,839	3,232,038	3,232,038
31-Dec-20	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,927,772	28,173,839		75,101,611
2020 as Published Restated (Unaudited)	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,927,772	28,173,839	3,232,038	3,232,038
31-Dec-20	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,927,772	28,173,839		75,101,611
2021 Published (Unaudited)	2,874,383	(1,549,567)	473,651	2,200,961	5,820,000	42,755,943	51,250,555	49,373,895	25,522,841	25,522,841
31-Dec-21	3,055,248	(2,581,597)	473,651	2,200,961	5,820,000	42,755,943	51,250,555	49,373,895		100,624,450

NATO UNCLASSIFIED

YEAR-END BALANCES	Year-end Balance	Destination							NET ASSETS/EQUITY	
		Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) & Intangible Assets		Reserves - Special Purpose	Reserves - Special Progr.	Reserves – Internal Investments	Reserves - Inventory	RESERVED EARNINGS		RETAINED EARNINGS OF
		Acq. Value	Acc. Deprec.	Book Value					Yr-end Balance	
31-Dec-05	5,064,289	6,352,418	(1,746,915)	4,605,503				4,605,503	458,786	5,064,289
31-Dec-06	6,780,419	11,440,622	(3,721,092)	7,719,530				7,719,530	(939,111)	6,780,419
31-Dec-07	15,448,855	13,272,399	(6,289,891)	6,982,508				6,982,508	8,466,347	15,448,855
31-Dec-08	16,813,862	16,337,520	(9,760,847)	6,576,673				6,576,673	10,237,189	16,813,862
31-Dec-09	11,869,058	20,011,958	(13,481,609)	6,530,349				6,530,349	5,338,709	11,869,058
31-Dec-10	4,183,086	23,524,061	(18,064,656)	5,459,406				5,459,406	(1,276,320)	4,183,086
31-Dec-11	9,913,025	24,356,808	(20,925,008)	3,431,799				3,431,799	6,481,225	9,913,025
31-Dec-12	15,770,863	43,368	0	43,368				43,368	15,727,495	15,770,863
31-Dec-13	18,350,285	1,043,893	(227,169)	816,725	8,570,000			9,386,725	8,963,561	18,350,285
31-Dec-14	20,280,170	8,276,385	(3,906,195)	4,370,190	7,817,315			12,187,505	8,092,665	20,280,170
31-Dec-15	26,122,091	11,373,573	(7,445,917)	3,927,656	6,217,986			10,145,642	15,976,449	26,122,091
31-Dec-16	23,945,958	9,493,472	(5,229,501)	4,263,972	5,532,909			9,796,881	14,149,077	23,945,958
31-Dec-17	25,033,493	12,869,784	(9,340,075)	3,529,709	4,187,407			7,717,116	17,316,377	25,033,493
31-Dec-18	24,557,020	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854			6,074,088	18,482,932	24,557,020
31-Dec-18 Restated	67,312,963	16,174,964	(12,974,730)	3,200,234	2,873,854		42,755,943	48,830,031	18,482,932	67,312,963
31-Dec-19	70,593,240	21,056,598	(16,777,873)	4,278,724	2,501,144		42,755,943	49,535,811	21,057,428	70,593,239
31-Dec-19 Restated	71,869,571	3,769,013	(2,970,388)	798,625	2,501,144		42,755,943	46,055,712	25,813,856	71,869,568
31-Dec-20	75,101,609	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,927,772	28,173,839	75,101,611
31-Dec-20 Restated	75,101,607	5,929,631	(4,131,164)	1,798,467	2,373,359		42,755,943	46,927,772	28,173,839	75,101,611
31-Dec-21	100,624,450	3,055,248	(2,581,597)	473,651	2,200,961	5,820,000	42,755,943	51,250,555	49,373,895	100,624,450

INCR./((DECR.) FOR THE YEAR		Destination								
Surplus/((Def.) for the Year		Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) & Intangible Assets		Reserves - Special Purpose	Reserves - Special Progr.	Reserves - Internal Investments	Reserves - Inventory	RESERVED EARNINGS	RETAINED EARNINGS OF	NET ASSETS/EQUITY
		Acq. Value Yr	Deprec. Yr	Δ Book Value						Surpl./((Def.) Yr
31-Dec-05 (*)	5,064,289	6,352,418	(1,746,915)	4,605,503				4,605,503	458,786	5,064,289
31-Dec-06	1,716,130	5,088,204	(1,974,177)	3,114,027				3,114,027	(1,397,897)	1,716,130
31-Dec-07	8,668,436	1,831,777	(2,568,799)	(737,022)				(737,022)	9,405,457	8,668,436
31-Dec-08	1,365,007	3,065,121	(3,470,956)	(405,835)				(405,835)	1,770,842	1,365,007
31-Dec-09	(4,944,804)	3,674,438	(3,720,762)	(46,324)				(46,324)	(4,898,480)	(4,944,804)
31-Dec-10	(7,685,972)	3,512,104	(4,583,047)	(1,070,943)				(1,070,943)	(6,615,029)	(7,685,972)
31-Dec-11	5,729,939	832,746	(2,860,353)	(2,027,606)				(2,027,606)	7,757,545	5,729,939
31-Dec-12	5,857,838	(24,313,440)	20,925,008	(3,388,431)				(3,388,431)	9,246,270	5,857,838
31-Dec-13	2,579,422	1,000,525	(227,169)	773,357	8,570,000			9,343,357	(6,763,934)	2,579,422
31-Dec-14	1,929,885	7,232,492	(3,679,027)	3,553,465	(752,685)			2,800,780	(870,895)	1,929,885
31-Dec-15	5,841,921	3,097,188	(3,539,722)	(442,534)	(1,599,329)			(2,041,863)	7,883,783	5,841,921
31-Dec-16	(2,176,133)	(1,880,101)	2,216,417	336,316	(685,077)			(348,762)	(1,827,371)	(2,176,133)
31-Dec-17	1,087,535	3,376,312	(4,110,574)	(734,262)	(1,345,502)			(2,079,764)	3,167,299	1,087,535
31-Dec-18	(476,473)	3,305,179	(3,635,230)	(329,475)	(1,313,553)			(1,643,028)	1,166,555	(476,473)
31-Dec-18 Restated	42,279,470	3,305,179	(3,635,230)	(329,475)	(1,313,553)		42,279,470	41,112,915	1,166,555	42,279,470
31-Dec-19	3,280,277	4,881,634	(3,803,143)	1,078,490	(372,710)			705,780	2,574,497	3,280,277
31-Dec-19 Restated	4,556,608	(12,405,951)	10,004,342	(2,401,609)	(372,710)			(2,774,319)	7,330,924	4,556,605
31-Dec-20	3,232,038	2,160,618	(1,160,776)	999,842	(127,785)			872,057	2,359,981	3,232,038
31-Dec-20 Restated	3,232,038	2,160,618	(1,160,776)	999,842	(127,785)			872,057	2,359,981	3,232,038
31-Dec-21	25,522,841	(2,874,383)	1,549,567	(1,324,816)	(172,398)	5,820,000		4,322,785	21,200,056	25,522,841

29. Events after the financial reporting date of 31 December 2021

NCIO is required to disclose events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occurred between the reporting date of 31 December 2021 and the date when these Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the General Manager. IPSAS requires two types of events which should be identified:

- (a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- (b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Following non-adjusting events after reporting date:

Russian invasion of Ukraine;

- In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and resulted in an increased military spend by a number of NATO Allies. This does not affect NCIO 2021 Financial Position, Financial Performance, Cash Flow, Net Assets or Budget Execution and it is not yet known whether, or how, this will have a significant impact on future business of NCIO.

Increased military spend by a number of NATO Allies following the Russian Invasion of Ukraine in February 2022;

- Following the Russia invasion of the Ukraine a number of Allies agreed substantial increases in their military spend. While this does not affect NCIO's 2021 Financial Position, Financial Performance, Cash Flow, Net Assets or Budget Execution, it may lead to a significant impact on business activity in 2022 and beyond.

30. MWA disclosure

NCIO also has some Morale and Welfare Activities (MWA) which are not consolidated into the Financial Statements as per the NAF adapted IPSAS 6, even if they are considered to be under the control, from a financial reporting perspective of the NCI Agency.

Total expenses for the MWA activities related to 2021 amounted 760 EUR (2020: 120,940 EUR). The Agency MWA Fund has not received income over the last year due to pandemic restriction, therefore it wasn't able to grant any welfare events.

Main assets of the MWA consists of cash balance in the bank of 51,237 EUR and receivables of 75,719 EUR. Provision was accounted for these receivables in FY2020 because there would be a risk that settlement of these receivables would not happen.

The remaining MWA funds will be used for the Agency 10th Anniversary in 2022. Agency will reconsider the funding model to generate standing and reliable income or Agency may decide to cease MWA activities by end of FY2022.

D. Notes on the NCIO Budget Execution Statement

Although NCIO is fully Customer Funded as of 2014, it still has two components that are budget funded in 2019 and for which it thus produces a Budget Execution Statement:

- The NCIO Independent Secretariat Budget, as per the Charter of the NCIO, approved by Council on 19 June 2012 under C-M(2012)0049, the NCIO is composed of an ASB and an executive body composed of a General Manager and his/her staff (the NCI Agency). Per Article 26 (e) of the Charter, the chairperson of the ASB is supported by an Independent Secretariat that is only responsible to the chairperson. Per Article 50 (c) and per AC/337-D(2014)0007-AS1 dated 9 May 2014, the ASB approved core funding (distinct and separate from NATO common funding) for the NCIO Independent Secretariat. The ASB approved the structure and an annual budget based on the Military Budget cost share model.

Expenses amount include accrued expenses as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance; budget execution/financial statement are thus presented on a comparable basis and in compliance with IPSAS24. Lapsed amounts represent budget funds that were not used (unspent) during the course of the financial year. Carry forward amounts are the net Commitments at the end of the financial year that have not been converted into expenses at the end of the financial year. Chapter 1 represents – Personnel cost, Chapter 2 represents Contractual Supplies and Services and Chapter 3 represents Investments.

NATO Accounting Framework (NAF) additional disclosures

NAF Impact prior 1 January 2013 Expensed PPE/Inventory and prior 1 January 2018 Assets under Construction

NATO assets are composed of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Elements. The classification of the different assets is done in accordance with the requirements set forth by the NAF. If multiple categories were applicable the assignment was done on the intended use of the asset involved. The NCIA was established July 1st 2012, following the merger of three legacy NATO Agencies (NACMA, NC3A and NCSA).

1. Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

In accordance with the NATO Accounting Framework (C-M(2016)0023) the NCIO shall, for PPE and intangible assets held prior to 1 January 2013, and not previously recognized as an asset, provide a brief description of the assets in the notes to the financial statements.

The projects were funded by the Infrastructure Committee, and are summarised as follows.

Infrastructure Assets put in Service prior to 01 January 2013

Location of Project ⁽¹⁾	Type of Project	Number ⁽²⁾
ACO and former ACE area	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands.	48
ACT and former Aclant area	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands.	33
Former Yugoslavia	Communication networks and installations in theatre.	98
ISAF ⁽³⁾	Communications and Information Systems support for the NATO mission in Afghanistan.	0
Peace Support Operations	CIS support for Peace Support Operations in Afghanistan and Former Yugoslavia.	32
SATCOM	Military Satellite Communications projects.	23
Various Networking Projects	NATO-wide networking infrastructure.	186
TOTAL		420

⁽¹⁾ Project defined as Infrastructure Committee slice serials.

⁽²⁾ Table does not include infrastructure completed by the legacy agencies prior to the year 2000.

⁽³⁾ All assets located in ISAF are considered written off due to the termination of the mission.

It should be noted that almost all of these projects were delivered to legacy military commands, prior to NATO military reorganisation in 2012. Many of the projects were installed 'in theatre' (former Yugoslavia and Afghanistan). All the items are largely or completely obsolescent, and due to their age, should be considered as fully depreciated.

2. Inventory

For the reporting year 2021 Inventory balances have been fully disclosed in the Statement of Position and within the notes hence special disclosure as stipulated in the NATO Accounting Framework for inventory is not applicable.

3. Assets under Construction/Development

In accordance with the NATO Accounting Framework (C-M(2017)0022 APPENDIX 1 ANNEX 1) the NCIO shall for the NCIO controlled CIS Assets under construction/development before 1 January 2018 provide a brief description on the types and locations of CIS assets that were under construction prior to 1 January 2018 for the NATO Command Structure as well as for IS and IMS. At the time of the publication of the unaudited 2021 NCIO Financial Statements, the below assets were still under construction/development.

The assets are grouped by geographical region, if multiple locations are involved no specific region was assigned but kept general. (e.g. ACCS, NATO wide location was assigned as this asset is located in the different NATO member countries)

Asset Location ⁽²⁾	NATO Asset Category	Asset Type	Number of Assets ⁽¹⁾
Eastern Europe	Automated Information Systems	Various Networking Projects	3
NATO-WIDE	Automated Information Systems	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands	8
	Automated Information Systems	Various Networking Projects	80
	Communications	SATCOM	9
	Vehicles	Peace Support Operations	2
	Mission Equipment	Peace Support Operations	5
North America	Automated Information Systems	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands	1
Northern Europe	Automated Information Systems	VARIOUS Networking Projects	1
Southern Europe	Automated Information Systems	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands	4
	Automated Information Systems	VARIOUS Networking Projects	2
Theatre	Automated Information Systems	VARIOUS Networking Projects	3
Western Europe	Automated Information Systems	VARIOUS Networking Projects	3
	Automated Information Systems	Networking and Command and Control Capabilities for Military Commands	2
	Communications	SATCOM	1
TOTAL			124

⁽¹⁾ Asset defined as Infrastructure Committee slice serials.

⁽²⁾ Countries by Geographic Locations:

Eastern Europe: Czech Republic, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland

NATO-Wide: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

North America: United States

Southern Europe: Italy, Portugal, Turkey

Theatre: Balkans

Western Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands



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NCIA/FC/2022/03395

31 March 2022

Subject : **Statement of Internal Control
NATO Communications and Information Organisation (NCIO)
Financial Statements for the period 01 January 2020 to
31 December 2020**

1. This Statement of Internal Control applies to the NCIO Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. Internal control is driven by the requirement of the NATO Financial Regulations, the NCIO Financial Rules and Procedures, the NATO Accounting Framework, the NCIO Internal Control Framework and good business practices. Internal control is to ensure that NATO assets are utilized for the purposes intended and that the transactions relating to their usage reflect the highest standards of integrity to justify continued confidence of the NATO Member Nations.
2. The NCIO system of internal control is based on an ongoing process effected by the Board, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of objectives relating to operations, reporting and compliance. As part of the process, identified risks to the achievement of NCI Organisation goals and objectives, are managed efficiently, effectively and economically. In detail:
 - a. The ASB has the responsibility to: (1) ensure that effective risk management measures are in place and monitor performance execution on that basis; (2) exercise management control by comparison of the NCIA activities with applicable ASB directives; (3) oversee the delivery of results against targets; (4) evaluate the performance against objectives of the NCIA; (5) benchmark the NCIA against comparable organisations;

- b. The ASB has established an Audit Committee (AC) comprising 30 members of NATO nations. The AC assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in the areas of internal controls, risk management, internal and external audits, financial reporting, and regulatory compliance. In 2021, the AC carried out four meetings in plenary session.
- c. The Chair of the ASB is responsible to maintain a sound system of internal control that supports the ASB Secretariat and ensures it delivers on its mandate;
- d. The General Manager (GM) is responsible to maintain a sound system of internal control that supports the NCI Agency and ensures it delivers on its Chartered mandate;
- e. The Chief Operating Officer (COO) is responsible to maintain a sound system of internal control for business planning together with the related business intake and capacity management, as well as monitoring programme/project exceptions;
- f. The Director Acquisition is responsible to maintain a sound system of internal control that ensures the integrity of the procurement process;
- g. The Head of Human Resources is responsible to maintain a sound system of internal control relating to the recruitment and departure of staff and associated payment of salaries and allowances;
- h. The Financial Controller is responsible for maintaining a sound system of internal financial controls, for the correct use and accounting of funds made available to the NCI Agency and the ASB Independent Secretariat and.

The control environment continues to be strengthened in the Agency with the ongoing stabilisation and roll out of Agency's ERP (EBA). Reporting tools and their standardisation across the Agency is improving. Significant efforts are being done to improve alignment of business and financial corporate planning processes. An Asset Management Program (AM) is ongoing and is already delivering significant progress to reinforce control and robustness of core AM processes.

Considering the statements above, senior management and the Financial Controller can provide confirmation that, except for the aspects related to assets management, the system of internal control of the Agency is effective.

3. The main aspects of the NCIO's system of internal control for 2021 are as follows:
- a. All funds received are recorded, accounted and managed through a set of information systems, which include: enterprise-wide project management; a time accounting system and the Oracle R 12 based tool Enterprise Business Applications (EBA)¹. Controls are in place at transactional level to control use and disbursement of funds.
 - b. The Independent Secretariat has its budget approved and funded by ASB Member Nations.
 - c. The NCI Agency annually updates its Customer Rates based on the ASB approved Customer Rates Principles and Methodology². These are endorsed by the ASB, and approved by the NATO Budget Committee on behalf of all Customers.
 - d. The NCI Agency also annually updates its Services Rates (based on Customer Rates for the Agency's professional services element) and these are validated by the ASB and NATO Budget Committee.
 - e. The NCI Agency has an integrated planning process comprising the Strategic Plan; Business Plan; the Multi-Year Investment Plan; and Financial Plan. It prepares annually a Financial Plan (three years planning horizon) covering revenue and expenses related to Customer Funding, which is signed-off by the Executive Management Board, chaired by the GM. The Financial Plan is approved by the ASB.
 - f. Agreements with Customers are in writing and are usually concluded on a Firm Fixed Price and/or Cost Reimbursable basis.
 - g. Procurement activities are under the responsibility of the Director of Acquisition with the specific involvement of the GM. For some deviations from normal competition the Agency has a designated

Competition Advocate – Chief Independent Verification and Validation who advises the GM.

- h. Through its Service Lifecycle Management Board (SLMB) chaired by the COO, the Agency oversees the operational environment with a focus on early identification and quantification of risks which affect services and projects to allow for timely management oversight and/or assistance to mitigate.
- i. The Agency has Enterprise-wide Risk Management Policy and Framework which sets out the risk management processes in place and details the roles and responsibilities of staff in relation to risk. This policy has been issued to all staff who are expected to work within the Agency's risk management policies, to alert management on emerging risks and control weaknesses and assume responsibility for risks and controls within their own area of work. There are regular reviews by senior management of key risks and related controls.
- j. The Agency has an Internal Audit Function reporting to the ASB Audit Committee with an approved risk-based three years audit plan which reviews, amongst other areas, internal control and risk mitigation. Internal Audit reports to the GM and provides regular updates to the ASB-Audit Committee.
- k. The Agency has a Fraud Prevention and Detection function. It reports to the GM and provides regular updates on lessons learned at the Internal Control Panel. The Agency has established procedures for managing risks of fraud, including fraud prevention, detection and response. In 2021, the Agency was not exposed to material fraudulent activities, except for one case related to misuse of data roaming by a customer's staff member. The associated internal control shortcomings are being addressed to prevent similar occurrences in the future.
- l. In order to support the NCI Agency Management and the ASB in undertaking internal control responsibilities, an Internal Control Questionnaire and Assessment (ICQA) is used to serve as a management self-assessment and evaluation tool. This questionnaire is in line with the

¹ Go-Live' was in Q1 2019 for EBA Release 1

² AC/337(FC)D(2018)0003-REV1

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provisions of the NCIO Internal Control Framework which was developed based on the guidance issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Tread way Commission (COSO) and approved by ASBS in November 2016. Management has continued work on developing the internal control framework within the Finance Directorate by employing a risk based methodology to design process controls in line with the COSO guidance.

- m. With this Internal Control Statement, GM and FC certify that no work was done that was not specifically requested and paid for by a customer, beyond what could be absorbed as part of a reasonable overhead envelope as approved by the ASB. This certification is based on internal reassurance mechanism whereby each manager entrusted with business responsibility has to provide in writing reinsurance to the GM and FC. As part of this reassurance process, Agency is willing to make transparent that the PMO of Polaris ITM remained funded from Agency overheads in 2021.
 - n. Currently new joiners to the Agency participate in an Induction Programme that includes education about Agency procedures and behaviour standards. Moreover, the Agency has a Code of Conduct for all staff, as well as an Anti-Fraud Directive, and staff must undergo training in ethical behaviour and appropriate use of resources.
4. During its last Financial Statements audit, the International Board of Auditors for NATO (IBAN) made five observations and recommendations related to the 2020 NCIO Financial Statements. These findings are listed in the Letter of Observations and Recommendations. One observation and recommendation impacts the audit opinion on both the Financial Statements and on compliance: (1) Material incompleteness of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) and Intangible Assets. The other four observations and recommendations do not impact the audit opinion on the Financial Statements and compliance: (2) Estimated financial impact of Resolute Support (RS) withdrawal not yet available, (3) Miscellaneous income owned by NCIA to NSIP, (4) Improvement needed in internal control process for the preparation of financial statements and the quality of financial information disclosed and (5) Improvement needed in the NCIO Cost to Complete (CTC) model for revenue recognition. IBAN followed up on the status of observations and recommendations from the previous years' audits and found that five were closed, one is open and two remain in progress.

The NCIO remains focused and committed to resolving all IBAN observations and recommendations.

Ludwig Decamps
General Manager

Antoine Pailhès
Financial Controller

Distribution:

External

Chair International Board of Auditors for NATO
Chair NCIO Agency Supervisory Board

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Internal

Members Executive Management Board



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NCIA/FC/2022/03398
31 March 2022

Subject: **Financial Controller's Certification -
NATO Communications and Information Organisation (NCIO)
Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021**

1. The 2021 Financial Statements for the NCIO are submitted to the International Board of Auditors for NATO (IBAN) and the Agency Supervisory Board (ASB) as required by the NATO Financial Regulations and the NCIO Charter.
2. The Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the following Reference documents:
 - a. C-M(2012)0049, Charter of the NATO Communications and Information Organisation, approved by Council, dated 14 June 2012.
 - b. C-M(2015)0025), NATO Financial Regulations, approved by Council, dated 4 May 2015;
 - c. PO(2015)0394, NATO Communications & Information Agency Customer Funding Regulatory Framework, approved by Council, dated 16 July 2015;
 - d. C-M(2016)0023, revised NATO Accounting Framework (IPSAS adaptation), approved by Council, dated 29 April 2016;
 - e. C-M(2017)0022(INV), NATO Accounting policy for Property Plant and Equipment¹, approved by Council, dated 31 May 2017;

- f. C-M(2017)0044, NATO Accounting Policy for Intangible Assets, approved by Council, dated 08 September 2017
- g. C-M(2017)0043, NATO Accounting Policy for Inventory, approved by Council, dated 08 September 2017;
- h. AC/337-D(2016)0014-REV1, NCIO Financial Rules and Procedures, approved by the ASB, dated 20 November 2018;

I certify that the NCIO 2021 Financial Statements present fairly the NCIO's financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in net assets/equity during the period.

At the Wales Summit of 2014, the nations tasked NATO bodies to increase their financial transparency. While I am content for all the information in the financial statements to be publically disclosed, the decision on what to make publically available rests with the North Atlantic Council.

Antoine Pailhès
Financial Controller

¹ Assets under Construction are not disclosed within the NCIO financial statements

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List of Acronyms

AAS	ADVISORY AND ASSISTANCE SERVICES
ACCS	NATO AIR COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM
ACO	ALLIED COMMAND OPERATIONS
ACPV	ASSET, CONFIGURATION, PATCH AND VULNERABILITY
ACT	ALLIED COMMAND TRANSFORMATION
AIR C2	AIR COMMAND AND CONTROL
AIS	AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM
APF	ADVANCE PLANNING FUNDS
ASB	AGENCY SUPERVISORY BOARD
AuC	ASSET UNDER CONSTRUCTION/DEVELOPMENT
FinCom	AGENCY SUPERVISORY BOARD FINANCE COMMITTEE
BC	NATO BUDGET COMMITTEE
BMD	BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENCE
C4ISR	CONSULTATION, COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE AND RECONNAISSANCE
C3	CONSULTATION, COMMAND AND CONTROL
CCSC	AGENCY'S COSTED CUSTOMER SERVICE CATALOGUE
CFRF	CUSTOMER FUNDING REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
CIS	COMMUNICATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS
CMBC	THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS CONTINUITY OFFICE
COO	CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER
CP	CAPABILITY PACKAGE
CPR	NATO CIVILIAN PERSONNEL REGULATIONS
CRF	CUSTOMER REQUEST FORM
CSSC	CIS SUSTAINMENT SUPPORT CENTRE
EBA	ENTERPRISE BUSINESS APPLICATIONS
EPM	ENTERPRISE PROJECT MANAGEMENT
ERM	ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT
ESPE	END STATE PEACETIME ESTABLISHMENT
FFP	FIRM FIXED PRICE
FRP	FINANCIAL RULES AND PROCEDURES
FS	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
GM	GENERAL MANAGER
HN	HOST NATION
HO/TO	HANDOVER/TAKEOVER

IA	INTERNAL AUDIT
IBAN	INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF AUDIT FOR NATO
IC	NATO INVESTMENT COMMITTEE
ICF	INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK
ICP	INTERNAL CONTROL POLICY
ICTM	INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT
IMS	INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF
IS	INTERNATIONAL STAFF
ISAF	INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE FORCE
ISMERLO	THE INTERNATIONAL SUBMARINE ESCAPE AND RESCUE LIAISON OFFICE
ISPAS	INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS
ITM	IT MODERNIZATION (PROGRAM)
KEUR	THOUSAND EURO
KFOR	KOSOVO FORCES
LC2IS	LAND COMMAND AND INFORMATION SYSTEM
MC	MILITARY COMMITTEE
MEUR	MILLION EURO
MWA	MORALE AND WELFARE ACTIVITIES
IWC	INTERIM WORKFORCE CAPACITY
NAC	NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL
NAF	NATO ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK
NAGSMA	NATO ALLIANCE GROUND SURVEILLANCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY
NATO	NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION
NCI Agency	NATO COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION AGENCY
NCIO	NATO COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ORGANISATION
NCS	NATO COMMAND STRUCTURE
NDEC	NCIA DIGITAL ENTERPRISE CENTRE
NFR	NATO FINANCIAL REGULATIONS
NIC	NATO INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN
NITEC	NATO INDUSTRY CONFERENCE AND TECHNET INTERNATIONAL
NS LAN	NATO SECRET LOCAL AREA NETWORK
NSIP	NATO SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

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OF	OPERATING FUND
PE	PEACETIME ESTABLISHMENT/PERSONNEL ESTABLISHMENT
PP&E	PROPERTY PLANT and EQUIPMENT
PSC	PROJECT SERVICE COSTS
QAFR	QUARTERLY ACCOUNTING FINANCIAL REPORT
RPPB	NATO RESOURCE POLICY AND PLANNING BOARD
RS	RESOLUTE SUPPORT
SATCOM	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION
SATCOM MOU	SATELLITE COMMUNICATION MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
SLA	SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT
SLMB	SERVICE LIFECYCLE MANAGEMENT BOARD

SSC	SERVICE SUPPORT COST
SSP	SERVICE SUPPORT PACKAGES
SST	SERVICE SUPPORT TRAINING PACKAGES
TFR	'TRATTAMENTI DI FINE RAPPORTO'
TNO	TOEGEPAST NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK
TO	TASK ORDER
TOPFAS	TOOLS FOR OPERATIONS PLANNING FUNCTIONAL AREA SERVICE
WAC	WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST
WGNT	WORKING GROUP OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL EXPERTS